EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hansa, City of London, and Mails of the Jura.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Napoleon's Explanation of the Roebuck-Lindsay Conference.

A Mediation Offer Useless Without England.

BRITISH HOPES FROM LEE'S INVASION.

Rebel Privateers in Brazilian Waters.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

A MILITARY OUTBREAK IN GREECE,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Hansa, Captain Von Santen, which left Southampton on the 8th of July, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

The new steamship City of London, Captain Petrie, which left Liverpool at two P. M. on the 8th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The City of London has made a very good passage, for a new vessel particularly.

The mails of the Jura reached this city, from Montreal, yesterday afternoon.

The news is four days later.

Despatches from Constantinople of the 3d of July state that the Porte has agreed to the radius of the fort of Belgrade proposed by the European commission. The newly appointed Turkish commissioners to Bosnia and Montenegro have left Constantinople for their destination.

The latest despatches state that the insurrection was in full vigor between Tiflis Karatakh and the Leghian provinces. What renders the movement serious is that the Tartars, who until now were favorable to Russia, take part in the insurrection.

Letters received in Paris from Madagascar state that the treaties with European governments have not been suspended, as previously reported, but merely that the question of treaties remains in a state of suspense.

The French Governor of the island of Reunion has given orders that the transport Licorne shall be placed in readiness to sail for Tamatav.

Our Paris correspondent, writing on the 7th of July, says:—"The Empress comes to Paris to-day, and proceeds immediately to St. Cloud. The Emperor goes to Vichy to-morrow."

The Cologne *Gazette* of July 7 publishes the official report of the riot in Berlin, which has been carried on for several days. The disturbance is limited to the part of the city called the Kopnickerfeld. In some of the streets of this district mischievously disposed crowds have gathered, whom the police have not been able to disperse. The report states that the disturbance was renewed on the evening of the 3d of July. Throughout the afternoon groups had continued to assemble on the Moritzplatz and the adjacent streets, though without entirely closing them to the ordinary traffic. But as the evening advanced these groups were joined by others, consisting chiefly of young men. Believing that some of the spectators were police constables disguised, the mob attacked them so violently that some persons were in evident danger of their lives. A body of police who came to their assistance were also attacked on all sides, and driven into the neighboring houses for protection. Several of the constables were wounded. The mob then attacked a house in which one of the constables had found refuge, and smashed the windows. In the meantime some slight barricading was attempted, and considerable damage done to the street fronts. A large body of police were then sent to the spot, and order was restored.

The very latest report from London, by the City of London, says there is no political news of importance.

Lord Clarence Paget, in a letter to the London *Times*, pronounces the report that he is to take the command of the British squadron on the North American station as quite unfounded.

All hopes of immediately repairing the injured link in the Malta and Alexandria telegraph cable have been abandoned, and an interruption of several months is feared.

The screw steamship Georgia, Guion and Co's. line, of 2,425 tons register, Captain Grendell, sailed from Liverpool July 7, for New York. She took out upwards of 500 passengers, and had about 1,800 tons of cargo on board.

The City of New York arrived out on July 7.

The Olympus reached Liverpool on the evening of the 7th of July.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, July 7, 1863.

The Imperial Explanation of the Roebuck Interview—The Emperor on Recognition—Joy of the Secessionists—The Paris Journals on the Explanation, &c.

The *Moniteur* has at length given the imperial version of the interview between his Majesty and Mr. Roebuck, so graphically described by the latter. The official journal of Sunday morning last contains the following:—

The journals have given publicity to an incident which occurred in the House of Commons during the session of Tuesday last, on the occasion of the proposition of Mr. Roebuck. A few explanations will suffice to dissipate the misunderstanding to which this incident has given place. Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay visited Fontainebleau for the purpose of *persuading the Emperor* to make an official movement at London for the recognition of the Southern States, as, in their opinion, this recognition would put an end to the struggle which overwhelms with blood the United States. The Emperor expressed to them his desire to see peace established in those territories, but observed to them that, *the proposition of mediation addressed to London in the month of October last not having been agreed to by England, he did not think it his duty to make a new one before he was sure of its acceptance;* that nevertheless the Ambassador of France at London would receive instructions *to sound* the intentions of Lord Palmerston upon this point, and to give him to understand that if the English Cabinet believed that the recognition of the South would put an end to the war the Emperor would be disposed to follow it in this direction. All impartial men will see by this simple statement *that the Emperor has not endeavored, as certain sheets pretend, to influence the British Parliament by means of two of its members*, and that everything was limited to frank explanations, exchanged in an interview which his Majesty had no reason to refuse.

