

threatened. A Proclamation was issued by the Mayor as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 13, 2:35 P. M.

Whereas, An unorganized and unlawful assemblage has in various parts of the city violently resisted and by force obstructed the execution of the laws, accompanying their acts by the destruction of property and endangering the lives of the officers engaged in the performance of their duty, and of peaceable citizens, I hereby warn all those in any way engaged in these riotous proceedings, to desist at once and return to their usual employments. All necessary measures will be taken to preserve the peace of the city and to enforce the laws, and to put down rioters at all hazards.

Signed,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Gen. Wool was also active during the day taking measures for the suppression of the mob.

A person named Andrews, of Virginia, who has lately harangued meetings at Cooper Institute, seemed to be the leader of the mob, and addressed them near the ruins while the destruction of buildings was going on, denouncing the President and advising the people to organize to resist the draft.

About 4 o'clock the mob visited the Orphan Asylum for colored children, which they plundered and then burned. It was the home of 600 or 800 colored orphans.

About 7 o'clock a mob gathered around the *Tribune* office, and commenced a series of groans and yells. In a short time an attack was commenced on the publication office, which was locked, but which soon gave way to the pressure of the mob, who amid the crashing of broken doors and windows, rushed into the building. In five minutes the office was completely sacked. At length a platoon of the First Ward Police came rushing up Nassua Street, and on seeing them the mob fled.

An attempt was made about 5 o'clock to sack the Mayor's residence 79 5th avenue, but being addressed by Judge Barnard the mob were persuaded to desist.

The Twenty-third Precinct Station house was burned, also the residence of the Postmaster of the city, Mr. Wakeman.

Colored men, wherever they appeared, were attacked by the mob, beaten, and many of them killed in the most inhuman manner.

After midnight the city became comparatively quiet.

Yesterday the riot was resumed, and at last accounts was still rampant. Conflagrations were continually occurring. Railroad trains out of the city have been stopped. The Mayor's residence is said to be sacked together with several other houses. All the Omnibuses have stopped running, and the horse cars have also suspended operations, under threats from the mob.

A body of infantry and artillery are stationed at the Hudson River Depot to protect it from a large mob congregated there. The Mayor has requested all loyal citizens to report at Police headquarters to be enrolled as special policemen for the restoration of law and order. Gov. Seymour is in the city and is reported to have ordered the militia of the State to the city, to quell the riot. He has also issued a proclamation in which he states that the riotous demonstration originating in opposition to the conscription, has swelled to vast proportions. He states that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts, and the right to such an appeal will be maintained. The decision of the courts must be respected. Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State must be enforced. Peace and order must be maintained, and lives and property respected. He then calls on the rioters to retire, declaring he will use all the necessary power to restore order. In an address to the mob in the City Hall Park he stated that he had sent his Adjutant General to Washington to request the Draft to be suspended; and implored the crowd to respect property and persons, and the State would see that all would be made satisfactory. It is stated that orders to suspend drafting have been received from Washington. 5,000 effective troops were expected in the city Tuesday evening. The merchants and brokers are organizing to help suppress the riot. Several collisions took place between the military and police and the mob on Tuesday, in which the rioters were generally worsted. All the stores down town are closed. The armories and arsenals and all public buildings are garrisoned.

In Brooklyn there was much excitement. Colored people were attacked everywhere and beaten. They crowded about police stations asking for protection at night, being prevented from going to their homes, or even walking the streets.

In Newark a mob attacked the *Mercury* Office on Monday night, but were finally driven off by the police. The next morning numerous rioters went to New-York.

Such are the main features of this unfortunate

LATE NEWS.

Riot in New-York City.

A serious riot is in progress in New-York City, in resistance to the Draft. The Draft commenced in the City on Saturday, in the 22d Ward, the 3d sub-district of the Ninth Congressional District.—The Draft was made at the Marshal's Office, No. 677 Third Avenue. No disturbance took place on that day, and 1236 names were drawn, leaving a balance of 264 to be drawn in that sub-district. At the hour for resuming the Draft on Monday morning, the Provost Marshal's Office was surrounded with a large crowd of angry and excited men. At about half-past ten, the crowd rushed in and seized the Drafting machinery, books, blanks, &c., and entirely destroyed them. The building was then fired, the firemen were not allowed to interfere with the flames, and it is stated that the whole block was burned. The mob at its commencement appears to have numbered 400 or 500, and to have been armed with bricks, clubs, and stones. During the day, the number was increased to several thousands. The telegraph wires with the east, were all cut. Two large and fine dwellings, corner of 47th street and Lexington avenue were burned. An armory in 2d Avenue is also said to have been burned. All the attempts of the police to check the mob, were overpowered. Many of the policemen were beaten and badly injured; some were killed. A detachment of 75 of the Provost's Guard, at noon, were drawn up in line between 44th and 45th streets on 2d Avenue. They were quickly surrounded by an intensely excited mob, who stoned and jeered them. The soldiers fired into the mob, when they were set upon, driven off, and pursued about a mile. Several of the soldiers are reported to have been beaten to death. Superintendent Kennedy of the Police, is reported to have been badly injured, if not killed. Some women are said to have mingled with the crowd and cheered them on. The mob tore up iron fences to arm themselves with. The Arsenal was seriously

