THE DAILY BEI
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their auction mart, a general assortment of furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street, choice extra flour; at 10 o'clock, at Jackson Railroad depot, lumber.

The Stephens's Mission to Washington. Vallandigham's Address.

In our next issue we will give both of these documents.

The letter of Jefferson Davis to Stephens says: "Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect."

Vallandigham, in his address to the people of Ohio, dated Niagara Falls, July 15, accepts his nomination for Governor and endorses the "noble platform" of the Convention.

Capt. Geger, of the steamship George Washington, will accept our thanks for renewed favors.

Mr. Allen, purser of the steamship George Washington, has our thanks for favors.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER LANCASTER NO 4.—The Steamer Lancaster No. 4, left Vicksburg on the 24th. She has on board 270 sick and wounded Confederates from Vicksburg, and bound to Mobile. The steamers Ruth and John Warner, arrived direct from St. Louis on Thursday, with dates of the 18th instant. Several other steamers were taking on the wounded at Vicksburg for this port, and will be down during the day.

FLOUR AND PILOT BREAD.—We call attention to the advertisement of Jerome B Vanhorn, No. 65 Magazine street, who has just received a large lot of flour, of various brands; also, fresh pilot bread.

The attention of our readers is called to R. T. Montgomery's sales for Monday, July 27th: they are as follows: At 10 o'clock, at Jackson Railroad depot, 12,000 feet assorted lumber. At 12 o'clock, at No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street, without reserve, 319 barrels choice extra flour.

At auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of furniture, mattresses, &c., &c., at their mart, by McCerren & Landry.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. WASHINGTON

The Anti-Draft Riot in New York

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The Rumored Capture of Charleston on the 15th not True.

THE RIOT IN BOSTON.

THE GOLD MARKET.

THE STEPHENS MISSION EXPLAINED.

Vallandigham Accepts Nomination.

The steamship George Washington, which was telegraphed as having crossed the bar at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived at her wharf last night about half past 8 o'clock, bringing New York papers to the 18th. A portion of the news, most of which has been anticipated by papers via the river, we give in this issue of the *Bee*.

From "The Situation" article of the New York *Herald* of the 18th instant, we extract the following:

General Lee's army was reported to be at Hagerstown yesterday morning, pushing on towards Richmond as rapidly as possible, without any resting order of march. The cavalry, infantry, artillery and trains were all inextricably mixed up. It was stated by a captured rebel officer that General Lee had no intention of giving battle this side of Richmond if he could avoid it.

We are not informed of any movements of General Meade's army to-day.

A rumor prevailed in the city yesterday that Charleston had been attacked, and that the rebels had evacuated it on the 14th inst., after General Beauregard had set the city on fire. This news is said to have come from the Chattanooga *Rebel*, and is reported to have been communicated to the Government by General Rosecrans. The latest dates from Charleston are the dispatches of General Gillmore of the 12th. At that time Morris Island was not entirely in his possession. Fort Wagner and the battery at Cumming's Point had yet to be taken. The Government has received no information whatever of anything of this kind. Charleston was not attacked at all on the day stated. The story is a pure fabrication.

The stock market yesterday was very strong, and the amount of business large. Gold was 72@74 to the ac at the close, exchange 139. Money was easy; call loans 5 to 6 per cent.

The Anti-Draft Riot in New-York.

[From the New York Evening Express, 18th.]

At the present time all is quiet and no sign of a disturbance are visible. The military, however, continue to patrol the infected district, and all workshops employed on Government work are protected by a military force.

The headquarters of General Canby, for the present, are at the Central office, and will be so till after the completion of the draft.

THE STATE AND UNITED STATES TROOPS.

It is an error to suppose that the State troops are reporting to General Canby. That is not so; only New York troops in the United States service, or who have been to Pennsylvania under the thirty day call, are so reporting. All the militia regiments are under the orders of the Governor, and the immediate command of General Seaford.

THE GARRISON OF JACKSON'S FOUNDRY RELIEVED.

Colonel Baxter, of the Sixty-fifth New York National Guard, with the garrison of Jackson's foundry, in Twenty-eighth street and Second avenue, consisting of three companies of his regiment and a portion of the Eighth New York National Guard battery, under Lieutenant Smith, were relieved at twelve o'clock last night by a detachment of the One Hundred and Fifty-second New York Volunteers, under Lieut. Swift, and returned to their respective headquarters. The soldiers of the Sixty-fifth were quartered at the Centre Market Armory and those of the Eighth dismissed to their homes until this morning. These soldiers have been kept in the foundry since Tuesday morning, and had quite a hard time of it.

ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS.

A battery of six guns of the Fifth United States regular artillery, the Eleventh regiment State militia, Colonel Mathot, and the Thirteenth regiment State militia, Colonel Woodward, arrived in the city at midnight, and reported to General Canby for orders. These troops come direct from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where they have been doing duty for a month past. The Seventy-first State militia arrived this morning.

TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK STOPPED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

The orders to the Thirteenth Volunteers artillery and Fifty-fourth militia regiments from Rochester, to proceed to New York have been countermanded. Similar orders to the Forty-sixth and Fifty-first Regiments from Oswego were also countermanded yesterday.

GEN. KILPATRICK ASSIGNED TO THE CAVALRY COMMAND IN THIS CITY.

Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, having tendered his services for a short period, is assigned to the command of the cavalry in the city of New York.

AID FOR THE INJURED.

Twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed for the families of those members of the police, fire and military departments, who have been killed or injured during the recent riots.

THE NAVY YARD.

In consequence of the riots, all the men of war at anchor in the different parts of the river have been brought to the navy yard.

Five pieces of artillery, manned by detachments of sailors belonging to the receiving ship North Carolina, were on duty during yesterday; all the available marines were kept on post at the barracks as usual. The officers of the corps at the station being permanently on duty in New York, and Lieutenant Jones had to stand guard at the gate since the riot began.

THE SOUND AND EAST RIVERS PATROLED BY A NAVAL FLOTILLA.

At night a fleet of fast and well-armed tugboats are constantly plying upon the North and East rivers, ready to act at a given signal.

UNITED STATES TROOPS NOW IN THIS CITY.

The exact number of troops in this city under the command of General Canby is 2200, up to this time. Six companies of militia and troops not in the United States service.

THE LIGHT OF THE DAY.

The *Tribune* has extensive information of many incidents, showing the fiendishness of the

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New Orleans Bee.

rioters. It states that one of their watchwords was—"Burn the heretics." There is no necessity to add to, by invention, the wanton outrages committed by the mob of thieves, who superseded the great throng who opposed the Conscription on Monday last.

To prove that some of these stories have no foundation, we insert the following communication:

CORRECTION.

The statement in this morning's *Tribune* and other papers that one of the Fourth Avenue cars of this Company was stopped near Nineteenth street, and its passengers and conductor robbed of their money and valuables, is without the slightest foundation in truth.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

New York, Harlem and Albany Railroad, Superintendent's Office, New York, July 17th, 1863.

Another statement of the *Tribune* is that the mob stopped a hearse at the corner of Ninteenth street and Second avenue, and took out a coffin, throwing it and a corpse in the street. As no one in the district has witnessed the occurrence, it may be justly set down as a *Tribune* fiction. Will that journal please record the name of the corpse and its late residence?

The Riot in Boston.

Boston, July 16.—The mob spirit in this city appears to have been pretty effectually squelched, and there are no indications of its renewal.

As a precautionary measure, however, a strong military force and police patrol will guard the city to-night, and if deemed necessary, for several nights to come.

The Constitutional Democratic Club have voted to test in the Courts of Law the legality of the Conscription act.

Bernard Doge has been arrested for haranguing a crowd in opposition to the draft. He was locked up in default of $5000 bail.

Later from Port Royal.

THE RUMORED CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON NOT TRUE, ON THE FIFTEENTH.

The United States transport Emelie, Captain Ashcroft, from Newbern, North Carolina, 16th instant, arrived here this morning. She brings several cabin passengers, the United States mails and twenty discharged soldiers from General Foster's army. There was nothing new at Newbern.

The United States Transport Fulton, Captain Eldridge, from Port Royal, South Carolina, 15th instant, arrived at this port this morning, and reported that a combined attack was made on the 8th instant by the United States naval forces, consisting of five iron-clads and the troops under General Gillmore. They have taken all the batteries on Morris Island but Fort Wagner, at which place they were repulsed. General Gilmore had commenced mining the Fort, and it was expected that he would take it in a few days, as the siege was progressing favorably.

General Foster had taken all the fortifications on James Island as far as Secessionville.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

We clip the following from the New York *Herald*, by its foreign files, received by the Persia and Edinburg, with dates to the 4th instant:

The American Question.