The secessionists here consider this document as a decided expression of opinion on the part of the French government in favor of the recognition of the Southern confederacy, and now assert that this will take place in the course of a month. Mr. Slidell, who has returned from England, is said to have freely expressed this opinion. That the statement contains the expression of a disposition on the part of the Emperor to recognise the Southern confederacy seems to be the opinion of all of the journals which have remarked upon it. I give you below the criticisms of the leading Parisian papers.

The *Presse*, formerly in our favor, but latterly against us, says:—This explanation throws the light at length upon the rumors put in circulation and upon the chaos of contradictions which arose between Lord John Russell and Mr. Roebuck. Baron Gros was to receive instructions *to sound the intentions of Lord Palmerston*. This fact remains, and, without desiring to hazard too much in advance in the system of diplomacy, we think we may hope that in a short time the question will be put again and more clearly.

Le Nord, rather inclined to be on our side, thus expresses itself:—The note published in the *Moniteur* this morning confirms in full all our former information, and three days ago we were not wrong in saying that the question of the recognition of the South was seriously entertained in the councils of the Emperor. We think we may add that the French government, while maintaining the greatest prudence in the realization of its intentions, is decided in principle.

The *Opinion Nationale*, a journal always devoted to our cause, says:—A grave fact is exhibited in this affair: that the French government, by this new movement, puts itself in an antagonistic position with the Cabinet of Washington. The visit of Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay has had another result, which is that it will force the English government to declare itself with great energy against any project of intervention, which adjourns possibly for a long time the hope conceived by the Cabinet of the Tuileries to make its policy prevail in the United States by means of a common action.

La France, always opposed to us, says:—The note of the *Moniteur* does not limit itself to clearing up a misunderstanding. It expresses an idea which is placed in words for the first time, in a formal manner, in an official journal. It is that if the pacific propositions of France are resumed they will have for their certain object *the recognition of the South*. Six months ago this recognition only presented itself as an eventual result of mediation; now, in the idea of the French government, it is no longer the cessation of hostilities that will bring about the recognition of the South, but the fact of the recognition of the South, which, according to all probability, will bring about the cessation of hostilities.

The *Patrie*, secession journal, says:—This vote gives to the motion of one of these honorable members the only character which it can possess, that of an entirely personal manifestation in favor of the recognition of the Southern confederacy as the means of bringing about peace.

The invasion of the North by the rebel armies has had its intended effect in Europe, and has undoubtedly been one of the principal causes of the present movement of the Emperor in behalf of recognition.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Roebuck's Recognition Motion.

In the House of Commons on the 6th of July, Mr. Roebuck asked the noble lord at the head of the government whether he would find a day for the resumption of the debate on the recognition of the Southern States of North America. He hoped he would be able to give him next Thursday for that purpose, or at the latest next Monday. (Cries of "Thursday.")

Lord PALMERSTON said—I can assure my honorable and learned friend that we have every desire to accommodate him. I must, however, remind the House that this is the 6th of July, and I suppose honorable members would not like to sit much beyond the end of this month. I have, therefore, to propose a "give and take" arrangement to the House—that they should allow us to bring in the bill on Fortifications to-night, and to take the second reading on Thursday, and then we will give the honorable and learned gentleman Monday next for the American debate. I hope the House will consent to that arrangement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that the House had lately seen that the intentions of the government in regard to such arrangements were liable to be frustrated—(a laugh)—and therefore suggested that they should on Thursday *fix* the American debate as the first order for Monday.

Lord PALMERSTON said he would concur with his honorable and learned friend in giving *the utmost facility to the arrangement of which it was susceptible.* (Hear, hear.)

Roebuck's Interview with Napoleon.

In the House of Lords on the 7th of July Mr. S. Beaumont, who had a notice on the paper that he should ask the honorable and learned member for Sheffield whether what took place at the conference at Fontainebleau on the 30th of June was recorded in a memorandum made on the same or following day, and if so, whether there would be any objection to lay it upon the table, said he had received a private communication from the honorable and learned gentleman stating that he would not be down in the House in time to answer the question, but the evidence which he had would be adduced when the discussion was resumed.

England's Hope from Lee's Invasion.

[From the London Times, July 8.]

* * * The two governments, or rather the two nations, seem to be treating this invasion in totally different ways. It is clear from the statements which we publish to-day that the Confederate government *base thrown their whole force* into the movement, and intend it to be a far more serious affair than the hurried invasion of last year. We are informed that during the last two weeks 40,000 Confederate troops have passed through Lynchburg, bound for Richmond and the North. Old troops of Gen. Lee, which he had detached some weeks ago to Chattanooga, 20,000 men from Gen. Bragg's army, and 10,000 from Gen. Beauregard, at Charleston, are being thrown into this critical struggle. The North have to face no mere raid, but an organized invasion on the largest scale, directed by a leader who has defeated all their generals in succession with forces far inferior to the powerful army he now commands. On the other hand, not only is the federal government as helpless and paralyzed as we have described it, *but the people partake of its inactivity and apathy.* * * *In the interest of peace it is to be hoped that General Lee will at least make this invasion sufficiently effective to disgust the Northern people with the war*, and to shame their leaders out of their boasting and conceit.

