THE DAILY BEE
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Any person sending the names through error of the carrier or otherwise, of persons not on the list, will have said names added to the list, unless due notice is given at the time.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCarren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, furniture of a private residence.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, on Camp street, near Poydras, lot of 16 o'clock, at No. 120 Baronne street, an entire stock of cigars.

CROSSING THE BAR.—A telegram from the Brashear Pass, yesterday afternoon, announced that the steamship Locust Point would leave at 2 o'clock P. M.

ARRIVED FROM ST. LOUIS.—The steamer Continental, Capt. Fore, arrived at the landing yesterday morning, direct from St. Louis, with two barges in tow, and a cargo of oats, hay, &c., for the Commissary department. After landing a portion at Vicksburg she brought the balance to this port, viz: 5020 sacks oats and 4004 bales hay.

The Continental received on board, at Vicksburg, some 600 Confederate prisoners, sick and wounded, who are destined for Mobile.

Among the officers are the following of Major General Smith's staff:

Major-General M. L. Smith; Lieut. Col. Edward Ivy, Chief of Artillery; Major John G. Devereaux, A. A. General; Major J. F. Girault, Inspector General; Capt. M. M. McDonald, Chief of Ordnance; Lieut. G. Hobert Frost, A. D. C.; Capt. E. Hobert, A. D. C.

We learn that but few of the Confederate prisoners remain at Vicksburg, they being so badly wounded and sick that the surgeons deemed it imprudent to remove them from at present.

On the trip down from Vicksburg nine of the prisoners died and were decently buried on shore.

STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.—This favorite steamer is advertised to leave our port on the 13th inst. for New York. She is one of the best boats plying between the two cities, and passengers on board of her have always been loud in their praise of her captain and officers.

SUNDRIES.—John M. Farrell, Nos. 88 and 90 Poydras street, near Camp, has just received a lot of assorted merchandise, such as navy bread, flour, starch, lard, beans, vinegar, tobacco, coffee, &c., &c., which he intends selling low to those who will give him a call. See his advertisement in another column.

R. T. Montgomery will sell to day, August 3d at No. 128 Baronne street, the entire stock of cigars of said store, in the matter of the interdiction of Jose Gonzales, as per advertisement

At auction, to-day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, by McCarren & Landry, the furniture of a private residence—parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen; also, two counting-house desks.

Northern News.

Our news from New York, via the river, is to the 23d July inclusive. We take from the *Herald* and *World* of that date all that is of interest.

Important from Washington.

Officers of the United States Army Placed on the Retired List.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 29.

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, July 16, 1863.

By the direction of the President of the United States, the following officers are retired from active service, and their names will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which they now respectively belong, in accordance with section twelve of the act approved July 17, 1862. This order to take effect August 1, 1863:

Major General John E. Wool.
Brigadier General William S. Harney.
Brevet Brigadier General Harvey Brown, Colonel of the Fifth artillery.
Colonel Justin Dimick, First Artillery.
Colonel Charles S. Merchant, Fourth artillery.
Lieutenant Colonel Martin Burke, Third artillery.

By order of the SECRATARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Important Order for Aliens.

CIRCULAR—NO. 53.

War Department,
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, July 19, 1863.

Any person claiming exemption on the ground of alienage shall file before the Board an affidavit in which he claims to be a subject.

1. Of the power on which he came into the United States, and where he has resided since.

2. That he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has not exercised the right of suffrage by voting at any election in any State.

3. That he claims to be exempt from service on the ground that he is the subject of a foreign government, and has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any State. The affidavit to be supported by any proof the party may offer. If the Board is satisfied that the party claiming exemption is fully entitled thereto under the act of Congress, they will discharge him from draft; but if not satisfied, they shall refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Provost Marshal, for decision by the Department of State, in the meantime suspending any action in the case until the decision of the State Department shall be made. The certificate of the State Department shall in such case be considered evidence of the fact whether the person is or is not subject to military duty.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

The New York papers republish the following:

The Situation at Charleston—"The Rebels Prepared for the Worst."

[From the Charleston Courier, July 15.]

CHARLESTON MAY BE CAPTURED.

