THE DAILY BEE
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Office open for business from 7 o'clock, A. M. to 6 P. M. Subscribers will please bear in mind that the Bee is published every morning (Sundays excepted), and that the Tri-Weekly Bee is issued every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock, and that the Weekly Bee is issued every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.
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Any person receiving Bee papers through other means than the mail, or otherwise than from the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and will be held to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Phinney & Amory, at 10½ o'clock, on Gravier street, No 64 boots, shoes and dry goods.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at store No. 47 Magazine street, Kentucky bagging.

By W. L. P. Vincent, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 151 Canal street, a large and well selected stock of fancy dry goods, &c., &c.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction rooms, Masonic Hall, furniture, matting, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 98 Camp street, oats, flour, lard, butter, cheese, whisky, brandy, meat, &c.

THE STEAMSHIP FULTON.—Just before going to press, we learned that this steamer, which was telegraphed as having crossed the bar at 12 45 yesterday, and which we expected up in the course of the night, was detained at Quarantine, and would remain till further orders.

STEAMSHIP CAROLE DETAINED.—The agents of this steamship, (which was advertised to leave this morning,) advised us yesterday that her departure was postponed to Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

R. T. Montgomery's sales for this day Thursday, May 21st, are as follows: At 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, choice black nose, oats, flour, loaf sugar, lard, butter, cheese, soap, starch, whisky, brandy, &c. Also, at the same hour, at 87 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture, bedding, crockery, &c.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory, auctioneers, continue their sale of boots, shoes, dry goods, &c., &c., today, at their salesroom, No. 64 Gravier street, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The terms are cash in Treasury notes.

At auction, to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at their auction mart, a fine assortment of furniture.

Late Northern and Southern News

VALLANDIGHAM SENTENCED.

BATTLE NEAR JACKSON

The *Era's* evening edition of yesterday has the following:

[From the Mobile Register of the 17th.]

Richmond, May 16—Northern dates to the 14th have been received. The Washington *Chronicle* says Vallandigham has been sentenced by court martial to imprisonment on Dry Tortugas for two years. A minority was in favor of sending him South until the end of the war. This sentence has been submitted to Gen. Burnside for approval, but his decision has not been made known. The New York *Herald* says this report is premature.

A call has been made for a great Peace Convention to meet in New York on the 3d of June.

Gen. Rosecrans has published an order prohibiting women and non combatants from entering his lines after the 8th of May. A sign of business.

Gen. Stoneman, in his recent raid, went within two miles of Richmond, and the rebels say that he might easily have taken the city.

Stonewall Jackson died at 15 minutes past 3, on the morning of the 11th, and has been buried with great ceremony.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM PASCAGOULA.

Pascagoula, May 19.—Gen. Grant has had a great battle near Jackson, which, according to the accounts received, was desperately contested. Their reports say that he has captured 21 pieces of artillery, and destroyed a large quantity of government stores at Jackson. Also a part of the railroad.

BY FLAG OF TRUCE FROM PASCAGOULA.

Fort Pike, May 20.—The Federal pickets are near Brandon, Miss. A great fire is visible in Jackson. The city is supposed to be burning. It is believed that Gen. Grant is about to withdraw from Jackson with his forces.

[From the extra Era of Yesterday.]

The steamship Fulton crossed the bar at 12 45 yesterday afternoon, with New York dates of the 12th. Our New York correspondent sends the following highly important news.

[Special dispatch to the Era.]

New York, May 11, 1863—General Hooker recrossed the Rappahannock on the 8th, and found that the rebels had retreated on Wednesday in a terrible panic.

General Halleck takes command of the Army of the Potomac in person.

Sigel resumes command of the Eleventh army corps.

Every Virginian, except the negroes, has left Fredericksburg.

A decisive battle is expected this week.

Richmond is in a state of famine, caused by Stoneman's raid. It was reported that the city had been taken by General Keyes, on Sunday, but the report is untrue.

General Dix occupies West Point.

The rebels are committing depredations in West Virginia, towards Parkersburg.

An attack was made by guerrillas at Horse Shoe Bend, on the Cumberland river, on Saturday, on Col. Jacobs, of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry.

A great fire in Ogdensburg yesterday destroyed one hundred thousand dollars worth of property.

Conte, Second Controller of the Treasury, is dead.

The First, Second and Twentieth New York Regiments returned to day. A grand reception was given them, and an oration delivered on the occasion.

Cavalry expeditions have been sent into Georgia and Alabama.

