THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

JUNE 8, 1862.	JUNE 8, 1863.
6 A.M.....12 M.....3 P.M.	6 A.M.....12 M.....3 P.M.
60.....64.....61½	58.....66.....68½
WIND.	WIND.
NNE.....N.....NNE.	NW.....NW.....NW.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—The deputy commissioners of the five districts of Philadelphia are all actively engaged in taking the enrolment under the conscription act. They enroll all persons, both white and black, and will conclude their labors about the first of July. Generally speaking, they report the absence of any serious difficulty. In many cases citizens knowing parties likely to evade enrolment volunteer information to the enrollers as to their identity. The enrolment is merely preliminary, and no one need trouble himself about his claim to exemption until he receives notice that he is drafted. He then has the privilege of appearing before the Board of Enrolment during ten days to make the necessary proofs of his claim, and presenting the grounds upon which he claims exemption. This will relieve the minds of many who may be considering the validity of their right to exemption. All citizens drafted will be heard and their cases carefully considered, as the law provides that none but able-bodied citizens of a certain age, legally as well as physically qualified, can be taken.

All exemptions are to be heard by the Board of Enrolment, and affidavits, strongly worded for, are required in most cases. No certificate of a physician or surgeon is to be received in support of any point in the claim of drafted men for exemption, unless the facts or statements therein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a civil magistrate competent to administer oaths. Those exempted from any cause, physical inability, the payment of the commutation money, or procuring a substitute, are to be furnished by the Board of Enrolment with a certificate stating the fact. A discharge from the examining surgeons of any exemption from any subsequent draft, except an acceptable substitute has been furnished, when he shall be held to be exempt from military duty during the term of service of the substitute. Fifty-one different diseases and malformations are enumerated as those constituting a valid claim to exemption. Among these are deficient amplitude and power of expansion of breast. A man five feet three inches in height—which is the minimum standard for the regular army—must measure not less than thirty inches in circumference around the upper part of the chest, and have an expansive mobility of not less than two inches.

The draft must take place at the headquarters of the district, in a public manner, and under the direction of the Board of Enrolment. The name of the person enrolled shall be placed in a box to be provided for that purpose, and the provost marshal, or some person designated by him, (the drawer to be blindfolded,) shall draw one name at a time until the required number is secured. The roll of drafted men will be exhausted by beginning at the first name, and continuing to the end in regular succession. The deputy admitted that a number, 200,000 men will be ordered. It is said not to be the present intention to form any new regiments. There is no time to drill and prepare regiments for the campaign. Recruits sent into old regiments will be more fit for field service in thirty days than they would be in six months in regiments under green officers.

It will be far better for the conscripts that they be assigned to the old regiments and placed among the veterans who have experience in learning the duties of the camp, and who understand how to avoid many things that lead to disease and cause sickness. The old bronzed warriors know how to cook, wash, sleep, eat, camp, and march to the best advantage, and can teach this valuable information to their new comrades.

The enrolment, $300, by those who do not want to fight, will become a bounty for those who are willing to run that risk, and, with the national bounty of $100, will make a snug little sum for those who enlist. This will doubtless prove a tempting bait to a large portion of the returned soldiers.

FLORAL FAIR AT CONCERT HALL.—Ever since the wretched rebellion in our land broke out, woman's devotion to the humane and patriotic work of ministering to the comfort of the sick and wounded troops has yielded solace and encouragement to the men, while it has gained the respect and admiration of the world. Her hands are indispensable auxiliary to the medical department, indeed; and the Government has recognized with grateful pride the valuable cooperation it has thus received. There are no statistics, we believe, that afford any adequate idea of the vast variety of supplies that have been hitherto furnished by our fair and patriotic citizens, or a correct estimate of the generally unparalleled in any nation's history. But never before has there been such an army in the field, and never before such promptness in the national government and freedom, to claim the sympathetic interest of every loyal heart. True, Pennsylvania has been conspicuous in this respect, while leviating the stricken soldier's wants; and posterity will revere the memory of the daughters of our State, whose zeal and efforts have been thus devoted. The war, however, is not yet at an end. Mighty armies must still be raised. Desperate conflicts must still be fought. Sickness and suffering must still be undergone, and the duty of those at *home*, for whose protection and advantage the army and navy of the Union have gone forth to fight, is still as paramount as ever, to minister their necessities and suffering in every conceivable way. We are often stimulated, when hearing of reverses where victories were, by unreasonable hopes expended, by the agreeable reflection that no Roman matron or Southern planter's wife was ever willing to do, forego, or sacrifice more upon the altar of patriotism than the women of this great and loyal Commonwealth. We rely largely upon their approving smiles and pious ministrations to those needing their attentions, for our ultimate success in maintaining the perpetuity of the Government and the integrity of the Union of the States.

