New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
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Any person sending for the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 25 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. Scott, at 11 o'clock, at No. 127 Common street, near Carondelet, Dutch herrings and Sour Kroet.

By H. Sims and Marks, at 10 o'clock, at their warehouse, dry-goods.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

By Phinney & Amory, at 11½ o'clock, on the levee, chalasses and sisters bottoms.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT MOBILE.—This gentleman, for whose recall by his Government we gave notice of a few days ago, we understand, is now in this city, being one of the passengers by the last trip of the Brown.

TRADE.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Lieut. Monroe, of the staff of Acting Brig.-Gen. Cahill, (who went to Pascagoula with the registered enemies per steamer Brown,) for Mobile papers of the 20th and 21st inst., sent to us by a friend.

DETENTION OF THE COLUMBIA.—By the advertisement of W. J. Reed, agent, it will be observed that the departure of this steamship has been postponed to Thursday next, May 28th. Passengers who have procured tickets for Havana, will have their money refunded.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CONTINENTAL.—Quick trips seems to be the order of the day in these latter times. The Continental arrived yesterday morning in seven days and eleven hours from New York, having left there on the 16th, at 12 o'clock, M. Her passengers were Geo. C. Dunwell and A. Whitaker. She arrived at the S. W. Pass, at 12 M. on the 23d, making just seven days to the Pass from New York. Our thanks are tendered to the purser, Mr. S. E. Craft, for his polite attention, in the way of New York papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.—We have the pleasure of chronicling the safe arrival, yesterday morning, of the Columbia, Capt. David Barton, which left New York on the 16th, and we are indebted to Purser Henderson for kind remembrance. The following is the list of the Columbia's passengers:

L. G. Thom, C. H. Conant, J. October, Kushing, W. J. Reid, Wm. Knox, Mrs. A. F. Pepper and son, Chas. B. Kenon, T. Kenon, W. F. Tucker, Jos. Romero, E. Carbello, E. H. Smith, H. Zobesbur, J. Kirkpatrick, M. F. Wash, John A. Phillips, C. Richardson, Mrs. M. Meade, Chas. Bird, Mrs. Bird, D. Eddy, F. Fisher, Hugo Livingston, and C. Howard.

H. Scott, auctioneer, sells this day, (Monday) at 11 o'clock, choice Dutch herrings and sour krout, at No. 127 Common street, near Carondelet street.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory, auctioneers, sell this morning, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the levee 300 hogsheads sugar, 209 barrels molasses, and 6 barrels cistern bottoms the terms are cash in treasury notes.

The Sheriff sell at auction, (this day) at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all the furniture and moveable effects in the house No. 248 Felicity street, Fourth District.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 21st, says that Col. A. W. Merriam is now raising a battalion of infantry for the war, and suggests that this will be a good opportunity for the refugees from New Orleans, now arriving in Mobile, to volunteer in an organization identified with their own States.

From Galveston.

The *Era* of yesterday has news from Galveston by the steamer Tennessee which arrived here on Saturday evening.

The most important item by this steamer is the news of the destruction of the blockade-runner West Florida. This smuggler was discovered on Sunday, the 10th inst., by the Owasco, Lieutenant Commander John Madigan, and the Katahdin, Lieutenant Commander P. C. Johnson.

After a chase of twenty miles, the gunboats above named succeeded in running her ashore on Galveston Island, and, though the sea was breaking heavily against the beach, boarded in small boats and set her on fire.

The *Era* published yesterday afternoon the following news in an extra:

Official Dispatches from Gen. Augur.

Department of the Gulf,
United States Telegraph Office,
New Orleans, May 24, 1863.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM BATON ROUGE, MAY 24.

To Gen. Emory, Commanding Defences of New Orleans.

The following news has just been received from Gen. Augur's headquarters:

L. Goodrich, Capt. A. D. C.

Headquarters United States Forces,
Near Port Hudson, May 23.

The following good news has just been received from Col. Grierson:

We are half a mile north of the railroad.

We have formed a junction with the forces of Major General Banks.

The new from Gen. Grant is glorious.

He has cut General Johnston's forces to pieces at Jackson, capturing sixty-one pieces of artillery.