Vallandigham, when placed on trial at Cincinnati, last week, refused to plead, and asked for process to compel Fernando Wood to attend as a witness, and bring with him a letter received from Richmond, relative to the terms to be offered to the South for the return of South ern Senators to Congress, if President Lincoln's reply, declining to entertain the proposition.

The Massachusetts colored regiments are about starting.

Gold closed at 148.

We give the above by way of introduction to the details of news which we are expecting by the arrival of the Fulton.

From Fortress Monroe.

RELEASE AND EXCHANGE OF ALL THE UNION OFFICERS HELD BY THE REBELS.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, May 6, 1863. Col. Ludlow, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, has just returned from City Point, and has effected the release and exchange of all United States officers held by the rebels. These officers, 250 in number, and 325 men, include Gens. Stoughton and Willich. The State of Maine left with them for Annapolis shortly after, in charge of Capt Mulford. Col Ludlow has completed the following exchanges:

First—All officers and enlisted men, and all persons, whatever may have been their classification or character, who have been delivered at City Point up to the 5th of May, 1863.

Second—All officers who have been captured and released on parole up to April 1, 1863, wherever they may have been captured.

Third—All enlisted men who have been captured in North Carolina and Virginia, and released on parole up to March 1, 1863.

The telegraph cable is interrupted between here and Cherrystone, and prevents us from forwarding anything by telegraph.

Supreme Court of the United States.

The *personnel* of the Court and the arrangement of the districts now stand as follows:

Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, Chief Justice.
James M. Wayne, of Georgia, Associate Justice.
John Catron, of Tennessee, Associate Justice.
Samuel Nelson, of New York, Associate Justice.
Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice.
Nathan Clifford, of Maine, Associate Justice.
Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, Associate Justice.
Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, Associate Justice.
David Davis, of Illinois, Associate Justice.
Stephen J. Field, of California, Associate Justice.
William T. Carroll, of District of Columbia, Clerk.
J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, Reporter.

To these Judges the following districts are assigned:

First.—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island—Justice Nathan Clifford.
Second.—New York, Vermont—Justice Sam'l Nelson.
Third.—Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Justice Robert C. Grier.
Fourth.—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.
Fifth.—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi—Justice Jas. M. Wayne.
Sixth.—Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee—Justice John Catron.
Seventh.—Ohio, Indiana—Justice Noah H. Swayne.
Eighth.—Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois—Justice David Davis.
Ninth.—Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota—Justice Samuel F. Miller.
Tenth.—The Pacific States and Territories—Justice Stephen J. Field.

THE REBELS IN ARKANSAS.—Reports from Little Rock (Ark.) are to the effect that the return of Gen. Sterling Price to the command of the rebel trans Mississippi Department is infusing some life into it. Many of the soldiers who left Hindman in disgust are rallying to the standard of Price. The enemy west of the Mississippi has been in great hopes of being able to make very formidable again; but he is now raising important aid from abroad. Thirty thousand foreign mercenaries were recently received at Matamoras for the use of the rebels west of the Mississippi. These, or four thousand of them, already reached Price at Little Rock, and the remainder are on their way to him, overland through Texas and the Indian Territory.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says the expedition fitting out at Fort Scott for Texas, known as Gen. Blunt's army, is composed of Nebraska and Kansas volunteers; one regiment from Colorado, and five thousand Indians. Every effort is being made to start the expedition by the 10th of May.

[*National Intelligencer.*

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Further Late News.

From Richmond, Jackson and Mobile.

The *Pirayune* of this morning gives further intelligence from Mobile papers of the 16th:

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT MOBILE.

James Magee, Esq., late H. B. M.'s Consul at Mobile, is about leaving that city for Europe, having "suffered official decapitation," as appears from correspondence which passed between him and certain prominent gentlemen who tendered him a public dinner before his departure. The letter tendering this compliment to Mr. Magee is signed by Ad Buchanan, Gen. Slaughter, Mayor Slough, John Forsyth and other prominent gentlemen. The Consul is, however forced to decline the compliment, owing to the limited time before his departure.

BLOCKADE ARRIVALS AT MOBILE.

The *News* says:

The steamer Neptune, Campbell, from Havana, passed the blockade successfully this morning, and dropped her anchor off the city about o'clock. Before she had done fashioning off steam, another of the same sort—they look like sisters—came up and anchored a few lengths above her. This was the Roby, Peet, also from Havana. There are rumors of one, two, three more being in, but the most we are able to ascertain is that they are expected.

THE SPOILS OF LATE BATTLES.

