New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Geo. E. Tyler, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at Greenville Station, 150 head of cattle.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the corner of St. Bernard and Broad streets, dairy.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

FROM MOBILE PAPERS OF THE 28TH.

Furious Bombardment of Fort Wagner.

SHELLING OF JAMES ISLAND.

Two Federal Batteries on Morris Island.

LATER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Grant West of the Big Black.

Latest from Morgan's Command.

FIGHT AT SNIKER'S GAP.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

Capture of Hickman, Ky., by General Pillow.

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

Discussion in the British House of Commons.

By the arrival of the steamer General Banks we have been placed in possession of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* and of the Mobile *Tribune* of the 28th inst.

The following dispatch is from the special correspondent of the *Advertiser*:

From Charleston.

Charleston, July 25.—The enemy opened fire upon Fort Wagner this morning at 10 o'clock from the iron clad fleet and land forces.

The fire was furious, they firing about twenty shots a minute, which they kept up till 6 o'clock, when hostilities ceased, to permit the exchange of prisoners. The steamer Alice took over 100 Federals prisoners and returned them to the Federal steamer Cosmopolite, and received 40 of our wounded in return. The fire of the enemy inside of the bar to-day consisted of the Ironsides, five monitors and nineteen other vessels, besides twelve other vessels outside the bar.

We had two killed and eight wounded in the bombardment this morning. The bombardment was renewed in the afternoon, but with less fury.

The enemy's gunboats in Little Folly Island are engaged in shelling James island.

Further from Charleston.

The *Tribune* has the following dispatches which give news from Charleston up to the 27th:

Charleston, July 27.—Our batteries from Shell Point, Wagner, Gregg and Sumter opened heavily to-day on the enemy's batteries, shelling them and impeding their work. The enemy replied, but slowly. But one killed on our side.

Charleston, July 26.—There was regular firing from Forts Sumter and Wagner on the Federals on Morris Island all last night, and continued all to-day from Sumter and Cumming's Point Shell Battery—the battery on James Island participating.

Wagner was not firing to-day.

The Federals occasionally respond from their batteries on Morris Island.

The Monitor and Ironsides are lying outside, but took no part in the firing directed on the Federals on Morris Island. They have two batteries there, and have strengthened their position.

No reported casualties to-day.

One Monitor arrived yesterday, making in all six.

Charleston, July 27.—Heavy firing this morning. There was considerable firing during the night in the vicinity of Morris Island. The rebels remained quiet to-day. The Federal batteries are annoyed by the Ironsides and Monitors.

The gunboats are quiet. Comparatively quiet on Morris Island all day yesterday. Reinforcements arrived yesterday, among them troops. The enemy is supposed to be landing more troops at Little Folly Inlet. It is probable the attack will be renewed some time this week.

A French war steamer stopped off the bar yesterday.

The steamer Crocstadt, from Nassau, has arrived at Washington.

Charleston, July 27.—All is quiet to-day. The weather is hot and sultry.

From Mississippi.

Morton, July 27.—There is no change of consequence in the disposition of our forces. All have gone to work erecting breastworks. Company wards to render themselves comfortable. Little news comes from Vicksburg, but all say that there are no rebels this side of the Big Black, but a considerable number in Osterbause's old entrenchments, opposite Edwards's Ferry.

From Tennessee.

Chattanooga, July 27.—A small squad of Federals appeared at Bridgeport this morning and attempted to capture a steamer, but our pickets gave them so warm a reception that they fled precipitately.

Parties from Middle Tennessee represent the suffering of the people as horrible, some of the most wealthy families drawing rations from the Federal commissariat, and others are compelled to beg bread for their families in the camps of the enemy.

Northern and Foreign Intelligence.

Richmond, July 25.—The *Herald* of the 23d says the defeat of Morgan in Ohio is confirmed, and the remainder of his troops, not previously captured, had surrendered. On Monday Morgan de-camped with a small squad. All the prisoners, two thousand five hundred, are expected in Cincinnati on Tuesday.

In New York on the 21st the wall of the 19th ward station house, burnt during the riot, fell upon a number of people, mostly children, picking coal and wood from the ruins, and from twenty-five to forty was buried beneath it. Eleven bodies have been recovered.

Gold rose to 129 and closed at 125.

Macready, the tragedian, died recently at Dorsetshire, England.

The Fifty-fifth Massachusetts regiment (negroes) embarked on the 21st at Boston for Newbern.

The *Herald* says it is assured the Emperor of the French will order the newly constituted government of Mexico to recognize the South, and make such treaties as may be mutually beneficial.