ALLEGED DETERMINATION OF NAPOLEON TO RECOGNIZE THE REBELS.

Vienna, July 2, 1863.—The General *Correspondenz* says:

A communication has been received from Paris, which asserts in the most positive terms that the Emperor of the French has irrevocably determined upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America. Before carrying out this resolution, however, the French Cabinet will again invite the Northern States to agree to an armistice, but the invitation will be couched in *so decisive a form*, that the Washington Cabinet must either accept or reject it. In the former case, the recognition of the independence of the South will at once follow, *even without the co-operation of England*. Napoleon III still hopes, however, that despite the explanation already given in Parliament, the British Government may yet be induced to give its support to France, at least as far as an armistice is concerned.

Additional from the North, via the River.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Proclamation of Mayor Opdyke.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

&c., &c., &c.

We have received from the steamboat Lancaster, which arrived yesterday from St. Louis, the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 18th, and the St. Louis *Republican* of the 17th. We extract the following from these papers:

The New York Riot.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas, It is manifest that combinations for forcible resistance to the laws of the State of New York, and the execution of civil and criminal process, exist in the city and county of New York, whereby the lives and safety of the city and the lives and property of its inhabitants are endangered; and

Whereas, The power of the said city and county has been exerted, and is not sufficient to enable the officers of the said city and county to maintain the laws of the State and execute the legal process of its officers; and

Whereas, Application has been made to me by the Sheriff of the city and county of New York to declare the said city and county to be in a state of insurrection;

Now, therefore, I, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the same, do, in the name and by its authority, issue this proclamation, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, and do hereby declare the city and county of New York to be in a state of insurrection, and give notice to all persons that the penalties provided by the laws of this State for the maintenance of law and order will be employed to whatever degree may be necessary, and that all persons who shall, after the publication of this proclamation, "resist, or aid or assist in resisting, any force ordered out by the Governor to quell or suppress such insurrection, will render themselves liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

New York, July 14, 1863.

PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

Mayor's Office, New York, July 15, 1863.

To the Citizens of New York:

I am happy to announce to you that the riot, which for two days has disgraced our city, has been in good measure subjected to the control of the public authorities. It would not have interrupted your peace for an hour, but for the temporary absence of all our organized local militia. What now remain of the mob are fragments prowling about for plunder; and, for the purpose of meeting these and saving the military and police from the exhaustion of continued movements, you are invited to form voluntary associations, under competent leaders, to patrol and guard your various districts. With these exceptions, you are again requested to resume your accustomed daily avocations. This is as necessary to your personal security as to the peace of the city.

The various lines of omnibuses, railways and telegraphs, must be put in full operation immediately. Adequate military protection against their further interruption will be furnished on application to the military authorities of the State.

Fellow-citizens, the laws must and shall be obeyed; public order shall not be broken with impunity. Our first duty now is to restore the public peace, and preserve it unbroken, and to pursue and punish the offenders against the majesty of the laws.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

[From the New York Times, July 16]

DOINGS OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Governor Seymour has established his headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Gen. Wool resides, and he spent the greater of the day yesterday in consultation with the General and with the city authorities as to the speediest mode of restoring the public peace. He feels confident that the mob has no organization, and regards them as roving bands of lawless desperadoes, who need only to be kept down. He is anxious that the people should follow his instructions, set forth in his proclamation of Tuesday, and organize themselves into armed squads in their respective neighborhoods to protect their property and the peace of the city. The following letter, written by the Governor on Monday, will be of interest:

New York, July 13, 1863.—My Dear Sir—I have received your note about the draft. On Saturday last I sent my Adjutant General to Washington for the purpose of arranging a suspension of the draft, for I know that the city of New York can furnish its full quota by volunteering. I have received a dispatch from Gen. Sprague that *the draft is suspended*. There is no doubt that the conscription is postponed. I learn this from a number of sources. If I get any information of a change of policy at Washington, I will let you know. Truly, yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad Co., New York.

The confessions of the Governor contained in the above as to the postponement of the draft, were confirmed yesterday by the following note received from Assistant Provost Marshal Nugent:

THE DRAFT.

New York, July 15, 1863.

The draft has been suspended in New York city and Brooklyn. ROBT. NUGENT, Col. and Ass't Pro. Mar. Gen.

Previous advices which have been published, on the authority of Provost Marshal General Fry, state that the draft has not been suspended.

The New York Riots.

SPEECH OF THE MOB LEADER.

