THE DAILY BEE
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New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By W. P. Vincent, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Custom-house street, Foreign and American dry goods.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Girod and Commerce streets, wrought and cast-iron.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 22 Commercial Place, the contents of a printing office; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 Canal street, furniture; at 10 o'clock, at corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras street, flour, hams, beef, &c.; at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Poydras and Front Levee streets, new May butter, beef, soap, sugar, &c.; at 12 o'clock, M., at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, flour, lard, butter, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 12 Toulouse street, wines, olive castile soap, &c.; at 5½ o'clock, P. M., on the Levee, Second District, opposite the Vegetable Market, flour, hay, corn, bran, &c.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a judgment for $840.

The United States mail steamship Columbia, D. B. Barton, commander, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with $100,000 in specie, a large freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Mrs R R Hazard, Mad Darcion, F S Benedict, lady and daughter, Miss O Z Hand and servant, Mr Archer and lady, Mrs Capt Commerford, Mrs Amy T Wheeler and child, Miss Alice Barnes, Mrs Lawson, Mrs J S Walker and child, S Bradford and lady, W M Hall, Capt Chas F Wadsworth, S H Folson, Chas W Gould, Wm Lewis, M Cadey, J Pearlie, M M Godwin, Jas M Barnett, H Rimpton, W H Watson, W W Clark, Louis Smith, A Tillaiers, Lieut-col. Colonel P A Scarman, Miss and Master Sanford, Wm H B Elliot lady's children and servant, Mrs A B Sigler and child, Mrs W H Henning 2 children and servant, S May and lady, Mrs E Scott, Mrs Davenport, Miss E Jenkins, G W Sheppard and lady, Mrs S B Sells, Mrs W G Wheeler 3 children and servant, Mrs J J Pierson 4 children and servant, Mr and Mrs H Archer 4 children and servant, Mrs Payson and 2 children, Mrs E Parker, Mrs L Taylor, Joe Heisig and lady, Mrs Gavony, Miss Gauly, Miss O'Connor, J Davidson and 3 children and servant, J L Wallace and lady, Mrs Flynn, J Read, Hy Thompson, G Montague, J J Moore, F D Darling, M Bates, Major R Louis and 2 servants, J Arnold, Lieut-col Rossell, H A Frost, E Frost, H H Ellis, Geo Searing, W A Parkerson, J Cook, S H Jones, A Hill, C K Merrill, Smith, M Joseph, L John, A Ely, Hill, W H Peters, W Washburne, C McMain, Capt S Hall, M M Hall 2 children Fritz, Mrs Getty and child, W J Hoodless, J McIver, Bd Smith and lady, Bd Sullivan, Jos Mathews, Chas Allivet, Gus H B Chas Gayback, Mrs Isabella Elmore, Miss E Furlong, and thirteen in the steerage.

Hon. Pierre Soulé.—The Havana correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, under date of the 9th inst., says: "Hon. Pierre Soulé leaves to-day for exchange."

Dealers in flour, choice groceries, bakers and also those in want of furniture, should especially notice and attend the peremptory sales this day, Wednesday, the 24th inst., by R. T. Montgomery, which occur as follows: At 10 o'clock, corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, will be peremptorily sold, 300 bbls. choice flour, hams, beef, soap, starch, fine Catawba wine and a variety of choice sundries and groceries. At 11 o'clock, corner of Poydras and Front Levee streets, choice new May butter, per Morning Star, mess beef, sugar, soap, London porter and other goods very desirable. At 10½ o'clock at 152 Canal street, all the entire fine valuable furniture and paintings of said residence. All wishing elegant articles should attend this sale. At 10 o'clock, at 22 Commercial Place, the entire stock of type and fixtures of said office. At 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, 500 bbls. flour, sundry brands, lard, butter, &c.

The sheriff sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, at 12 months' credit, a judgment for $840 00. For particulars see advertisement.

The attention of buyers is called to the two large sales advertised for this day, at 10 A. M. and 5½ o'clock P. M., by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. See auction advertisements. The great variety of goods to be sold should attract a good audience.

McCerren and Landry sell to-day, at 10 o'clock, corner of Commerce and Girod streets, an assortment of builders' hardware, paints, office furniture, &c. See advertisement.