The mob attacked the railroad station on Staten Island on Monday night. Several were killed and thirty taken prisoners by Hawkins's Zouaves. Two of the latter were killed.

The Africa has arrived at Halifax.

The American question is widely discussed both by the papers and in Parliament.

Palmerston requested Roebuck to drop the discussion of the question of recognition, as it was not desirable to resume it, or bide future action.

The Liverpool cotton market on the 11th was very quiet, without change in quotations.

Richmond, July 26.—Lincoln has removed from active service and placed on the retired list Generals Wool, Harney and Harvey Brown.

The *Herald* of the 22d asserts that the war is substantially over, and says that the political troubles can be settled by granting the Confederates all the rights of American citizenship under the Constitution, and at the same time by proclaiming war against England and France. Let war be declared against these nations, and there will be no need of conscription, but there will be as many volunteers as will be required to whip from this continent the Western Powers of Europe, and teach them a lesson they will not be likely to forget for the balance of this century.

A vessel of news this morning from Northern Virginia or elsewhere.

Richmond, July 26.—In the House of Commons, on the 10th, Sir J. Ferguson urged that considering the change in the character of the American war, it would be impolitic to resume the discussion of the subject of recognition of the South, and moved an adjournment.

Lord Palmerston seconded the motion, in order to add a request to Mr. Roebuck to drop the debate which stood for Monday, and did not, in view of the utmost importance we're taking place in America, show that it would not be desirable to resume the discussion. He submitted also that the interview between two members of the House and a foreign power was a matter scarcely a fit subject for debate in the House, and might tend to prevent the Emperor of the French in future from giving a courteous reception to Englishmen of distinction.

Mr. Sidney complained of remarks made on him (Sidney) in the Imperial organ, and declared that all that Mr. Roebuck stated respecting the interview was true.

Mr. Cunningham was prepared to show that the sympathy of the working classes was all in favor of the Northern States, struggling against a rebellious slave power.

Mr. Gregory declared that if Mr. Roebuck persisted with his motion it would be rejected by a large majority, which action would be construed in opposition to the independence of the Confederacy, whereas a vast number of the members were known in town and soul, but did not embark in the fray of excitement now pending to precipitate a premature decision.

Mr. Foster expressed the hope that the debate would go on, and that England would no longer display the amount of cowardice in the matter which she had hitherto done wherever American questions arose.

Roebuck said he would reserve his answer, and the motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

"*New York*, July 24.—Morgan crossed Muskingum river at Hagansport yesterday. Scouts report his force one thousand strong, with three pieces of artillery. The latest reports say that the Eighty-sixth Ohio is fighting the rebels, driving them towards Zanesville."

A proclamation from President Davis will be published to-morrow appointing the 21st of August a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

An official communication from Lee to Cooper contradicts Meade's statement that he captured a brigade of infantry, &c., as the Confederate army was retiring to the south bank of the Potomac; only a few stragglers and two guns were taken by the enemy.

The Central train resumed its regular trips to-day, and brought from Gordonsville this evening three hundred and fifty prisoners, captured in the fight the Friday at Pickens Gap.

The Federals attempted to prevent our troops from passing through the Gap. Hill's corps charged the enemy, cleared the roads and captured the prisoners above mentioned. No particulars to-night.

Morton, July 26.—It has been raining and storming for the past two days, which renders the piney woods flats anything but desirable camping ground.

About fifty prisoners have been gobbled up between Clinton and Bolton yesterday and to-day, who are engaged pillaging and committing every species of vandalism.

The most reliable accounts represent none of the enemy this side of Big Black.

News of the death of the gallant General Bowen, of Missouri, at Clinton, on the 34th, was received last night.

Richmond, July 27.—The *Tribune* of the 25th says that notwithstanding comparative quiet prevails in the city, the spirit of the riot still lives and watches for an opportunity to make night hideous with the bullet. There is scarcely a doubt but that the rioters still maintain their organization, and upon the slightest pretext will renew the atrocities of last week. Threats have been and still are made of burning the city. Samuel J Tilden, Senator Morgan and Judge Pierpont are in Washington to ask the Government to suspend the draft in this city.

There are the greatest apprehensions that the Irish servant girls will turn incendiaries in a body, if the law is not fulfilled.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Tribune* says that Gen. Pillow and two thousand troops have taken Fort Hickman, overlooking Fort Henry. His object is to control navigation on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

The city papers all publish different versions of the fight at Blue Ridge.

Nothing official has been received of the precise locality, and the extent of the engagement is not known, but it is probable that there has been heavy skirmishing at different points, chiefly between our rear guard and the Federal cavalry.

