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OUR REBEL PRISONERS.

How Uncle Sam Can Keep a Hotel.

Boarders on David's Island—Who They Are and How They Feel.

The Prisoners at Johnson's Island, &c., &c., &c.

David's Island, in the East river, is one of Uncle Sam's charming places. It combines all the advantages of a first class establishment. There is the green grass, and there are the shade trees of up the country, and there are the fresh air and the stiff breezes of the seaside, fresh from the ocean, which, in any other country but this, would be considered a very respectable sea. Combine these, give you dormitories with blankets when necessary, and plenty to eat, and what better place can mortal man hope to get away from "the fretful stir," the heat and turmoil of this wicked world in August, with pleasant company, too, where one may so deliciously "hunt half a day for a forgotten dream," and with plenty of other men to talk to when one gets tired of his ramble—countrymen at that! And it's so nice to talk to one's countrymen in a foreign land. Oh, my uncle, you're an illustrious old boy, if you can keep a hotel, and keep it full. If ever I do travel as a public institution, and am allowed to choose, I will give one of your many establishments the preference.

True, you have an odd whim to call your boarders prisoners, and some of your waiters, with blue coats on, walk up and down with muskets, and are called guards, but as the boarders have it, "it's all a farce;" but we know that the nonsense and a farce. We know what a prison is. We read a description of Libby in the HERALD only two or three days ago. Wretchedness of the most horrible kind, danger and filth that subdue the spirit, disease and cruel jailers—these are the inevitable parts of a prison. There are none of these at David's Island. Every man is in the open air if he chooses, feels the breeze in his hair and sees the sunshine on his hands. Good things to eat in Libby are as scarce as fly brains; on David's Island as rarely as salt fish at a Dutch fair. And as for cruel keepers—oh my!

From the above—notwithstanding their fiction about murders—the sagacious reader will perceive that we have visited the prisoners of war on David's Island, and will probably expect a more sober account of them. We proceed to satisfy the sagacious reader.

First, you go to the island on a steamboat, the Thomas Y. Way. But in order that you may go to the island on this steamboat you must take care, for, though the boat is employed to take you, on Uncle Sam's order, the steamboat people won't take you if they can help it. You are, perhaps, so heavy. So they will tell you that you want Captain Skyhigh's order also. You go to this jolly captain, and he will tell you that he has nothing to do with it, but that there is a man in East Brooklyn who probably has. Meantime the boat has gone for that day. Next day you present yourself with another order; the steamboat people have had a better breakfast than they had yesterday, and your pass is all right. Finally, you land at David's Island.

Landed safely, your attention is immediately attracted by groups of scesh, who stroll about in gray pants and white drawers. They are cleaner than when first caught. They lounge and minister in shade. Many haunt the edifice at which oysters, ice cream and soda water" are to be had for money, and many more stray up and down on the paved way in front of the so-called "pavilions" where they live. There are twenty of these edifices. They are built of wood, are one hundred feet long, twenty feet wide and one story high. They are well built, are close, have good floors, plenty of windows, and are nicely whitewashed. Each has its own water closets and bathrooms. Up and down these the beds are arranged on either side, and there are small tables in the centre. At these small tables scesh forgets the Southern confederacy in a game of cards, or in the attractive problems of checkers. Others stretched out on the beds, read or doze away the weary hours. Along the whole space in front of the pavilions there is a strip of ground kept as a garden—little plots belonging to each pavilion. These have been cultivated by the patients. Just now they are gay with the brilliant hues of ladyslippers, nasturtiums, geraniums and morning glories. Do they ever get any flowers in Libby, we wonder? Probably not. There isn't enough sentiment in the sunny South for that. Some of the plots have, however, been cultivated by men of better opinions than the scesh plotters, and the "leaves of grass" have been made to say better things than Walt. Whitman's leaves do. Follow the narrow green lines in the long beds, and you can ponder out such words as "Union and the constitution." One ambitious plot declares in this way that "None but the brave deserve the fair"—an excellent phrase, but not new.

For the boarders in the twenty pavilions there are ten messhouses, built on the same plan, but not so large. There those whose wounds do not confine them to their beds take their meals. They are fed substantially on the same rations that a United States soldier gets; but the difference in favor of the prisoners is that they have better cookery. Their beef looks and tastes like beef, and not like old boot soles, boiled in tar and beeswax. Their beans are more like beans than they are like white gravel.

But in addition to the regular kitchen there are three others known as the ladies' kitchens, which are charitable institutions, and which furnish all sorts of agreeable extras for the sick! so that the bill of fare on the island is almost without limit.

But the pavilion arrangement is not sufficiently extensive for all the prisoners, and the rest live in large wall tents, such as are used for hospitals in the field. There are extra messhouses for them.

