IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

What the Rebels Think of the Past.

Not a Shadow of a Hope for Foreign Intervention.

SAVAGE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH LION.

THE CROPS IN VIRGINIA.

Summary Disposal of the Rebel Substitute Brokerage,

&c., &c., &c.

Foreign Intervention.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 9.]

The first months of this war saw the South acting upon the offensive on every part of its grand theatre. She was a little embarrassed for some time by that astonishingly conservative temper of her people which made them loth to abandon a Union which she had expended much effort to establish, but which had for a long time been made the instrument of infinite insult, robbery, wrong and injustice upon her. In spite of this sentiment the South assumed the aggressive, and maintained it successfully for the full period of six months in the first stages of the war.

Since then he South has held a more humiliating attitude. She has receded from the boundary which she had marked out for the Confederacy—she has retreated and shrunk back at the approach of the enemy; and it is only very lately that she has begun to act again, in aggression, her true line of policy. If it were asked what was the secret of this change of attitude, after a period of fighting in which she had won every battle, it could be replied with truth that it was owing to this fact more than to any other whatever, that she was lulled into remissness of preparation and relaxation of effort by a fatal delusion which seized her rulers and legislators that the great European Powers, Great Britain at their head, were about to interfere to coerce a cessation of hostilities.

Sickened by long deferred hope, the public have lost, to some extent, its reliance upon this interference; but it is strange how eagerly the public and official mind even now turns with fond confidence to every rumor that comes bearing this promise from across the Atlantic.

Considering the sad face this vain reliance placed upon the war for several months, and the humiliation, defeats and prodigious losses it brought upon the country, it becomes the duty of the press to protest, with emphasis and reiteration, against a *further indulgence of hope for any other termination of this war than shall be effected by the energy of her government*, the vigor of her policy and the resistless prowess of her armies.

If we shall succeed in eradicating from the public mind every seed of this fatal hallucination, and in bringing government and people to rely only upon the power of their own armies for independence and peace, we shall have performed an essential service; for, even though the policy and measures founded upon such a trust should turn out to be unnecessary, still our case would be fortunate; for it reflects infinitely more credit upon a nation to be prepared for a conflict that may never come, than be unready for an emergency which may tax all its powers.

Such is the condition of European politics that the great Powers of that continent cannot safely venture to enter upon any important policy without the co-operation of all the rest; from which fact it follows, in our case, that if so controlling a Power as Great Britain be found averse in sentiment or opposed in interest to the termination of the existing war, the interference of other European Powers in behalf of peace could only be after a long period of delay and hesitation.

That the interests of Great Britain are opposed to an early cessation of the American war is a proposition that has been made, and can be made as often as necessary, very plain. It has been pointed out in these columns what a tremendous stake that government has in destroying the cotton culture in the South. This can be done most effectually and most summarily by overthrowing our system of labor; and accordingly, in order to prove the existence of this determination of Great Britain to compass, if possible, the overthrow of Southern prosperity and power, it is only necessary to remind our people of some of the many conspicuous occasions she has seized to exhibit her hostility to our labor institution.

Her war upon slavery—or rather slavery in the Southern States, for slavery in Brazil she patronizes, and slavery in Cuba she tolerates—has been of more than thirty years continuance. Her policy has been shrewd and systematic in the extreme.