The Richmond *Whig* of May 10 says:

"An idea of the spoils may be gathered from the statements made to us by an artillery officer in regard to the men of his battery. He says that the country is so strewn with blankets, &c., that his men, in marching from one field to another, since the late battles, have never encumbered themselves with anything, being satisfied that wherever they camp for the night plenty of blankets and overcoats will be found."

The farmers of Dallas county, Ala., are harvesting wheat. Ropes of the fibres of the hickory tree are also being made in that county.

From reports that have reached Richmond, it is believed that the enemy are withdrawing their troops from North and South Carolina for the purpose of strengthening their forces in Northern Virginia.

The Nashville *Dispatch* of the 5th says that M. V. Baird, which went up the Cumberland a week ago, was sunk by a party of Confederates and all on board taken prisoners.

[*Chattanooga Rebel*, 14th.

Dr. Hamilton, formerly known more generally then favorably as Dr. David Theodosius Hines, is in the city under an official escort.

[*Charleston Courier*, 12th.

FUNERAL OF GEN. JACKSON.

The following programme appeared in the Richmond papers of May 12:

PROCESSION IN HONOR OF GENERAL THOMAS J. JACKSON.

There will be a procession formed this morning at 10 o'clock precisely, from the mansion of the Governor, to proceed down Governor street to Main, thence up Main to Second street, thence along Second to Grace, thence by the west gate of the Capitol Square, to the Capitol, where the body will be deposited in state, in the Hall of Congress.

The procession will be under the charge of General George W. Randolph, as Chief Marshal, with such number of assistants as he may select.

The order of procession will be as follows:

Military escort, composed of a detachment of the Confederate Government guard may be detailed for the purpose.

The Public Guard.

The Hearse.

Pall bearers, composed of six major or brigadier-generals, who are requested to attend and officiate as such.

The family and personal friends of the deceased.

Any portion of the old "Stonewall Brigade," wounded or other, who may be able to attend.

Officers and the Army and Navy not in command at present.

The President and Vice-President of the Confederacy.

The Heads of Departments of the Confederate Government and other Clerks. Each department will be organized by its head, or such officer as he may select for the purpose.

The Judiciary and District Attorney, and attachees of the Judiciary Department.

The Governor and the Aids.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Offices and their clerks.

The Court of Appeals and Judges of Circuit Courts.

The Board of Public Works and its clerk.

The Adjutant General and his clerks. Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, Paymaster General, and Ordnance Departments of the State Government and their clerks.

The Mayor of the city.

Members of the City Council and its officers.

Court of Hustings, Sergeant, Sheriff and their officers.

All benevolent societies will may wish to join the procession.

Citizens and strangers.

The Governor requests that the arrangements above indicated will be preserved, and that the procession be promptly formed.

By order of the Governor,

GEO. W. MUNFORD,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

The Late Gen. Van Dorn—A Card from his Staff.

MOBILE, May 15, 1863.

Editors Register and Advertiser:

We, the undersigned, members of the late Gen. Van Dorn's staff, having seen with pain and regret the various rumors that in the public press, in relation to the circumstances attending that officer's death, deem it our duty to make a plain statement of the facts in the case.

General Van Dorn was shot in his own room, at Spring Hill, Tennessee, by Dr. Peters, a citizen of the neighborhood. He was shot in the back of the head, while engaged in writing at his table, and entirely unconscious of any meditated hostility on the part of Dr. Peters, who had been left in the room with him apparently in friendly conversation, some fifteen minutes previously, by Major Kimmel. Neither General Van Dorn nor ourselves were suspicious in the slightest degree of enmity in the mind of Dr. Peters, or we would certainly not have left them alone together, nor would Gen. Van Dorn have been shot, as we found him five minutes later sitting in his chair, with his back towards his enemy.

There had been friendly visits between them up to the very date of the unfortunate occurrence.

General Van Dorn had never seen the daughter of his murderer but once while his acquaintance with Mrs. Peters was such as to convince us, his staff officers, who had every opportunity of knowing, that there was no improper intimacy between them, and for our own part, we are led to believe that there were other and darker motives, from the fact that Dr. Peters had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, while in Nashville, about two weeks previously—as we are informed by refugees from that city—that Dr. Peters had resided in Columbia, a short time before, "that he had lost his land and negroes in Arkansas, but he thought he would shortly do something which would get them back;" and finally, that having beforehand torn down fences and prepared relays of horses, he made his escape across the country direct to the enemy's lines.