Case of the Margaret Jessie.

ALLEGED ACTION OF A FEDERAL CRUISER.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th of July, Mr. FITZGERALD inquired whether the government had received and would lay on the table the papers connected with the case of the Margaret Jessie.

Mr. LAYARD said that the government had received from the Governor of the Bahamas an account which tallied pretty well with the facts stated in the public press with regard to the Margaret Jessie—namely, the deposition of the commander of that vessel. At the same time the government had heard from Washington that on a similar account having appeared in the American papers Mr. Seward immediately wrote to Lord Lyons a note stating that he had received from the commander of a vessel of war an account of the same transaction, and that officer denied having fired into the Margaret Jessie when within British waters. Mr. Seward stated that inquiries would be made, and that if it turned out that the vessel had been fired at in British waters *the most ample redress would be afforded.* (Hear, hear.)

The Privateers.

SAILING OF THE GIBRALTAR FOR NASSAU—SHE TAKES OUT HER "MONSTER GUNS."

On Saturday, July 4, the Gibraltar, formerly the Sumter, left the Mersey for Nassau with a large and well assorted cargo. Since her arrival in Liverpool, the Sumter has undergone a complete overhaul and her deck timbers have been strengthened. It is generally believed that the Gibraltar on her arrival at Nassau will be further strengthened and eventually resume her old occupation of looking after federal merchantmen. The Gibraltar took out the monster guns which caused her to be detained by the custom's authorities at Liverpool.

THE PRIVATEERS IN THE WATERS OF BRAZIL—IMPORTANT QUESTION OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

[Rio Janeiro (June 9) correspondence of the London Shipping Gazette.]

The proceedings of the Confederate cruisers Alabama, Georgia and Florida, which recently visited the Brazilian ports of Fernando, Noronha, Pernambuco and Bahia, have given rise to questions *from which serious complications may not improbably result.*

On the 19th ult. the American Consul complained that sailors belonging to federal vessels burned by the Alabama and Florida, put on shore at Bahia and placed in charge of the Brazilian authorities, under the protection of the American Consul, had been subsequently taken on board the Confederate privateers, and now formed portions of their crews.

Immediately upon receipt of this communication the President of the province of Bahia addressed letters to the commanders of the Confederate privateers, stating "this fact" was a flagrant breach of the neutrality imposed upon itself by the government of Brazil; that he protested warmly against such violation, and requested that the individuals in question might be given up. The Confederate officers denied that any such occurrence had taken place, and their vessels were permitted to leave the port.

Previous to this incident, on the 14th ult., the English ship Castor, loaded with coal, said to be bound for Shanghae, entered the port of Bahia ostensibly to repair damages. On the 15th the American Consul informed the President of Bahia that the Castor had on board several pieces of artillery and some twenty sailors, intended for the Alabama or the Georgia. The President next day forwarded this complaint to the English Consul at Bahia, inviting him to accompany the custom house officers on board the Castor, to see whether the complaint had any foundation. Meantime the Castor had commenced discharging a portion of her coal into the Confederate cruisers.

On the 18th the English Consul returned the following reply:—The denunciation of the American Consul is devoid of foundation. The facts he has put forward are quite inexact. The opinion he expresses is entirely illusive. The English Consul has been on board the Castor, has ascertained that she does not carry arms, that her crew consists only of the men upon the ship's books, and that the only real fact of those alleged is her delivery of coals—a proceeding which it is the sole aim of the American Consul to prevent. The Consul is ready to be present at the visit proposed by the President. The captain of the Castor is perfectly willing to permit such visit; but the Consul in any case protests against every act assuming the character of the right of search or of requisition by the Consul of the United States. He (the English Consul) entertains grave doubts of the American Consul's right, owing to the mere supply of coal, to raise any claim against an English ship, belonging to a neutral nation, at anchor in the harbor of Bahia, a neutral port. The neutrality resulting from the independent exercise of its right by a State cannot obstruct commercial relations, and a belligerent Power is not entitled to demand their cessation in a neutral port, between its opponent and the subjects of a neutral nation. Toleration by the President of the province of the supply of coal by an English ship to the Confederate cruisers in this port cannot (without infringing common sense and international law) be considered a hostile act, contrary to the strict neutrality of Brazil.