After the burning of the buildings, a great crowd of the excited people gathered about an old shanty at the northwest corner of Forty-sixth street and Third avenue. On the top of this shanty were a number of well dressed men, together with some hundreds of noisy urchins, cheering and hurrahing. It was evident from the appearance of matters that a meeting was about to be organized, and somebody crying out for "speech," "speech," "speech," the crowd instantly took up the call, and clamored in the most uproarious manner for an orator.

An orator was not long in coming forward. A tall man, with large whiskers and heavy moustache, blue coat, light vest and striped trowsers, made his appearance on the rude stand, and commenced to harangue the people in the most excitable fashion. His remarks were of course directed altogether to the occurrences of the morning and the conscription. The Government was criticised with fierceness and the President was particularly roughly handled by the orator. In the midst of his harangue, which was repeatedly and most enthusiastically cheered, a cry of "pickpockets" was raised, and a rush was made to capture the light-fingered gentleman, who appeared to be somewhere about twenty yards just in front of where our reporter was standing. The pickpocket slipped backwards and commenced a very vigorous "skedaddle," followed by hundreds of the people, who seemed determined to capture and punish him. The pursuit was so very vigorous that dozens of people were knocked down and trampled severely, among them one reporter, who received a heavy blow in the right side and several knocks about the back and feet from shoes other than patent leather. Whether the pickpocket was captured or not did not appear; but in a few minutes after the interruption of the speaking, the crowd was again in listening order around the shanty.

The orator resumed, much in this fashion:—Fellow freemen and fellow citizens—for we are freemen still—you have done well to-day. You have done nobly; but I tell you what I want, and what you must do, if you wish to be really successful. You must organize, boys. [Cries of "That's the talk," "You're the boy, my chicken," &c.] You organize and keep together, and appoint leaders, and crush this damned abolition draft into the dust. [Tremendous cheering.] Yes, this is what you must do. If you don't find any one to lead you, by Heavens! I will do it myself. [Great sensation and applause.]

The speaker continued at great length to indulge in similar remarks, only interrupted occasionally by cries of "Who is that fellow?" "What's his name?" &c. Somebody said it was Sen. Wood, whereupon Mr. Wood was cheered most vociferously. Another person suggested that the speaker was an *Evening Express* reporter, an announcement which created not a little sensation, and which seemed to promise no good for the speaker. It transpired afterwards, however, that the orator was a Mr. Andrews, of Virginia.

Terrible State of Affairs in Andrew County, Missouri.

DESPERATE RETALIATORY MEASURES — COLONEL FERRAN'S OUTRAGES IN CHILLICOTHE—ARBITRARY ARREST OF THE EDITOR OF THE CONSTITUTION, ELDER BRATTON AND MAYOR MOORE, &c.

[From the Missouri Democrat, July 10.]

Shooting in Andrew.—We learn that on Thursday a Union man's house was burned to the ground, a few miles north of Savannah, and that a Mr. Pettijohn, Lewis Carroll, Jos. Doff and Mr. Officer, were killed. Is there no way of stopping the perpetration of these murders? It appears that no man's life is safe in any part of our country, not immediately occupied by Union soldiers.—*St. Joseph Herald*, 11th.

ANOTHER MURDER IN ANDREW COUNTY.

Davis Eut, who lives about three miles above Amazonia, and quite a wealthy man, was murdered last Saturday night. [*St. Joseph Herald*, 12th.

KILLING OF GEORGE BRECKINRIDGE.

It is now settled beyond dispute that Hart's guerrillas killed Mr. Breckinridge, of Andrew county, because he refused to violate his oath and give them food.—*St. Joseph Herald*, 12th.

LATEST FROM ANDREW COUNTY.

From a gentleman direct from Andrew county we learned late last evening that in addition to two men killed, of whom we publish a notice elsewhere, seven others in the county were undoubtedly killed Friday night and Saturday morning. Thomas Jasper was killed, and Lafayette Irwin was found dead in the road between St. Joseph and Savannah, yesterday. Others are missing, and it is supposed are killed. These victims have all been in the ranks of the rebels, sidling to kill Union men, either by being soldiers, or by otherwise abetting and comforting treason. Several houses are reported to have been burned, and several barns, filled with wheat and barley, were also laid in ashes. These are mere rumors, however! [*St. Joseph Herald*, 13th.

Price Hovering About Helena.—Guerrillas in Western Missouri.