To give the color of sincerity, she abolished slavery in the West Indies—a trifling matter at best—with immense parade and ostentation, sacrificing her little interests there to the great ones at home and in her other colonies. As soon as possible the war was carried into America. English emissaries were sent over into the non-slaveholding States to educate their people into the same holy horror into which she had previously worked herself. These emissaries came not empty-handed, but brought an abundance of English gold to hire assistants, defray expenses, purchase presses and keep them running. Never, perhaps, did emissaries work with more energetic perseverance. Their oratorical howls over "the horrors of slavery" were sent up at all points of the free States which they were allowed to visit. Their presses, running night and day, scattered the vile fabrications of English abolitionism over the land. They, it is true, found American helpers in their infernal work; but wherever a gang of these itinerant abolitionists were found, an Englishman was their leader. English gold paid their unholy wages and English chicanery directed their labors. Their early efforts were not encouraging, since, in 1844—a dozen years after the crusade commenced, and after spasmodic appeals to support Birney, an abolition candidate, against Clay and Polk, both slaveholders—they succeeded in polling but forty thousand votes out of a total of a million and three-quarters at the North. But England was not the nation to be discouraged. She had expended but a dozen years upon an object she esteemed cheap at a century's effort. She felt she had scattered the seed of abolitionism over a broad area, and had only to cultivate it assiduously to reap, in due time, an abundant harvest. And that harvest has since been most assiduously cultivated by English speeches, English editorials, English sermons, English essays and English actions—public and private. We all recollect how, a few years ago, at the World's Convention, the Americans present were insulted by Lord Brougham's exulting introduction of a "reverend" negro. How, at the World's Fair of 1852, on one of the gala days, a beautiful and titled young English lady marched up the aisle, in the immediate presence of the Queen, leaning upon the arm of a black and burly runaway negro, while the wife of the latter leaned also lovingly upon the arm of Mr. Thompson, M. P., who then and there, vauntingly challenged "any American to discuss with him the abstract right of any individual to hold a human being in bondage." Nor have we forgotten that when several thousand dollars, sent over from one of our Southern cities for a benevolent purpose, was tendered in public to a distinguished member of the British Parliament, he drew back, with melo-dramatic horror, and denounced the gift as blood bought money—as but another form of blood, wrung by the oppressor from the oppressed—and shrunk from it with as much horror as if it had been the veritable thirty pieces for which Judas had betrayed his savior! Neither have we forgotten that when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" made its appearance how its praises rang from every journal, and were echoed from every lip, how it was reproduced in twenty editions—from the twenty guinea issue which shone resplendent on my lord's table to the sixpenny reprint that was snivelled over by nine tenths of the half fed operatives and working girls of England. Or how the visit of its author was made a sort of triumphal march over every part of the kingdom, or how her book, translated into nine languages, was sent wherever ship or railway could carry it to poison the mind of the universe. Nor have we forgotten that a leading daily journal of London made the declaration, that "The overworked, underfed, miserably clad and wretchedly lodged slaves have been compelled, as a means of repressing their intelligence, to work in iron collars, to sleep in the stocks, to drag heavy chains at their feet, to wear yokes, bells, and copper horns, to stand naked while their masters brand them infamously, to have their teeth drawn, to have red pepper burned into their excoriated flesh, to be bathed in turpentine, to be thrust into sacks with mad cats, to have their fingers amputated, to be shaved, and to be whipped from neck to heels with hot irons." Nor have we forgotten that this picture of slavery was ten thousands of times reproduced in the "respectable" and really able and influential journals of England, until the whole world was poisoned against our institutions. "From the Prince Consort, who sat silently by and witnessed the deliberate insult of an American Minister by a British peer, before the congregated intelligence of all Christendom, simply because slavery existed in America, down to the wretched cockney, himself forty times the slave to suffering and circumstances beyond what any negro is at law—there is scarcely an Englishman who has not been tutored to abhor slavery and the country where it exists." Bringing the matter nearer home—the seed of English abolitionism, planted in the free States of the American Union, thus carefully watched and watered, have commenced to yield to England her long expected harvest in the sad and terrible war that is now devastating Southern soil, drying up every source of public and private wealth, and which, we believe, she confidently hopes is to culminate in the destruction of American slavery. *Seemingly encouraged by the importation of a million and a half bales of cotton from other countries the past year, she is employing this period of our trials in pushing her schemes for colonial cotton cultivation in every part of the world where she can plant a seed,* hoping thus to raise up a competition, which will aid in ruining American slavery—that one obstacle to her rapacious greed, against which, for a third of a century, she has directed every resource of her infernal machinations, with a heartless indifference to results and a cruel disregard of consequences to others.

It is certainly a most weak and vain expectation to suppose that a nation thus committed against the devoted institution, and thus convicted of hostility to the South, is likely to interfere to protect this institution and system of labour from a war which *she knows to be the only means by which it can be overthrown.*

Movements of the Brigand Morgan.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 22d has the following:—Passengers by the State train last evening report that Morgan rushed into Frankfort, Ky., seized fifty loads of federal guns, captured Governor Magoffin, and then fell back to Richmond, in Madison county, and established a camp, where he issued a proclamation to the people, calling upon them to rise and throw off the yoke of the tyrant; and that the people were flocking to him by thousands. We have no positive confirmation of this report. Of this we are sure—Morgan is doing a good work in Kentucky.

The report about the Loudon bridge having been burned by the Yankees, proves to be without any foundation.

The Crops in Virginia.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian (rebel), July 23.]