The proposed visit on board the Castor took place, accompanied by interrogation of the captain and crew. The result showed no proof whatever of the allegations, although it seemed pretty clear that the cargo of coal had no other original destination than the Confederate privateers. The captain of the Alabama, indeed, admitted the fact, plainly declaring that he had a perfect right to purchase coal in England, and to provide for its discharge taking place out of a neutral ship within a neutral port. Captain Semmes at the same time requested the President's authorization to continue taking in his coal.

The President replied that the coal must be put on shore and sent into the market, where Captain Semmes could buy as much as he pleased. He added that his instructions forbade him to allow the delivery of any kind of goods coming direct from another country, where the sale had taken place abroad.

The American Consul, however, still insisting upon search for and delivery of the contraband of war, the English Consul on the 21st *opposed the application*, repeating more forcibly his arguments of the 18th. The President, therefore, on the 22d notified to the American Consul that his duty was confined to confiscating contraband *whenever its existence was proved, but did not extend to making verifications upon the subject.*

The American Consul still persisting, again received the same reply, the President declaring himself convinced that the alleged delivery of arms and munitions had not taken place.

The consignees of the Castor, in concert with the British Consul, upon their part, offered to unload the ship entirely, provided the expenses were paid by Brazil. The President forwarded this offer to the American Consul, with a proposition that the latter should defray the costs.

At this juncture the federal steam frigate Mohican put in at Bahia, and a report was immediately circulated that she intended to seize the Castor. The captain of the English vessel attempted to leave the port without having complied with the form required by the customs. He was brought to by the guns of the forts, put back, and went through the accustomed formalities preparatory to setting sail anew. Before the Castor was outside the harbor the Mohican got up steam and went in pursuit. *Perceiving himself chased, the captain of the Castor determined not to leave the port, but to place himself under the protection of Brazilian ships until the arrival of an English man-of-war. Thereupon the Mohican left Bahia to look after the Confederate privateers, and on the 1st inst. an American brig, coming from Rio Grande do Sul, reported having recently passed the Florida, with the Mohican in chase.*

The above facts were all respecting the matter known at Rio on the 9th. They have given rise to an exchange of notes between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the United States. The latter is reported to have sent in an ultimatum demanding, first, the dismissal from their posts of the Presidents of Bahia and Pernambuco; second, payment by the Brazilian government of the value of federal ships captured or burned in Brazilian ports or waters; third, an indemnity.

A rumor is current that the dispute has been settled, but in what manner has not transpired. The report, in fact, must be taken with all reserve.

The Fourth of July in Paris.

DISUNION IN THE GRAND HOTEL—MR. DAYTON AND NAPOLEON.

[Paris (July 7) correspondence of the London Times.]

On Saturday, the 4th inst., about twenty-five or thirty American gentlemen (North) now staying at the Grand Hotel met at a *dejeuner* to celebrate the declaration of American Independence in 1776, of which that day was the anniversary. *The federal States flag was displayed, but soon after withdrawn, as several Americans of the Confederate States remonstrated with the proprietor* on a demonstration which was distasteful to those who were also living at his establishment. Some of them, it is said, quitted the hotel altogether.

There were several toasts given suitable to the occasion; and, in particular, that of the United States Minister in Paris, who, on learning that Mr. Slidell, the Confederate delegate, had had an audience of the Emperor a short time ago on the subject of recognition, informed the French government *that if any proposals of the kind were renewed, his government would consider it a casus belli, and he should demand his passports and quit France.* His health was received with great applause by the party.

An Anglo-Rebel Trade Report.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES WAR TAX AVOIDED IN CHARLESTON.

[From the London Times (City Article), July 9.]

A commercial circular just received from a respectable firm at Charleston, gives a general report of the state of business in that city down to the 3d ult. It states that large arrivals of foreign goods continue to take place, so that the market, notwithstanding the blockade, was for the time overstocked. With regard to cotton, it makes the important announcement that many speculators *were eager sellers, in order to avoid the Confederate States war tax, which has recently become law*, levying an impost of eight per cent ad valorem, to be paid on all cotton that shall be held after the present month of July by every one *who is not a producer.* It is added, this tax, however, once paid, it is expected that cotton prices will further advance and some well informed parties look for fifty cents as a minimum. Several of the individual States, it is said, laid a tax on cotton since the 1st of May last, placing it on a footing with all other property or merchandise. *The value of the hypothecated cotton given as security for the Confederate loan is of course increased proportionately to the extent to which these measures have been adopted.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Peace Movement in England.