Cairo, July 17.—General Price, with a considerable force, is hovering about Helena, occasionally showing himself in close proximity to the Federal lines.

Guerrillas are on the rampage through Western Kentucky. A party is advancing from Dresden to Caledonia. At Hickman a force of guerrillas has possession of the town, plundering, conscripting, etc.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS — NEWS FROM LEE'S ARMY — SITUATION OF MORGAN'S FORCES — EUROPEAN NEWS.

The *Era* has received a Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 18th instant, from which we copy the following news:

New York, July 17.—Gens. Wool and Brown have been relieved from command here. Gen. Canby assumes command of the Department of the East.

Morris Boyle was arrested yesterday on a charge of shooting at policemen and soldiers, and was rescued up in a station house. Judge McCunn promptly issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable at 3 o'clock to-day; but there being a serious informality in the writ, the prisoner was retained, and has been removed to military quarters.

There are some 6000 troops now in the city, and regiments continue to arrive. No disturbance has yet taken place to-day.

The *Post* says Gen. Canby supersedes Gen. Brown, by order of Gen. Wool.

Some thirty rioters were killed by the Seventh Regiment last night. The reported killing of fifteen of the Seventh Regiment is not true.

New York, July 17.—Andy Sullivan, a notorious leader of the mob in the Seventh Ward, has been arrested.

The police, protected by the Seventh Regiment, are searching the houses for concealed arms. No disturbance took place up to dark.

The call of John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, to those persons whom the papers call rioters, is genuine. In response to it, some 5000 Irishmen assembled at his residence this afternoon, including many known rioters, some of them armed. In his address, which was quite lengthy, he said he addressed them as their father, and declined, as a Christian and citizen, going into the question which brought about the present unhappy state of things. He referred to Ireland, and thanked God he had come to this country, where no such oppression existed. He counseled them to bear up under their supposed evils, rather than commit a greater.

In this country the Government is on a foundation not to be destroyed; everything is in the hands of the people, who build the superstructure every four years. "Whether the majority of the people make a blunder or not, I am willing to be governed by that majority." He exhorted them to go to their homes, stop these proceedings, and support the laws, which have not been enacted against them because they were Irishmen and Catholics. The crown then peaceably dispersed.

Mayor's Office, N. Y., July 17, 1863.

To the Citizens of New York:

The riotous assemblages have been dispersed, and business is running in its usual channels. Few symptoms of disorder remain, except in a small district in the eastern part of the city, comprising a part of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. The police is everywhere alert, a sufficient military force is now here to suppress any illegal movement, however formidable.

Let me exhort you, therefore, to pursue your ordinary business; avoid especially crowds; remain quietly at your homes, except when engaged in business or assisting the authorities in some organized force; when the military appear in the streets do not gather about it, being sure that it is doing its duty in obedience to orders from superior authority. Your homes and your places of business you have a right to defend, and it is your duty to protect them at all hazards; yield to no intimidation and to no temptation for money as the price of your safety.

"Stand by your officers when they do desist from your accustomed business give an impetus to the warning, but arrest the person and bring to the nearest station-house for punishment the conspirator. Be assured that the public authorities have the ability and the will to protect you from those who have conspired alike against the laws, against the Government of your choice and against the laws which your representatives have enacted.

(Signed) GEO. OPDYKE, MAYOR.

Fire Marshal Baker's estimate of the losses by fire during the late riot footed up over $400,000. Between Monday morning, the 13th inst., and Thursday night, thirty-four fires occurred.

RIOT ATTEMPTED AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Boston, July 17.—Some rowdies attempted to get up a riot in Portsmouth, N. H., last night, but they were summarily squelched by the Mayor with a posse of police and citizens. Three of the leading rioters were badly wounded. A detachment of marines from the Navy Yard, and a company of regulars from Fort Constitution were promptly on hand, but the mob was dispersed and quiet has since been maintained.

THE DRAFT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 17.—The draft in the 15th Ward of this city has been completed in a quiet and orderly manner.

The draft passed off quietly here to-day, without the least signs of disturbance. No trouble is anticipated except in one or two of the Wards, but strictly vigorous measures have been taken to crush all rows. A number of Philadelphia thieves returned from New York to-day. They had no spoils with them.

THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, July 16.—The draft in Lowell, Charlestown, Roxbury, Springfield and other towns, has been effected in a quiet and orderly manner.

NO RIOT AT HARTFORD.