Among the many things for which we have great cause to be grateful to an overruling Providence in connection with our struggle for independence, the beautiful grain now ripening for the harvest, and already gathered, may be put down as a blessing beyond all price. The toil of the husbandman promises to be rewarded by a most abundant yield all over the South. The wheat crop, which has now been cut, is in many portions of the country unusually fine. In Southwestern Virginia, we hear, it was never better, if so good, and in Piedmont, Virginia, the shocks generally stand thick upon the ground. In some sections of the State we will, of course, not be able to realize the productions of the soil on account of the occupancy of the enemy. But this will all be more than counterbalanced by the yield of lands far South, which have heretofore been appropriated to cotton, but which now teem with the cereals. The oat crop is regarded one of the finest which has been produced for several years, the benefits of which cannot be over estimated in times like these. From present prospects the growing crop of corn will be an unusual one. The season so far has been admirable, the rains have fallen just as they were needed, and the stalks have shot up as if by magic. In the South, where the season is early, the corn is already safe, and it is represented as being splendid. Here the critical period in the growth of corn has not yet passed, but the crop has received such an impetus that, under unfavorable circumstances, it will be apt to turn out tolerably well. The virtual giving up of cotton and tobacco this year for the grain crops throughout the South, gives us a much larger breadth of land to draw our supplies from than usual, and will insure an abundant yield of breadstuffs for the army and the people. Timid men, who have been haunted by fears of being "starved out," may dismiss their alarms and be content. The South can feed itself without drawing on the supplies of the world. It is self-sustaining and independent of the rest of mankind. Hostile fleets may hover about its ports and keep out the commerce of the world, but still its granaries will be full and plenty will abound. We may laugh to scorn the blockade, and yet fight our battles and win victories, and have plenty to eat and to spare all the time. For all these favors our people cannot be sufficiently grateful. A nation's gratitude should constantly ascend to the Great Source of all blessings for His untold goodness to us. Victory over our enemies is vouchsafed to us in battle, and plenty is scattered with liberal hand throughout the land. Truly does Providence seem to smile on our cause, and cheer us onward in the noble work of winning our liberties.

Gen. Van Dorn's Late Order Muzzling the Rebel Press.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* thus comments upon Gen. Van Dorn's late order:—

Gen. Van Dorn has issued a general order—No. 9—in which occurs the following section:—

3. The publication of any article in the newspapers in reference to the movements of the troops is prohibited; and if the editor or proprietor of any newspaper published in any of the counties hereinafter designated shall publish any editorial article, or copy into his paper any article or paragraph calculated to impair confidence in any of the commanding officers whom the President may see fit to place over the troops, such editor or proprietor shall be subject to fine and imprisonment, and the publication of the paper shall be thereafter suspended.

This order, if enforced throughout the country, would establish the most thorough and absolute military despotism that ever disgraced any age or nation. The idea that the people shall not be allowed to criticise the conduct of their agents is too monstrous for contemplation. The privilege of the press to expose official incompetency is its highest birthright, and the unshackled exercise of that power the strongest safeguard of liberty. Such an assumption of authority has not been attempted or conceived even by Lincoln. It out-Herods Herod."

A cotemporary well remarks that an independent press and an independent people will not submit to such an arbitrary edict.

Secesh Account of Their Defeat Near Jacksboro', Tennessee.

The Columbus *Sun* of the 21st has the following:—We regret to learn that a small detachment of our cavalry force in East Tennessee met with defeat near Jacksboro' a few days since. It seems that four companies of a cavalry regiment were attacked by a large force of federal infantry and routed, leaving their camp equipage and provisions in the hands of the enemy.

We have never been inclined to indulge in severe and unkind criticism, even toward the most undeserving of our military authorities; but it does seem to us that, of all men on earth, some of our cavalry leaders in East Tennessee are the most unfortunate. We do not speak altogether from mere hearsay; in many instances we have witnessed the sad incompetency and shameful indolence of many of them. Some companies, and perhaps battalions, have been in the service over twelve months, and yet they know as little of discipline as they did when they first entered the service. They have for the most part generally been quartered in some dirty little village, abounding in groceries and other conveniences adapted to the wants of an untutored and licentious mob, at the expense of the government. Several companies of this character covered themselves with infamy by their precipitate flight and shameful stampede at the battle of Fishing creek.

It is but doing simple justice, however, to the deserving to say that we have some efficient cavalry forces in East Tennessee, under the management of competent and worthy officers. They have demeaned themselves honorably on all occasions, and seem to have proper conceptions of the duties of a soldier. But, as above intimated, this is the exception, not the rule.

Summary Measures on Substitute Brokers.

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 118.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO, RICHMOND, Va., August 1, 1862.

III. The obtaining of substitutes through the medium of agents is strictly forbidden. When such agents are employed, the principal, the substitute and the agent will be impressed into the military service, and the money paid for the substitute, and as a reward to the agent, will be confiscated to the government. The offender will also be subjected to such other punishment as may be imposed by a court martial.

By order of Brigadier General John H. Winder, commanding department, &c.

L. R. PAGE, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Rebel Ram at Savannah—Its Armament.

The Atlanta *Commonwealth* of the 21st says:—The gunboat Georgia has an armament of ten guns, which have been named for the cities and counties of the State whence the largest donations have been received.

Crops in Georgia and Florida.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 26th ult. says:—

The following memorandum accompanied a letter dated Quincy, Florida, July 4:—Crop of corn made in this region, and enough for two years; tobacco, the Florida seed leaf, for segars, very fine; provisions of all sorts promising as could be wished.

The crops throughout Southern Georgia are most excellent. The average of cotton planted cannot be two acres to the planter.