The removal of the postoffice to-day prevents the reception of letters from army correspondents.

The dismissal of Consul Moore was the subject of remark in the House of Commons on the 10th.

Blake made a statement in regard to the treatment of Redmand and Belshan at Montgomery, in consequence of the refusal to serve in the Confederate army. The case had already been brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government, that Consul Moore had made numerous representations to the Confederate Government in respect to this and other acts of illegal cruelty, and that in consequence of these representations the Government had suspended Moore's exequatur.

Her Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent instructions to Moore to make strong representations to the Confederate Government with respect to the treatment of British subjects, but they did not reach Richmond until Moore had left. The subject was postponed until Monday.

The French citizens of New Orleans have requested the Vice Consul to petition the Emperor to send to the Mississippi several vessels of war to afford them refuge and protection in view of the critical position in which they are placed.

Late and Interesting Intelligence.

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 23d contains the following, according to the *Picayune's* extra.

A letter from the *Bulletin's* correspondent at Jackson, dated the 21st, says:

Canton and all therein is destroyed. The railroads are being shipped to Vicksburg. The depot at Canton was burned, and there are indications that the whole town will be left upon another. Johnston had from 30 000 to 45 000 men. He left us several cannon—one 100 pounder. Also a few wagons.

Losses by Telegraph.

New York, July 21.—The *Commercial's* Washington, of the 18th, says that Generals Banks, Franklin, Pemberton, and James Longstreet have been assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf. Pemberton, who has been relieved from command in Mississippi, they had left, the rebels retained and gobbled up the insignificant position and decamped. When one of the deputies boats returned, a battery of field pieces opened fire upon it. The fire was returned, when the rebels withdrew. Later reports received here are to the effect that Lee had taken Fort Darling; with what success is unknown.

The *Post's* Washington says that Meade has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Returned prisoners from Richmond don't think that any of Bragg's forces have reached there. D H Hill is commanding the troops in Richmond.

Foster's headquarters will be at Goldsboro.

Monroe and Virginia ... 11th reports the reconnoissance of a Richmond paper considerable force at Braudy, Federal gunboats above the river, "doubtless," it says, "to make a raid on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad." Braddon is thirty miles from Petersburg.

The *Post's* Washington special says our cavalry captured large numbers of stragglers from Lee's retreating army in the last two days.

New York, July 22.—A dispatch from Fort Monroe says the expedition against Fort Darling is abandoned. A committee of the Common Council of Brooklyn has agreed to recommend an appropriation of $500,000 to secure the exemption of drafted men having families dependent on them. This will cover nearly half the quota of the city. The Supervisors will, it is understood, appropriate $300,000 more.

The Richmond *Dispatch* confirms the statement that a rebel steamer was burnt by our shells near Morris Island. Her name was the Gabriel Manigault. The same paper states that the federal monitors in James river went back to City Point on Thursday, where they now lay with the rest of the fleet. Also, that the rebel pickets were within three miles of Portsmouth.

Merchants have subscribed five thousand dollars for the relief of the negroes, and expressed sympathy for the outrages committed on them during the riot. They also passed resolutions requesting General Dix to give them assurances of their protection as laborers on the docks.

Rochester, N. Y., July 21.—The Common Council of this city this evening, by a vote of 15 ayes to 2 nays, passed an ordinance voting $207,300 to pay $300 for each man drawn in the city under the present draft.

Philadelphia, July 21.—The *Inquirer* of this city has the following:

Fortress Monroe, July 21.—The United States gunboat Circassian, Capt. Eaton, has just arrived, and reports that they left Charleston last Friday afternoon. A battle was commenced on Friday by both land and naval forces, and was progressing when the Circassian left. No particulars.

Washington, July 22.—A special dispatch from the front says that a detachment of Union cavalry returned to our immediate front from an extended reconnoissance, whereby it was discovered that the Monocacy Gap railroad is uninjured to White Plains, also, that only rebel soldiers were in Warrenton the day before yesterday. There were some twenty guerrillas, who skedaddled on the approach of our troops; also that Kettle Run bridge is the only one injured between Alexandria and Catlett's Station.

So far no sign of any rebels in force has been detected between the Rappahannock and the Potomac, east of Blue Ridge, though their bushwhackers are scouting and prowling around in all directions, in small squads, evidently to prevent any person from getting into our lines, who, by any possible chance, might be bearing valuable information, either of last week's defeat of Culpepper, or from Lee's present position.