Hartford, July 17.—The statement that a riot was occurring in this city on Tuesday, was an abominable falsehood.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Washington, July 17.—The following circular has been issued by Provost Marshal General Fry, contradicting Gov. Seymour's statement that the draft had been suspended:

[Circular No. 48.]

War Department, Provost Marshal's General's Office,
Washington, July 17, 1863.

The operation of the draft lately ordered in New England and the Middle States, though in most instances completed or now in progress without opposition, has, in one or two cities, been temporarily interrupted. Provost Marshals are informed that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft. Adequate force has been ordered by the Government where the proceedings have been interrupted. Provost Marshals will be sustained by the military forces of the country in enforcing the draft, in accordance with the laws of the United States, and will proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for the draft, as rapidly as shall be practicable, by the aid of the military forces ordered to co-operate with and protect them.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

THE PRESIDENT URGENT FOR MEADE TO ATTACK LEE.

The President sent two dispatches to Gen. Meade urging an immediate attack, saying in one that he thought all appearances indicated that no other occasion would arise offering circumstances so propitious to us and so unfavorable to the rebels. In the council of war Gens. Sedgwick, Sykes, Hays and Slocum voted against; Meade, Howard, Pleasanton and Wadsworth, and Warren and Humphreys, of Meade's staff, for an attack. Had the movement been made at the time suggested, but 40,000 rebels would have been there to fight, 20,000 having crossed.

FALLING WATERS AND WILLIAMSPORT OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
July 14.

Lee's army withdrew from their position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and recrossed the Potomac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters and Barbooie at the Williamsport Ferry.

A portion of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry entered Williamsport at 7 o'clock this morning, and captured many prisoners. Lee had previously sent over all his plunder, trains, &c.

A general movement was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the enemy already vacated.

MOVEMENTS OF ROSECRANS'S ARMY.

Cincinnati, July 14.—The main body of Gen. Bragg's army has retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The presumption is that the bulk of Bragg's forces have been sent to Richmond to garrison it. Rosecrans captured four thousand prisoners during the late forward movement. Our army are in high spirits and in splendid condition.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamships Persia and Bremen, with European news to the 5th instant, arrived at Portland yesterday. The dates are two days later.

Lord Palmerston was sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to attend a Cabinet council on the 4th instant.

The advices by the steamship Africa had caused a slight advance in the rebel loan.

In reference to the recent movements and speeches in the British Parliament by Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the Paris *Moniteur* (the official organ of the Emperor Napoleon) of the 3d instant, makes the following important statement: Explanations have been tendered necessary by the speeches which recently took place in the House of Commons. Messrs Roebuck and Lindsay visited Fontainebleau to engage the Emperor to take official steps at London for the recognition of the Southern States.

The Emperor expressed his desire to see peace restored in America, but observed that England, having declined his proposals of mediation the previous October, he did not think he could submit a new proposition without the certainty of its acceptance. His Majesty stated further that his Ambassador should nevertheless receive instructions to sound the English Cabinet upon the subject, giving it to understand that if England thought the recognition of the South is likely to put an end to the war, the Emperor was disposed to follow her in that course.

These explanations will demonstrate that the Emperor has not attempted (as certain publications pretend) to influence the British Parliament by the medium of two of its members. All that took place was a friendly interchange of opinion in an interview which the Emperor saw no reason to refuse.

The Northern Draft.

The New York *Daily News* has the following on the subject of the conscription which is now in progress in the North:

THE MODE.

The mode of drafting the names is simply this: The names, ages and residences of persons are written upon a narrow slip of paper, which is rolled up and encircled by a small indiarubber band, and deposited in a wheel, from which it is drawn by a girl of fourteen years. She is blindfolded, and of course can know nothing of the momentous proceedings in which she acts such an important part. The drawn names are to be in the hands of Marshal Nugent, who will by him made known, by private circular, to the unhappy persons who may happen to be drawn.

WHO ARE LIABLE AND WHO ARE NOT.