We are among those who cherish the confident hope that the enemy will be miserably unsuccessful in executing the plans he is at present working so vigorously and resolutely to carry out. We expect him to be punished severely if he persists in the undertaking. But we may be disappointed. Our hope may prove a delusion. The result is in the hands of God. We predict nothing. The capture of our city may, perchance, delight his base and corrupt heart. In case that frightful calamity fall upon us, they who remain here must suffer grievous evils. The woes they will have pressed out upon them will be far heavier than those under which the citizens of New Orleans and Nashville and Memphis have groaned. For the vile foe hates the people of this State with a tenfold more bitter hatred than he entertains for the inhabitants of any other section, and he will not spare us when he comes as conqueror.

On the supposition of the foe's success it is our duty to avoid incurring his fiendish malignity. All who can be of no service in the work of defense should betake themselves to places of shelter. And it were well not to defer removal to a late day. We may be compelled to remain, or if we make good our escape circumstances may oblige us to leave all our personal effects behind.

"FIGHT UNTIL DRIVEN FROM STREET TO STREET."

We should also consider that our city is going to make a fierce and determined resistance. If the enemy gets it he will have to take it. No flag of truce boat will meet him midway between the wharves and Fort Sumter, in order to effect a surrender. We are going to fight until we are driven from street to street, and continue the fight while we can keep resisting.

So determined a resistance involves immense injury to our fair city at the hands of the enemy. It will be little better than a heap of ruins, even though the work of destruction is not insured by military order.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

We repeat that we are of opinion that the present attack will result as the other attacks have done, and even more disgracefully to the enemy and wicked foe. But is it not proper to prepare for the worst? If we are forced to defend our city after the manner we have resolved, to defend it, the women and children and aged men who tarry too long would suffer miseries infinitely greater than they will have to bear during their temporary exile.

It behooves us to give this subject serious and profound consideration. If the enemy is forced to abandon the effort he is making to gain possession of our city, we can return to our homes in a short time. If he is successful—which God forbid!—we will have avoided privations and woes of which we can now form no adequate conception. Let us take counsel of prudence.

[From the Augusta Sentinel.]

GENERAL GILLMORE.

The Yankees have a great opinion of General Gillmore, who is now in command of the forces that are engaged against Charleston.

He is considered a very dangerous man where forts or other works are to be reduced by artillery. He is a native of Ohio, and, in 1844, graduated at West Point at the head of his class. For a year or two after his graduation, he was a Professor at that institution. Subsequently he was assigned to the duty of experimenting upon the power of projectiles upon earth, wood and earthworks, and upon several years in this duty, acquiring in that time more experience and knowledge on this subject than any man in this country. The more perfectly to record the results of his experiments he took photographs of the effect of every shot fired. At Fort Pulaski he, for the first time, brought his skill to the test of actual warfare in its practical application. Pulaski was considered almost impregnable. Gillmore, gaining his guns to within six hundred yards, knocked it to pieces as he might have done a heap of cards.

Surrender of Fort Hudson.

THE ARTICLES OF SURRENDER.

After the announcement to Gen. Gardner, commanding at Port Hudson, by Gen. Banks, of the surrender of Vicksburg, the following official correspondence ensued:

Port Hudson, July 3, 1863.

General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, giving a copy of an official communication from Major General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., announcing the surrender of the garrison of Vicksburg.

Having defended this position as long as I deem my duty requires, I am willing to surrender to you, and will appoint a commission of three officers to meet a similar commission appointed by yourself, at nine o'clock this morning, for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up the terms of the surrender, and for that purpose I ask for a cessation of hostilities. Will you please designate a point outside of my breastworks where the meeting shall be held for this purpose?

I am very respectfully your obedient servant.

FRANK GARDNER,
Commanding C. S. Forces.

To Major General BANKS, Commanding U. S. Forces.

Headquarters U. S Forces,
Before Port Hudson, July 3, '63.

General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, stating that you are willing to surrender the garrison under your command to the forces under my command, and that you will appoint a commission of three officers to meet a similar commission appointed by me, at 9 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up the terms of surrender.

In reply, I have the honor to state, that I have designated Brig. General P. Stone, Col. Henry W. Birge, and Lieut.-Col. Richard B. Irwin, as the officers to meet the commissioners appointed by you. They will meet your officers at the hour designated at a point where the flag of truce was received this morning. I will direct that active hostilities shall cease on my part until further notice, for the purpose stated.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

To Maj.-Gen. Frank Gardner, Commanding Confederate Forces, Port Hudson.