Prince William county is said to contain just now, a nest of bushwhackers, who have hurried there to escape captors. Yesterday some three or four of them crept up to the line of railroad below Bull Run, and fired three or four rounds at rifle shots at a train of cars.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There is nothing to-night from Charleston, though advices are momentarily anticipated.

The quota in New York, under the draft, is not fixed, though it is probable that it will be in time for the resumption of drafting on Monday next.

An estimate of the public debt on the 1st of July is being prepared, and it is thought it will be about one thousand one hundred millions of dollars.

Secretary Usher left for New York to night.

Washington, July 22.—All efforts to induce the government to suspend drafting in New York are unavailable. The conduct of the rioters there has rendered it, in the estimation of the authorities, positively necessary that the draft should be enforced. If, however, the quota should be filled by volunteers, there would be no occasion to proceed with the draft. Under no other circumstances can or will the draft be suspended with.

The following has been received here:

Tullahoma, July 18, 1863.

To Major-General Halleck:

Johnston evacuated Jackson on the night of 16th. He is now in full retreat.

Sherman says most of Johnston's army must desert for want of food and lack of water, and general discouragement.

The army paroled here, has to a great extent, deserted and scattered through the country.

General Ransom, who was sent to Natchez, captured 6 000 rebel prisoners, and a number of trains loaded with ammunition. Over two million rounds of ammunition were brought back to Natchez. He also destroyed two bridges and sixty-eight thousand stands of rebel military ammunition. U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

Cairo, July 22.—The following notice has just been received by Captain Peacock, and made public. It bears no date:

Steamer destined for New Orleans with merchandise, shipped and permitted according to law, will be conveyed through to Vicksburg, from which place a sufficient force will be ready to start every Monday morning to give protection to the convoy. No vessel will be permitted to go down the river without a convoy for the present, and steamers will be obliged to lie over a week if they do not arrive on or before the day of the week on which the convoy start. Armed vessels, however, going between times, will also give convoy, but no regularity must be expected from them, or great dispatch; they may have to stop on the way. This arrangement will commence on the 10th of August next, 1863.

DAVID D PORTER,
Rear Adm'l Comd'g Miss. Squadron.

New York, July 22.—A dispatch from Tallahoma, the 18th, says Col. Wilder's mounted infantry have returned from a highly successful expedition to Columbia and Centreville. The force consisted of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois and Seventeenth Indiana. The expedition was out six days, and brought back nearly 800 horses and mules, 200 negroes and 50 head of stock. Forty of the negroes were taken from General Lucius Polk.

Several skirmishes were made, resulting in the killing of ten guerrillas, and the capture of five commissioned officers and fifty privates.

Col. Grot, rebel, was too severely wounded to be brought forward. He was paroled and left in a country house. Our loss was one man killed.

A special to the President, from Washington, says we have nothing new from the army of the Potomac to-day. General Sickles is gradually recovering.

Two thousand five hundred tons of coal sold to-day at $6 to $6 90 per ton.

The monitor Passaic was passed off Cape May yesterday afternoon in tow of a steamer.

Rev. James Vallandingham, of Newark, and Dr. D. H. Clark, arrived on Friday last, accompanied by a provost guard. They took the oath and were released. The former is a brother of C. L. Vallandigham.

A letter from Rosecrans's army, dated July 14th, reports the army again in motion. The enemy's rear had been shelled, but no fighting had occurred. Our cavalry were on an expedition. The enemy appear excited, and throw away large quantities of arms, ammunition, &c., as they retreat. The rebel force is estimated at forty-five thousand and thirty-five hundred cavalry.

The *Express* contains a rumor that a test case on the constitutionality of the draft is to be made before the Common Pleas Court on Monday, and it will be carried immediately to the Court of Appeals.

Mayor Opdyke offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person convicted of murder and arson during the late riot.

Morgan passed through Nelsonville, Athens county, at 10 o'clock this morning, our forces close behind him.

The *Commercial's* Columbus special says: After perambulating Athens county, Morgan took a southerly direction, crossing Washington county and Muskingum river, in the direction of McConnellsville, with the evident intention of gaining a position on the Ohio river above gunboat navigation, and crossing into Virginia, as threats were made. Such arrangements have been made as will effectually checkmate and capture his band.

Mayesville, July 21.—A band of guerrillas from the mountains, under the noted Underwood, made a raid here to day, taking horses, clothing, &c.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Two Days Later News, via Vicksburg.

GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

CAPTURE OF MORGAN'S BAND.

Later from Mexico and Europe.