Such have been some of our musings at hearing of the determination of a number of the ladies of our city to get up, for the benefit of our army hospitals, one of the most splendid fairs or bazaars of fancy and useful articles that has ever been held in this country. We certainly expect it so to be. The undertaking is under the direction of a most efficient and experienced committee; many of whose names were prominent in connection with the floral festivals of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, some years ago, which our readers will doubtless remember to have been the most successful and unexceptionable efforts of the kind ever seen in Philadelphia. We heartily and earnestly commend the enterprise to all whose hearts yearn for a mitigation of the horrors of war, and for a speedy and honorable peace. The fair, which commenced yesterday at Concert Hall, will continue every lawful day until the 21st instant. This is enough to say.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE.—There was assembled, yesterday, at a burial ground attached to the village of Observ neyships, in Delaware county, a funeral concourse of several hundred people drawn together, from the country surrounding, to pay the last sad rites to the memory of two young soldiers, brothers, who had laid down their young lives in the defence of their country in her hour of need. These young men were named respectively Samuel and Harry Williamson, the only sons of a widowed mother. Neither had attained his majority; one, in fact, by a few days, was a minor. At the time of his enlistment, however, both enlisted, fully aware of the stern realities that beset the pathway of the soldier, and both entered the ranks of their country fully and willingly. One rose to the rank of lieutenant, and lost his life upon expedition in which he was a volunteer. The services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. Samuel Edwards. The service, that of the Episcopal Church, was deeply impressive and solemn. After the ceremonies had returned, was drawn up in open column on each side of the grave. The field and company officers were both present. At the conclusion of the religious services, Jas. J. Creigle, Esq., District Attorney of Chester county, an intimate friend of the deceased, stepped forward and delivered one of the most eloquent panegyrics it has ever been our pleasure to listen to. The speaker spoke affectionately and feelingly of the manly virtues and high moral attributes of the lamented deceased. The noble sense of honor that had ever guided their young manhood, and the earnest zeal with which they had entered upon the duties pertaining to the life of both of them, was at once strauge, new, and also one of hardship. "The patriot soldier, however," said the speaker, "knows no murmur, and his spirit permits no obstacles to thwart him in his path of duty." Of such a kind were these young brothers; theirs was a spirit of fire, resolve, and nobility, and they had they performed it. The speaker dwelt with much appropriateness upon the lessons inculcated in a sermon which had been assembled upon the duty every one owed to the country. "It was a time," he thought, "wherein we could renew our baptism of fealty and loyalty, and though we might not be called upon to lay our lives down upon upon the field of battle, we had duties, we had more—a privilege—as the speaker conceived it, in assisting, succoring, and comforting those who went out to represent us."

The speaker's remarks were listened to with much fervor, and scarcely a dry eye was to be seen in the whole of the vast multitude collected, as the speaker drew an affecting picture of the maternal heart, then present, bereaved, as well as widowed. Many were the heartfelt prayers of condolence uttered as she passed through the vast cortege to the carriage in waiting. Such was a soldier's burial in the little village of Observ neyships. The pomp and ceremony was wanting, there was much to reflect upon, and seed sown that never will be lost.

A LITERARY FAIR.—The father of Henry C. Carey, Esq., was Matthew Carey, Esq. The latter was an Irishman by birth, but came to this country in 1784, at the age of twenty-one, and started a newspaper called the *Pennsylvania Herald*, in Philadelphia, two months after his arrival. In 1791 he began business as a bookseller in Philadelphia in a humble way, but gradually made headway, and in 1804 he published a quarto edition of the Scriptures, still known as a "Carey's Bible." At the suggestion the booksellers and printers of the United States met in New York in 1802, to form an association similar to the book fairs of Germany. His son gives the following account:

I sat at the table at the first trade-dinner ever given in this country, and of all who were then present there is, I believe, no one living but myself. The occasion of that dinner was the holding of the "Literary Fair," that was attempted in imitation of the book fair of Leipsic, and intended to be held alternately in the principal cities. One was held in New York, one in Philadelphia, and a third in Newark. My father, Matthew Carey, took me with him to the New York one, held in June, 1802, and although less than nine years of age, I was even then perfectly familiar with the contents of our establishment. They called me the "bookseller in miniature," and being such, I was the proper representative of the trade of the day, for it was a miniature one, the country being engaged in which minimize fortunes compared with those of to-day, as I, in the happy to learn, are accumulated by the men of the present day. We then depended on Great Britain for Latin and Greek, English, French, and Spanish dictionaries, and a considerable assortment, even for grammars. The classics, Cæsar, Horace, Virgil, Homer, etc., were all imported, as was the case with Rollin, Plutarch, Sully, and a host of other of the most common books. Prices were high, and sales were small. School dictionaries, of the quarto size of Walker's dictionary, which now sell, as I am told, for about three dollars a copy, Schools were few, and the demand for a copy. Schools were few, and the demand for a copy. Schools were few, and the demand for a copy.