The latest despatches by the City of London, dated in London on the 9th of July, say:—

The New York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on June 26, says there has been *a great revulsion of sentiment among all classes.* The object of General Lee in his advance in Maryland and Pennsylvania is admitted by nearly every one, except a few philosophical opinionists and government contractors, to be nothing less than the capture of Washington. Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, as well as General Hooker, share this opinion. *There is a very widespread and earnest wish that Lee may be successful.* The belief that the present administration is incompetent to conduct the war, that it cannot conquer the South, that the South will indubitably achieve its independence, and that it is better for all parties that it should do so without further bloodshed, *spread rapidly from the lower grades of the working classes upwards*, until it has pervaded the whole mass of society, *except the contractors, the preachers and the newspaper editors.* It is openly expressed in the ferryboats and the omnibuses; it is discussed in hotel lobbies and reading rooms; it is the staple topic of conversation, and appears to be so deeply rooted and so universally diffused as to have hushed the trumpeters of war and wielded the conflicting passions, interests and convictions of a great people into the homogeneity of one weary, disgusted and all but indignant prayer for peace. In every part of the country the war mania seems to have subsided. New England, which spoke of nine hundred thousand volunteers which she would send to support the policy of emancipation, has not sent a man to the relief of Pennsylvania. The Northwest organizes all their young men in secret societies to resist compulsory aid to the war, which the common sense of the majority has long since ceased to approve. Such is the situation, while Lee is thundering at the gates of the capital, and the people rather approve than condemn the Confederate chief, and wish that he were President, instead of Mr. Lincoln, to settle a difficulty which is out of Mr. Lincoln's reach even to appreciate. In fact the federal government seem to be tumbling into perdition.

The London *Times* in a leader remarks that the Southern States produce the best generals, the best statesmen and the best public functionaries of all kinds in the Union, and are thereby proved to be the nearest approach to a governing class. It admits this while stating that it is to Southern statesmen England owes the numerous insults she has received from America.

The London *Star* of July 9 says, that this is the crisis there can hardly be a doubt. Now or never, we may say, one side or the other must conquer. The great republic will perish or prevail, according to the measure of the force it may put forth at this crisis of the struggle with the treason that would make slave power supreme in the law and on the soil of a free people.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says:—The reply of Russia will not improbably suffer a fresh delay. It would seem from intelligence we have received, that Russia awaits the result of the debates about to take place in the English Parliament on the 10th of July, upon Mr. Hennessey's motion, in order to shape its answer according to and attitude assumed by the British Cabinet. All that we learn seems to confirm our first information, according to which the Court of St. Petersburg appears decided *to accept the programme of the three Courts in principle*, saving modifications which would not essentially effect its basis. If, however—which may heaven avert—Russia should only accept the conference and the programme drawn up by the three courts as a means of delay, leaving her at liberty to steer according to more or less favorable circumstances, her resistance would only result in aggravation of her own position. The rupture of the conferences then becoming an inevitable necessity, the Court of St. Petersburg would henceforth find itself in presence of a triple alliance thoroughly determined upon imposing the maximum of the concessions, in the form of an ultimatum.

The Bromberger *Zeitung* publishes the following news from Warsaw:—The national government has sent a declaration to the cabinets of London and Paris, stating that it agrees to a conference being held on condition of the conclusion of an armistice and the admittance to the conference of a representative of the national government.

The national government further stipulates that a diet be convoked for Congress, Poland and the Western Provinces, under the guarantee of Europe and the protection of a Polish national army.

A telegram from Cracow of July 4 says:—The insurgent leader, Miniowski, has had a successful engagement with the Russians at Beresteczki, in Volhynia. The insurgent chief, Wysocky, is advancing into the interior. Churzilinski has annihilated a company of Russian troops near Olkusz. The national government has organized six detachments of infantry and one of cavalry to operate in each palatirate. The demand of Prussia for the extradition of M. Pentkowski, ex deputy for Posen, has been refused.

The *Zeit* says:—Poland is compelled to continue the struggle for independence. The points proposed in the notes of the three Powers cannot be accepted by the country.

The Czar considers that those who have destroyed liberty at home will give no help to Poland; but that the friends of liberty cannot remain indifferent for, the subjugation of Poland would be the defeat of liberty.

A detachment of five hundred insurgents engaged the enemy on the 1st of July at Ideczew, near Orgyee.

The Russians have pillaged Radziwiloro.

Numerous detachments of Polish cavalry are hovering about the environs of Olkusz. Omiinski has cut to pieces a company of Russian troops in the vicinity of the town.

A despatch from Lemberg of July 4, says:—The number of wounded insurgents brought to Brody after the recent battle was so large that many of them had to be taken to Zloczow.

Volhynia is quiet.

M. de Rochebrun, the French commander of a band of insurgents, appeared, on the 28th ult., with 600 well armed men upon the Russian side of the Truth, opposite Lepezan.

Pysocki is advancing into the interior of Volhynia in the direction of Kremiemce.

A telegram from Lemberg of July 6 says:—The Marquis Wielopolski is stated to have given in his resignation. He will go abroad.

A despatch from Cracow of July 6 states that another body of Galician insurgents, numbering 500, crossed over into Poland on the 5th of July.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

Mutiny in the Army—Serious Disturbances and Interference of England, France and Russia.