The Rebel Army in Mobile.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 28th ult. says:—Some change is making in respect to the position of our forces. As far as Mobile is concerned, we learn that it is to send off those troops who are not thoroughly acclimated here. We expect soon to hear of the transfer hither of some of our own soldiers, who are to the manor born, and feel as safe here, in respect to health, as they would in a mountainous region.

Loss of a Mobile Steamer.

The *Tribune* of the 26th ult. says:—We learn that the James Dellet, while on her up trip last Monday, sunk at Gardner's Island, above Selma, in consequence of striking a snag. We have heard no particulars, but understand that is a "pretty bad sunk."

From Columbus, Miss.

ARRIVAL OF ESCAPED PRISONERS—REVIEW OF REBEL TROOPS—THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

A letter to the Mobile *Evening News*, dated Columbus, Miss., July 19, contains the following paragraphs:—

Several members of the Columbus Riflemen—a most excellent company, which was captured at the fall of Fort Donelson—succeeded a short time ago in making their escape from the prisons of Chicago, and after arduous, adventurous and often amusing journeys, in finding their way to their sunny clime and homes.

A few days ago a grand review was held by General Adams of all the troops stationed at this point. One-fourth of the militia of this State has been called for to act as minute men, and will, I have been informed, probably soon go into camps of instruction. The Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, who is so well known to many of your readers, delivered here, on last Monday, a most able and eloquent address upon the features of the war.

Several fine showers have fallen here during the present week, and the crops, which had commenced to droop, now look up and promise well.

General Magruder.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 26th ult. reports that Gen. Magruder was at Columbia, South Carolina, at the last account.

Interesting from Texas.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 20th ult. says that on the 4th inst. there were seven United States vessels-of-war off Galveston bar, and adds:—Food was very abundant within the State. Beef, mutton, corn, wheat, &c., were all plentiful and cheap; but the Texans are not on that account lying indifferent to the war. The Houston *Telegraph* says that it has organized the equivalent of forty-eight regiments, of "fully forty-five thousand men." The town of Bastrop, it is said, was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst.

A Visit to the Richmond Hospitals.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes the following in regard to a recent visit to the rebel hospitals in Richmond:—

I have just returned from a partial tour among the hospitals, of which there are upwards of sixty now open within the precincts of the city. One may be accustomed to scenes of suffering and death, but I do not believe the fresh sensibilities of the heart can be so walled up and petrified, as to be callous to the agony of men fresh from a field of battle. There is something indescribably painful in the emotion with which you stand in the wards of a hospital and look up and down at the rows of cots covered with mutilated humanity; here one with an amputated limb, another with a ball through his body, a third with a portion of his face torn away, a fourth, perhaps, dying, all appealing to you by every tie that binds man to man, for that sympathy which is their due. Again, it is touching to witness the care of the nurses.

How gently fair hands are bathing the wounds—some as ghastly that nothing but the highest moral courage could induce a woman to look at them—applying bandages, combing unkempt heads, feeding those who are helpless and ministering to their wants in every respect. Faithful servants are there, too, sitting patiently by the bedsides of their masters all day long, fanning away the flies and cooling the slumbering sufferers.

The condition of many of the wounded is not all that could be desired. In the first place many of the injuries are of the most desperate character, and in themselves threaten serious results; and in the second place the weather for two days has been intensely hot. The consequence is that a malarious or gangrenous atmosphere is generated, the wounds become inflamed, mortification ensues and finally death. Flies, too, are a terrible annoyance. I saw some of the poor fellows to-day black with these insects, and too feeble to drive them away.

INTERESTING FRUM NEW ORLEANS.

General Butler and the Hungry People of New Orleans.

Colonel Turner, Quartermaster General of the Military Department of the Gulf, under the sanction of General Butler, has distributed to the city of New Orleans during the last two months of government subsistence stores the following articles:—Pork, 350 barrels; salt beef, 563 barrels; fresh beef, 4,379 pounds; ham, 234,710 pounds; bacon, 34,574 pounds; crackers, 65,774 pounds; flour, 1,423 barrels; peas 21,375 pounds; desiccated potatoes, 900 pounds; coffee, 245 pounds. There is to be added to this one thousand tierces of beef given away in May by Commissary Clark.

New Orleans Local News.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, July 31.]

EMIGRANTS OFF FOR NICARAGUA.

The schooner Cora, Captain White, which has cleared for Nicaragua via Ruatan Island, takes forty German emigrants, with all their baggage, as passengers to that rich and fertile country.

SHOT BY A PICKET.

Sergeant Moore reports that last night, at half-past eleven o'clock, somewhere in the First district, a sentinel of the Thirty-first Massachusetts regiment shot at a seaman, named John Smith, who belongs on board the ship James Smith, for refusing to obey the order to "halt." Fortunately the ball missed John Smith.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

The federal troops have been removed from the Mint to private buildings below Esplanade street. A large number are quartered in the old United States Hotel, and in the coffee house at the corner of Esplanade and Dauphine streets.