By the arrival of the steamer Westmoreland Capt. Evans, last night, from Vicksburg, the *Era* received the St. Louis *Republican* of the 23d. A portion of the extracts we select:

Lee's Army.

Philadelphia, July 21.—The *Inquirer* of this city has the following:

Hagerstown, July 21.—The whole rebel army is reported as being checked at Hunker Hill by the Union troops, who have gone in the enemy's rear. Averill is reported as feeling the enemy two days ago.

It is believed Gens. Ewell and Hood are in strong force between Martinsburg and Hedgesville, the former thirteen miles from Martinsburg, and the latter six. Stuart pickets from Hedgesville to the Shenandoah river, eight miles from Harper's Ferry. The force is estimated at 60,000 men.

New York, July 21.—Gen. Thomas is reading on Staten Island. Regiments as they disembark soldiers, who, long as soon as they themselves, fired on citizens whom were fatally saw them, a number of mistaken for rebels. Only different story, stating that a crowd attacked three soldiers, but was subsequently dispersed. Twenty four persons were captured, nine of them supposed to be rioters. The rest were held as witnesses. It is hard to tell which report is correct.

The Markets.

New York, July 21.—Money easy at 6. Sterling unsettled, opening at 140 for best bills, and closing dull at 138 to 139. Gold lower, opening at 24⅞, and closing weak at 25⅛ to 25⅜. Government stock steadier. 7 30's 103½ to 107.

Flour opened more active and a shade firmer, but closed dull and heavy with few sellers at yesterday's prices—$4 95 to $5 10 for extra State, $5 60 to $5 75 for R. H. G., and $5 80 to $7 25 for trade brands.

Whisky is without decided change—45 to 46½.

Pork is without decided change. Beef quiet and steady. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard more active and a shade firmer—9½ to 10c.

The Morgan Raid.

CAPTURE OF 2500 OF MORGAN'S FORCES—BASIL DUKE A PRISONER IN OUR HANDS—REPORT OF CAPTURE OF JOHN MORGAN—LATEST PARTICULARS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

U. S. Steamer Moore, above Buffington Island, Ohio River, July 19.—To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: After chasing John Morgan nearly 500 miles, I at last met him on the river at this point, and engaged and drove him back, capturing two pieces of his artillery, and abandoned the rest to Gen. Judah. The enemy broke in confusion from the ranks, and left his wagon train, many horses and small arms in my possession.

I now write you the above, I followed further up the river, and met another portion of Morgan's force fourteen miles above, shelled and drove most of them back. Several were killed, twenty or thirty wounded, and twenty horses captured. I have but two men wounded slightly. Our shot and shrapnel created great confusion in the rebel ranks, killing and wounding many. LEROY FITCH,
Lieut. Commanding.

[From the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 21st.]

We learn at General Headquarters that we have captured so far about 2500 of his force, in addition to those killed in crossing the Ohio, and in the skirmishes at Buffington, Jackson, and near Pomeroy.

Gen. Burnside received a dispatch yesterday forenoon, announcing that 115 of Morgan's men had surrendered to a force of only twenty of our men.

Another dispatch announced the capture of Basil Duke, the head and brains of Morgan's command.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a dispatch to Gen. Burnside announced that two companies of militia had captured 71 of Morgan's men, and that among them was John Morgan himself, but this last item needs confirmation.

A squad of five hundred of Morgan's men, in attempting to cross the river last evening, after dark, between Gallipolis and Pomeroy, were scared by the First Kentucky regiment.

So far we have taken about 2500 of Morgan's men prisoners. We have captured all his artillery, some 3000 horses, large numbers of pistols, revolvers, carbines and accoutrements. We have killed of Morgan's officers Col. Cheshank, Col. Thomas Morgan, and have captured Col. Basil Duke, Col. Dick Morgan, Col. Ward, Col. Alston and Col. Griggsby, and it is also reported that Morgan himself is a prisoner in our hands. We have also killed nearly three hundred of his men.

The prospects are decidedly favorable that Morgan's entire force will be captured.

Later.

Gen. Burnside received a dispatch about midnight announcing the capture of another squad of seventy of Morgan's men.

It is now believed that there are not over 800 or 1000 of Morgan's force left, and these will probably be captured to-day.

Two steamers left Buffington and Pomeroy yesterday, with 1000 prisoners, including Basil Duke. Among these prisoners are Captains Snell and Hines, two notorious guerrillas.

Our Columbus dispatch states that three hundred of Morgan's men succeeded in crossing the river from Belleville, on a flatboat, and that after they landed they were shelled by our gunboats.