He has Vicksburg hemmed in, so that the enemy cannot use his siege guns.

(Official)
(Signed,) Major-Gen. AUGUR.
G. H. HALSTEAD, A. A. G.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Headquarters Baton Rouge,
May 23, 1863.

To Captain Goodrich, Baton Rouge:

General Grant has had a tremendous victory over Johnston at Champion Hills.

He captured over six thousand prisoners, and more than sixty pieces of artillery.

He has invested Vicksburg.

He has carried the first two lines of the city defenses, and his right now rests upon the Mississippi river, from whence he receives his supplies.

Altogether, Grant has gained over one hundred pieces of artillery.

Deserters and prisoners report that Gen. Pemberton has been hanged by his own men.

(Signed) C. C. AUGUR

From Mobile.

THE PEOPLE CALLED TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY.

We learn, on good authority, says the *Era*, that the military authorities of Mobile have called on the people to rally en masse, armed, for the defense of that city.

This would indicate that Mobile is threatened by a Federal force.

The rebel troops are said, however, to be withdrawing from the city.

The Memphis *Appeal* has been removed from Jackson to Meridan. The publishers saved material enough to continue the issue of their paper.

News from Southern Sources.

From our file of Mobile papers to the 21st we extract the following interesting items:

EVACUATION OF JACKSON.

Jackson, May 17.—The Federals evacuated the city dually on Saturday afternoon, May 15, taking the road to Big Black.

The State House and Governor's mansion are unhurt.

The Penitentiary, Confederate House and buildings adjacent, and Government buildings and stables were burned.

There are conflicting rumors respecting a fight at Raymond, Friday, and again on Saturday. The first day's fight is said to have been unfavorable to the Federals, and the second day's favorable. Nothing had been heard from Vicksburg.

A second dispatch, May 17, says:

The philabluff house of Jones, Wisely & Co. was saved by the interference of an attache, Mr. King.

The telegraph lines were cut and torn down for miles around the city, and the railroad track torn up and bridges burned.

The *Mississippian* office was demolished.

The Colonel of the Forty-second Illinois regiment was killed by our cavalry, who dashed into the city as the enemy were evacuating it.

The furniture in the Governor's mansion was entirely destroyed.

Provisions of all kinds were appropriated and the citizens left in a state of perfect destitution.

Lemon's bak factory, a block of buildings on State street, including the Medical Purveyor's office, were destroyed. Eight hundred negroes were carried away.

Charleston, May 18.—The French dispatch steamer Setsandia arrived here on Saturday last, bringing a new French Consul.

Her officers report the capture by the blockaders of two small sailing vessels, but no steamers.

The Federal forces will be ready for another attack as soon as the additional three-inch iron plating, which the Monitors are now receiving, is finished.

Several small vessels in Murrell's Inlet, near Georgetown, and a lot of cotton were destroyed by the enemy last week.

THE ALABAMA.—The Santiago de Cuba *Diario* (says the Charleston *Mercury*) says that the Alabama is in Cuban waters. She was seen April 11, off Santiago de Cuba, steering westerly.

Tennessee, May 19.—All is quiet in front: not a word of interest.

Louisville and Nashville papers of the 16th are received. They contain nothing from Mississippi.

ALABAMA.—*Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, May* 18.—The schooner Hunter, in attempting to run the blockade last night, (Sunday) was captured.

LOUISIANIANS IN MOBILE.—A meeting of the citizens of Louisiana, temporarily in this city, was held yesterday, over which the Hon. Chas. Villaré presided, with J. D. B. De Bow as Secretary.

On motion a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the civil authorities and Committee of Safety in securing transportation to Mobile for refugees, now at or hereafter to arrive at Pascagoula, the said committee being authorized to collect from Louisianians and others who might offer, and to make use of such amount as may be necessary to aid those in need, if any, who are in destitute circumstances. The committee consists of A. J. Quirot, J. D. B. DeBow, Dr. E. D. Fenner, Hon. Charles Villaré, Col. Denis and Capt. Lamoreux. Subscription lists are in the hands of the committee.

Latest Southern News.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Era* of yesterday contains the following from Mobile papers of the 20th and 21st inst.