Imports and Exports at New Orleans.

IMPORTS.

JULY 31.—Cadiz—bark Garibaldi—salt, to order.

AUGUST 1.—New York—steamship Trade Wind—1,800 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. pork, 50 half bbls. do., 50 half bbls. beef, 200 kits mackerel, 200 boxes herring, 50 boxes codfish, 1,000 bushels oats, 150 casks nails, 20 tierces hams, 50 boxes maccaroni, 34 packages merchandise.

AUGUST 2.—Philadelphia—steamship Suwanee—1,081 bbls. flour, 1,800 reams paper, 1,000 bushels oats, 300 dozen brooms, 103 hhds. bacon, to consignee on board.

Minatitlan—schooner Wave—31 tons cedar, 18 tons fustic, 30,000 segars, lot cocoa nuts, to Cochran & Hall.

AUGUST 3.—Philadelphia—Steamship Cumbria—2,346 bbls. flour, 86 half bbls. do., 100 bbls pork, 50 half bbls. do., 32 casks bacon, 18 tierces hams, 800 bushels oats, 50 kegs lard, 28 boxes cheese, 350 boxes candles, 1 package merchandise, to W. E. Floyd, supercargo.

Havana—sloop Rhode Burrows—assorted merchandise.

EXPORTS.

AUGUST 1.—Nicaragua—schr. Corah—5 bbls. tar, 9 bales tobacco, 3 packages merchandise.

New York—ship Brazil—128 bales cotton, 1,089 hhds. sugar, 328 bbls. molasses, 250 bbls. rosin, 44 bales moss, 4 packages merchandise.

AUGUST 2.—New York—ship Alcyon—472 bales cotton, 159 hhds. tobacco, 297 hides, 13,000 staves, $21,000 in specie.

New York—bark Reindeer—442 hhds. sugar, 145 bbls. do., 200 bbls. molasses, 278 bbls. rosin.

New York—steamship Philadelphia—454 hhds. sugar.

New York—ship Merchant—506 bales cotton, 1,404 hhds. sugar, 18 bbls. do., 326 bbls. rosin, 4 packages merchandise.

New York—bark Jas. Smith—320 hhds. sugar, 50 bbls. rosin, 120 bbls. turpentine.

New York—bark A. A. Drabert—431 hhds. sugar, 50 bbls. molasses, 200 bbls. rosin, 36 boxes tobacco, 93 packages merchandise.

New York—schr. Aid—224 hhds. sugar, 150 bbls. rosin.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE COASTWISE.

July 31—Vicksburg, steamer Algerine, 19 bales cotton to order; steamer Lone Star, 220 hhds. sugar to order; steamer W. B. Savory, 17 bales damaged cotton, 12 half do., to order; steamer Time and Tide, 104 hhds. sugar, 5 bbls. molasses, to Carroll, Hoy & Co.; schr. Mary Ames, 24 hhds. sugar to order; sloop Belona, 18 hhds. sugar to W. L. Robinson; schr. Telemoune, 36 hhds. sugar to order; schr. Mary Campbell, 100 hhds. sugar, 160 bbls. molasses, to Carroll, Hoy & Co.; schr. Morning Star, 40 hhds. sugar to order.

August 1.—Propeller Saxon, 224 hhds. sugar to Toledano & Taylor; steamer Empire Parish, 4 hhds. sugar A. J. Butler; 35 hhds. sugar J. W. Burbridge & Co.; 20 do. A. Miltenberger & Co.; 20 do. V. Allain & Co.; 48 do. A. Moulton; 165 do. R. T. Sharp; 100 do. J. M. Putnam; 70 do. Hall & Rodd; 20 do. Roman, Olivier & Co.; 26 bales cotton A. J. Butler; 15 do. to order; total 482 hhds. sugar, 41 bales cotton; steamer Lone Star, 176 hhds. sugar to order; schr. Surprise, 110 bbls. molasses to order; sloop Catherine, 60 bbls. molasses to order; schr. Belle Creole, 86 hhds. sugar to order; schr. Adeline, 169 hhds. sugar to W. L. Robinson; schr. Sister Kate, 150 hhds. sugar to E. Durrive & Co.; schr. Juliana, 64 bbls. molasses to order; schr. Ursuline, 40 hhds. sugar to R. Brugier; schr. Gabriel Aime, 80 hhds. sugar; sloop Planter, 20 hhds. sugar, 110 bbls. rum, L. Millaudon; schr. P. F. Herwig, 45 hhds. sugar, to Toledano & Taylor; schr. Colombe, 30 hhds. sugar, to order; schr. James Stockton, 90 hhds. sugar, to order; steamer Lewis Whitman, 130 hhds. sugar, to Vallain & Co., 180 do. to order; steamer Iberville, 654 hhds. sugar, to McStea, Value & Co., 45 do., to Cucullu & D'Meza, 145 bbls. molasses, to Wakefield & Co.; schr. Critique, 45 hhds. sugar, to Toledano & Taylor; sloop Eclipse, 20 bbls. molasses, to order; schr. Brazos, 117 hhds. sugar, to Montgomery & White, 41 sacks corn, to order; schr. Louisa, 150 hhds. sugar, to J. P. Tweed; sloop Tonnerre, 100 hhds. sugar, to order; schr. Renaissance, 48 bbls. molasses, to order; schr. Italienne, 54 hhds. sugar, 25 bbls. molasses, to order.