A mutiny had broken out in the Greek army. A portion of the army and the National Guard remained faithful to the government.

The English and French Ambassadors interposed, but without success.

A telegram from Athens, of July 3, says:—Disturbances occurred last night among several corps of the Athens garrison. The National Assembly which, through its President, exercises executive power, thereupon summoned the troops to return to their barracks, and tranquillity is now restored.

A despatch from Vienna says:—Telegrams confirm the outbreak of a military revolution in Greece. The English, French and Russian Ambassadors succeeded in obtaining an armistice for two days between the insurgents and the troops of the government of Athens. A portion of the English fleet has been summoned from Malta.

A telegram from Turin, of July 6, says:—News received here from Athens reports that the state of affairs has not improved. Admiral Vacca had caused marines to be disembarked for the protection of the residence of the Italian subjects. Several Italians have taken refuge on board the ships in the harbor belonging to their government.

La France asserts that the French, English and Russian legations at Athens have addressed identical notes to the national Assembly, declaring that they would quit Athens if it did not re-establish order in the country.

FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.

TRIESTE, July 7, 1863.

According to advices received here from Athens, many persons were killed in the recent mutiny in that city, among whom was the son of M. Canaris.

A new Ministry had been formed at Athens, consisting of MM. Rufo, Calligas, Kimagia, Climeka, Mauramikalis and Nikopulo.

England's Mission in China.

[From the London Times, July 7.]

* * * The *hour of doom has sounded for the old fabric of Chinese government and society.* The cloud which in the early days of this generation began to form has become blacker, until now it covers with a thick darkness that ancient civilization. Weakness begets violence, violence provokes the enmity of foreigners, whose chastisements in turn tend to raise up rebels and pretenders against the humiliated government. The blows struck by England twenty years ago, by breaking the spell of imperial invincibility, had not a little to do with the rise of the Taepings, who, since 1850, have been constantly busy at their work of destruction in the empire. The natural insolence and cruelty of the Chinese nature, increased by civil wars, has broken out again and again within the last few years, leading to fresh hostilities with the Christian nations, *and further weakening the influence of a government already beset by a gigantic rebellion.*

While thus the Chinese political system seems approaching its end, the European element is plainly acquiring increased importance. Things have gone so far that the House of Commons is now appealed to and asked to discountenance the formation of permanent military bodies for service within the empire. At Shanghae a force is enrolled for the defence of the place and the surrounding district; and Captain Sherard Osborn will soon be in Chinese waters ready to carry on active hostilities against the rebels, and support the authority of Prince Kung throughout such parts of his regency as a British seaman can reach. It is this swerving from the paths of peaceful commerce that Lord Naas last night desired to condemn. With great elaboration he labored to show that it was neither our duty nor our policy to interfere in behalf of the regular government. To the usual arguments in favor of neutrality, Lord Naas added others less common-place, though hardly more convincing. A man of peace will treat the question as one which general and abstract principles are sufficient to decide. Like Mr. Cobden, he will content himself with saying *that the Chinese have governed themselves for several thousand years, and need no interference from us now.* He will consider that whether there be peace or war within their borders we have nothing to do with the matter, our business being confined to buying tea and silk from whomsoever will bring it down to us, whether he be imperialist or Taeping * * * * * All that this country is doing now is to carry out honorably and cordially the principles on which the last reconciliation with China was effected. We have been placed by the Chinese government—thanks to the courage of our soldiers and sailors—in the same position that Russia so long occupied alone. We have a minister at Pekin, we have the opportunity of representing our views and wishes, and it is stated that the Chinese ruler is ready to attend to our advice. It may be that it is impossible to prevent the decay of Chinese society, but still it is possible and for the benefit of both native and European that peace and order should prevail, and that the industry of the people should resume its wonted course. The government of Pekin asks our assistance in effecting this; and those who know the country think that much may be done by the support of a power like England, and the use of a small naval force. Considering the magnitude of the British interests involved, it is impossible, as it seems to us, for the government to hesitate. *Unbounded resources, untold wealth*, exist in a region traversed by bands of robbers, to whom the brigands of Naples are saintly and gentle. To those regions we are freely admitted by treaty, and only the state of the country prevents our reaping the full advantages of former exertions. *We are now called upon to guide the destinies of that mighty population, and in conjunction with other European nations* to take care that the collapse of its ancient systems may do as little harm as possible to them and to us.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords, Monday, July 6, Earl RUSSELL stated that, if possible, he would on Friday make a statement in regard to Poland.

In the House of Commons on July 6, Mr. AYRTON moved a resolution that the purchase money of the land at Kensington should be applied by the Commissioners of the great exhibition of 1851 towards discharging the liabilities of the commission, and the property now held by the commission be vested in the crown.