There is a bakery on the island, which furnishes from a thousand to seventeen hundred loaves of excellent bread per day; so that the prisoners do not even have the hardship of hard tack. There is a large steam laundry, and, therefore, plenty of clean clothes. The prisoners sleep in sheets. There is a handsome little chapel, at which many of them attend service every Sunday, and there is a library, in charge of the chaplain, from which the prisoners get what books they want. They read a great deal. Under charge of the chaplain, also, there are some excellent post office arrangements, by which the prisoners are able to correspond with their friends at home.

Some of the men have taken up a little branch of industry and make fans, which they sell that they may buy tobacco. Odd as it may seem, these chivalrous gentlemen from the Southern States can whittle a stick as handily as any contemptible Yankee who ever flourished a jackknife. From one piece of wood they ingeniously cut a handsome fan, of ordinary size, with nicely carved leaves that lap over and keep each other in place. Nutmegs are nothing to it.

Thus comfortably housed and well fed, the prisoners are in excellent spirits, and do not despair of the success of their cause. When they left Gettysburg, matters, perhaps, looked a little blue; but they have eaten themselves into better opinions. Life always looks better after dinner; but when a man comes from the meagre fare of the Southern army and lives at David's Island, he necessarily gets fat and courage at the same time, and the result of the good treatment of these fellows has naturally been to improve their blood. They want to be exchanged and go at it again. Every fellow who can "shoulder his crutch and show how fields are won" wants to help win more. Nearly all these men are North Carolinians and Georgians. Some of the Carolinians say that whatever Union sentiment may be manifested in their state is not shared by the North Carolina troops. Others would be satisfied to "go home on fair terms." Some would like to go home on terms that are "only half right," and others, again, will "go as the State does." Some wished that the leaders had to go in the ranks a while, so that the war might be "closed up soon." There are a few who despond, and one of these thought it looked like the South must give in. He had been taught through and through that "Lincoln was to abolish slavery as soon as he became President, and had never mentioned anything else till he came here." He wondered what the Government would do to the Southern people—whether they would "love their homes and all if beaten." His tone as he spoke these words might have taught the government, if heard, the wisdom of moderate measures. There was an officer who didn't believe that Vicksburg was taken.

But whatever opinions they might have on the war, all agreed that their treatment on David's Island was excellent in every respect; and we add to that our own humble belief that never before, and in no other land under the sun, were prisoners of war treated with such generosity and kindness.

Johnson's Island—Officers' Prison Roll.

The following is a list of officers belonging to North Carolina regiments imprisoned on Johnson's Island, August 19, 1863:—