Smuggling on the Potomac—A Large Haul.

[From the Washington Star, August 11.]

The Freeborn, Captain Samuel Magaw, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, bringing twenty-five prisoners, five sailboats, a number of canoes, and a lot of merchandise, which were captured on Friday and Saturday nights last, near Blackiston's Island. On the boats they found about two hundred bushels of wheat, a large number of sacks of salt, sixty thousand segars, coffee, three chests of tea, boxes of boots and shoes, handkerchiefs, pins, needles, thread, &c.; quinine, morphine, opium and other medicines; a trunk containing percussion caps, a lot of gray cloth for rebel officers uniforms, &c.

Among the prisoners are the following:—Theodore Starbuck and D. W. Jarboe, of this city; Theodore K. Preuss, J. Gregory, W. Wheatley and W. Norris, of St. Marys county, and J. C. Hunter, of Georgetown. All the rest, with the exception of three Virginians, are colored men, who have been engaged in a regular commerce between Maryland and Virginia, taking over salt, &c., and bringing back wheat.

Young Starbuck, if we mistake not, was employed until recently in a drug store in this city, and at the time of his arrest had with him two carpet bags containing quinine, &c., worth probably from two to three hundred dollars. It is probable that a large box, containing medicines principally, which was captured on the boat he was on, and which has not been claimed by any one, was also in his charge. Jarboe is well known in the eastern section of the city. Hunter, until recently, was a clerk in a banking house in this city, and left the city on Thursday last for the purpose of joining the secession army. The rest of those named are said to be of the *elite* of St. Marys. They were all sent to the Provost Marshal's office this morning.

A Worthy Example.

WHAT ONE MAN CAN DO.

The village of Newburg, N. Y., appears to be doing her duty to the country in good earnest. Until recently not a dollar had been raised among her wealthy citizens for the purpose of inducing men to enlist, or for helping on the war in any way, at least since the new call for volunteers. A liberal and wealthy merchant of New York, but whose home is in Newburg, feeling pained in view of this prevailing apathy in a community so abundantly able to do its whole duty in the trying crisis, quietly sat down and penned the following patriotic letter to the editor of the Newburg *Daily Journal*, and followed it up with a liberal contribution of $400. He then went personally to some ten of the leading citizens, who promptly placed their names on the list for an equal amount. The paper was further circulated for smaller amounts, and in less than twenty-four hours over twelve thousand dollars were subscribed. The result is that volunteering is going on briskly, and since the publication of this manly appeal over one hundred recruits have been obtained.

The success of this timely effort of one individual should encourage our men of influence and means to go and do likewise. There are hundreds of wealthy towns at the North where similar exertions would no doubt produce similar gratifying results:—

A BUSINESS MAN'S APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF NEWBURG.

I beg to say a word to my fellow citizens of Newburg:—War has two weapons—the sword and the purse. Our federal armies are sustained by two classes of volunteers—those who shoulder the musket and those who shoulder the expense. The hardy soldier who takes the field, and the retired merchant who reads the news at home, are equal partners in the same general business of sustaining the government. There is one difference between them: the soldier in the ranks cannot shrink his duty without public disgrace, while the gentleman of leisure at home may shift his honest share of the burden upon other people's backs, and escape, perhaps, without public disrepute.

In a few weeks volunteering will end and drafting begin. Until lately, patriotic citizens took pride in saying to all the world that our great armies—more magnificent than the sun ever saw before—were gathered without the conscription of a single man. Of course, in view of the new emergency of the government, the whole nation commends the wisdom of a general draft. But as a citizen of Newburg, having a personal pride in the fair fame of the town and its townsmen, I have a patriotic desire that the quota may yet be filled, to the last man, by voluntary enlistments before the day of drafting arrives. Such a fact (if it can be achieved) would crown the town with a rare honor, in which every citizen would feel a glowing share of satisfaction and triumph.

Six hundred men are wanted out of a population of fifteen thousand—one regiment from the whole town. Certainly the proportion is not unreasonably large. The fit men are ready at hand, and willing to go; steady young men, with small families or none, active, enthusiastic and manly, in whose veins flows brave blood; who, in beginning their life's career, can find no opportunity for usefulness and distinction equal to the honorable service of their country.