Fight at Lafourche Crossing.

The *True Delta* published the following yesterday in its second edition.

New Orleans, June 23, 1863.—The official reports received show the affair at Lafourche Crossing to have been one of great credit to our troops. Gen. Emory, not knowing the precise point the enemy were going to attack, had to divide the forces.

Part of the force under Lieut. Col. Stickney, less than a thousand men, were held at Lafourche Crossing. That appeared to be the point upon which the forces of Col. Major's command were thrown, composed of three regiments of cavalry and one regiment of infantry and artillery.

The enemy charged this force, and actually got their hands upon our guns, but were gallantly repulsed, leaving fifty-three dead upon the field, including Lieut. Col. Walker, of the Second Texas Infantry, whom they were allowed to bury under a flag of truce.

We capured sixteen prisoners.

Our forces are uniting to give pursuit.

Confederate Prisoners at New York.

The United States transport Cahawba from New Orleans, via Fortress Monroe, arrived at New York, bringing the following Confederate prisoners:

Colonel A. R. Wilte, Tenth Arkansas; Captain J. Atkinson, 1st; B. Hart, Captain D. H. Creath, Captain G. S. Fusilier and Captain Taylor, of General Beall's staff; Captain E. Holmes, of Crescent Regiment; Captain Fuller, of Queen of the West; Captain Gileshe, Fourth Texas Cavalry; Captain G. W. Halloway, Eleventh Louisiana Battery; Captain J. H. Long, Fourth Texas Cavalry; Captain J. R. McClase, Ninth Tennessee; Captain L. W. Matthews, Tenth Arkansas; Captain W. H. Pranet, First Alabama; Captain P. J. Submes, Confederate States Light Battery; Captain E. A. Scott, Ninth Louisiana; Captain J. H. Wolfe, Fourteenth Arkansas; Captain J. W. Youngblood, of General Gardner's staff; Lieutenant Samuel Alstein, Crescent Regiment; Lieutenant W. H. Andrews, First Alabama; Lieutenant B F Bayles, Seventh Texas Cavalry; Lieutenant A. Burgoies, Crescent Regiment; Lieutenant F. W. Brown, Louisiana Battery; Lieutenant E. A. Camanche, Fourth Louisiana; Lieutenant C S. Comford, Fourth Louisiana; Lieutenant J Dufecq, gunboat Diana; Lieutenant B. W. Evans, Ninth Louisiana Cavalry; Lieutenant H. L. Fash, Beauregard Regiment; Lieutenant Charles Greenbean, Thirtieth Louisiana; Lieutenant J Henson, Miles's Legion; Lieutenant D M. Howes, Miles's Legion; Lieutenant F Jackson, Eighth Louisiana; W. C. Lutter, Fourth Louisiana; —— Kirkland, Ninth Louisiana Battery; J. W. Kilmy, Tenth Arkansas; S D. Melville, Eighteenth Louisiana; W. H. Lilly, Tenth Arkansas; E. McGowan, Purser of gunboat Diana; J. R. Mobely, First Cherokee; A. P. Morse, Orderly Corporal, C. N. Moseelman, Eighth Louisiana; W. Nelson, Crescent Regiment; D. A. Nation, Fifteenth Arkansas; Z M Porter, Arizona Regiment; Charles Russel, Thirteenth Louisiana; W. H Rodgers, Crescent Regiment; A. Schlich, Fourth Texas Cavalry; John Smith, Arizona Regiment; G. W. Stafford, Eighth Louisiana; J. Weber, Twenty-eighth Louisiana; W. Welch, Arizona Battalion; H. W. Wilkinson, Steed's Battalion.

From Baltimore.

REBEL OFFICERS FOR FORT DELAWARE SEIZE THE TRANSPORT MAPLE LEAF AND LAND ON THE VIRGINIA SHORE.

Baltimore, June 12, 1863.—On Wednesday the steamer Maple Leaf left Fortress Monroe for Fort Delaware, with ninety rebel officers on board. When near Cape Henry Lighthouse the rebels took possession of the Maple Leaf, and sent her captain and crew below.