General Burnside has no advices of these reports from either his officers at river points or from Governor Tod, and does not believe them. His advices are that the three hundred attempted to cross, but were repulsed and driven back, and he does not believe that any of Morgan's men have succeeded in crossing up to the present time. Had they crossed, we have sufficient men on the Virginia and Kentucky shore to have captured them before they could have reached the interior.

Still Later.

Cincinnati, July 21—10 A. M.—The following has just been received at General Burnside's headquarters:

Headquarters U. S. Forces in the Field,
Gorge's Creek, July 20—9 P. M.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond:

We chased John Morgan and his command over fifty miles to-day. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles between the Forty-fifth Ohio, of Colonel Wolford's brigade, which was in the advance, and the enemy, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand, about 3 o'clock this afternoon, when we fought second which began at about when the rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high hill.

I sent a flag of truce, demanding immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was received by Colonel Coleman and other officers, who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation. I granted forty minutes, in which time the command, excepting Morgan, who deserted his command, taking with him a small squad, surrendered. It was my understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered, and learned it was the understanding of Morgan's officers and men.

The number killed and wounded is incondiderable. The number of prisoners, between 1000 and 1500, including a large number of colonels, majors and line officers. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture Morgan himself to-morrow.

(Signed) SHACKLEFORD, Brig.-Gen.

Morgan's artillery and about 2500 prisoners, including Basil Duke, are expected to arrive here to-day.

From Mexico.

San Francisco, July 20.—City of Mexico dates have been received via Acapulco, to the 1st. Forey entered the city on the 10th of June. French accounts say he was received with great rejoicing; that many Mexicans hated Juarez, and all were publicly welcomed Forey, strewing his pathway with flowers. On the 16th Forey issued a decree appointing thirty-five distinguished Mexicans to compose a Council or Junta of Superiors. This quota is given power to choose three hundred, who shall be known as the Trimvirate, or Chief Executive Officers. Also, power to elect two hundred and fifteen Mexicans, and united with them compose the Assembly of Notables, which Assembly shall determine Lobesta or Geo. Salas the Triumvirate. Gen. Lobesta returns from Spain, Archbishop Ormaechea occupies his place.

The quota of Superiors had not, on the 1st inst., elected any Assembly.

San Francisco, July 21.—City of Mexico advices to the 1st, through Mexican sources, furnish additional news of a different color from that telegraphed yesterday.

Telegraphy, the French Minister, is virtually dictator, and Forey enforces all his decrees.

The French soldiers in the city numbered 15,000. The grand reception of Forey, on entering the city, was virtually enforced. The people, as a general rule, refused all association with the French. Forey was receiving and preparing to recruit Mexicans for his army without meeting with much success. In a proclamation, he promises the Mexicans a stable form of government, which shall regard obligations to foreign nations, not permit oppressive taxation or forced loans, nor disturb owners of national property or their possessions, but fraudulent sales must be subject to revision. The press can have reasonable freedom, but not license. After two warnings any newspaper, committing the third offence shall be suppressed.

Brigandage, the plague of Mexico, is no longer permitted. The courts must be reorganized on an incorruptible basis. No more decisions sold to the highest bidder.

The Catholic religion is protected, and banished Bishops recalled. Indians and laborers are promised no longer to be subjected to being dragged with ropes about their necks into the army.

The Juarez Government was at San Luis Potosi.

The Mexican army, broken into many detachments, was hovering around the city of Mexico.

Gen Ortega, who the French say violated his parole after the capture of Puebla and escaped together with his chief officers, now commands the Mexican troops between Sao Luis and the city of Mexico.

General Negrett is appointed to the command of the Mexican forces in the State of Puebla, having two thousand cavalry, he was operating to destroy communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz.

No English or French courier had arrived at Mexico from Vera Cruz within thirty days.

From Europe.

Halifax, July 20.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool 11th, and Queenstown 12th, has arrived.

Liverpool, July 11.—Cotton unchanged, Breadstuffs very dull.

Weather favorable for crops.

Provisions quiet and steady. Produce quiet.

Consols closed at 93⅞ to 93¾, for money 93⅞ to 94.

Erie 61½ to 62¾.

Paris, Saturday.—Bourse dull. Rentes 67f. 60c.

The *Daily News* says: We are under the impression that the American war will soon be closed, through growing unpopularity at the North, and financial embarrassments in the very neighborhood of Washington.

The *Times* says we may expect to hear in a week of President Davis being in Washington—almost a decision of the war itself—compelling overtures from unsuccessful defenders.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: In view of the possibility of Davis overthrowing Lincoln, should another Government address us from Washington, it may be difficult, indeed, impossible to acknowledge it.