Jackson, May 18—In the battle near Edwards's Depot, on Saturday, the loss was heavy on both sides. Our forces fell back in the evening to Big Black.

Gen. Tilghman was killed.

It is reported that Col. Whithers, of Whithers's Artillery, was taken prisoner.

The command suffered severely.

A Federal officer came to this city to-day, under a flag of truce, with provisions and medicines for the Federal sick and wounded left here, and reports the Federal loss at six thousand in killed, wounded and missing; that they captured three thousand prisoners, and that Pemberton's army had fallen back across Big Black, destroying the bridges.

Other reports have reached the city, stating that our army had crossed and destroyed the bridges.

Pemberton is in his intrenchments on the west side of Big Black.

Jackson, May 18—Some few particulars of the fight on Saturday have been received from the Adjutant of the Fifteenth Mississippi regiment, who arrived from Canton last night.

The battle was fought on Baker's Creek, about twenty miles west of Jackson.

We whipped the enemy badly until they received reinforcements from Jackson, when Gen. Pemberton fell back to Big Black bridge.

The statement of Gen. Tilghman's death is confirmed.

Gen. Pemberton estimates our loss at three thousand; that of the enemy at three times as many.

Gen. Loring, being on our left, was cut off, but succeded in cutting his way through the enemy's lines to Crystal Springs, twenty five miles south of Jackson.

His loss is unknown.

The *Register and Advertiser* copies from the following from the *Mississippian Extra* of the 18th:

Tuesday, the 12th, Gen. Gregg, with 2,000 men, fought the enemy 8,000 strong, under Major-General Logan, near Raymond. Our loss was about 60 killed and 120 wounded, the enemy left upwards of 300 wounded at Raymond. That day, Gen. W. H. T. Walker's brigade reached Jackson, and the next day joined Gregg at Mississippi Springs, ten miles from Jackson. The enemy coming up in force in other directions, our troops fell back to Lynch's Creek, two miles southwest of Jackson, and Wednesday held the enemy in check for three hours, while Gen Johnston removed such Government stores as could be removed, or distributed them to the citizens. About 12 o'clock our troops entered the city and fell back towards Canton. The entire loss of the enemy in all these actions is estimated at about six hundred.

Tullahoma, May 19.—All quiet in front. Not a word of interest.

Louisville and Nashville papers of the 16th are received, but contain nothing of importance.

The Mississippi daily press states that large numbers are leaving Memphis to reinforce Gen. Grant.

In Louisville, on the 15th, the scene at the departure of the rebel sympathizers was touching. There was much sobbing and weeping caused by the separation of fathers and mothers and daughters. Men with families were allowed to take one thousand dollars, and those without families two hundred. The balance of their property will be taken by the Government.

Memphis dates of the 16th say that Adjutant-General Thomas had formed ten full contraband regiments, and expects to form many more.

Burnside's letter to the Circuit Court of Ohio, relative to the arrest of Vallandigham, says:

"If I were to find a man from the enemy discributing the speeches of their public men, tending to destroy confidence in this army, I would have him tried and hung, and why should such speeches from those in our midst be allowed, or why should they not be treated likewise? Every power I possess on earth will be extended at all times, occasions or places in my command, to sustain the Government.

There are no indications of an immediate movement on the Rappahannock.

The District of Marshalls are seizing the real and personal estates of prominent rebels and rebel sympathizers.

In New York, on the 15th, cotton was quoted at 66c, and gold at 54½ prem.

The Federal admit a loss at Fredericksburg of not less than 22,000, and say that the rebel loss was 18,000.

Richmond, May 19.—Hooker has returned from Washington.

The bridge at Fairmount, which was destroyed, has been restored. Communication with the west is re-established.

Important notes have been addressed to the Czar by the Austrian and British cabinets on the Polish question.

They call attention to the periodical dangers which threaten the peace of Europe, from the war agitations and impressions in Poland, and that reform is necessary to end them.

The Czar replies that the Polish struggle has been and against him by others, as an encouragement to revolution, and that foreign communications have aggravated the position, without showing any way of solving the difficulty with our self-abnegation. The rebellion on the Polish line, in fine, continues the struggle. Previous to the reception of the notes concessions had been made the Poles, now, such a course would involve abdication.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, May 20.—Three steamers, the Ella and Annie, Margaret and Jessie, and the Kate, from Nassau, arrived yesterday morning. They were fired at by the blockaders, and the wheelhouse of the Margaret and Jessie was knocked away.