She then steamed to forty five miles below the lighthouse, sixty-five miles from Fortress Monroe, and landed on the Virginia shore in the boats of the steamer.

Twenty-six of the rebel officers refused to go with the others, and the captain of the Maple Leaf then turned his boat back to Fortress Monroe, and reported to General Dix.

Among the rebel officers was Capt. Semmes, a son of the Captain of the pirate Alabama.

The rebels did no injury to the boat.

Fears of a Rebel Raid in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1863.—Gov. Curtin has for some time past been endeavoring to obtain authority from the Administration to raise fifteen thousand men for border defense. For some reason Secretary Stanton has refused to invest the Governor with the authority.

It has been known at Uniontown and Brownsville that the rebels design to make another raid into Pennsylvania, at the first convenient opportunity. From the reports brought by those who have fled from Virginia, it is very evident that a heavy force of rebel cavalry and artillery have been forming and concentrating within a radius of twenty or thirty miles of Morgantown, Va., for the purpose of making an aggressive movement in Pennsylvania.

The theory was that Gen. Stuart would join Jenkins and pass through the Gap at Pan handle into Pennsylvania. These movements have been evidently disconcerted by the cavalry fight at Beverly Ford.

The matter assumed such a serious shape that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have for some days past been throwing up formidable intrenchments along the line of the road liable to be attacked. A large force are guarding the road at the most important points.

If the Secretary of War had listened to the appeals made by the Governor and the officers of the Railroad Company, there would now be no cause for alarm.

The people of Chambersburg are evidently much alarmed. Last night the officers of the Bank of Chambersburg brought to the city for safe keeping all the funds of that institution.

Gen. Couch was expected to arrive at Chambersburg to-day, for the purpose of organizing fifteen thousand militia men to defend the border.

The political friends of the Governor are incensed at his movement, as they argue that the Governor alone should have the power to raise troops to defend our State from a rebel raid.

The following dispatch appears in the afternoon, which shows conclusively that the administration, in this matter, has effectually snubbed the Governor:

"There is the highest official authority for stating that the Governor has received no authority to raise troops for State defense."

It is understood that the Governor has determined to protect the State at all hazards, and already measures have been taken by him for that purpose. Whether this determination, if carried out, will conflict with the authority of Gen. Couch, remains to be seen.

The more cool and rational people think that it is nothing more than a big scare, and ridicule the idea of removing the treasure from the Bank of Chambersburg, and also the throwing up of intrenchments by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

There is no use of denying the fact, however, that there is real cause for alarm. The precautionary measures already taken will no doubt avert it.

We have no word from Harrisburg up to five o'clock this afternoon, as to how matters are progressing.—*New York News.*

Poor Horses.—Private accounts of the recent cavalry contest state that the rebels' horses, as a class, are far superior to our own. The results of the affair seem to have been decidedly favorable for the Union side, notwithstanding the enemy's superiority of numbers. Had the horses of the Federal troops been a match for those of the rebels, in speed and endurance, the success might have been far more brilliant; for, in these equestrian battles, the good condition of the horses is a matter second only in importance to the courage and dash of the riders. For this deficiency in the equipment of the army, the contractors have much to answer; nor are the government inspectors wholly without blame for accepting so many poor beasts, unfit even for a New York omnibus or city car. The Veterinary Association has formed not a day too early to direct public attention to the poor condition and the unskillful care and treatment of the army horses.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Who are to be the Peace-Makers.—The aspiration for peace moves every patriotic heart, as hatred of war must animate every humane and Christian soul. In looking forward to the peace that must ultimately terminate this war, all men must ask themselves who are to be the peace-makers? What are to be the conditions of peace.—(*Albany Argus*, 11th inst.

Vessels Captured and Destroyed by the Rebels.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox states that the whole number of vessels captured or destroyed by the blockading fleet up to June 1 is 355.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By experiments recently made in France, it has been ascertained that, in certain contingencies—as, for instance, being shut up in a siege—a horse may live for twenty-five days without solid food, only drink. He may live for seventeen days without eating or drinking, but he can only live five days when consuming solid food without drinking. In one of the experiments, a horse deprived of water three days drank eleven gallons in three minutes.