The following are the articles of capitulation proposed between the Commissioners on the part of the garrison of Port Hudson, Louisiana, and the forces of the United States, before said place, July 8, 1863:

ARTICLE I. Major General Frank Gardner surrendered to the United States forces under Major-General Banks the place of Port Hudson and its dependencies, with its garrison, armament, munitions, public funds, materials of war, in the condition as nearly as may in which they were at the cessation of hostilities, namely, 6 o'clock, A. M., July 8, 1863.

ART. II. The surrender stipulated Artic e I is qualified by no condition, save that the officers and enlisted men composing the garrison shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war according to the usages of civilized warfare.

ART. III. All private property of officers and enlisted men shall be inspected and left to their respective owners.

ART IV. The position of Port Hudson shall be occupied to-morrow, at 7 o'clock, A. M., by the forces of the United States, and its garrison received as prisoners of war by such Generals of the United States service as may be designated by Major-General Banks, with the ordinary formalities of rendition. The Confederate troops will be drawn up in line, in the position they occupy, the right of the line resting on the edge of the prairie south of the railroad depot, the left extending in the direction of the village of Port Hudson. The arms and colors will be piled conveniently, and will be received by the officers of the United States.

ART. V. The sick and wounded of the garrison will be cared for by the authorities of the United States, assisted by either party of the medical officers of the garrison.

CHARLES P. STONE, Brigadier General.
W. A. MILLS, Colonel Commanding left wing army.
WM. DWIGHT, Brigadier General.
G. W. STEADMAN, Colonel Commanding left wing army.
MAJOR J. J. SMITH, Lieutenant Colonel Chief Artillery.
HENRY W. BIRGE, Colonel Commanding Fifth Brigade Grover's Division.
Approved. N. P. BANKS, Major General.
Approved. FRANK GARDNER, Major General.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF REBEL CAPITULATION AT VICKSBURG.—*Cincinnati*, July 21 1863.—The *Gazette's* Vicksburg correspondent says:

During the campaign of sixty-four days, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebels lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, forty-three thousand and seven hundred men. About seventy-one thousand stand of arms were taken, including nearly fifty thousand Enfield rifles, in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and about two hundred and thirty pieces of artillery.

[From the N. Y. Herald of the 21st.]

The Rebel Privateers.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS IN REFERENCE TO THE ESCAPE OF THE TACONY PRISONERS, &C.

Portland, Me., July 20.—The report published in a morning paper here of the attempted escape of the Tacony's prisoners is unfounded.

The schooner J. G. Curtis returned here yesterday from a cruise after pirates.

SUPPOSED PRIVATEER OFF THE NEW JERSEY COAST.

The steamship Empire, Capt. Hunter, from Washington, D. C., on Saturday last, the 18th inst., arrived in this port yesterday.

Captain Hunter makes the following report in reference to a supposed rebel privateer:

July 20, at 7 A. M., eight miles south of Great Egg Harbor, was boarded by the captain and crew, in a small boat, of the schooner Thomas Winsor, Capt. Todd, who reported that on the previous evening a schooner-rigged steamer, with apparently twenty-five to thirty men on board, came to and lay in a suspicious manner, and, supposing her to be a pirate, he abandoned the vessel and watched her movements. During the night he saw the supposed pirate signalling another vessel or vessels. In the morning the suspicious vessel was lying along side the Winsor, and left her about daylight.

Several other vessels that were in company with him had all disappeared, which fact he could not account for.

At the time Captain Todd boarded the Empire he was on his way to the vessel. He did not request the Empire to run out to her, she then lying about eight miles off shore. The suspected schooner was then only about five miles farther out.

Before the Empire passed out of sight Capt. Todd and crew had gone on board of their vessel, and she was putting to the southwest under full sail.

Capt. Hunter, of the Empire, is under the belief that the captain and crew of the Winsor were frightened by a schooner with a fishing party on board, and that what they supposed to be a steamer was only imagination.

NEW ORLEANS AND THE RIVER TRADE.—The following telegram appears in the St. Louis *Republican*:

Washington City, July 23, 1863.

To the Surveyor of Customs:

Clear all boats and cargoes—except of prohibited articles—for New Orleans if desired, taking bond not to land goods at intermediate points, except under permits authorized by existing regulations.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of Treasury.

Alleged Heresy of Rev. Chas. Beecher.