The steamers Sirius, Orion and Gladiator had arrived at Nassau from England and the steamers Flora, Eagle and Britannia from Southern ports.

FROM PASCAGOULA.

Pascagoula, May 19.—The steamer Brown arrived this evening with 300 refugees. There are about 1000 men, women and children in Pascagoula now, waiting a chance to go to Mobile. Anyone who could send teams would confer a favor by doing so.

Late News from Richmond.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON—ARRIVAL OF HIS REMAINS, AND TRIBUTE TO JACKSON—SPOILS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* transmits the following from the Richmond papers:

(From the Richmond Register, May 15.)

HOW JACKSON WAS WOUNDED—HIS SUFFERINGS AND DEATH—ALL THE PARTICULARS.

Gen Jackson, having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Saturday evening, was returning about 8 o'clock, attended by his Staff and part of his couriers. The cavalcade was in the darkness of the night mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry, and fired upon by a regiment of his own men. He was struck by three balls, one through the left arm, two inches below the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another ball passed through the right arm between the elbow and wrist, making its exit through the palm of the hand; a third ball entered the palm of the right hand about its middle, passing through, and broke two bones. He was wounded on the Plank Road, about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse, and was caught by Capt Wormley, to whom he remarked, "All my wounds are by my own command."

He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road, before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him, and he turned to ride back. Just then some one cried out, "Cavalry, charge!" and immediately the regiment fired, and the whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escape the fire. Capt Boswell was killed, and carried through the line by his horse, and fell among our own men. Col. Counsfield, Chief of Staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. Lieut. Pendleton, Assistant Adjutant-General, escaped uninjured. Gen. Jackson was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear. The firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One litter bearer was shot down, and the General fell from the litter, which he bore, receiving a severe contusion, adding to injury of the arm, and injuring his side severely.

The enemy's fire of artillery on this point was terrible. Gen. Jackson was left for five minutes, until the fire slackened, when he was placed in the litter and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. McGuire he thought he was dying, and would have have bled to death, but a tourniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he bore pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field, frequent inquiries were made by the soldiers, "Who have you there?" He told the Doctor, "Do not tell the troops I am wounded."

After the reaction, a consultation was held between Drs. Black, Cuteman, Walls and McGuire, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked, "If we find amputation necessary, shall it be done at once?" He replied, "Yes, certainly, Dr. McGuire—do for me whatever you think is right." The operation was performed while he was under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He slept on Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way doing well. He sent for Mrs. Jackson, asked minutely about the battle, spoke cheerfully of the result, and said: "If I had not lost my command, or had an hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the United States Ford, and we would have had them entirely surrounded, and they would have been obliged to surrender, or cut their way out. They had no other alternative. The movement was entirely successful in driving the enemy from position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position." This was said smilingly. He complained this day of the fall from the litter, although no contusion or abrasion was apparent as the result of the fall. He did not complain of his wounds, never speaking of them unless asked. On Sunday evening he slept well. On Monday he was carried to Chancellor's house, near Guinea's depot. He was cheerful; talked about the battle, gallant bearing of Gen. Rhodes, and spoke of Major-General's commission ought to date from Saturday, the grand charge of his old Stonewall brigade, of which he had heard; asked after all his officers; during the day talked more than usual, and said: "Men who live through this war will be proud to say, 'I was one of the Stonewall brigade,' to their children." He insisted that the term Stonewall belonged to them, and not to him.