1—Adams S. F., First Lieutenant, 46th.
2—Alexander W. J., Captain, 37th.
3—Allen T. M., First Lieutenant, 4th.
4—Armfield, M. D., Captain, 11th.
5—Armstrong, G. W., Lieutenant, 5th.
6—Baldwin W. G., Lieutenant, 20th.
7—Bell D., Captain, 4th cavalry.
8—Bingham R., Captain, 44th.
9—Bethell G. J., Lieutenant, 55th.
10—Bird W. J., Second Lieutenant, 16th.
11—Blackwell C. C., Major, 23d.
12—Boyd S. H., Lieutenant Colonel, 46th.
13—Blount B. J., Lieutenant, 55th.
14—Bradford W. B., Lieutenant, 20th.
15—Branch V. R., Second Lieutenant, 16th.
16—Broughton ——, Lieutenant, 26th.
17—Brown A. J., Lieutenant, 38th.
18—Burgin J. M. D., Second Lieutenant, 22d.
19—Cabaness ——, Lieutenant, 55th.
20—Caldwell J. A., Lieutenant, 23d.
21—Cantwell Edward, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th cavalry.
22—Carr R. B., Lieutenant, 43d.
23—Cherry G. O., First Lieutenant, 4th cavalry.
24—Clark S. P., First Lieutenant, 4th cavalry.
25—Cloud A. S., Captain, 16th.
26—Cobb G. S., Second Lieutenant, 44th.
27—Coggins J., Lieutenant, 23d.
28—Coleman M. Q., Lieutenant, 20th.
29—Carington W. R., Lieutenant, ——.
30—Crawford S. J., First Lieutenant, 6th.
31—Davis John J., Captain, 47th.
32—Dellinger L. A., First Lieutenant, 52d.
33—Dick F. N., Second Lieutenant, 44th.
34—Dickson E. D., Captain, 55th.
35—Dickson W. W., Second Lieutenant, 22d.
36—Draughon H. H., Lieutenant, 22th.
37—Eland M. Q., Second Lieutenant, 53d.
38—Elam P. R., Lieutenant, 55th.
39—Elmer Chas. E., Second Lieutenant, 52d.
40—Evans J. J., Lieutenant, 47th.
41—Eure M. L., Captain, 19th.
42—Falls F. D., Lieutenant, 55th.
43—Ferrell W. C., Lieutenant, 4th cavalry.
44—Foster N. A., Captain, 52d.
45—Gentry D. C., Lieutenant, 26th.
46—Gilbert J. H., Lieutenant, 57th.
47—Gillespie C. W., Captain, Forks' cavalry.
48—Green W. J., Aid de Camp, Daniels' brigade.
49—Graves John A., Lieutenant Colonel, 47th.
50—Hardin W. P., Lieutenant, 5th Baltimore.
51—Hargrove T. L., Lieutenant Colonel, 44th.
52—Hamilton R. L., Lieutenant, Forks' cavalry.
53—Hand W. L., Captain, 11th.
54—Hanahan J. A., Lieutenant, 55th.
55—Helton M. Q., Captain, 23d.
56—Hicks F. T., Lieutenant, 40th.
57—Hicks Q. T., Captain, 20th.
58—Hicks A. B., Lieutenant, 20th.
59—Hudson J. W., Lieut., 2d (died August 5, 1863).
60—Hill W. J., Major, 5th.
61—Huggins J. J., Lieutenant, 20th.
62—Johnson W. H., Captain, 23d.
63—Jordon H. T., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 55th.
64—Joyner J. S., Lieutenant, 47th.
65—Julian R. M., Lieutenant, 20th.
66—Kendrick J. M., Lieutenant, 23d.
67—Kinney D. F., Lieutenant, 7th.
68—Loffoon N. G., Lieutenant, 2d Baltimore.
69—Laughlin J. G., Lieutenant, 30th.
70—Lewis Henry G., Major, 23d.
71—McDonald ——, Lieutenant, 35th.
72—McFadgen A., Lieutenant, 5th cavalry.
73—McIntyre J. T., Lieutenant, 16th.
74—McIntyre R. N., Lieutenant, 4th cavalry.
75—McKinney A. A., Captain, 16th.
76—McNeely C. R., Captain, 34th.
77—McLester J. D., Lieutenant, 14th.
78—Martin John, Lieutenant, 14th.
79—Marler W. A., Lieutenant, 28th.
80—Magness D. B., Lieutenant, 38th.
81—Martin J. T., Lieutenant, 21st.
82—Mathews W. M., Lieutenant, 55d.
83—Mayo James M., Major, 4th cavalry.
84—Minter B. Y., Lieutenant, 53d.
85—Mone A. C., Lieutenant, 38th.
86—Moore James, Lieutenant, 5th cavalry.
87—Morris W. G., Lieutenant Colonel, 37th.
88—Nelson S. J., Lieutenant, 52d.
89—Newsom J. D., Lieutenant, 47th.
90—Noland W. W., Lieutenant, 16th.
91—Oliver J. B., Lieutenant, 20th.
92—Parker ——, Lieutenant, 20th.
93—Pool J. B., Lieutenant, 32d.
94—Porter W. M., Lieutenant, 26th.
95—Pritchard Calvin, Lieutenant, 32d.
96—Proffitt N. A., Lieutenant, 16th.
97—Propst William, Lieutenant, 57th.
98—Paylor Wm., Lieutenant, 45th.
99—Ramsens G. A., Lieutenant, 11th.
100—Randall S. D., Captain, 55th.
101—Randle Wiley, Lieutenant, 52d.
102—Rice R. L., Lieutenant, 44th.
103—Roberts J. W., Lieutenant, 45th.
104—Roundtree S. J., Lieutenant, 56th.
105—Ruffin Thomas, Lieutenant, 4th cavalry.
106—Russell Lee, Captain, 22d.
107—Sharp Wm., Captain, 4th cavalry.
108—Shenill W. W., Lieutenant, 57th.
109—Small E. A., Captain, 11th.
110—Smith K., Lieutenant, 13th.
111—Smith N. S., Lieutenant, 13th.
112—Speed H., Lieutenant, 6th.
113—Stovall Wilkins, Lieutenant, 55th.
114—Suttles D. D., Lieutenant, 38th.
115—Sutton L. B., Lieutenant, 4th cavalry.
116—Taylor W., Lieutenant, 45th.
117—Thornton R. W., Lieutenant, 56th.
118—Tillitt J. N., Lieutenant, 4th cavalry.
119—Tock E. P., Lieutenant, 19th.
120—Tucker J. O., Captain, 2d.
121—Turner C. L., Lieutenant, 25d.
122—Upchurch A. E., Captain, 55th.
123—Ward W. H., Lieutenant, 20th.
124—Weatherspoon S., Lieutenant, 7th.
125—Whiting G. M., Lieutenant, 47th.
126—Wilcox W. E., Lieutenant, 5th battery.
127—Williams J. B., Captain, 20th.
128—Williams J. E., Lieutenant, 19th.
129—Williams S. B., Lieutenant, 5th cavalry.
130—Williams W. H., Captain, 55th.
131—Workman S. H., Lieutenant, 44th.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Death of Gen. Pemberton Confirmed—Union Meeting in Grundy County, Tenn.—Hospitalities to General Grant—A Military Movement, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, August 29, 1863.