Such is the simple history of the affair, and we trust that in bare justice to the memory of a gallant soldier, the papers that have given publicity to the false rumors above alluded to—rumors alike injurious to the living and to the dead—will give place in their columns to this vindication of his name.

M. M. KIMMEL, Major and A. A. G.
W. C. SCHAUMBURG, A. A. G.
CLEMENT SULIVARE, Aid-de-Camp.
R. SHOEMAKER, Aid-de-Camp.

THE LATE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA—FURTHER CASUALTIES IN LOUISIANA REGIMENTS.

We find the following in the Mobile *Evening News* of the 16th inst.:

Army of Virginia, May 11, 1863.

General McCoy:

The lists of killed, wounded and missing come in very slowly, but I send them as fast as accounts arrive:

First Louisiana Regiment, Nichols's Second Louisiana Brigade—Wounded—Major Nelligan, Capt. A. N. Cumming, Lieut. Gill.

Killed—Lieut. Kerwan.

Sixth Louisiana Volunteers, Hays's First Louisiana Brigade.—Taken Prisoner—Lieut.-Col. Hanlon.

Killed—Dr. D. M. Traflor, Assistant Surgeon.

Wounded—Capt. Clark, Capt. Buckner, Company D.

Seventh Louisiana Volunteers, First Louisiana Brigade.—Missing—Lieut.-Col. Terry.

Wounded—Lieut. Shay.

Eighth Louisiana Volunteers, First Louisiana Brigade.—Missing, Prisoners—Col. T. D. Lewis, Major Aleibiades De Blanc.

Wounded—Capt. Lester, Co. E; Lieut. Oliver, Co. H; Lieut. Sandier, Co. G; Lieut. Dear, Co. B: Lieut. Sims, Co. K; Sergt. Clark, Co. B; Sergt. Jones, Co. A; Sergts. Monton, T. Pritel, Privates C. Dupay, J. Broussard, J. St. Julien, Co. C; Private C. Leary, Co. K.

Killed—Privates E. Breau, A. Judice, J. N. Barrett, Co C.

Capt. Powell, 13th Louisiana Vols., wounded slightly.

Lieut.-Col. Manger, 5th La. Vols., wounded slightly.

Capt. Squires and Lieut. Galbraith, of the New Orleans Washington Artillery, taken prisoners.

Two-thirds of the wounds are only slight.

A. J. SEMMES, M. D.
One of the Inspectors of Hospitals, C. S. A.

LETTER FROM JACKSON.

The *News* publishes a letter from Jackson, Miss., dated May 6th, and written previous to the occupation of that town by the Federal forces. We take the following from this letter:

Trains for the interior are crowded with non-combatants, and the sidewalks blocked up with cases, barrels, old fashioned trunks and chests, which look antiquated enough to have come out of the early days of Mississippi history. The leading faces of the young girls upon the streets now. Only here and there is a crinoline to be met with. Sunday before last the churches were radiant with an array of beauty, which the world cannot surpass; but now, alas, the equestrian outposts of the enemy are within our country, and our women are fleeing before their approach.

One of the prisoners who were taken in the first day's fight as Grand Gulf, a sergeant, and a very intelligent young fellow, says that 40,000 men had already been landed where he was captured, below our batteries, and it was the intention to land altogether 100,000. He asserted that these 40,000 were the flower not only of Grant's army, but of Hank's dominions, and are flushed with the assurance of success.

[FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, MAY 8.]

The Prospect of a European War.

Never since the memorable year of 1848 has there been such excitement and uneasiness in the European mind as at present. There is a feeling abroad, and it is evidently increasing every day, that the whole Continent is drifting into war. It is easy to discover this apprehension in the tone of the Press, in the excitement of public meetings, in the speeches in the Legislatures, in the manifold manifestations of public opinion. The very official dispatches which try to allay the excitement tend, by their over-officiousness, rather to add to it new fuel. When and where a general outbreak may begin it is, of course, impossible to predict, but it is easy to point out the spots where a frightful explosion, sooner or later, must necessarily take place.