During the ride to Guinea he complained greatly of heat, and besides was applications to his wounds, begged that wet cloth be applied to his stomach, which was done, greatly to his relief, as he expressed it. He slept well on Monday night, and eat with relish the next morning. On Tuesday his wounds were doing very well. He asked, "Can you tell me, from the appearance of my wounds, how long I will be kept from the field?" He was greatly satisfied when told they were doing remarkably well. He did not complain of any pain in his side, as I wanted to see the members of his Staff, but was advised not. On Wednesday his wounds looked remarkably well. He expected to go to Richmond this day, but was prevented by rain. This night, while his surgeon, who had slept none for three nights, was asleep, he complained of nausea, and called for his boy, Jim, to place a wet towel over his stomach. This was done. About daylight the surgeon was awakened by the boy saying: "the General is in great pain." The pain was in the right side, and due to incipient pneumonia and some nervousness, which he himself attributed to the fall from the litter. Dr. McGuire, Jackson arrived; greatly to his joy and satisfaction, and she faithfully nursed him to the end. By Thursday evening all pain had ceased. He suffered greatly from prostration. On Friday he suffered no pain, but prostration increased.

On Sunday morning, when it was apparent that he was rapidly sinking, Mrs. Jackson was informed of his condition. She then had free and full converse with him, and told him he was going to die. He said: "Very good; very good. It is all right." He had previously said: "I consider these wounds a blessing. They were given me for some good and wise purpose. I would not part with them if I could." He asked Major Pendleton: "Who is preaching at headquarters to-day?" He sent messages to all the Generals. He expressed a wish to be buried in Lexington, in the valley of Virginia. During delirium his mind reverted to the battle field, and he sent orders to Gen. A. P. Hill to prepare for action, and to Major Hawks, his Commissary, and to the surgeons. He frequently expressed to his aids his wish that Maj. Gen. Ewell should be ordered to command his corps. His confidence in Gen. Ewell was very great, and the manner in which he spoke of him showed that he had duly considered the matter.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 13.]

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. GEN. JACKSON'S REMAINS—MANIFESTATIONS OF RESPECT.

Yesterday was a sad day in Richmond. Sunday afternoon the report of Gen. Jackson's death were current, but though preceded by the announcement from several pulpits that the condition of the illustrious chieftain was critical, no one was willing to credit the tidings of his death without full assurance of the correctness of the unwelcome news.

The city papers yesterday morning contained the sad, sad announcement, and all doubts being thus removed, gloom and sorrow pervaded the community.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor, all business was suspended after 10 o'clock A. M. Between 11 and 12, a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled on Broad street to witness the arrival of the special train, expected, with the remains of the departed hero. A telegraphic despatch from Milford was however received, conveying the information that the train having been delayed at that point, would not arrive until near four o'clock, P. M.

This information was communicated to the crowd, who soon dispersed to their homes. About 3 o'clock Broad street and the Capitol Square were again thronged by ladies and gentlemen. At 20 minutes to 4 o'clock the train turned the curve, and the depot and other bells were tolled. The following officers were in charge of the corpse:

Of Lieut. Gen. Jackson's Staff:

Major S. Pendleton, Adjutant General in charge Dr. Hunter McGuire, Medical Director; Major W. J. Hawks, Lieuts. Morrison and Smith, Aids

On part of the Army

Major D. B. Bridgford and Captain H. K. Douglas

On part of Commonwealth of Virginia

Dr. John Mayo, Aid to the Governor, and Col. John C. Shields.

The coffin was covered with wreaths placed upon it by the ladies of Ashland. With as little delay as possible, the body was removed under military escort to the Governor's Mansion, followed by, perhaps, the largest assemblage of persons ever collected within the Capitol Square.

The City Council held a special meeting yesterday forenoon, at which the following proceedings took place:

The President announced the melancholy tidings of the death of the lamented Lieut Gen Thomas J. Jackson—spoke briefly of the invaluable services rendered to the Confederacy by the departed hero, and the duty of the Council in view of the sad event which caused his death, to pass suitable resolutions of respect to his memory.

Gen Randolph said it was usual on similar occasions to appoint a Committee to draft such resolutions, and he would move that one be appointed by consent of three or five members as might seem best.

The President adopting the suggestion for the larger number, appointed as said Committee *Messrs* Randolph, Hill, Scott, Haskins, and Glazebrook. The Committee, after a brief retirement, returned, and, through their chairman, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Council of the City of Richmond, That, profoundly impressed with the great calamity sustained by the country in the death of Lieut-Gen Thomas J. Jackson, in its city article that the market for the Confederate cotton loan was rather stronger, and there were good buyers at 1½ to 2 premium. The probable early recognition of the South by the Emperor of the French was mentioned and some large purchases were made in consequence. At the end of the afternoon the official closing price was 1½ to 2¼ premium, but subsequently another advance was gained, the quotation standing 2 to 2½ premium

Answer of Gen. Burnside to Vallandigham's Protest.