and deplorable affair, as we have been able to hastily gather them from a great mass of telegraphic reports in the papers. It serves to show the elements which are working in the public body here at the North, especially in the large cities; and seems portentous of stormy hours in the immediate future. The foundations of the present political and social order, are evidently to be shaken as never before, that those things which are to be removed may go down before Him whose right it is to reign.

Lee's Retreat from Pennsylvania.

After the three day's fight near Gettysburg the Confederate forces under Lee retreated rapidly toward the Potomac river at Williamsport. The Federal army appears to have followed in a not very vigorous pursuit. The Potomac was much swollen by late rains, which stopped Lee's retreat. Besides, one of his pontoon bridges was destroyed by a detachment of Federal troops before he reached the river. Lee gradually concentrated his lines in the neighborhood of Williamsport with the apparent intention of giving battle, Gen. Meade pressing him closer and closer.

While thus apparently preparing for battle, however, he was really arranging to recross the river, which he accomplished on Monday night by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, and flat boats at Williamsport Ferry. He had previously sent over all his trains, plunder, &c. His whole army got safely across except one brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, which was captured.

Raid into Indiana and Ohio.

A body of Confederate troops under Morgan has recently entered Indiana from Kentucky, and has been operating on some of the railroad lines in that State. They were at last accounts not far from Cincinnati, in Hamilton County Ohio. Cincinnati has been placed under martial law, by Gen. Burnside, and measures have been taken to place the city in a state of security.

Drought at the West.

It is said that no rain has fallen in Minnesota and Iowa for six weeks. The crops have suffered severely. The drought is also interfering with Gen Sibley's expedition against the Indians. At last reports they were suffering for want of water, and the prairies on the route beyond have been burned over, and it will be difficult to find forage for the expedition.

The Trade of New-York.

The exports from New-York, exclusive of specie, during the eleven months ending May 31st, amounted to \$171,595,025. During the corresponding period ending May 31st 1862, the exports were \$123,402,820. The imports during the eleven months ending May 31st, exclusive of specie, were \$168,010,030. The previous year \$131,624,152.

Celebration of the late Victories in Philadelphia.

We find in the *Springfield Republican* the following account of the celebration of the late Union victories in Philadelphia:

A band of music called the people to Independence Square, and after a brief announcement of the extent and importance of the victories won, Rev. Dr. Brainard proceeded to offer prayer, when instantly every head in the vast assemblage was uncovered. Amid more profound silence, we verily believe, than an equal number of the people ever kept before, Dr. Brainard gave praise. He thanked the Almighty for the victories that were now crowning our arms. He had chastened us in His displeasure, and, alike in that chastening, as now in the blessing upon our work, he recognized the hand of the Omnipotent. He implored the Divine blessing upon the country and its people—that religion, and truth, and justice, might take the place of pride, and arrogance, and vain glory—and that this people might recognize in every event of life the ruling of Divine power. He prayed for the president and cabinet; for the continued success of our arms, and for the restoration of our national unity; for liberty to the oppressed; for freedom to worship God everywhere and for the coming of that day when His kingdom shall extend over the whole earth. When at the close of his prayer the Christian minister pronounced the word "Amen!" the whole multitude took up the Greek dissyllable, and as with one mighty voice re-echoed it, reverently and solemnly, "Amen!" While this prayer was offering, the band silently disappeared. As the final word of the supplication was pronounced, a strain of sacred music burst from overhead. The band had ascended to State House steeple, and there played with effect that no tongue can adequately describe the air of Old Hundred. Spontaneously a gentleman mounted a post and started the melody to the words

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The whole multitude caught it up, and a doxology was sung with a majesty that Philadelphia never before heard. Every voice united. The monster oratorios that we have heard, with a vocal chorus of three hundred singers, dwindled in-

to insignificant in comparison to it. Rev. Dr. Goddard then pronounced the benediction, and the vast audience again covered themselves and slowly dispersed. The whole scene was remarkable. It was a touching illustration of the fact that down deep in every man's heart, no matter what may be the utterances of his lips, or his daily walk and conversation, there is a recognition of the fact that the Lord reigneth."

Mexico.

The occupation of the city of Mexico is fully confirmed by Mexican news received at Havana. A portion of the French army entered the city on the 4th of June, and Forey made his triumphal entry on the 10th.