Late information from Vicksburg confirms the death of General Pemberton. He was shot by Texan soldiers. No particulars of the affair are given.

A numerously attended Union meeting was recently held at Pelham, Grundy county, Tenn. Resolutions were passed expressive of a desire to return to the Union, repudiating the act of secession passed in 1861, and recommending a reorganization of the State.

General Grant was tendered the hospitalities of Memphis on Wednesday last.

There were six hundred Illinois troops on the steamer Courier when she collided with the Dea Arc. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition and all the guns and knapsacks and baggage of the soldiers were lost.

The Fourteenth army corps has been transferred by General Grant to the Army of the Gulf.

Preparations were making at New Orleans on the 19th instant for a movement in some direction.

Important Habeas Corpus Decision in the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Leonard.

In the case of Michael Barrett an important decision has been given by Judge Leonard. Marshal Nugent claims to hold Barrett, who is a minor, as a deserter from the Thirteenth regiment North Carolina cavalry, and as a substitute in a Massachusetts regiment, and refuses to produce him upon a writ of habeas corpus. The Court decided that persons under eighteen years of age cannot be held to military service; that martial law has never been proclaimed in New York; that the civil courts are in the full administration of their powers for dispensing justice, and that the military arm is subordinate here to the civil authority. Barrett has not been committed or held by virtue of any process of a court of the United States or any court. The liberty of every citizen of the State is under the protection of the shield of this writ, by the constitution of the United States, as well as that of the State. The Judge replies to the suggestion that a decision adverse to the claims of the Marshal will bring on a conflict of authority, as follows:—"This is not a question sought for by this court. It is brought into court, and must be decided according to the law of the land, and not by the rule of expediency. Expediency is a rule that varies with time and circumstances. I might require the courts to recall next week a decision made to day, and thus the law be brought into contempt." The decision concludes with the following paragraph:—"My own duty I consider to be clear. An order may be entered that Colonel Nugent produce Barrett at ten o'clock A. M. of the next business day after he receive notice of this order."

Murderous Assault on a Prison Overseer.

BOSTON, August 29, 1863.

A convict in the House of Correction, named David Saunders, made a murderous assault on Thomas A. Parker, one of the overseers, last night, inflicting dangerous if not fatal wounds with a knife. Saunders hails from New York, and was sentenced for burglary.

THE DRAFT

THE GERMANS AND THE DRAFT.

Indignation Meeting at Harmonie Garden.

CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS, &c., &c., &c.

In some of the German papers of yesterday there appeared the following call for a meeting concerning the German conscripts of the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards:—

GERMAN CONSCRIPTS OF NEW YORK.

A second mass meeting of the German conscripts—so-called—of the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, will be held on Saturday evening, at Harmonie Garden, in Essex street, to which the Germans of other wards, who are equally threatened by this so-called conscription, are invited. Brother conscripts, attend! Remain united! Arouse and become active! The committees of the previous meeting will report, and there is a report to be submitted by a committee which was sent to Albany to confer with the Governor of the State of New York.

The meeting was called to order by citizen MITCHELL, who in his opening remarks observed that the attendance, which, however, seem augmented, was not as numerous as at the previous meeting. Whether this was owing to the storm, which was then raging, or whether it was owing to the action taken by the Board of Supervisors, which he considered at all events a great "humbug"—a thing which would not remedy the evil—he was at a loss to say.

Mr. MITCHELL then submitted a report of the mission of the committee that proceeded to Albany to confer with the Governor and solicit his assistance for the protection of citizens who have been drawn for involuntary military service. The Governor was reminded by the committee of his pledge before the election that he would not allow, when elected Governor, that citizens should be forced from the State. The committee, it appeared, had a long audience with the Governor of the State, but did not receive a positive answer as to the course he would pursue in the future regarding this conscription business. The Governor was reminded of the fact that the people of the State of New York would perhaps resort to violence in a greater measure than was the case during that small riot which occurred in this city on account of the draft. The Governor, it was reported, has replied that the decision of the courts has to be awaited, and that no violence ought to be resorted to. The Governor, it seems, denies the assertion that he had pledged himself not to allow persons to be conveyed from this State against their will, inasmuch as such assertion would not be in conformity with certain laws of the United States. Therefore, the report closes, not much assistance can be expected from the Governor.