Later from Memphis.

We have received a Memphis *Bulletin* of the 24th, from which we glean the following:

By the steamer Emerald, Memphis arrived here forty-eight morning, we gather a few additional and part from Johnston's Vicksburg had refused to take the parole, took instead an oath of allegiance to the United States.

The prisoners of Johnston's army professed to feel quite confident of an early exchange, and affect to be sanguine. They say Johnston will never be overtaken this side of Tombigbie river.

On the 12th instant Gen. Pemberton marched out of Vicksburg with 30 000 men, the United States allowing them one wagon to a regiment, and six days rations. The officers were mounted. Their destination is said to be Talleguda, Alabama. It has been reported since their departure that Johnston is forcing some of them into his army.

The prisoners from Vicksburg say that their rations for three days previous to the surrender, consisted of a quarter of a pound of pale meat and three ounces of flour, and but for peas, which they had in great abundance, they would have starved. For the information of connoisseurs, we may state that some of the men who tasted mule meat say, that with a little sugar on it, it tastes a mewhat like beef.

Six of the prisoners are reported to escape in a yawl from the *Estrella* the first night out from Vicksburg. They had succeeded in getting their baggage on the boat, and were ready to depart when they were frustrated by the guard.

Rebels at Hickman.

[From the Cairo *News* of the 19th.]

A body of sixty rebels made a visit to Hickman last Wednesday evening. They were all mounted, but about half of them only had arms. None of them were uniforms of any kind. They staid in town until sometime Thursday morning. Mr. Grant and Mr. Campbell, revenue officers, who were in the town at the time, secreted themselves in a cellar. Some time after daylight General Anderson came up and landed, after most of the robbers had left. She had but just touched the shore when Gen. Grant and Campbell jumped aboard and informed the Captain that guerrillas were in the town. He immediately backed his boat out, and after going down to Island 10, came back up to Columbus. During the day the gunboat Era came up, but the rebels had all departed. We understand the Federal troops now occupy the town.

The only mischief the rebels did was to pillage stores. This, we are informed, they did pretty effectually.

Gen. Pillow, it is said, has been placed in command of the district of West Tennessee.

Vicksburg After the Surrender.

A correspondent attributes the surrender of Vicksburg on the Fourth of July—the great national anniversary—to the fear that it would be attacked on that day, and the knowledge that the works would be carried and result in the sack and pillage of the city and great slaughter. The capitulation avoided all this without loss of honor. He adds:

The appearance of the city after such an unparalleled bombardment, was naturally a point of much curiosity. We expected to see awful havoc from shells, and the mortar bombs. The first sight is a disappointment. The place is not damaged so much as might have been expected. Many of the houses have shot through, it is true, but a hole made by a cannon ball is a small comparison but a small matter. Here and there were buildings with a corner blown out, and some with a bulge in the walls. Huge craters were to be seen in the streets, where the 13-inch mortar shell burst. But few houses or house porches split and shattered to splinters. There is not, perhaps, a whole pane of glass within five miles of the Courthouse. One church was riddled, while another near by was only scratched.

Hospital flags were stuck up on houses all over the city. There are not less than three hundred houses occupied as hospitals.

The works describe a crescent shape around the city, with one point carved inward. The circuit is eight miles. There are along the line of the land defences, stationed behind small elevations, of all sizes, from 6 to 24-pounders, and further to the rear are a few guns of heavy calibre. The terrible havoc of our storm of heavy shells is visible in the torn and crushed parapets, the ruined cabins, the torn banks, and the fragments of shell lying in profusion.

Perhaps the greatest curiosities, as they are novelties in warfare, were half a dozen little wooden mortars, turned out of a wooden block, and resembling somewhat a wagon hub. These had been charged with powder, the principal method of tossing over the 13-pounder shells into our saps and mines, where we had supposed them thrown by hand. They were charged with about an ounce of powder, the lanyard pulled from a safe hole, and all danger from a premature explosion avoided. The charge of the powder was so graduated as just to throw the shell outside the work.

The principal part of the female population is composed of the wives and families of the foreign population, the husbands and supporters of which have long since been forced into the rebel army. Numbers of these undoubtedly drew rations from the army stores. Besides them were a few ladies of good family, the wives of officers, and a few of the residents of the town. These were not free of their presence after our occupation. We met a few who were unbroken in spirit, and seemed to call down maledictions upon the peddlest Yankees. The most of them appeared to be stricken with all the sadness of adversity, and crushed beneath a weight of suffering and hopelessness.