We yesterday gave the protest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, with the promise of Gen. Burnside's answer, which we now fulfil as an important part of an interesting episode of the times

ANSWER OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Headquarters, Department of the Ohio.
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 11, 1863.

To the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States within and for the Southern District of Ohio

The undersigned, commanding the Department of the Ohio, having received notice from the Clerk of said Court that an application for the allowance of a writ of habeas corpus will be made this morning before your honors on behalf of Clement L. Vallandigham, now a prisoner in my custody, asks leave to submit to the Court the following statement:

Without going to indulge in wholesale criticisms of the policy of the government, it would demoralize the army under my command, and every friend of his country would call me a traitor, if the officers or soldiers were to indulge in such criticisms, it would widen the breach to the extent of their influence, and if this criticism were universal in the army it would cause it to be broken to pieces, the government to be divided, our homes to be invaded, and anarchy to reign. My duty to my government forbids me to indulge in such criticisms, and soldiers are not allowed to indulge, and this course will be sustained by all honest men.

Now, I will go further. We are in a state of civil war. One of the states of this department is at this moment invaded, and three others have been threatened. I command this department, and it is my duty to my country and to this army to keep it in the best possible condition, to see that it is fed, clad, armed, and, as far as possible, to see that it is encouraged. It is my duty and the duty of the troops to avoid saying anything to weaken the army, by preventing a single recruit from joining the ranks, by bringing the laws of Congress into disrepute by causing dissatisfaction in the ranks, it is equally the duty of every citizen in the department to avoid the same evil. If it is my duty to prevent the propagation of this evil in the army or in a portion of my department, it is equally my duty to punish the author of it, and it is my duty to use all the force in my power to stop it.

If I were to find a man from the enemy's country distributing in my camps speeches of their public men that tended to demoralize the troops, or to destroy confidence in the constituted authorities of the government, I would have them tried and hung if found guilty, and all the rules of modern warfare would sustain me. Why should such speeches from our own public men be allowed?

The time for public men in a great emergency like the present should avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organization of secret political societies, which are always indignified and disgraceful to a free people, but now they are absolutely criminal and injurious. They create dissensions and discord, which just now amounts to treason. The simple names "patriot" and "traitor" are comprehensible enough.

As I said before, we are in a state of civil war, and an emergency is upon us which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than the civil.

There never was a war carried on successfully without the exercise of that power.

It is said that the speeches which are condemned have been in the presence of large bodies of citizens, who, if they thought them wrong would have then and there condemned them. That is no argument. These citizens do not realize the effect upon the army of our country, who are its defenders. They have never been in the field, nor faced the enemies of their homes. They never undergone the privations of our soldiers in the field; and besides, they have been in the habit of hearing their public men speak, and as a general thing of approving of what they say. Therefore the greater responsibility rests upon the public speakers, and I again assert, it behoves them to be careful as to what they say. They must not use license and plead that they are exercising liberty. In this department it cannot be done. I shall use all the power I have to be sustained in this course by all honest men. At all events, I will have the consciousness, before God, of having done my duty to my country, and when I am swerved from the performance of that duty by any prejudice, public or private, or by any fear of personal violence which it has been my duty to meet, I will no longer be a man of a patriot.

I again assert that every power I possess on earth, or that is given me from above, will be used in defence of my government, on all occasions, at all times and in all places when the same is threatened. I command this department, and it is my duty to my country and to this army to keep it in the best possible condition, to see that it is fed, clad, armed, and, as far as possible, to see that it is encouraged. It is my duty and the duty of the troops to avoid saying anything to weaken the army, by preventing a single recruit from joining the ranks, by bringing the laws of Congress into disrepute by causing dissatisfaction in the ranks, it is equally the duty of every citizen in the department to avoid the same evil. If it is my duty to prevent the propagation of this evil in the army or in a portion of my department, it is equally my duty to punish the author of it, and it is my duty to use all the force in my power to stop it.