Another member of the committee, Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT, submitted similar remarks as to the result of the mission of the committee at Albany.

In behalf of the committee that was appointed to confer with lawyers on the subject of habeas corpus in reference to conscripts, and as to testing the legality and validity of the Conscription act, Mr. Simon submitted a report, which was a very unsatisfactory one. Lawyers had said that no writ of habeas corpus could be issued before a man had been arrested. In fact, by means of the habeas corpus no great results, on account of numerous difficulties, could be accomplished. The speaker was opposed to the measures adopted by the Supervisors, because, in the first place, only firemen and certain other persons are exempted by this ordinance. By the by, the Court of Common Pleas would at all events declare the so-called Conscription law unconstitutional. This matter had to be decided, however, eventually by a Court of Appeals. Then they would see that they (the assembled) had to depend on themselves for help in this matter to stave off the calamity of the conscription.

Herr DOMMES therefore urged the necessity of organization—organization with the greatest speed and despatch.

Councilman GROSS, who at this stage of the proceedings was called upon to make some remarks on the subject, then mounted a chair and made some observations, as requested. He considered the reply of the Governor to the committee rather favorable; for he (the Governor) could do nothing else but to have conscript cases tried by court on writs of habeas corpus. (The Councilman excused himself on account of his defective German, in which language he delivered his remarks.) The Councilman, in some few remarks, exposed, furthermore, the intrigues of the Mayor in the premises. The object of the Common Council in passing the three million ordinance was to prevent any citizen being forced into involuntary military duty. The ordinance passed by the Supervisors he considered a very hasty measure, which would not remedy the evil. The object of the ordinance passed by the Common Council was, as already stated, to prevent persons being forced from this State, although this was not stated in the ordinance in plain terms. The Councilman suggested to those assembled to organize in a quiet and orderly manner, and not to go beyond the laws—not to resort to violence in violation of the laws; for the administration wished the people here to resort to violence, and waited like a hungry wolf for the outbreak of disturbances. But the time would come when a retribution would take place.

Dr. WOLF proposed the appointment of a permanent committee to take the opposition to this conscription business in hand.

Mr. MITCHELL suggested that this committee should be provided with vigilance committees in each ward, so that, whenever a conscript should be seized and dragged away, writs of habeas corpus could be issued and presented at once, and the proper remedies at once provided to rescue the victims of this barbarous conscription.

Citizen SIMON made the following suggestion:—A committee of at least thirty persons should be appointed to canvass to day (Sunday), north of Grand street, each block and each house where conscripts are, to collect money for carrying out the object in view.

Herr MITCHELL urged organization—organization for the purpose of forcing the authorities to take prompt measures for preventing the results of this draft calamity.

Dr. WOLF still urged the appointment of a permanent committee for the purpose stated—for exercising vigilance and for the collection of money.

Mr. MITCHELL said that the said permanent committee, to have full power, ought to be constituted of nine members, and a resolution to this effect was adopted.

In pursuance of this resolution, the following committee was then appointed:—Messrs. Mitchell, L. K. Goldschmidt, Dr. Wolf, Simon, Doering, Schaefer, Councilman Gross, Ritting (Editor of the New York Journal), and Joseph Muller.

In conclusion, a committee, composed of Messrs. Steiner, Stedemann, Dr. Wolf, Oberle, and others, was appointed to urge upon the city authorities the passage of an ordinance by which all persons drawn are to be exempted, to stave off the calamity of this conscription.

Before adjourning the assembly was addressed by a Mr. Daley, who was said to exert a great deal of influence among the Celtic population in the Eleventh ward. The speaker in glowing terms depicted the horrors of the conscription, and censured in strong terms the attitude of the State government which, in their hour of need, after dividing the spoils, deserted the good people by whom it was elected. Therefore, it behooved them, the people, to organize in order to perpetuate its institutions. (Hurrah.)

A resolution was finally adopted that the previously elected permanent committee be requested to confer with the members elect of Congress and Assembly in the various districts.

In conclusion, some arrangements were made for another meeting, to be held either on Monday or Tuesday.

After the adjournment, the above mentioned permanent committee held a brief session, to make arrangements for future action.

The Two Millions City and County Loan.

Consequent on the signature by Mayor Opdyke of the ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, appropriating two millions of dollars to the fund for providing substitutes for and to pay the exemption fees of certain classes of men drafted to serve in the war, the following advertisement is inserted in the city papers:—

TWO MILLION DOLLARS LOAN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, August 28, 1863.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor August 28, 1863, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the city and county of New York who have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing war, and for other purposes."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after Saturday, the 29th of August instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting their receipts for the money to the Comptroller they will receive bonds of the county for equal amounts, redeemable on or before September 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

In accordance with the foregoing advertisement, the following entry was made in a special book in the office of the Comptroller:—

We, the undersigned, do hereby severally subscribe for and agree to take the amounts set opposite to our respective names of the $2,000,000 county loan, referred to in the above advertisement, on the conditions and terms therein specified.