When we consider that these people—men, women and children—have for a month and a half been in daily terror of their lives, never being able to sleep a night at their homes, but cowering like cavez, unable to move except in the few peaceful intervals in the heat of the day, we may appreciate what a life of horror was theirs.

These caves, indeed, are among the most curious features of this life in a besieged city. In several places the streets are cut through the bluff, and in the walls rows of caverns have been hewn, resembling somewhat the appearance of a burrow of rabbits. Most of these are shaped like the letter T, the stem forming the main entrance, and branching out some seven feet. Into these subterranean pits the inhabitants would crawl so often as the guns and mortars opened out what promised to be a heavy fire. As many as twenty-five have been crowded into one hole. The sight of these poor creatures flying was both indicrous and melancholy. The cry would go up from the irreverent soldiers, "Rats, to your holes," as women and children huddled into the bank. The men generally remained outside, or sought shelter in the bombproofs and magazines nearer the batteries.

One of the most wonderful things of the siege is the fact that ladies, following the example of the men, have actually promenaded the streets in numbers during the bombardment, priding themselves on their ability to dodge the shells.

Some of the most remarkable escapes are reported. Persons have been buried with the showers of dirt thrown up by the shells in front of them. Others have had their clothes torn from them, their faces blackened with powder, and other strange escapes. Perhaps the most noticeable case is that of a shell which fell through the *Citizen* office while the power press was running, and although the shell burst under a room full of people no one was hurt.

Indeed, the coolness of these people under the terrible fire is most astonishing. They have become as familiar with the sound and eruptions of bomb, parrott and columbiad as to be able to designate them and their course with unerring certainty.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Took the Alien Oath.—Mr. Jules Noblom, who had been arrested by officer Patterson, was released on his taking the alien oath.

City Mortality.—The Board of Health reports the number of deaths in the city, during the week ending July 26th, at 175.

Provost Court—Judge, Hughes—(Thursday.)—Mr. and Mrs. Bummeyer were up on the charge of assaulting and battering another Teuton and his frow. The opposing parties were in strong contrast—the prosecutors being fat and smiling, while the accused were sickly-ided and very frowning. It appeared that they were neighbors, and that they had been wrangling for some time past. Finally the old grudge broke out in the shape of choking and beating. The case was terminated by a fine of $10 each on the accused, with peace bonds of $100.

A bad looking boy was charged by his father with being a vagrant and completely uncontrollable. The boy was sent to the House of Refuge.

A French baker was fined $30 for selling bread that did not weigh as many ounces as the law requires.

A boy was examined on the charge of paying a fifty-cent postage bill which was counterfeit. The case was decided that there was the proof that the accused knew it was a counterfeit, and accordingly dismissed the case.

A fuss between two married feminines, ending in a blow, was ventilated, and the accused was fined $.

John Cullen was arraigned on the charge of badly cutting John O'Donnell in the head. The affair occurred several days ago, and the wounded man was taken to the Charity Hospital. When called upon to prosecute, O'Donnell avowed that he was very unwilling to do so, and reversed his recent action to that effect. The Court became very much exercised at the proposed consent to the application of the accused for a postponement till Saturday, in order that he might have witnesses. He was released on his bond, and the unwilling prosecutor was remanded to prison.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 30, 1863.

There is no change to note in the rates of exchange, which remain as above. Gold is quoted at 25 to 25¼ per cent. premium, without giving the particulars as to the cause of the advance. Under the influence of this advance, the more evidently better and more general demand for Spring Exchange and Bills of Lading manifested yesterday and to-day before and during the day before, and has materially advanced the rates of exchange. Sterling Exchange is now quoted at 140 to 140½ for best bills, and 138 to 139 for second class. Commercial bills are quoted at 138 to 139. Francs are quoted at 5 15 to 5 12½ for bankers' bills, and 5 17½ to 5 15 for commercial bills. Specie is in good demand at 1 to 1½ per cent. premium for silver, and 2 to 2½ per cent. premium for gold. Uncurrent money is in good demand at 1 per cent. premium for Treasury notes, and 2 per cent. premium for Bank notes. Sight drafts on New York are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Mobile are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Galveston are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Texas are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Memphis are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Nashville are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Louisville are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Cincinnati are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Chicago are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on St. Louis are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Philadelphia are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Boston are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Baltimore are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Washington are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Richmond are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Charleston are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Savannah are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Augusta are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Macon are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Columbus are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Atlanta are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Montgomery are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Selma are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Vicksburg are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight drafts on Jackson are in good demand at 1 per cent. premium. Sight draf