Poland, of course, will remain for the present the center and chief seat of the revolutionary excitement. The estrangement between the Polish and Russian nationalities is now greater than ever before. If, as the Russian accounts maintain, a large portion of the high aristocracy and of the peasants have been opposed to the revolution, it is easy to foresee that the continuance of the war, and in particular the growing hostility among the Russians to everything that bears the Polish name, will, in case of an even moderate success of the national party, soon enlist the sympathies of all classes of the population for the national cause. Of the insurrection in Lithuania, and the other Polish provinces, immediately connected with Russia, enough is known to predict with certainty that a very large proportion of the population will continue to identify itself with the national aspirations of the Poles. The unhesitating rejection of the offered amnesty shows the determination of the Poles not to be satisfied with anything short of national independence. They as well as Europe have learned by the present revolution the strength which is still inherent in their nationality. If the Russians, after the utmost exertions, were unable in three months, to quell the unorganized and almost unarmed insurrection how much more difficult will it be to suppress it when supported by the enthusiasm of a population of not less than ten millions, and which will ere long be able to supply themselves with arms. The full understanding of this fact has now made Poland a much greater danger to Russia than it has ever been before.

The peril thus arising to Russia must become vastly greater as soon as a power is found whose interest it is to form a close alliance with Poland, and to use the Polish insurrection for its own purposes. Such a power Poland has found in Sweden, one of those countries which has allowed with enthusiasm the principle of nationality. During the former Polish revolutions but little was heard of Sweden; but now its whole population appears to regard the Polish cause as their own. They remember that in past years their nationality has been trodden by Russia much as she now treats that of the Poles; that it was Russia which has destroyed her influence in Europe, and taken from her her richest provinces. Many of these losses are irretrievable, but the Grand Duchy of Finland still speaks the Swedish language, and it may be recovered, and with it the chief control of the Baltic. Hence this unbounded enthusiasm manifested for the Polish revolution, an enthusiasm in which even the Heir Apparent has openly taken part. Sweden must go with Poland if she hopes to obtain the recovery of what she claims to be the natural frontier of her nationality. So decided has been the expression of public opinion as to make it probable that Sweden is ready to accept war with Russia as soon as she may reasonably hope that other great Powers will not prevent her.

Sweden, Poland and the Polish Provinces of Russia combined would be undoubtedly a foe to meet whom would require the utmost exertions of the Russian Empire. It would seriously imperil the present position of Russia among the Grand Powers of Europe. Such a combination would at the same time be so great a shock to the whole state system of Europe as almost to compel other powers to take part in it. It is evident that the same motive which induced Napoleon to and Italy in her war against Austria for the recovery of Lombardy, will tempt him to aid the Poles in their struggle for national independence and Sweden in hers for the recovery of Finland. There are rumors that Napoleon has already received upon taking such a step, and that he has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Sweden.

It will thus be seen how easily a great European war may grow out of the Polish revolution. We may add that a serious war in Eastern Europe is almost sure to lead to a revolution in Prussia, and that Louis Napoleon is generally believed to speculate upon such an eventuality as the best opportunity for extending the frontier of France at the expense of Germany and Belgium. A war of such dimensions would of course make any European intervention in our own affairs impossible.

How Colored Soldiers are to be Treated

The following letter from Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is in reply to questions addressed him by Mr. Downing, concerning the position of colored troops in respect to pay, equipments, bounty and protection, compared with that of white volunteers:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Executive Dept., Boston, March 23, '63.

George T. Downing, Esq., New York:

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiries made as to the position of colored men who may be enlistered and mustered into the volunteer service of the United States, I would say that their position, in respect to pay, equipments, bounty, or any aid and protection when so mustered, will be precisely the same, in every particular, as that of any and all other volunteers.

I desire further to state to you, that when I was in Washington, on one occasion, in an interview with Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the most emphatic manner that he would never consent that free colored men should be accepted into the service to serve as soldiers in the South until he should be assured that the Government of the United States was prepared to guarantee and defend; to the last dollar and the last man, to these men, all the rights, privileges and immunities that are given, by the law of civilized warfare to other soldiers. Their present acceptance and muster in, as soldiers, pledges the honor of the nation in the same degree and to the same rights with all other troops. They will be soldiers of the Union—nothing less and nothing more. Then I believe they will earn for themselves an honorable fame, vindicating their race and redeeming their future from the aspersions of the past.

I am yours truly, JOHN A. ANDREW.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(Wednesday.)—On motion of Mr. Cutler, the case of McPhelan vs. Dr. Knapp and wife was fixed for trial on Tuesday next.

Afterwards Mr. Day, for defendants, applied for a commission in the same case to take testimony in Nassau and Savannah, returnable in ninety days, which was ordered.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Emerson vs. Guillotet was argued by Mr. Schmidt in favor. While discussing the merits of the case, the controversy having grown out of transactions in Confederate times here, Mr. S contended that the Government then and now *was de facto*, though he would admit it was not *de jure*.

The morning hour having expired, Mr Durant said he would postpone his reply to the gentleman, particularly on the point he had laid so much stress upon.