Australia is a land of contraries. There the north is the hot wind, and the south the cool; the westerly wind the most unhealthy, and the east the most salubrious. The swans there are black, and the eagles white. Some of its rivers flow toward the centre, instead of toward the sea, and the codfish is found in the rivers, while the perch is found in the sea. The valleys are cold and the mountain tops warm. The cattle is a lofty tree, and the poplar a dwarfish shrub. Such is the continent of Australia.

Prof. Andrews states from experience that "men will lie on snow, on wet ground, or under open sheds, and do well, while in closed hospitals they die without all the luxuries around, so that the army surgeon should see that he gets fresh air for his men in preference to food, warmth or shelter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Young Octoroon Shot by her Unsuccessful Suitor.—Yesterday we were informed by a reliable gentleman connected with one of the courts, that a young girl had been shot and killed at the house of her lover. Finding that our esteemed friend, coroner Beard, had not been called to hold any inquest of the kind, we started out to find how much fire was at the bottom of so much smoke. After considerable search we discovered that a young and beautiful octoroon, named Anna Bridge, of "sweet sixteen," had been shot by a youthful mulatto, by the name of Charles Porter, in the frenzy of disappointed love, but she was not killed, as had been reported. To Sergeant Ingraham we are indebted for the following facts of the affair. The young woman resided in the family of Mrs. Fagot, on Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp. Porter, infatuated by her beauty and other charming qualities, had been paying his *devoirs* at the shrine of his elected goddess for some time past, but she had never given him much encouragement. Still he prosecuted his suit, until, on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, he succeeded in obtaining an interview with the mistress of his heart, in an alleyway belonging to the residence of her friends. Then and there he pleaded his cause, and besought her to smile and respond favorably to his demand for the redeem of his love. But she was inexorable—if he had ever occupied the smallest space in her heart, his image had been totally effaced—she was actually engaged to a nameless Federal *gentleman*. The cup of Porter's misery was filled to overflowing by this announcement—seeing all his hopes of bliss wrecked—maddened, disappointed, enraged, he drew his revolver, saying, "No one else shall possess thee," and in an instant the unfortunate girl was lying at his feet with a bullet in her breast. The report of the pistol brought her family to the spot, she was conveyed inside in a senseless condition, while the would-be murderer made his escape temporarily. He was, however, arrested shortly afterwards, and is now awaiting the result in the First District lockup. The young girl, we learned last night, was not very dangerously wounded, the ball having been extracted from her back, after passing through and around the left breast.

Accidentally Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Louis Grube, who was drowned a few days ago near the wharf of Barney's canal, above Gretna. It appeared that the deceased and another man were in a skiff, and passing near the Levee were hailed by the Provost Guard. While landing, Grube accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. He was a native of Olendorff, of Germany, was aged about 27 years, and leaves a wife and seven children.

Stolen Mules.—The owners of mules that have been stolen from Algiers and elsewhere may learn something of their lost quadrupeds by applying to special officer O'Connel, or to the Chief of Police, at the office of the latter, opposite Lafayette square.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—Tuesday.—Under the expectation that the trial of Hugh Robinson, for murder, would take place as fixed, the Courtroom yesterday was crowded with jurors, witnesses, lawyers and spectators.

The motions for new trials in the cases of Reiter and Sanerschwart were postponed till Wednesday, on account of the absence of Col. Field, counsel for the convicted.

Charles Bicknell, the colored soldier, and Johanna Scott were then arraigned on the charge of manslaughter, and both pleaded "not guilty."

The trial of both parties was first fixed for next Monday and Tuesday, but subsequently that arrangement was set aside, and the days of trial were not fixed. We inferred from what was said that no criminal case would be taken up before Wednesday of next week.

George White, the soldier convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Susan Parker, was then called up to receive his sentence. The Court recited the history of the affair, as shown by the testimony, and remarked that it would have justified an indictment for murder.