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I again assert that every power I possess on earth, or that is given me from above, will be used in defence of my government, on all occasions, at all times and in all places when the same is threatened. I command this department, and it is my duty to my country and to this army to keep it in the best possible condition, to see that it is fed, clad, armed, and, as far as possible, to see that it is encouraged. It is my duty and the duty of the troops to avoid saying anything to weaken the army, by preventing a single recruit from joining the ranks, by bringing the laws of Congress into disrepute by causing dissatisfaction in the ranks, it is equally the duty of every citizen in the department to avoid the same evil. If it is my duty to prevent the propagation of this evil in the army or in a portion of my department, it is equally my duty to punish the author of it, and it is my duty to use all the force in my power to stop it.

If I were to find a man from the enemy's country distributing in my camps speeches of their public men that tended demoralize the troops, or to destroy confidence in the constituted authorities of the government, I would have them tried and hung if found guilty, and all the rules of modern warfare would sustain me. Why should such speeches from our own public men be allowed?

The time for public men in a great emergency like the present should avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organization of secret political societies, which are always indignified and disgraceful to a free people, but now they are absolutely criminal and injurious. They create dissensions and discord, which just now amounts to treason. The simple names "patriot" and "traitor" are comprehensible enough.

As I said before, we are in a state of civil war, and an emergency is upon us which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than the civil.

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Casualties in the Washington Artillery.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

We are indebted to a friend for the following report of the casualties in the Washington Artillery in the late battles on the Rappahannock. Those taken prisoners were at the Old Capital Prison, Washington City, on the 5th inst.

Lieut Gen. B. De Russy 24 Co., wounded in the shoulder.

Sergeant J. F. Hanny, 3d Co.
Private M. P. Dick.
" W. P. Noble.
Corporal R. Mayo, " wounded.
Artificer W. Cunningham, 4th Co., wounded and taken prisoner.
Other.
Corp'l Lewis, 4d Co., wounded in shoulder, neck.
Capt. C. Williams, 1st Co. taken prisoner, wounded.
Lieut. F. Owen, " "
Lieut J. M. Graham, " "
Lieut. J. Irby, " "
Capt. C. A. Everett, " wounded.
" J. Norris, " "
Private W. Murray, Jr., 1st Co., "
" J. R. Henry, "
" J. M. Carroll, "
" E. E. Hains, "
" T. S. Tindel, "
" T. J. Irby, "
" H. H. Fetter, "
" R. A. Burtak, "
" Van Vleck, "
" A. Mann, "
" Joseph Myers, "
" E. J. Peyroux, "
" C. A. Peyroux, "
" H. R. Northcut, "
" Wm. Bowden, "
" D. Kilpatrick, "
" Jno. Wright, "
Lieut. Wm. Owen, 5th Co., "
Private W. H. Wyatt, " "
Corp. T. J. Lutman, " "
Driver Eli Company — " "
" W. Smith, " "
" P. Rigaud, " "
" Jno. Landy, " All well.
" J. J. Hoard, " "
" J. Richmond, " "
Total, 31 killed, wounded and taken prisoners in battalion.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 23, 1863.

COTTON.—Today, by auction, 1st sales were sold of which 5 bales ordinary to Good Ordinary at 42½c; 1 low Middling at 44½c, and 75 Strictly Middling at 45½c.

SUGAR.—There were no receipts this morning, and with none in the levee, we have not a transaction to report. Generally speaking, however, the second hands are a slight advance on prices of yesterday. By auction, 1 hhd common sold at 6¾c, and 1 hhd prime at 7½c.

MOLASSES.—There is none in first hands on the levee. A small lot of fermenting, without sale, came in this morning's receipts, and is for sale by factors.

RICE.—There is no considerable sales to-day, the purchasers are suppressed.