The case of McCheney vs. Barker then coming up for trial, Col. Field, of counsel for plaintiff, made application that it should be tried by a jury, on the ground that as it was a suit for damages, they could be better ascertained and assessed by a jury.

This was vehemently opposed by Mr. Barker, on the ground that according to the practice of the courts, it was now too late to call for a jury, when the case had already been fixed and brought to trial. Besides, he was anxious to vindicate without delay the fair fame from the scandalous imputations which had been thrown upon it in this matter.

After further advocacy for the jury by Mr. Rosedins and Col. Field, the Court decided that Mr. Barker's argument was well founded, and as the case had been fixed for trial two or three times, it was now too late to ask for a jury.

Col. Field then announced to Mr. Barker that if he persisted in his opposition to a jury, and forced them to a trial now, he should avail himself of the privilege of non suit, and carry the case into another court where a jury could be obtained.

Mr. Barker responded to this in the language of Macbeth, "lay on Macduff"—you have declared war and I am ready to fight it out.

The case was accordingly discontinued by entry of non-suit, the papers withdrawn, and the parties left the Court as unsatisfied as they came in.

The Court then adjourned.

A Case of Arson—We mentioned in our Provost Court of yesterday, that the case of Henry Henderson, charged with arson, was, on motion of Col Field, for the prosecution, postponed to Sunday next. The Col. said the charge rested on solid grounds, and it appears that the circumstances are about as follows: About 3 o'clock Tuesday morning a house on Mitre street, between Hospital and Barracks, was discovered to be on fire, but it was extinguished before much damage was done. Subsequent investigation by the Fire Inspectors led them to the conclusion that something was rotten in Denmark, from the facts elicited that the occupant, Henderson, had an insurance of $2200 on the premises and that the day before the fire he had removed his family and friends. Thereupon he was arrested, and will have a chance to prove his innocence on the next "Lord's Day."

Burglary.—A lot of boots and shoes was, night before last, stolen from the shoe store of John Ryan, No. 548 Magazine street. The thief had effected an entrance by breaking through a window, and got off undiscovered. A straggler was arrested early in the morning, because the watchmen seen him about, as they thought, under suspicious circumstances, but was discharged by the Provost Judge, as nothing tangible appeared against him in the testimony of his accusers.

Contraband Arms.—By virtue of a search warrant, officer Germon yesterday found at No. 336 Customhouse street, a double barreled gun, a pair of horse pistols and three gun barrels. The arms were reported to have been conveyed to the police station, but nothing was said about the owner.

Editions Music House.—The following we find on the books of the Second District station: "Officer Haywood reports the house of Madame Rose, corner of Conti and Rampart streets, at 11 P. M., while playing editions songs."

Fell in a Fit.—A lady named Mrs. King fell on the sidewalk yesterday in a fit, and was conveyed to her residence in a cab.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—(Wednesday Morning.)—A. Mead was charged by Jos. Coleman, colored, with threatening his life. The policeman arrested him in a coffee-house flourishing a big knife, with which he said he was going to kill a nigger. The accused had been drinking, and got angry with Coleman for donning him. The accused was fined $50, with $1000 peace bonds.

Christopher Jacobs was accused of selling liquor and intoxicating fluids after 9 P. M., but his case was postponed.

Col. Field, in behalf of an insurance company, moved that the charge against Henry Henderson for arson be laid over until Sunday, and as it was a criminal offense, objected to let him off on bail.

A heavy delegation of wood-choppers, about fifty, were brought into Court, having been arrested on a complaint made to the Chief of Police by the President of the First Drawing District, that they were in the habit of stealing wood from private property fronting on the Bayou St. John, and cutting the protection levee when the Bayou is high, so as to afford them facilities for floating their wood-flats. This covers the swamp with about fifteen inches water, and prevents the dredging machines from working to advantage. On the solemn promise of the wood cutters to refrain in future from such deeds, they were discharged.

A dilapidated old fellow named Andrew Jackson, and a little married woman, charged by her husband with being insane, were both sent to the Asylum.

Walter Flanigan was charged with being found in the vicinity of Calliope and St. Charles streets, about 3½ o'clock this morning, under suspicious circumstances. He was closely questioned, but managed to clear himself by the skin of his teeth.

A boy named Kelly was charged with entiting another boy named Callahan. Kelly's brother had called Callahan's father a son of a b—h. The son went to avenge the insult and was beating young Kelly when the accused came up and cut him with a knife. The father had first insulted the brother of the accused. Fined $10.