The citizens were the bids in accordance with the advertisement, and the entries made, to three o'clock yesterday afternoon:—

Peter Monaghan, No. 7 Prince street	$10,000
Edwin M. Haggerty, No. 106 Bowery street	2,500
Mrs. Harriet Wixen, No. 44 Grove street	5,000
Frederick Mayer, No. 224 Washington street	1,000
B. H. Hicks, No. 267 Bleecker street	1,000
S. B. Halbert Judah, No. 5 Wall street	10,000
Total	$29,500

The Broadway Bank has also proffered the loan of half a million to be placed to this or any other fund for the relief of persons drafted that may be deemed proper, or for any other purpose.

It is expected, in view of this good beginning, that the entire loan will be taken up without delay.

Notifications to the Drafted.

HOW THEY ARE SERVED—THE EXEMPTION CLAIMS.

As the draft has now been concluded in New York city, the only work which remains for the authorities to perform is the official notification of the fact to the parties interested, and the hearing of claims of exemption. This part of the programme is now being properly attended to. Those who have been drawn are sent notices to their residences, setting forth that important fact, and ordering them to appear at the Provost Marshal's headquarters of the district, in order that they may file their claims of exemption.

Up to the present time there has been no difficulty experienced on the part of the officers in serving these notices. They have been treated with the greatest courtesy on the part of the public. At the drafting headquarters of each district the clerks are busily employed in filling up those notifications, and before the middle of next week every person who has been honored by the attentions of the "wheel of fortune" may expect to hear the important announcement by an official document sent to his residence.

The claims for exemption before the different boards are being rapidly pushed forward. The only district where these claims have been regularly made as yet is the Sixth, at 155 Sixth avenue. Here, during the past five days, some three hundred applicants came before the Board, when only ten or fifteen were held as liable to perform the duties of a soldier. It is singular, in this connection, to remark what a large number claim exemption on the ground of alienage. Nearly one out of every five puts forward this plea, and in all cases the Board of Enrolment hold over their decision. There are several exempt on the ground of disability, over age, and other causes; but the generality of those in the Sixth district claim alienage as a sufficient excuse for their exemption.

To-morrow the Boards of Enrolment at the different districts throughout the city hold their meetings in order to attend to these claims. From present appearances there will not be many conscripts forthcoming.

Notice to Firemen.

The following order has been issued by the committee appointed by the Fire Department relative to the drafting of the members of the department in the Sixth Congressional district:—

FIREMEN'S HALL, August 29, 1863.

TO ALL FIREMEN DRAFTED IN THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:—

All firemen are hereby notified, who have been drafted in the Sixth district, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, to report to the following committee, at Fireman's Hall, on Monday evening, the 31st inst., at half-past seven o'clock. By order of the committee.

HENRY WILSON, Chairman.
JOHN S. GILES,
JOHN DEUKER,
ZOPHAR MILLS,
ALBERT J. DELATOUR.

PETER Y. EVERSIT, Secretary.

Due notice will be given when firemen drafted in other districts shall report.

A Man Drafted Three Times.

James Marshall, ex-foreman of Southwark Engine Company, No. 58, was drafted no less than three times—once at his place of business (48 Warren street, Third ward); at his residence (169 Elm street, Fourteenth ward), and at his father's residence, 106th street and Ninth avenue, Twelfth ward.

Indemnity for the Late Riots.

An offer was made to the Comptroller yesterday of a million of dollars towards the fund for indemnity for damages during the late riots. The Comptroller said he could not take it in the manner in which it was offered, as he had advertised for bids for the loan. He would, therefore, await the opening of the bids, and then take such action on the offer as the result might render necessary.

The Draft in Brooklyn.

THE MILITARY IN THE CITY AND VICINITY.

The preparations for proceeding with the draft in this city and in the First Congressional district having been completed, the necessary precautionary measures have been taken by the military authorities, as well as by the local authorities, to preserve order during the time the drawing is in progress.

There are at present only three regiments of government troops in the city and three more in the country districts. They are all from the Army of the Potomac; and one—the First Minnesota—has fought in eighteen battles, commencing at the first Bull run engagement and ending at the splendid victory of Gettysburg. The others have also been in a number of battles, and all have a brilliant record.