But among these men who are abundantly willing to go, and to go without waiting for a draft, there has been of late a reluctance to volunteer, because of a common impression (which they do not hesitate to express in the streets) that the older and wealthier men of the town have not been plain enough in their speech in pledging themselves to take care of the families of those who take the field.

It is my firm conviction that the men fitted to form the rank and file of the needed new regiments, if they could be satisfactorily assured, by palpable proof not to be mistaken, that we are with them, heart soul and pocket, the enthusiasm for volunteering would in a few days be so great and the quota so speedily gathered that on the 15th of August we might witness at Washington's Headquarters a muster of the whole six hundred, without a conscript among them. Then we might open the visitors register in which Jefferson Davis wrote his name as a guest a few years ago, and blot it out in presence of the ranks, in foretoken of the speedy blotting out of the rebellion from the land.

To aid in completing the enrolment by volunteering, without drafting, I make the following proposition:—

That we, within the next forty eight hours, raise the sum of $10,000, which shall be appropriated to enlistment purposes, the amount to be deposited in the Highland Bank, and distributed to the men who will enlist by a committee of gentlemen appointed by the donors.

My subscription towards this $10,000 is $500. Who will follow? Yours, respectfully, S. R. VAN DUZER.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

THE DRAFT CALL—COMMUNICATIONS AS TO THE SAME—WHO ARE EXEMPT AND WHO ARE NOT.

The State's quota of troops under the draft call will be nearly sixty thousand men, and the quota of New York county 12,518. When is taken into consideration the great population of this State, the chances are that there will be but one out of every forty who will be compelled to shoulder the musket. Almost every person you meet seems to forget this fact, and necessarily a good deal of fright and worrying is harrowed up. The Empire State, from its vast resources, is well able to bear this burthen of a draft; and it is to be hoped that when a draft does commence it will be met with that quietness and sacrifice which is due to the cause and to the patriotism which should pervade every true lover of his country. Notwithstanding the number of would-be-exempts who have for the past few days hurried to the City Hall and other places, there are still thousands of brave men left who will not shrink from the path of duty when their country is in danger; and though compelled to do military duty, yet the very necessity for that compulsion makes them the stronger in their nation's defence and more terrible in the eyes of any enemy that may be encountered. The rules and regulations in relation to the carrying out of this draft will be issued by Governor Morgan to-day or to-morrow. With regard to those who are exempt and those who are not, and the different points of argument which have recently arisen in regard to the same, will probably all be settled in the order coming from the Executive of the State. In respect to the call, hundreds of communications have been addressed to this office as to who are exempt and who are not. Several of them are quite frivolous, and again several of them possess a large amount of conjecture and legal inquiry which will hereafter be the subject of much discussion and inquiry if a draft does actually take place in this State. Several of these communications cannot be at present answered until the government shall determine upon the intricate questions brought up for adjudication by the stirring events which are now agitating the country. There are different opinions expressed relative to those matters, and even the great minds of the country are antagonistic in arguing the various points peculiar to them. The following, however, appear to be, according to the opinion of high military authorities, true answers to most of the leading inquiries which have been made in relation to this liability of a draft:—

The three months' men who fought at the battle of Bull run, and have since been discharged, are subject to a draft.

An alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and consequently sworn allegiance to and put under the protection of the United States government, renouncing any allegiance which he may owe to any foreign government, is liable.

A British subject belonging to the New York National Guard is not liable.

In regard to the liability of active firemen, it is a fact that the United States law enforces their liability, and the State law does not. However, there is no doubt but that the former will overrule the latter.

A youth, whose father came to this country eleven years ago, the latter never becoming a citizen, and his son not twenty one years of age, is liable to be drafted.

A man forty-five years old, wanting three months can be legally drafted for nine months.

There are various other questions asked which may be easily answered by reading the rules and regulations as published in relation to the matter. There is a point, however, which must be remembered by all. When the country is actually placed under martial law, and it becomes necessary to strictly enforce the requirements appertaining to such a condition of things, the government is liable to make any changes in local and State laws that they deem necessary for the public good. This will lead to the fact that there may be different ideas in relation to those who may or may not be liable to the draft, if such a thing at all takes place.

THE MUSTERING OFFICE—IMMENSE NUMBER OF RECRUITS.

At the mustering office in White street, the Medical Inspector, Dr. Mott, and his efficient assistant, Dr. Gahun, have been as busy as possible for any two men to be in attending to military inspections. For the past two days there have been upwards of six hundred men mustered in at this office, and the fact speaks well for the great impetus which has been given to recruiting since the prompt payment of bounty commenced. From morning until night the office is crowded with recruits, and one cannot help thinking that a draft will become wholly unnecessary should the time for so doing be prolonged by the government.