[For the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The Rev. Charles Beecher is on trial before an ecclesiastical council in Massachusetts on a charge of heresy. The following report of the case appears in the Boston *Traveller* of a recent date:

A mutual ecclesiastical council was held in Georgetown on Wednesday, in accordance with letters missive sent to various churches. It was held in the Orthodox Church, which was entirely filled with members of the church and citizens of the town generally. At the opening of the council it was evident that the people of the place were very much excited upon the matters which were to be brought before it.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. W. T. Dwight, D. D., of Portland, as moderator, and Rev. Mr. Barrows, of Reading, scribe.

The points in the letters missive which were sent to the churches were as follows:

It seems to us that several doctrines preached by our pastor, Rev. Mr. Beecher, are not in accordance with the faith once delivered to the saints and held generally by the churches in New England, viz: "1. The doctrine of the existence of the human soul of the atonement, of the state of souls after death and of Divine sorrow."

The latter also stated that there was an unhappy division in the church, and that the preaching of the pastor was not such as they desired, &c.

A number of witnesses were summoned to testify against the pastor, the substance of whose testimony was as follows: The pastor held to the doctrine of the pre-existence of man, such as is found in the "Conflict of Ages," written by Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D. This was proved by introducing two of the pastor's sermons, one of which was published in the *Traveller*. It was stated that the general impression produced by his preaching in relation to the Divinity of Christ was that this doctrine was not essential to salvation. He had preached sermons in which he stated that he believed this doctrine, but in closing he had said that it was not essential. The pastor (Mr. Beecher) had also stated that in preaching it was to make Universalists. A letter from Rev. Dr. Cleveland was alluded to, in which he (Dr. Cleveland) stated that he would not have consented to the installation of Mr. Beecher if he (Mr. Beecher) had not assured him (Dr. Cleveland) that he would not preach the doctrine of the pre-existence of man. Mr. Beecher also, at that time, assured Rev. Dr. Storrs that he would not make pre-existence prominent in his preaching. Rev Dr. Withington, of Newburyport, a member of the Council at the time of Mr. Beecher's settlement, asked Mr. Beecher if he would make this doctrine prominent in his preaching. The answer was no. The witnesses stated that Mr. Beecher had preached a good deal upon this subject.

The defense of the pastor commences this morning. Mr. Beecher was not ready for them last evening, and so introduced rebutting testimony. The council is large, and is composed of some of the most influential clergymen of the denomination. Those of the churches opposed to him are not only desirous that he should be dismissed, but that an expression should be given against the promulgation of such sentiments as Mr. Beecher preached.

Impressions on the Battle Field.

[For the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Messrs. Editors—One of the secretaries of the American Tract Society, who left New York for Gettysburg soon after the battle, where he has since been laboring among the wounded and dying, gives the following as some of his impressions on the battle-field:

"The results of a battle, as seen when all is over, are just such as must please a purely material spirit. Scenes too horrible to look upon upon paper are occurring in every tent, over acres of ground. There are here sights of awfulness beyond language. Dead men unburied, the air burdened with the effluvia of human and equine bodies, hundreds of them collected all over the battle-field, two miles in width by five or six in length, graves in every field, by the road-sides, in gardens, lanes, meadows, groves, hillsides, everywhere—some, many as superficially covered as that a hand or foot protudes, and in some cases, the head and body are but protrudig. Oh! the awful! And then in all the churches, hundreds, and in the houses around the city and in the city, scores of wounded and vast numbers of dying men.

"The Christian commission is doing vastly needed work in the way of stores and delegates who spend some time in nursing the wounded. They are relieving hundreds of sufferers, and yet hundreds are left to suffer and some to die who might be saved. A noble work the Christian Commission is performing.

"No other society is doing or can do the work of the American Tract Society. While the bodily wants are the first needing attention after a battle, the spiritual immediately succeed. spent seventeen days on the field of the rebel wounded because they were the most needy, and not one was found who was not greedy for tracts. American Messengers five, six and seven months old I found, and I found no other religious publications except those of the American Tract Society. Many indeed were the calls for tracts and papers. We need a large supply of our small books and tracts to reach this field, the most destitute I ever saw. The wants of the body are easily seen and deeply felt by all. Suffering men find sympathy, and men are not ashamed to tell of physical needs. They are more reticent about their mental and spiritual wants, and must usually be asked if they are prepared to meet God before they will tell you. I found universal willingness to hear and talk about the soul.

