

NEWS ITEMS.

The list of claims filed against the city of New York for damage and losses incurred during the late riots, not yet completed, already amount to more than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The expenses which were incurred for extra police and military duties will increase the liability of the city to at least one and a half million of dollars. There will be reductions made, as some of the claims are exorbitant; but the amount due will not fall short of a million. This will come out of the city and county, and will be paid by all those who are taxed. The laboring classes as well as the wealthy will have to foot the bill. Riots are expensive.

About ten days ago some of Colonel Baker's detective force arrested at Brentsville a party en route for Richmond, upon whom were found some very important documents from Washington, addressed to Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States. Among them were accurate maps of all the fortifications and defenses of Washington, and a description of the character of the works, the number of guns in each, and the strength of their garrisons; also a statement that the rolls would be forwarded by a different channel. It is not known what rolls were alluded to. The documents have been filed in the War Department, and the matter is still under investigation.

The Nashville Press states that [the rebels are making all their preparations to transport the entire wheat crop of East Tennessee to the South, if it shall become necessary for them to evacuate that section. Nor will they wait to thresh the grain if they are hard pressed. They are even prepared to carry it off in the straw.

Although no orders to that effect have been promulgated; it is rumored that if the draft of the first class under the recent enrollment is considered insufficient, a draft will be made without delay upon the second class.

The delay in carrying out the draft in New York is partly owing to the fact that there are great mistakes in the enrollment lists. In a vast number of cases the names of citizens are duplicated, having been entered both at their private residences and at their places of business.

Colonel Sanders, who is hunting the Kentucky raiders, reports to General Burnside that he has captured three hundred and fifty of them, including Colonel Ashby, near Cumberland. The balance are rapidly flying from the State.

It is now known that the delay in the removal of Gen. Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac was occasioned by the desire that General Banks should take his place. With this view General Franklin was sent to Louisiana to relieve Gen. Banks; but the movement of the army into Maryland was too sudden for the consummation of the project previous to the affair at Gettysburg, since which it is understood that the idea of placing Banks in command of the Army of the Potomac has been abandoned.

When the train bearing John Morgan and Staff reached the depot in Cincinnati, the officer in charge called out the names of the prisoners and they stepped forward one at a time. When John Morgan came forward, some one in the large crowd yelled "Horse thief." The cry was taken up by the crowd and "Horse thief" "Horse thief," was heard on all hands, and the demonstrations appeared very riotous. It is said that Morgan actually shed tears.

Colonel Richardson, the rebel guerrilla, has issued an order requiring all men of West Tennessee, between eighteen and forty-five to report to his camp, under the rebel conscription law. The following barbarous instructions are to govern his men in carrying out this order: If a man should absent himself from home to avoid this order, burn his house and all his property, except such as may be useful to this command. If a man resists this by refusing to report, shoot him down and leave him dying. If a man takes refuge in his house and offers resistance, set the house on fire, and guard it, so he may not get out.

General Rosecrans issued an order on the 28th ult., from headquarters at Winchester, congratulating his army upon the expulsion of insurgents from Middle Tennessee, and telling them that they are now called upon to exterminate rebellion in the Eastern part of the State.

It is the belief in Washington that the whole of Lee's forces, with the exception of A. P. Hill's corps, are now south of the Rapidan, and that a single brigade of Longstreet's corps occupies the old position in the rear of Fredericksburgh.

Richmond papers announce the death of Wm. L. Yancey, one of the first and fiercest leaders of Secession.

On Tuesday night the steamer Ruth was burned on the Mississippi a few miles below Cairo, boat and cargo being a total loss, including two and a half millions in Government funds. Paymaster Greenwall and three clerks were lost, and several other Paymasters barely escaped with their lives. The funds lost were for the payment of Gen. Grant's men, who will thus be forced to "wait a little longer" for their greenbacks.

Advices from Vicksburg inform us that in the recent advance on Jackson, letters were captured confirming the treason of Ex-President James Buchanan, and proving Gen. Scott's accusations against him to be true. Gen. Sherman's losses in his campaign against Joe Johnston amounted to about a thousand men. The army is now being completely reorganized, preparatory to further important operations.

There was some excitement in Columbus, Ohio, on the 5th, occasioned by the tearing down of a Vallandigham flag by some invalid soldiers.—The Copperheads gathered in considerable numbers, and beat a sick soldier for expressing his approval of the act. Another flag was to be hung out, and farther trouble was expected.

By the Steamship Hecla, we receive advices from Europe three days later, to the 29th ult. The full extent of the recent rebel reverses had become known in England, and the effect was a decided turn in affairs favorable to the North.—The rebel cotton loan stock declined at once to 18 and 20 per cent. discount, and though it subsequently rallied a few per cent. it evidently received a blow from which its friends can hardly expect it to recover. News of the New-York riots had also been received, but they were not generally regarded as of much importance.