FLOUR.—*Do* retail demand is supplied at $11 75 @ 12 for superfine, and $12 25 @ 13 for Extra.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made by auction to-day: Indiana Broome at 6¾ cts; Indiana Brown at 6¾ cts; Indiana Brown at 6¾ cts; Breakfast Bacon at 8¾ cts; Indiana Broome at 6¾ cts; Breakfast Bacon at 8¾ cts; Navy Bread at 3 cts; Navy Bread at 3 cts; Cigars at $11 50 @ 16 50; Cigars at $11 50 @ 16 50; Lard at 11½ @ 12c; Cider at $4 50, and 10 do at $4 75.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 23, 1863

Arrived Saturday, 8 Beeves and 34 Veal. Amount of sale and all was 46 Beeves and 34 Veal. Stock remaining on sale is 5 Beeves, 54 Hogs and 55 Sheep

Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net.....6@6c
Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net.....5@5½c
Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net.....4@4½c
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head.....$20@25
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head.....$15@20
Hogs, ₱ lb, gross.....6@6½c
Milch Cows and Calves.....$75@125
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head.....$3@10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 23, 1863.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, for New York.

Steamship Cuvole, Orcoch, for New York via Havana.

Ship Penelope, Brooks, for New York, Master
Bark Trinity, Nickerson, for Havre, Master
Bark Trinity, Nickerson, for Boston, Master
Brig S. S. Hamilton, Hamilton, for Boston, Master
Schr Eric, Kemsey, for New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Continental, Marshman, 7 days and 11 hours from New York, to Warnecken & co—1st dist

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Morning Star, Perkins, from New York 15th inst, to Kittle & McKeever—2d dist

U. S. transport steamship Tennessee, Johnson, from Berwick Bay, 19th inst, to quartermaster—1st dist

Steamship United States, Powell, from Baton Rouge, to U. S Quartermaster—1st dist

Steamship Belle Key, Talbot, from Baton Rouge

Bark Anna, Wheeler, 15 days from New York, to G A Fearns—2d dist

Bark J. C. Nichols, Blanchard, from Boston, to master—Paine

Brig Stan, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

Brig Rosalie, from the Coast, to master—3d dist

Schr Surprise, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

Lugger Two Brothers, from Pointe a la Hache—2d dist

Steamer A. G. Brown, Agents,
Southerner, May, from Baton Rouge

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Western Empire, McLaughlin, from Boston
Ship F. W. Farley, Fluaham, from Boston
Bark Anne Lee, Corson, from Philadelphia
Bark Gazelle, Smith, from New York
Brig Antonio, Mio's, from Bordeaux
Brig Merrimac, Hoyt, from Boston
Brig J. M Savage, Bradley, from New York
Brig Nebraska, Sawyer, from Boston

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Ship Andromeda, from Liverpool
Ship Queen of Beds, for Callao
Ship Pampico

BELOW—WAITING ORDERS.

Ship New England

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Continental, from New York—Geo C Dunwell and A Whitaker.

Per steamship Morning Star, from New York—Edw Kellogg, David Taylor, Frank O Taylor, Dr R S Welsh and family, J Ts Atum, G A Barker, R S Kenion, J J Mc Delgado and wife, Mr Holbrook, Mr Bullitt and son, Mrs C Bullitt, Thos Donnell and wife, C Antostol, J A Gilmore, Dr Bushnell, M Bushnell, J S Reed, Josephine Herbiet, Mrs Bechtel and 2 children, G Beidenhorn, C Arence Hart, Thos Morris, Mrs H Young, Henry Jay, F D Merritt—31 cabin and 10 steerage.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, via HAVANA—Per steamship Creole—8,000 bbls in specie 538 bales cotton 120 hhds sugar 700 bbls molasses and sundries

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Cromwell—500 bales cotton 2 do wool 664 hhds sugar 118 bbls rice 155 bbls grass 7 bags 15 bbls dry 41 pkgs mdse

NEW YORK—Per schr Alice—172 hhds sugar 25 half bbls molasses

BORDEAUX—Per brig Sicilian—43,000 staves

NEW YORK—Per steamship Florence—In ballast

HAVRE—Per ship La Manche—108 bales cotton 374 do moss 206 bbls pork 680 bbls 6,000 lbs st ave 6355 lbs bacon 2 pkgs silver plate 5000 staves 6 pkgs mdse.

BOSTON—Per bark Trinity—3 bags 115 bales cotton 35 cases oil 186 bbls sugar 14 tons metal 14 cks bottles 10 tons iron 253 bbls sugar 3 pkgs mdse

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—