A woman named Mary Quirk was charged with pulling the hair and tearing the clothes of another Mary. The prosecutrix had raised an ax against the accused, but pleaded that she was first provoked to it by the slanderous epithets of Mary Quirk—she also related her misfortunes in pathetic tone; but she was fined $10 and required to give peace bonds.

The case of Harrison, the soldier, who shot Charles Barry, was postponed for one week.

Leopold Gaston for illtreating a crippled colored man, was fined $25.

Margaret Henshaw was charged with striking, with a frying-pan, the soldier Harrison, who yesterday shot Charles Barry in the arm. It appeared that the accused claimed to be a relative of Barry, and when he was shot she threw herself between them to prevent further shooting. When questioned as to her occupation, she said she was sometimes a fortune teller. As she had abused the policeman on the occasion, a fine of $10 was imposed.

Richard Murphy, who had been in prison thirty-seven days, on the charge of cutting a man named Connoway, was released on bail, the prosecutor not appearing.

Wm. Caird, was released from his bond, on consideration of his leaving the city as a registered enemy.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20, 1863.

COTTON.—Yesterday a lot of about (100) one thousand bales was sold. The particulars have not yet transpired. To-day negotiations were pending for several small lots. The last sale reported was at 60c for Low Middling.

SUGAR.—There is a continued inquiry, and prices are very firm. About 100 hhds were sold today, in several lots, comprising all in the market, at 9@9½c for Fair to Fully Fair, cash.

MOLASSES.—The supply is extremely light, and the sales are comparatively confined to 300 bbls, in several lots, at 27@28½c for old crop, and 55c for new fermenting. By auction, 174 bbls. sold at 35c., 6, 7 and 11 at 35½c., and 8 at 37c. ₱ gallon.

CORN.—About 30,000 sacks white sold, in two or three lots, at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR.—About 1500 bbls. sold, from the landing, on private terms. Dealers supply the retail demand at $12@$12 50 ₱ bbl. for Extra.

FREIGHT.—Sailing vessels for Northern ports are taking Cotton at $1 50 ₱ bale, Sugar at $22@$ 50 ₱ hhd., and Molasses at 80c. ₱ gal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction today: 2200 dry Hides at 17½c; 130 bbls Lin Hay at $24 50@$26; 155 sacks white Corn at $1 22; 182 do do at $1 20; 1.5 bbls. Flour at $5 50; bbls Resin at $3 25@$4 25; 2 tierces Lard at 11½c; 5 boxes Loaf Sugar at 13c; 15 sacks Ham at 7¾c; 10 boxes Cassia Oil at 55c; 1 bbl. Rice at 5¾c; 10 boxes Starch at 8c., and 38 at 8c. ₱ lb.

Castle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 21, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 58 Beeves, 47 Hogs and 59 Veals. Arrived today was 28 Beeves, 10 Hogs and 59 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 41 Hogs and 4 Milch Cows. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	6@7c
Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	5@6c
Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	4@5
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	5@5½
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	4@4½
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	15@16
Milch Cows, ₱ head	$75@$125
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head	50@75

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 21, 1863.

(☞ Arrivals are at the Customhouse yesterday.)

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Wm Creevey, Little, 37 days from Pitlado pitle, to Wm Vigilant, (British) Hearne, from Rustan Island, April 29th, to master. L P T

Schr Wm Smith, from New York via Matamoras, master—Point

Lugger Telegraph, America, from Pilotte's in Harbor, to J L Titus—2d dit

Lugger Argonia, Arnold, from Pilotte's in Harbor, to J L Titus—2d dit

Lugger Pilot, Coleman, of Potosi, from Pilotte's Harbor, to J L Titus—2d dit

Lugger Arcadia, Charlan, from St Louis Baptist Parish, to master—2d dit

Lugger Sam, Augustin, from Pilotte's in Harbor, master—21 dit

TOWBOAT REGISTER

The tugboat Boston, Tobeits, from the Passes—Brigantine Brig Wm Creevy, and from Quarantine—Ship Vigilant.