THE MONITORS.

Recruiting for Captain Howland's company, to be attached to Col. Gurney's First regiment National Volunteers, is rapidly progressing, sixty-seven men having been already enlisted. This company will be a model one in its way, none being admitted but those who are known to be of strict moral character. Capt. Howland is just the man to be placed in command of so efficient a body of men; and Col. Gurney may congratulate himself on having so energetic a soldier in his command. The headquarters of "the Monitors" is at 398 Broadway.

OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT DAVID'S ISLAND.

There must now be upwards of one thousand sick and wounded soldiers at David's Island, whose wants are well attended to. The ladies of New Rochelle are foremost in their attentions to the brave fellows; and to their tender care and solicitude convalescence may be attributed.

ARREST OF SOLDIERS BY THE POLICE.

The order of arrest in relation to soldiers now parading through our streets without furloughs, is still being strictly carried out by the police. Yesterday hundreds of these stay-at-home gentlemen were politely taken charge of and conducted to the police headquarters, where Inspector Carpenter attended to their wants. As soon as brought before that gentleman, however, they were discharged with a reprimand and an injunction that they would immediately proceed to their different regiments.

THE FUNERAL OF CAPT. MONCK, STANTON LEGION.

The remains of Captain Marcus Monck, of the Stanton Legion, who was burned at the Rainbow Hotel on Wednesday last, will be interred to-day. The funeral will take place from the City Hospital at one o'clock, and be attended by two companies of the Stanton Legion.

WAR MEETING AT FORT RICHMOND, S. I.

An enthusiastic war meeting of the citizens of Staten Island was held at Port Richmond on Monday evening last. Peter C. Lafarge, Esq., presided upon the occasion, with Mr. J. B. Pollock as Secretary. After some introductory remarks by the chairman the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Orville Jewett, were adopted:—

Whereas, the President of the United States has called for an additional force for the suppression of the rebellion,

Resolved, That we heartily approve of such call, and consider it the imperative duty of every man living under the protection and enjoying the benefits of our government, to do all in his power to carry out the wishes of that government.

Resolved, That we are for the perfect union of the States and the maintenance of the authority of the government, and that we will sustain them at all risks and at any cost.

Resolved, That the time for words alone has passed, and the time for deeds arrived; and that we are for immediate, prompt, constant and energetic action until the time for action shall cease.

Resolved, That every man that is not with us is against us, and that every voice that refuses distinctly to speak, and every hand that refuses manfully to strike, when occasion requires, for the preservation of our country in its length, breadth and integrity, is the voice and the hand of an enemy. (Loud applause.)

Resolved, That we have come here to-night to act, and that we will without delay contribute liberally of our means to forward enlistments, and carry out the great measures now being instituted for the earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war, well assured that the greater the sacrifices we now make the more speedily we shall see our country rejoicing in the blessings of peace and the whole constellation of stars in our political heaven restored to their accustomed brilliancy and beauty, and never again to be dimmed or obscured. (Applause.)

A lengthy speech was then made by Mr. Erastus Brooks, who, in conclusion, said that he was authorized by the people of Northfield to offer, in their name, the sum of $50 special bounty to each recruit who would volunteer for the war. Fifteen men volunteered before the meeting adjourned.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Recruiting for the Irish Brigade is quite brisk, and, under the able exertions of Col. Nugent, there is no doubt but that men will be forthcoming in any number. Yesterday over one hundred men were mustered in. Lieut. Hurley, of the Eighty eighth, leaves for Harrison's Landing to-day, with over one hundred and fifty recruits.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

This organization has a recruiting tent in the Park, and men are easily found to fight under the gallant Sickles. If persons could but appreciate the importance of joining regiments already in the field, instead of attaching themselves to new organizations, our fine army would not be long without reinforcements.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.

In addition to all the bounties paid, the Twenty-first Ward Volunteer Association propose to pay $10 to each recruit who may enlist under their auspices. Their office is situated at 388 Fourth avenue.

FOURTH REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Captain William A. Treadwell is recruiting rapidly for the Fourth regiment, Empire Brigade. Richard K. Haight, Esq., of the firm of Haight, Halsey & Co., No. 57 Broadway, has advanced $500 for filling up this company to its maximum number.

THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL IN JERSEY CITY.

The hospital in Hudson street, Jersey City, which has been detailed for the special use of our sick and wounded soldiers, will be closed in a few days, and in future all sick or wounded soldiers will be taken to Newark. This institution has been carried on with the greatest regard to comfort and convalescence by those in charge, Mrs. Lee acting as matron.

RECRUITING IN HOBOKEN.

A recruiting office has been opened at the Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken, for the Thirteenth regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. This is the first which has been in that city since the new call for troops. Captain Mount, who was wounded in the battle of Gaines' Farm, and who has been a long resident of Hoboken,