"The Adams Express Company are doing a work for which they deserve great credit. They have here rooms similar to those of the Sanitary and Christian Commission and are distributing thousands of dollars worth of sanitary stores to the needy and dying. This is unusual conduct for a purely commercial corporation.

"The Sanitary Commission rooms are most abundantly supplied with all the material necessaries for such a time as this."

Queen Victoria and her Family.

A correspondent gives the following account of Queen Victoria and her family: Notwithstanding the popularity of the Queen, there are occasional breaths of a counter current; respect is somewhat mingled with pity, for rumor of hereditary insanity in her family is much credited. Never have her changes of residence been so numerous as now—constantly vibrating between town and country, never two weeks in one place. From Osborne she goes to Windsor, from Windsor to Balmoral, from Balmoral to Buckingham palace, and then back to Windsor. She will soon leave for Belgium to remain three weeks, part of the time with her uncle, Prince King, and then her journeyings between the Highlands and London will be resumed. Until the death of her mother, Victoria's life had been a dream of happiness. It was then that the unfavorable symptoms first became alarming. Too young at the death of her father, and being an only child, she had never experienced a great bereavement, and, though blessed with a numerous progeny, she never lost a child; so, until her mother's death, there was no skeleton at Victoria's door. Prince Albert's influence somewhat tended to remove the orphaned Queen's deep despondency, but when, a year or two later, he too was taken away, the melancholy following the first natural shock was again alarming. She forsook all society, finding her chief solace in the society of her daughter Alice The Court reflected the despondency of their sovereign, and London tradesmen lost their most profitable patronage.

The Princess of Wales is regarded by the aristocracy as a poor relation, suddenly raised to eminence. She is courted and flattered to her face, but criticised behind her back. The ladies of the Court think she is rather awkward and compare her disadvantageously with the Princess Alice. But as she is accomplished and talented, far more than her husband, there is no doubt that she will largely influence his future actions. Courtiers knowing this are very anxious to win her esteem.

Princess Alice has the beauty and Prince Alfred the brains of the family. He is a lively, ambitious young man, and no great admirer of his big brother, whose wedding he at first refused to attend. He was much disappointed at not being King of Greece, though the Greeks were crazy to have him. His face shows more character than does that of the Prince of Wales, and he is a greater favorite among the aristocracy. His younger brother, Arthur, is just coming into society, not yet passed the awkward age.

PHILADELPHIA OR NEW YORK.—Some of the Philadelphia journals have a very poor estimate of our people, though very glad to get some of them to defend their homes from invasion. The *North American* says:

New York has not less than a hundred thousand outlaws, divided thus:

Women of the town	20,000
Thieves	10,000
Outlaws of all other kinds	10,000
Aventurers ready for any chance wind	15,000
Persons without any means of getting a living	15,000

Or perhaps they might be divided in the following manner:

Natives of Europe	30,000
Sweepings of the free States	20,000
Rabble from the South	20,000
Original products of New York vice and crime	5,000

All the virtue of the country is we suppose then, confined to Philadelphia and Boston."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

"Where is your husband?" said an enrolling officer to a woman in Indiana. "Go to the devil, sir," replied the woman. "But how can I, if you won't tell me where he is?"

Singular Case.

Some six months ago, says the New Haven *Journal*, Mr. Charles Monroe, of Fair Haven, was at Lagos and at Acera, on the Guinea Coast, whither he had sailed as mate, with Captain Post, in the bark Elizabeth, and while there he drank of the water of that part of the world, without thinking to take the precautions commonly in use among the natives for the prevention of a terrible disease known as Guinea worm. It appears that the Africans always boil this water before drinking, in order to destroy the minute, invisible egg of the worm, which is so small that it is absorbed by the blood vessels from the stomach, and is in that manner distributed in different parts of the body, usually the legs, where it is hatched, and after a long time makes its appearance in the shape of a white thread like worm, pointed on both ends, and it twines and twists all about the muscles and veins, and arteries, producing no particular feeling of uneasiness until some part of its body comes near the skin, when bad inflammation take place. It was in March last that Mr. Monroe began to be troubled with them, and for three months he has not walked a step. He is now in the Connecticut State Hospital under treatment, and one worm has been taken from the bottom of his foot that measures over two feet long. While one is so pricked or irritated as to show where the "critter" is, a thread is fastened to him and a small weight attached to the other end of the thread. This worm gets tired of pulling against a steady strain and gives up ground a little day by day, and as he comes out a little spool winds him up until he is all set. The pain is very great. For forty nights Mr. Monroe hardly slept on account of the suffering. One worm now in process of being drawn from his heel, and those medical men who have never seen a case of the kind are much interested. Great care has to be taken not to pull too hard, because the worm would break and the trouble be much prolonged. Its medical name is *Dracunculus*, and it grows to be several feet in length. It is endemic in hot countries. When the bother commences, it appears under the skin like a varicose vein, and after a painful boil is formed and broken, the head of the animal is discovered. Mr. Monroe is very patient under this strange affliction, and we hope before long to see him restored to health.