The First Minnesota and Eighth Ohio, attached to the Second corps of the Army of the Potomac, are encamped on Fort Greene. The Eighth occupies the apex of the hill facing Myrtle avenue, and their tents being all new present a very pretty and neat appearance from the street. They are mostly shelter tents, just about large enough to accommodate three men. The soldiers soon formed the acquaintance and good will of all the little boys in the neighborhood, who have become to consider it a great privilege to bring water from the neighboring pumps, fill the canteens, and carry wood to build the camp fires, at which occupation several dozen urchins were industriously engaged yesterday afternoon and evening. The regiment is under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Sawyer, and numbers at present about two hundred and fifty men. When mustered into the service on the 24th of April, 1861, they numbered nine hundred men. They participated in the battles of Winchester, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. The men are mostly from Sandusky, Cleveland, Fremont and Northern counties of the State.

The tents of the First Minnesota occupy the slope facing Cumberland street, immediately in the rear of the Ohio camp. The regiment participated in the battles of Bull run, Bull's Bluff, the siege of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Orchard Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill (first and second), Flint Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Charlestown, Fredericksburg, Mayre's Heights and, lastly, Gettysburg. In this battle they lost two hundred and twenty-four men out of three hundred and fifteen, with which they entered the fight. The ranks, with the return of absentees and recruits, again present quite a respectable appearance as to numbers. Since their organization they have been commanded by five colonels in succession. The first was Col. W. A. Gorman, promoted to brigadier general; the second, Col. N. J. T. Dana, appointed major general, and now commanding in Pennsylvania; the third, Col. Alfred Sully, promoted to brigadier general; the fourth, Col. George N. Morgan, now commanding at Fort Snelling, and the fifth, Colonel Wm. Colville, Jr., wounded at Gettysburg and still in hospital at that place. The regiment is now commanded by the senior Captain, Henry C. Coates, all the commissioned officers of the field and staff having been killed or wounded in some of the numerous battles in which they were engaged. The present field and staff consists of the following:—

Captain Henry C. Coates, commanding; Lieutenant William Lochren, Acting Adjutant; Lieutenant Francis Basse, Quartermaster; Dr. John B. Le Blond, Surgeon; Rev. F. A. Cornell, Chaplain; David A. Coffin, Sergeant Major.

The third regiment encamped within the city limits is the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, under the command of Major G. H. Hinkley. They occupy the grounds of the Star Base Ball Club, in the rear of Carroll Park, and on the line of the Coney Island Railroad. This regiment is attached to the Eighth Army corps. It has been in the service for about one year, and has participated in two engagements—those of Manassas and Winchester. A portion of the regiment is still at Baltimore on detailed service.

The Fourteenth Indiana and Seventh Michigan are encamped in the vicinity of East New York, and an Ohio regiment at Jamaica.

The men are of about average stature, stout, and hardy in appearance. They had been encamped on Governor's Island about a week before coming to Brooklyn, and are greatly rejoiced with the change. All having seen hard service, the men generally are of the opinion that they were sent North for the purpose of recuperating and taking things as easy as possible—in fine, to have a grand time, of which they are availing themselves. Three on Fort Green are high in grade of the locality, which, being elevated, presents a fine view of a large portion of this city, as well as part of New York. The discipline is not as strict as in the regular army, the men apparently doing about loose wherever they see fit. The sidewalks are full of them day and evening, looking at such sights as are to be seen in the principal thoroughfares.

Adjutant General Sprague on the Quota of New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 25, 1863.

There is much discussion with regard to the contributions of men made by the city of New York to the forces of the Union, during the war, and as my former report has been misapprehended, I submit the following statement, which may correct erroneous conclusions.—

The object of my report was, not to determine the quota of this city, under the present call by the general government, but to show how generously and patriotically it had supported the government in putting down the rebellion. There was a general impression that New York had not sent its proportion of soldiers to the field. I deemed it an act of justice to correct the mistaken and injurious opinion. I therefore stated, in my report, that the regiments organized in this city contained 73,811 men, which was 33,723 in excess of its quota. I also stated that a large number of these men were drawn from other parts of the State. These must be credited to the country districts, which, according to my statement not furnished in the table published, will reduce the excess of the city of New York 17,871.

But as an offset to the number thus to be credited to other sections of the State, this city should, in the public estimate of these contributions to our country's cause, be credited with those drawn from it into other States—the number of men sent into the regular army and navy, and the number of recruits for regiments in the field, and militiamen sent into the field on three occasions when the national capital was endangered. It is not claimed that these are to be credited on the draft, or that they affect the count between this city and other districts; but no one should object to an act of justice in setting forth the facts, showing the patriotic zeal of its inhabitants. It will be seen that I under estimated these in my reports. After deducting from the number of the regiments organized in New York the estimated number of 17,871 in the country districts, there will remain an excess of 15,852 beyond its quota.