I. THE NATIONAL FORCES—The national militia consists of all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens, between twenty and forty-five, of the last third current, except those specially exempted in this act. The exemptions, in addition to those rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, are as follows:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as may be rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, First, the Vice-President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States; Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, if he be living, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which one shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, any two of them are in the military service of the United States as commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. Eighth, persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt: *Provided, however*, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

II. THE ENROLLMENT.—Those lawfully enrolled constitute the national forces and are to be divided into two classes. The first class is to consist of all persons subject to military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, and all unmarried persons subject to military duty above thirty-five and under forty-five. The second class consists of all other persons subject to military service. The second class shall not, in any district, be called into the service until all those of the first class shall have been called. The enrollments are made up, officers, by the Government, either on the oath of the enrolling officer or upon such information as the enrolling officer chooses to act on. The draft is from the first class only. If a man entitled to be in the second class is drawn with those in the first he must, within ten days from his being drawn, show that fact and he would be entitled to a discharge. The decision of the Board of Enrollment is declared to be final. But it may be questioned whether this would deprive the courts of jurisdiction on a question of personal liberty as to liability to restraint under a given draft.

III. RELEASE FROM DRAFT.—Persons drafted shall be notified of the same within ten days. A person not exempt drafted in the first class may show he should be enrolled in the second, and thus be released by the Board or the Courts on *habeas corpus*. He may furnish within ten days an acceptable substitute. He may pay $300, or he may show physical or mental disability. Not being entitled to release under either of these provisions, the drafted man must report himself at the time notified to him for military duty. Failing in this he is to be deemed a deserter, and may be arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court martial.

The War in Kentucky.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PILLOW.

Columbus, Ky., July 14—11 P. M.—Union citizens of undoubted loyalty came to Columbus this evening from Mayfield, and reported Gen. Pillow at Macedonia, fifteen miles south of Paris, Tennessee, with about 6000 rebel troops, one-half of whom were mounted and the other half on foot. On dress parade, yesterday morning, Pillow told his troops that they would remain until General Forrest, whom he was looking for, came in. There are large numbers of rebel troops on the Obion river, near Trenton, who are supposed to be so operating with Pillow. At Hickman it was currently reported this morning that the enemy was in force eighteen miles south of that place, scouring the country in small squads, gathering subsistence, forage and horses, and sending them South, also conscripting rapidly. A part of the rebels in the neighborhood of Trenton, are reported moving towards Union City, to support the party who attacked that place on the 9th. Another party was expected at Dresden last night. The latter were conscripting. The rebel force between Jackson and Union City is estimated at 2000, mostly mounted infantry. Gen. Asboth is prepared to meet them, and has ordered a combined force to Clinton, an advance post.

Another dispatch of the same date says: Col. Wolf, commanding the garrison at Fort Pillow, reports at that post that Brownville, Tennessee, was occupied on the 10th by a rebel force of cavalry amounting to between two and three thousand, under Richardson and Col. Jesse Forrest, the latter a brother of the General.

Our forces had been engaged in skirmishing with them with repeated successes, and driving their advance back upon their main body. During the skirmishing a rebel Captain Hayden was taken, from whom was ascertained their probable strength. It is thought that it is their intention to make a demonstration against Fort Pillow. Should they conclude to do so, they will find every preparation made to give them a warm and hearty reception.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

An Emperor Proclaimed.

[Special Dispatch to the Era.]

Southwest Pass, July 25.—The bark A. Barker, nine days from Vera Cruz, just crossed the bar.

The officers report the City of Mexico occupied by the French, and Maximilian proclaimed Emperor. A salute of 100 guns was fired.

The American Consul died on the 13th of July.

No American or English vessels of war are on the coast. French vessels are seizing everything, English or American.

On the 8th a French side wheel steamer arrived at Vera Cruz, with an English topsail schooner in tow. The schooner was captured in the Rio Grande, and had on board a cargo of arms valued at $300,000. The arms were intended for the Texas rebels, but the schooner cleared from Liverpool for Matamoras. Her officers report five more loading for the same destination.

The Roanoke.

It is reported upon excellent authority that the converted iron clad steam-frigate Roanoke has proved a failure as a sea going vessel. She was ordered to Fortress Monroe on a trial-trip, and on Tuesday last steamed down the harbor in fine style on her way to that destination. She obeyed her helm well, and made good time—eight knots an hour—but rolled heavily, and proved so shaky in this particular that the pilot refused to take her to sea. It is now announced that this real splendid vessel, by all odds the most formidable afloat in either hemisphere in respect both to armor and armament, is to remain as a guard to this harbor. For that purpose she is worth all our forts, and we can now laugh at all the iron-clads likely to issue from the Southern ports.