The prisoner being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, made quite a feeling appeal to the Court. In the course of his address he stated that he had always been a good son to an aged mother; that he had been sending his pay home regularly for her support; that he had always been well-behaved till he fell into this difficulty; and he hoped yet to have an opportunity to embrace his mother, and to become useful as a soldier in the United States Army and as a member of society. He added a complaint against the keepers of the Parish Prison, who he said, treated all Union soldiers unfairly, and treated him particularly, like a dog. He was kept on bread and water, put in irons, and in a dungeon for a trivial offense. The keepers were rebels, he declared, and one of them tried to bribe him a few days ago to sing the "Bonnie Blue Flag," with the promise that his irons would be taken off.

The Court replied to this complaint that these grievances should be investigated and properly disposed of. With regard to the duty it had to perform on this occasion, it was matter of great regret that the mother of the convicted prisoner should suffer for the crime he had committed; also, that his honorable position as a soldier of the United States army had been thus disgraced. Taking into consideration all the facts of the case, the Court felt it its duty to sentence the prisoner to *imprisonment at hard labor for fifteen years.*

On hearing this sentence White asked to be sent to Fort Pickens, or some other fort, where he could draw his rations.

The court replied to this request, that it would be left to the consideration of the military authorities.

On motion of Mr. Cutler the prisoners were then remanded, and the jurors were discharged till further notice.

Swift & Co. vs. The Bank of America.—This case was then taken up for trial. The plaintiffs had a check on the bank from the Commercial Water Works Co., which was refused payment, on the ground that it had no funds on deposit except Confederate money. After Gen. Butler's order forbidding the circulation of Confederate money, the bank had notified its depositors to withdraw that money and the Water Works Co. had not complied with the notification. Mr. Rosselins contended that the bank should pay in current funds or gold and silver, and Mr. Roselius argued the opposite. The question was finally taken under advisement.

Provost Court Militaire—Col. Dwight.—The trial of Capt. Walker, on the charge of willfully permitting the escape of the towboat Fox, on the 19th of April last, was concluded in this Court yesterday. The captain and his officers, who were arrested with him, were acquitted and discharged.

H. M. Peabody and John Colly were sentenced to six months imprisonment, having been found guilty of crossing the lines without a pass and conveying passengers.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

News from Washington.

CONFERENCE OF A DELEGATION OF LOUISIANA PLANTERS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, June 12, 1863.—Messrs. Cottman, Millhot and Johnston, planters of Louisiana, are here, for themselves and the leading property holders in that State, for the purpose of suggesting to the President that they are ready to unite in a demonstration of the people of Louisiana declaring the State a part and parcel of the Union as it was before the rebellion. Last night they had an interview with the President, and presented their views in an elaborate manner. They are held under advisement. There would be no obstacle to this much to be wished for consummation, were it not that the proclamation has declared the slaves of Louisiana free, and, though there was no law for that executive measure, it may now be held to be a law, which it is not in the power of the President to destroy.

THE GOVERNMENT SALES OF COTTON.

All abandoned or captured cotton received or collected by the special agents of the Treasury Department, under the act approved March 12, 1863, in the Mississippi valley above the operations of General Grant's army, is to be sold at public auction, in St. Louis and Cincinnati, on the 15th inst.

ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON OF GEN. BANKS'S LATE CHIEF OF STAFF.

Colonel Clarke, late Chief of Staff of General Banks, who was severely wounded in the reconnoissance towards Port Hudson on the 13th of March, has arrived here on business with the War Department. He not has just graduated at the Naval Academy and is ordered to join Admiral Foote.

THE CASE OF GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

General Fitz John Porter, under advice of his counsel, will soon present his reply to ex-Secretary Holt's statement upon which the President's final action, cashiering General Porter, was based.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOLDIERS.

The views of the *Herald* about a National Convention of discharged troops are much liked by practical Union men here. It is thought that the Convention should be held in this city, so as to allow the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac to take part in the proceedings. They have had much experience in generals, and also have fixed views as to military policy.

THE DISCUSSION AS TO RANK BETWEEN GENERALS BUTLER AND FREMONT.

The idea of the New York *Times* that there is a equable as to rank between Generals Fremont, Butler and McClellan has no hold in military circles so far as the last named is concerned.

From Pennsylvania.

THE NEGRO BRIGADE—RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT—RESCUE OF A DESERTER.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1863.—General Bingham, who is here for the purpose of raising a negro brigade, is filling up his time by making speeches at the Union League. He says that negroes make better soldiers in the South than white men.