Add to this the number of militia under	
The call of 1861	6,000
The call of 1862	6,010
The call of 1863	6,079
Total	20,089

Massachusetts claims to have sent 15,178 seamen into the United States Navy.

New York has sent say one half that number. The number enlisted from this city into New England and into the country will be:—

Enlistments after deducting enlistments from country	15,852
Militia—three calls	20,089
Seamen, recruits for old regiments in the field and for the regular army	7,589
Total	43,530

It will be seen from my previous statement that the excess claimed is only on the two first calls and not on the last two. This statement is made up to July 1 ultimo. In the report of my predecessor it appeared that New York city was deficient in, and not in excess of, its quotas on the last two calls; but it must be considered that since that report was published at least two thousand men have been recruited in this city to serve for three years; that the deficiency was on the last call for nine months' men, not on the three years' call; and that in May last Provost Marshal General Fry decided that a three years' man was equal to four nine months' men. According to the above report on the first of the last two calls it appears there is an excess of 2,985 three years' men. Reducing these to nine months' men, by multiplying by four, we have 11,562 nine months' men to apply on the last call. Add to this 820 nine months' men actually furnished, we have an aggregate of 12,382 nine months' men furnished on the last call, which is deficient only 198 men of the quota. The three years' men recruited since this statement was made will fill up this small deficiency. The excess claimed, therefor, as before stated, is on the two first calls alone. The strength of the regiments organized in this city under these two calls being 57,323, and the excess above the quotas 25,029, allowing, however, that 17,871 were recruited outside, we have an excess of 15,852, exclusive, as before stated, of the militiamen, seamen, regulars and recruits for regiments in the field.

JOHN Y. SPRAGUE, Adjutant General.

Brisk Volunteering in New Jersey.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN ALREADY RAISED—THREE NEW BATTERIES COMPLETE, ETC.

TRENTON, N. J., August 29, 1863.

Volunteering in the State of New Jersey is proceeding very briskly.

About five thousand men have been obtained since Governor Parker's proclamation was issued.

Three new batteries are complete, and one regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry will be completed during the coming week.

Almost every township in the State is at work, and it is expected that in a few days the quota of New Jersey will be filled by voluntary enlistments, thus doing away with the conscription.

No Draft to be Made in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, August 29, 1863.

It is announced this morning that no draft will be made in this State.

Officers of the army sent home to secure drafted men are instructed to open recruiting stations for enlistments.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

How the Rebels Treat Captive Union Citizens—The Plan of Working the Conscription Law—The "Lettre de Cachet" Outdone—The Press-gang Thrown Into the Shade, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

HARRISONS, August 26, 1863.

The telegraphic reports in the newspapers of Thursday, the 20th inst., announced the arrival at Fortress Monroe of two brothers, loyal residents of Beaufort, N. C., who, after being imprisoned for a time in Castle Thunder, had been conscripted into the rebel army, from which they had just deserted.

These gentlemen, whose names are James and Solomon Adams, were among my fellow prisoners in Castle Thunder for a considerable time, and were conscripted a few weeks previous to my release. As the outrageous treatment they received renders apparent the contemptuous disregard of the rebel authorities for law and justice, and the desperate expedients to which they are ready to resort to fill the ranks of their sinking armies, the particulars of their case may be interesting to your readers.

The brothers were natives of Massachusetts, but have been for several years residents of Beaufort, and engaged in the freighting and transportation business. When the Union forces occupied Beaufort they readily took the oath of allegiance to the United States. They were captured in May last, a little outside of the Union, but not within the rebel lines, and hurried off to Richmond, charged with treason, and thrown into prison. After a few weeks they were sent before Justice Baxter—a petty magistrate created by Jeff. Davis and clothed with jurisdiction to examine, cross examine and insult all political prisoners—for a hearing. His Honor, after hearing the facts as I have stated them above, offered them their liberty if they would take the oath of allegiance to the rebel government. They knew if they took the proposed oath they would at once be considered citizens and conscripted, and refused to take it, demanding to be treated as citizens of the United States and alien enemies, and sent North, or returned to prison. A few weeks afterwards they were taken before the "Confederate Court," ostensibly for the purpose of being tried for treason, but in reality to have the absurd charge against them dismissed, that they might be turned over to the conscription officer. A sham trial, in a theatrical style, was gone through, and they were acquitted and discharged.

As they were leaving the court house they were seized by the conscription officer as conscripts, and conveyed to Camp Lee.

These are not the only Union men who were taken prisoners while living within our lines, who, after being captured, have been conscripted. Several similar cases occurred during my confinement.

About the middle of May an attempt at conscription in the castle was made on a grand scale. Thirteen citizens of Western Virginia were captured by Jones' cavalry while engaged in the construction of a bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Taylor