The cause of the top heaviness of the Roanoke is the excessive mass of iron she carries above water. In addition to the four and one half inch plates, she carries three heavy turrets and six 15-inch guns. She is the only iron-clad afloat which is plated so thickly on the bow and stern as on the sides. The English and French naval constructors have held that it is impossible to plate the bow and stern of ordinarily shaped ocean going vessels, so consequently the Warriors and La Gloires are plated only on the sides. The Monitors are as strong on bow and stern as on the side but this is affected by an entire change in the structure of vessels. They are not sea going ships of ordinary shape, but rafts, and hence can be made impenetrable all over.

The failure of the Roanoke, if it should really prove one, is important, and will serve as a warning in the construction of other large vessels. Several such iron ships on the stocks, and unless there are some modifications of shape it will not do to iron-plate bow and stern. It is popularly believed that the Ironsides is as strong on the bow as on the sides, but this is not so, the iron on both ends is only an inch thick, and in the late attack on Sumter Admiral Dupont was compelled to protect this vessel by sand bags.

For the present, our ironclad navy may rest assured in the knowledge that they have an iron-clad battery in the harbor that is competent to blow half a dozen Warriors out of the water.—*New York World.*

ENGLISH TAVERN SIGNS.—The London correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth*, in his walks about that great city, notices a great many curious things. He says:

Here are anchronisms in brick and stone, which are quaint and striking. Here are old names and words which are droll and historical. The old inns especially are of this character. Over the door of one of these we see a large bull carved, and below it a large mouth stretching from ear to ear. This is the sign of the "Bull and Mouth" tavern; who would believe that under it is hidden, almost lost, the original name of the "Boulogne Mouth!" Another has the sign of a large pair of nails—which is a corruption of the Bacchanals, who in their day, doubtless, were as corrupt as the present version of their title. And here is the picture of a goat with a pair of compasses underneath. This is the Goat and Compasses, which originally was a religious tavern known by the phrase "God encompasses us!"

TENACITY OF LIFE.—A few evenings since there was a learned dissertation upon "Bedbugs and their remarkable tenacity of life." One asserted of his own knowledge that they could be boiled and then come to life. Some one soaked them for hours in turpentine without any fatal consequences. Old Hacks, who had been listening to an outsider, here gave in his experience and corroborated the fact. He says: "Some years ago I took a bedbug to an iron foundry, and, dropping it into a ladle where the melted iron was, had it run into a skillet. Well, my old woman used the skillet pretty constant for the last six years, and here the other day I put it on to smoke, and what do you think, gentlemen, that are insect just walked out of his hole, where he had been layin' like a frog in a rock, and made tracks for his old roost up stairs. "But," added he, by way of parenthesis, "the looked mighty pale."

The colored male population of Detroit has skedaddled, to a man, to Canada, to avoid the draft.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"*C. W. H.*"—Few will readily guess at first what we mean by heading a paragraph thus editorially; but it will soon appear. Daily for many months back our reportorial ears been saluted in the Provost Court with "30 days in the Workhouse," more or less, and so often have we chronicled the sentence, that on Saturday we "followed our bent," and went down (not "seed down") to take a look at the benevolent phiz of our old time friend, Captain Harry Mitchell, and the institution under his charge.

We do not intend to describe the place as a palace and a paradise—that might hold out inducements to vagrancy and misconduct which are very far from necessary in a city like this—but after a thorough review of every department we could see nothing to complain of on the part of any one interested. It being the close of the week, there was not much work in progress, but personal ablution was going on in every direction, and that was as refreshing to the observer as it must have been to those who were undergoing the process. It would require more space than we have to spare at present, to give a detail of all we saw; but we can say that an agreeable impression was made upon us by our visit, and that there was as much of "the happy family" idea prevailing as, perhaps, was possible to be found in an institution of the kind. Many faces and forms we met, constant *habitues* of the Provost Court, but they were very much changed for the better—the effect of temperance, regular habits, and daily labor. The women particularly all looked wonderfully alike—as much so as a handful of peas—but it may probably be because they wore uniform dresses, stamped "C. W. H." Picking oakum is the principal occupation, while the men of no trade are taught how to break boulders into Macadamizing material. Plenty of whitewash and scrubs of water are prominent features of the place, while the hospital contained not a single patient.

But we must bid adieu to the Workhouse now; but if we should ever be "sent down," we hope to find Harry Mitchell the Captain of that place.

Home Again.—After a long sojourn among the sea breezes of Fort Pickens, those two well-known ex-"city fathers," Gerard Stith and J. B. Leefe, are again in our midst, having been