The Richmond Enquirer clamors for the immediate murder of Captains Flynn and Sawyer, the Union officers set apart by Davis for vengeance. The paper says the people are thirsting for their blood, and sharply reproves Davis for delay.

A large concourse of citizens and soldiers on the 1st inst., united in paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of the late Brig. Gen. Geo. C. Strong, who died from wounds received in the assault upon Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor, on the 18th ult. The funeral took place from St. Paul's Methodist Church, New York, the Rev. Dr. Durbin delivered an eloquent address upon the life and character of the deceased. A large procession followed the body to Greenwood cemetery, where the remains were interred with military honors.

President Lincoln has not drawn his salary for the past year from the Treasury. When reminded by friends that by putting the same upon interest he would receive an income of at least twelve hundred dollars, he replied that he thought the United States needed the use of the money quite as much as any person, and he would let it remain.

In the United States District Court, on the 1st inst., Judge Betts rendered decrees of condemnation of the British steamers Peterhoff, Springbok, and others, and their cargoes, the aggregate value of which will amount to over \$1,500,000.

The death of Maj. McCook furnishes some melancholy coincidences in the history of his family in connection with the war. His youngest son Charles, was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, on the 21st day of July, 1861; his son, Col. Robert McCook, was killed on the 21st day of July, 1862; and the father was himself killed on the 21st day of July, 1863.

The great raider, Morgan, is done for at last, and wiped out, along with twenty-nine co-thieves. He was incarcerated on the 30th, in that staunch hotel, called the Ohio Penitentiary. They were delivered over to Capt. Merion by the military authorities, and immediately put through the same motions as other criminals—persons searched, hair and beards shaved, bathed and clad in clean suits. Morgan and Cluke submitted very quietly, but some of the younger thieves demurred bitterly until told them must submit. Morgan had his belt filled with gold, greenbacks and Confederate notes. One who had before broken his parole, refused to strip, when it was instantly done for him. Cluke begged for his moustache, but it was no go—it was razored.—They will be compelled to submit to prison discipline, but confined apart from the convicts, and guarded day and night by the military.—One or two talked about retaliation, but the rule against speaking was instantly enforced. A negro convict did the barbering for the chivalry.

There are three fathers in East Nottingham, Township, Chester county, Pa., who have four-teen sons in the Union army.

[From the New York papers of August 8th.]

By telegraph from Memphis we learn that a scout who left Meriden on Saturday, and Okolona on Sunday reported that General Joe Johnston's army was at Enterprise and Brandon, under the direct command of General Hardee. Most of the rebel force at the former place were ready to move at a moment's notice. Cars were ready for the accommodation of the troops. General Johnston went to Mobile on the 27th of July. It was thought the rebels would remain where they were unless Mobile was attacked. Johnston is said to have lost ten thousand men by desertion since the fall of Vicksburg, and the remainder of his force was terribly demoralized. A great many secret societies had been organized for the purpose of bringing the State back into the Union. Ruggles was at Columbus, Miss., Chalmers at West Point, and Tippah on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The Mobile News says General Grant's army has mostly gone to Virginia, where it states the great final struggle is to take place. The same paper inveighs bitterly against the conduct of Grant in paroling the troops at Vicksburg, and hopes his head will be cut off, for he could not have struck a heavier blow at the confederacy. It represents Pemberton's army as being depressed, and as discouraging and decimating Johnston's ranks, while they eat up his stores. By the paroling, the Texas and Alabama soldiers are said to be lost irrecoverably. Complaint is made that the soldiers are ordered to report again to Pemberton as fast as exchanged, which it is said they will not do, as they hate him. To put Pemberton at the head of that army again is asserted to be equivalent to its annihilation.

Gen. Pemberton has issued an order to the paroled army of Vicksburg, giving the men leave of absence for thirty days from the date of the order, to enable them to visit their homes. He confidently hopes that not one man of the army of Vicksburg will be found absent from his post at the expiration of that period, but the accounts which have reached us of their numerous desertions indicate that his hopes will be disappointed. The Richmond Dispatch says that at the end of thirty days the command is to be reassembled at Demopolis, Ala., where it will be armed and equipped to meet the enemy.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican gives the names of no less than thirty-four steamers which have been destroyed on the Yazoo river and its tributaries, by the rebels, during the last few months, to prevent their falling into our hands. Most of them had been converted into gunboats. Among them was the former Star of the West. She was used by the Confederates as a transport, and was sunk in the Tallahatchee River, near Fort Pemberton, to obstruct the channel during the Yazoo Pass expedition.

Gen. Foster has issued an order directing the enlistment of a colored regiment within the limits of the late department of Virginia, Gen. Dix's. Gen. Foster has also authorized General Wild, commanding colored troops in North Carolina, "to take possession of all unoccupied and unowned land on Roanoke Island, for the purpose of distributing the same to the families of negro soldiers and other contrabands in the service of the United States."