Replying to Mr. Warner, Lord PALMERSTON said the government had entered into engagements which bound them to go to war on account of Poland, if a war should arise on the subject between France and Russia.

In a Committee of Fortifications, Lord PALMERSTON moved "That towards providing a further sum for defraying the expenses of the construction of works for the defence of the royal dockyards and arsenals and of the ports of Dover and Portland, and for the creation of a central arsenal, a sum not exceeding six hundred and fifty thousand pounds be raised by annuities for a term not exceeding thirty years.

The resolution was agreed to

The Prince of Wales had honored the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale with his company at dinner at Orleans House.

France.

The Paris *Moniteur* says:—We are assured that the Queen of Madagascar intends to uphold the treaties with European Powers and to maintain liberty of worship and of commerce.

The Paris *Pays* states that the concessions obtained by Mr. Lambert in Madagascar have been annulled by the Queen.

The Paris *Pays* says:—The intentions of Russia are conciliatory. In every interview the Russian ministers have shown a *desire to settle* the Polish question in concurrence with the Powers.

The same paper publishes a telegram from Athens stating that the recent outbreak in Greece was caused by the arrest of Lieutenant Leotsesko. The Bank of Athens was attacked by the insurgents and fifty persons killed and wounded. The building was subsequently occupied by a detachment of ninety marines from the English, French and Russian ships in the harbor.

The Emperor Napoleon was to return to Paris on the 7th ult., to preside at a council of ministers at the Tuileries.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Constantinople, dated the 5th of July, stating that the insurrection, which had broken out in Daghestan was spreading. The Circassians had taken Zakatal, a fortified village. Two generals and nine hundred and twenty soldiers were killed.

A council of all the ministers, presided over by the Emperor, has been held at Fontainebleau.

The Paris *Nation* asserts that if the proposal for a conference on the affairs of Poland be accepted by Russia, M. Thouvenal will represent France, Earl Clarendon England, and Baron Habner Austria.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 7th of July were firmer, and consols improved. The closing quotation was 92¼ for both money and account.

The market for money was unchanged.

[From the London Times (City Article), July 9.]

With the commencement of the payment of the dividends the English funds were yesterday firm, at an advance of ¼; but in all other departments there was complete absence of life, and the shares of the Financial Company have experienced a slight decline, while those of the Hudson Bay at one moment almost touched a discount. In the Stock Exchange short loans were offered at 2 per cent. At the bank there was scarcely any demand for discount. Greek bonds experienced a rise, but the foreign market generally was again languid, at an average further decline of about ¼.

[From the London News (City Article), July 9.]

The stock markets yesterday were generally firm; but there was an entire absence of animation in consequence of the approach of the holiday season. The dulness of the Paris Bourse is chiefly attributable to statements made apparently on good authority that the answer from the Russian government is not likely to be of so favorable a character as the French journals have been instructed to represent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 9.

OPENING PRICES.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 6th August, 92⅜ a 92⅝; new threes, 92⅝ a 92⅞.

NOON PRICES.—Shares steady, inactive. Americans and Canadas unchanged. Confederate, ⅜ ⅛; consolidates, 50½ a 50¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—A. M.

The sales of Monday and Tuesday were about 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, and full prices are obtained, but no actual advance is reported.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was increased confidence yesterday, and more disposition for business among buyers. The market is hardening, both in cloth and yarns.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather keeps brilliant for the crops. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report—Flour dull and a shade easier, at 21s. a 21s. 6d. per bbl. Wheat very quiet, and prices in favor of buyers: red winter, 8s. 8d. a 9s. per cental; white, 10s. a 10s. 9d. Corn quiet and steady; mixed, 26s. 9d. a 27s.; white, 29s. a 29s. 6d. per 480 pounds.

PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report—Beef firm at the late advance. Pork steady. Bacon quiet at late rates. Butter in good demand at the late decline. Lard quiet: 38s. a 37s. 6d. Tallow quiet: partially 6d. cheaper; sales at 40s. a 42s.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugars quiet, but steady. Coffee—Sales unimportant. Rice quiet, but steady. Ashes quiet: pots 29s. 3d. a 30s.; pearls scarce. Baris—Sales of Baltimore at 6s. Seed and fish oils inactive. Rosin—Small sales of American at 29s. Spirits of turpentine 10ds. Petroleum active and dearer: refined, 2s. 4d. a 2s. 6d.; crude, £17 a £17 5s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull and drooping; little doing in foreign. Sugar steady but quiet. Coffee in moderate demand at late rates. Tea unsettled. Rice steady. Tallow dull. Turpentine, 98s. Refined petroleum, 2s. 2d. a 2s. 3d.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. John McCall & Co. report breadstuffs very dull, and all descriptions offered at rather lower rates.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, July 9, 4863.