BELOW, COMING UP

Steamship Fulton, from New York 12th inst
Bark T W Hooper, Lane, from Bordeaux
Bark Queen of the Mech, Carter, from New York
Bark Alphonsine, Wheeler, from Philadelphia
Schr Hannah, Wheeler, from Philadelphia
Schr Robt Cadwell, from Philadelphia

IMPORTS

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Wm Creevy—1400 bbls flour, 1000 bbls shorts, 1000 bushels rye, 1000 bushels oats, 1000 bushels corn, 1000 bushels potatoes, 1 case boots, 1 case shoes, 1 case dry goods, 1 case drugs, 1 pkg sundries, 1 pkg pipes, 1 pkg carpet, 1 pkg Dubois vinegar, 1 case wine, 50 pkgs 50 bbls ale, 174 pkgs under 7 ft Birdsalt—218 bbls flour, 1 bbl C Zeller, 1 do Wm Kennedy, 1 do Jas Kennedy, 1 do Baker & Kennedy, 1 do B Adams, 1 do C H Dodge, 1 do Hunter & Co, 10 kegs nails, 1 carpet, 1 do Porter, 20 bbls potatoes, 1 case Jas Blake, 1 do Jas Newell—1 do miss Newman & Gilbert—50 do Wm Jones, 1 do Hunter & Co, 1 do Jas Blake.

RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Vigilant—20 hogsheads Cocoanuts 10,000 plantains 40 bunches bananas 1 box shine to W C Cutler

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Sam 11 bales cotton 20 pounds feathers.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Belle Creole—18 bales cotton.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Arcadia—104 skins peltries 3 doz Bayberry tallow 7 barrels.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Telegraph—15 skins 2 barrels tallow.

ST JOHN BAPTIST PARISH—Per lugger Antelope—90 sacks corn 27 do potatoes to order.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, of a long illness, CHARLES LEGIFRAMILLOT, born in Marguerite, Canton Mans department of Sarthe, France, aged 40 years.

The friends and acquaintances of his Mother Hyacinthe Barbier, Pitard Gaudin and Marthey families are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from No. 145 Rampart, near Dauphine.

Steamer Creole.

THE steamer CREOLE having been detained by the Government, will leave for New York on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock A M
WARNECKE & CO., Agents.
may21 1t

Harmony.

Music-Phonetic Practical School.

No. 104 Barracks street, near Dauphine street.

PHONOGRAPHY, MUSIC, LANGUAGES, ARITHMETIC, WRITING, READING.

BY a happy combination of Music and Phonetics the Art of Reading is learned by children, who can read the instant they know enough of the common method. After digesting English, it is the principal one in this institution. The Prof. is well known as a good elementary teacher, as shown in the pupils before the Public Rehearsals.

TERMS. per month.
For the more advanced of some forty years old $10
For children of same family, 10 and 14 years old $8
For 2 children of same family, 8 to 14 years old $7
For 1 child, 8 to 14 years old $6
Day Classes from 9 to 2—Day Schools.
Half an hour's recreation and gymnastic exercises at 11 o'clock M.
Evening classes, from 7 to 10 o'clock.
Private Lessons in Book-keeping, Spanish, &c., during day and evening.
Each pupil has a separate desk and a teacher attending him exclusively. Terms moderate.
may19 1y O. V. AOY.

Education in Paris.

AN ENGLISHMAN, well known as a teacher in this city for more than ten years, and on the point of leaving for Europe, is willing to take charge of two or three pupils to superintend their studies in Paris. His plan would combine the advantages of home and foreign education, with those offered by the best institutions of learning of any at capital.

For particulars, and references, apply to PROFESSOR B., No. 256 Rampart street. may16 1tc

For Sale.

ONE Ass, No. 1 Riding and Harness Horse, with Buggy and HARNESS. Enquire at No. 56 Hospital street, between Chartres and Royal streets, at COOK'S STABLES. may19 1tc

Notice.

THE owner or owners of a SKIFF, which was stolen from the schooner J. M. VALDES while in the New Basin, will please make themselves known on board said schooner, now lying in the Mississippi river, in front of the city, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise it will be sold for account of whom it may concern. may19 3t

Sundries.

50,000 FEET 1 inch PLANKS,
1500 lbs. TINPLATE,
25 boxes assorted BRANDY FRUITS,
25 ... OLIVE OIL,
15 CASES,
For sale by L. B. SANARENS,
may19 1m No. 354 Chartres street.

To Butchers.

2500 LBS. FRESH BEEF, packed in ice, to arrive per ship Queen of the South, and for sale by E. A. YORKE,
may19 3t 7 and 9 New Levee, cor Commercial st.

Wanted,

A LADY speaking English and French, in a store. Apply at No. 56 Chartres street, (up stairs) near Conti street. may19 1t

For New York, Direct.

To sail on THURSDAY, May 28th, at 9 A. M.

THE superior and very fast steamship CONTINENTAL, Marshman, commander, will leave her wharf, at the foot of St. Joseph street, as above. For freight or