A correspondent of the Herald, dating Jackson, Miss., 11th, reports that the library of Jeff. Davis has been captured. It comprises several bushels of private and political papers of the arch traitor. Several letters on secession date back to 1850, and the collection will bring to light the whole secret history of secession. The letters are from both Northern and Southern traitors.

The one hundred-pounder rifled cannon on board the revenue steamer Nangatuck burst yesterday while the crew were at target practice.—the entire breach of the gun was forced out, and passed through the pilot house, smokestack, deckhouse and cabin, prostrating all hands and knocked one man overboard, and severely injuring five persons.

The people of North Carolina who desire peace are alarmed at Jeff. Davis' recent proclamation, and are flying into the swamps and mountains to escape conscription. The Union feeling in that State makes stronger manifestations every day. The people only look with hope for the protection of the old flag.

Philadelphia has got through with the draft.—Out of a population of 567,000, there have been 18,000 men drawn. This ratio applied to New York would call for about 30,000.

Commander Byson has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad Lehigh, and Commander Caldwell to the Glaucois.

The commutation money paid by those drafted will amount, it is supposed, to some forty or fifty millions of dollars throughout the country. The United States Collector at Lancaster, Penn., has received \$79,000, and exempted two hundred and sixty-five men in consequence.

Lee, in a general order, calls on all officers and soldiers of his army to return, and makes strong appeals to the patriotism of the South to send forth every man capable of bearing arms to aid in striking a decisive blow.

General Meade's forces are now so located as to render any advance of Lee's army impossible without certain defeat. The sutler's trains are now protected by an armed escort from Washington to the army, in consequence of the guerrilla attacks of the enemy.

The rebels confess that in the recent fight at Manassas Gap they lost two thousand three hundred in killed and wounded.

Among the recent arrivals at Mobile from Europe was Pierre Soule, who, it is said, was not sanguine of meditation on the part of the French Emperor on account of the popularity of the movement in Mexico.

Gen. Grant, in his official despatch, says that during his operations in Mississippi he captured thirty-nine thousand rebel prisoners, thirty-one thousand of whom he paroled, and eight thousand he sent North.

Gen. Herron's division while at Natchez, destroyed an immense amount of rebel stores, and captured a large quantity of salt from Louisiana for General Lee's army, and a supply of cattle from Texas.

The Atlanta Appeal of the 24th ult., thinks that Rosecrans is moving on Selma. The same paper says that the mountains in North-Western Georgia are full of rebel deserters.

The Richmond papers represent that General Lee's army is in good spirits, and that a general battle on the line of the Rapidan is not impossible, as General Lee is reported to be quite ready.

The lack of horses in the rebel army is demonstrated by an order recently promulgated in Gen. Lee's camp, dismounting all of the Quartermaster and Commissary attaches.

Twenty-nine millions five hundred and thirty thousand dollars have recently been forwarded to the National armies for the payment of the troops for the months of May and June.

Col. Grierson, the hero of the ride from Tennessee to New Orleans, is at Vicksburg. He will probably participate in Grant's new campaign.

The rebels considered they had a good joke on us when they defended Manassas with wooden guns. While acknowledging the corn, we beg leave to call their attention to several wooden mortars that gave them more annoyance at Vicksburg than all other guns. The mortars threw six, twelve and twenty-four pound shell with considerable accuracy. Captain Trissellian, a "fighting Irishman," on Gen. Logan's staff, conceived the idea of manufacturing mortars from logs. Securing several sound logs, he had them bored out and then hooped them with iron. With a small charge of powder they answered better than iron mortars, for they made little noise. The rebels confessed that more damage was done by these shells than any we threw into Vicksburg.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }  
August 2d, 1863. }

General Buford's cavalry, artillery and a supporting infantry force yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at the railroad station. Thence with his cavalry and artillery he proceeded towards Culpepper, driving Stuart's cavalry before him. When near Culpepper General Buford encountered a large rebel force of infantry and artillery, and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he withdrew to a strong position position east of Brandy Station. The loss on both sides was considerable. This reconnaissance confirms the concentration of Lee's force near Culpepper, and indicated that his present headquarters are at Stevensburg, four miles southeast of Culpepper.

The twenty-nine sutler wagons captured near Fairfax, Thursday night by Mosby and his band were recaptured, with all their contents, Friday morning, near Aldie, by the Second Massachusetts cavalry. A skirmish ensued between the guerrillas and our advance guard, but on the approach of the main body Mosby fled, closely pursued by the cavalry. Several of the enemy are reported killed and wounded, but no report has been yet received of the result of the pursuit. This morning a detachment of our cavalry killed two and captured two others of Mosby's band near New Baltimore, and were engaged in ferreting out others.