A Beautiful City.

Batavia—the capital city of the Island of Java—according to the description of a newspaper correspondent, is a brilliant specimen of oriental splendor. The houses which are as white as snow, are placed one hundred feet back from the street, the intervening space being filled with trees, literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front, and is decorated with beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, cases, &c., while the parlor, lounged with ottomans, of the most exquisite, luxurious accommodations for the family, who sit here mornings and evenings. At night the city is one blaze of light from the lamps. The hotels have grounds of eight or ten acres in extent around them, covered with fine old trees, with fountains, flower gardens, &c. Indeed, so numerous are the trees, the city almost resembles a forest. The rooms are very high and spacious, without carpets, and but few curtains. Meals are served up about the same as at first class hotels in the United States, while the habits of living are quite different. At daylight coffee and tea are taken to the guest's room, and then again at eight o'clock light refreshments. At twelve breakfast is served, and at seven dinner. Soft wood is used for fuel, both day and night. No business is done in the streets in the middle of the day on account of the heat. The nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night. The thermometer stands at about 75 degrees throughout the year. The island of Java contains a population of 10,000. The island abounds with tigers, leopards, anacondas, and poisonous insects of all kinds. The finest fruits in the world are produced in great profusion.

Later from the North.

The steamer St. Maurice, from Vicksburg, arrived last evening, and by her we have received the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 28th, and the New York *Herald* of the 21st and 22d. The news is interesting, and will be found below:

Washington, July 21.—There can now be but little doubt that on yesterday morning Gen. Lee commenced to move his army up the Virginia Valley from the position it had occupied since crossing the Potomac, for on that day he made a feint to recross the Potomac by sending Ewell's command up toward Cumberland. It is to be presumed that he regards the movement of Meade's army as making it necessary for him to hurry off for the protection of his communications with Richmond, and it is also interesting that all apprehensions of tardiness on his part are entirely groundless. Lee's advance is represented to have been at Strasburg on Wednesday, and the whole flank is being daily felt by Meade's cavalry, so that all his movements are being known and provided against.

The draft will commence in the District of Columbia on Monday. No disturbance is apprehended.

Gen. Tyler has been ordered for duty in the army of the Potomac.

It is rumored that the retirement of Gen. Wool from the Department of the East has caused a vacancy, which will be filled by Grant.

Philadelphia, July 21.—A private letter from a puroled officer, written at Washington, on Wednesday, and received in this city to-day, states that Lee was again north of the Potomac, being reinforced, and threatening Pennsylvania. No confirmation or contradiction of this report has been allowed to come by telegraph from Washington.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Washington, July 24.—The impression that Meade and Lee are lying with their armies along the banks of the Upper Potomac, with Lee's headquarters at Winchester, and Meade's headquarters at Harper's Ferry, or in that region, is confirmed. Ewell's and Hill's armies are active, and Gen. Meade is where he can strike Lee a blow when he pleases. A battle is likely to occur at any moment.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Harrisburg, July 25.—Returned prisoners from Winchester report that General Lee has expressed his fixed determination to return to Pennsylvania as soon as he was reinforced. He expected reinforcements from Bragg, Johnston and Beauregard. He says he must have supplies from Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Cincinnati, July 24.—The cavalry expedition under Col. Toland, of the Thirty fourth Ohio regiment, infantry, and Col Powell's Second Virginia cavalry, sent out by Brigadier-General Scammon, from Charlestown, Va., to cut the Central Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Wytheville, has been successful.

They captured Wytheville after a severe fight; took 120 prisoners, two pieces of artillery and 400 stand of arms. Col. Toland and Capt Delahy, of Cincinnati, were killed, and Col. Powell severely wounded. The enemy lost 75 killed and a large number wounded.