Consols 92¼ a 92½ for money.

LIVERPOOL, July 9, 1863.

Cotton is quiet and unchanged. Sales Wednesday and Thursday 11,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs are flat, and tend to a decline. The weather is favorable for the crops.

Provisions quiet and steady.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

List of the Rebel Forces Captured.

The Appearance and Condition of the City.

The Work of Paroling the Rebel Prisoners Completed,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatches.

VICKSBURG, July 10, 1863.

The work of paroling the rebel army captured at Vicksburg has been at length completed. It is probable that the whole force, or at least that portion wishing to go within the rebel lines—for many of the soldiers have expressed an unwillingness to return to the service of "Uncle Jeff"—will be sent beyond the Big Black this afternoon.

I have not been able until now to send you a list of the divisions, brigades and regiments comprising General Pemberton's command. The scattered positions of this force have formed one of the many causes of delay in collecting the materials of it.

THE CAPTURED REBEL ARMY AT VICKSBURG.

The troops constituted the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and were under the command of

LIEUTENANT GENERAL J. C. PEMBERTON.

MAJOR GENERAL G. S. STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Barton's Brigade.

Fortieth Louisiana Volunteers.
Forty-first Louisiana Volunteers.
Forty second Louisiana Volunteers.
Forty-third Louisiana Volunteers.
Fifty-second Louisiana Volunteers.
Johnston's company light artillery.
Second section, Company A, Point Coupee light artillery.

Lee's Brigade.

Twentieth Alabama Volunteers.
Twenty third Alabama Volunteers.
Thirtieth Alabama Volunteers.
Thirty first Alabama Volunteers.
Forty sixth Alabama Volunteers.
Waddell's battery.

Cummings' Brigade.

Thirty fourth Georgia Volunteers.
Thirty sixth Georgia Volunteers.
Thirty ninth Georgia Volunteers.
Fifty-sixth Georgia Volunteers.
Fifty-seventh Georgia Volunteers.
Corbat's battery.

Reynolds' Brigade.

Third Tennessee Volunteers.
Thirty-first Tennessee Volunteers.
Forty-third Tennessee Volunteers.
Fifty ninth Tennessee Volunteers.
Claiborne's battery.

Wall's Texas Legion.

First battalion Texas Volunteers.
Second battalion Texas Volunteers.
—— Battery light artillery.

BOWEN'S DIVISION.

First Brigade—Colonel Cockrell Commanding.

First Missouri Volunteers.
Second Missouri Volunteers.
Third Missouri Volunteers.
Fifth Missouri Volunteers.
Sixth Missouri Volunteers.
Wade's battery.
Landis' battery.
Giber's battery.

Second Brigade—Colonel Dockery Commanding.

First Missouri cavalry.
Third Missouri cavalry.
Twelfth Arkansas infantry.
Fifteenth Arkansas infantry.
Nineteenth Arkansas infantry.
Twentieth Arkansas infantry.
Twenty-first Arkansas infantry.
First Arkansas cavalry.
Lowe's battery.
Dawson's battery.

FORNEY'S DIVISION.

Hebert's Brigade.

Thirty sixth Mississippi Volunteers.
Thirty seventh Mississippi Volunteers.
Thirty eighth Mississippi Volunteers.
Forty-third Mississippi Volunteers.
Seventh battalion Mississippi Volunteers.
Third Louisiana Volunteers.
Twenty-first Louisiana Volunteers.
Twenty third Louisiana Volunteers.
Appeal battery.
McNally's battery.
Ridley's battery.
Wofford's battery.
Wither's (Company C) artillery.
Emanuel's battery.

—— Brigade.

Thirty fifth Mississippi Volunteers.
Fortieth Mississippi Volunteers.
Thirty seventh Alabama Volunteers.
Fortieth Alabama Volunteers.
Forty second Alabama Volunteers.
Second Texas Volunteers.
Pioneer corps.
Tobin's battery.
First Tennessee artillery.
Semgatack's battery.
Point Coupee battery.

SMITH'S DIVISION

Baldwin's Brigade.

Sixtieth Tennessee Volunteers.
Forty-sixth Mississippi Volunteers.
Fourth Mississippi Volunteers.
Thirty-first Louisiana Volunteers.
Twenty-eighth Louisiana Volunteers.

Vaughan's Brigade.

Sixty-first Tennessee Volunteers.
Twenty-seventh Louisiana Volunteers.
Seventeenth Louisiana Volunteers.
Sixty-second Tennessee Volunteers.
Fifth Mississippi Volunteers.

Sharp's Brigade

is also in this division. I have the name of only one regiment, the

Twentieth Louisiana Volunteers