Our troops were fired on by citizens from houses, and the town wholly destroyed. The command reached Fayetteville yesterday, after a hard march of three hundred miles.

Major Pearse, of the Eighty sixth Ohio, had a skirmish with the rebels at 10 o'clock this morning, driving them out of Washington. When last heard from Morgan was at Winchester, twelve miles north-east of Cambridge, moving towards the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, closely persued by our forces.

New York, July 24.—The ship Guiding Star, from Calcutta, reports, July 20th, she was boarded by the brig Antonia, from New York for Baltimore, who reported on the 19th inst., in latitude 36 deg., on the southern edge of the Gulf stream, she saw a sloop-rigged privateer, with one large gun amidships, chasing a large ship. The sloop was one hundred tons.

Cincinnati, July 24.—Shortly after Morgan crossed the Muskingum yesterday, he was attacked by the militia under Col. Hall, with two pieces of artillery. Fifteen rebels were killed and several were wounded. His progress was checked twice by Col. Hall, but he finally escaped via Cumberland, Guernsey county, which place he left last night.

At seven o'clock this morning he crossed the Central railroad at Campbell's, but so closely pushed by General Shackleford that he had not time to do any damage beyond burning the depot, and tearing up the track. At 9 o'clock this morning he reached Washington, Guernsey county, where he did a good deal of damage, plundering, etc. Shackleford was close behind him.

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The *Times's* Paris letter says there are some strange rumors in circulation within a day or two, which are given as rumors. Another change has been made, according to these reports, in the Mexican programme. Mexico is to be placed under a French protectorate, or to become a colony of France, with a French prince for Governor.

The Confederates have renounced all idea of regaining the Mississippi river country without foreign aid, and Slidell's visits to the Emperor and Foreign Minister very lately are said to be in connection with this new state of things in Mississippi.

They are concocting schemes for alliance against the United States, with a view of securing, the one, Mexico, and the other, the Mississippi Valley.

The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, they say, will throw Jeff. Davis and Napoleon into each other's arms, and will be the final blow which will precipitate an alliance that only hangs fire because the question of the Mississippi will become the *bête noir* turn contrary to present expectation. It is this, they say, makes Napoleon so lukewarm on the question of Polish affairs. Believe me, supporting the country, they say, Mexico is the big affair of the moment, and it is this which has so suddenly demanded such large reinforcements in Mexico, for a whole division under the viceroy has been ordered to prepare itself for departure in September, and other troops are about to follow, with reinforcements of artillery, men and material, and yet the Government papers declared, after the fall of Puebla, there were enough men now in Mexico to finish the campaign.

It is now ascertained with all that the Emperor, finding he cannot induce England to join him in hostile measures against the United States, or rather, perhaps, not desiring England should join him, and yet anxious to have himself the aid of an ally, is now treating with Spain on this subject, and that Spain shows a willingness to second the Emperor's views. Rumor adds Marshal O'Donnell, who is now here, and is going north to Berlin, ostensibly for the purpose of consulting the fi nancial Rothschilds as soon as he was relieved. He expected reinforcements from Bragg, Johnston and Beauregard. He says he must have supplies from Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Cincinnati, July 24.—The cavalry expedition under Col. Toland, of the Thirty fourth Ohio regiment, infantry, and Col Powell's Second Virginia cavalry, sent out by Brigadier-General Scammon, from Charlestown, Va., to cut the Central Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Wytheville, has been successful.

They captured Wytheville after a severe fight; took 120 prisoners, two pieces of artillery and 400 stand of arms. Col. Toland and Capt Delahy, of Cincinnati, were killed, and Col. Powell severely wounded. The enemy lost 75 killed and a large number wounded.

Our troops were fired on by citizens from houses, and the town wholly destroyed. The command reached Fayetteville yesterday, after a hard march of three hundred miles.

Major Pearse, of the Eighty sixth Ohio, had a skirmish with the rebels at 10 o'clock this morning, driving them out of Washington. When last heard from Morgan was at Winchester, twelve miles north-east of Cambridge, moving towards the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, closely persued by our forces.

New York, July 24.—The ship Guiding Star, from Calcutta, reports, July 20th, she was boarded by the brig Antonia, from New York for Baltimore, who reported on the 19th inst., in latitude 36 deg., on the southern edge of the Gulf stream, she saw a sloop-rigged privateer, with one large gun amidships, chasing a large ship. The sloop was one hundred tons.

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