It is understood here that the Secretary of War ignores General Bingham, who says that he is authorized to raise a negro brigade in this city. Some of the members of the Union League are investigating the matter.

The reported resistance to the draft in Berks County is flatly contradicted by the Provost Marshal of that district.

The United States sloop-of-war Tuscarora sailed from the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. Her destination is not known.

On Tuesday or Wednesday last Mr. Charles Tidd, Jr., Enrolling Officer for Polk township, Monroe county, came into the blacksmith shop of Mr. Elias Trach, for the purpose of enrolling Several persons present gave their names and ages. Mr. Trach refused to give the proper answers.

Angry words ensued, when Trach proposed riding the enroller on a rail, on which he drew a revolver and refused to submit to such treatment. Trach sent for a gun, when Mr. Tidd left for Easton and complained to Col. Yoder, Provost Marshall, who sent twenty-six soldiers to arrest Trach. They did not find him, however, and returned to Easton. Several farmers gathered after their return to resist any attempt to arrest Trach.

Joseph Beckman, of Pocono township, Monroe county, was arrested on Monday evening last, by some Government officers, but was subsequently rescued by some of his neighbors. On Tuesday morning another attempt was made to arrest him, but his guard was too strong. He escaped, and enlisted as a volunteer and then deserted.

Burning of the Barx Whistling Wind by the Confederate Privateer Coquette.

Capt. Butler, of the bark Whistling Wind, makes the following statement: Left Philadelphia for New Orleans, with a cargo of 470 tons of coal on government account. On the 13th inst., lat. 33 deg. 38 min., long. 71 deg. 36 min., was boarded by the Confederate privateer Coquette, who, after [illegible] on board the C., set fire to and [illegible] the vessel. The next day we [illegible] the Bremen brig Argus, [illegible] and to Antwerp, and subsequently [illegible] from her to the bark Almeda, [illegible] for New York, and brought to this [illegible]. The Whistling Wind was a good vessel of 350 tons burden, and valued at $14,500, and was owned by Messrs. H. E. Browne & Co., of this city.

The privateer Coquette is a barn brig of about 300 tons burthen, and was formerly the brig Clarence, of Baltimore, but was captured on a voyage from Rio Janeiro to the United States. She acts as a tender to the privateer Florida, by whom she was captured.—*Jour. Com.*

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE:

MR. MASON IN PARIS.

The New York *Herald's* Paris correspondent, by the Africa, contains the following:

Mason, the Rebel Emissary, in Paris—The Object of his Visit, and Improbabilities of its Accomplishment—His Interview with M. Drouyn de Lhuys—Colonel Fuller on Slavery—Jewitt, &c.

Paris, May 29.—Mr. Mason, the rebel embassador to London, is lingering in the shadows of the Grand Hotel, and the bright sunshine of Paris, which must be a great relief to him after being shut up so long in dirty, dingy London. Mr. Mason arrived here on Tuesday, and of course his departure and arrival just at this time have furnished food for a great deal of speculation among the *quid nuncs*. As you will see, some of the English papers assert that he has come over here to arrange with Mr. Slidell and the French Government for an intervention or offer of mediation in American affairs, in which, it is asserted, England is now anxious to join. That Mr. Mason has come to Paris with the object of endeavoring to do something in the intervention line I think there is no doubt. He brought with him, as he stated to a gentleman here, dispatches from "his Government" up to the 6th of May. These, of course, represented the two recent battles upon the Rappahannock as great victories, and "his Government," hoping that by means of these reports an impression could be made upon the European Powers to force any further news should arrive, undoubtedly instructed Mr. Mason to come to Paris and put his head and Mr. Slidell's together to see what they could effect. At the same time the great meeting in Sheffield was gotten up for the purpose of creating public opinion in behalf of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Some of the English journals assert that an intimation has been received that President Lincoln is prepared to accept foreign mediation, and that Napoleon is prepared again to offer it, and England is prepared to join with him. Not any portion of this statement is probable. Of course the idea of Mr. Lincoln having made any such intimation is simply absurd. The Emperor has enough to attend to just now in fighting the opposition candidates for election to the Corps Legislatif and securing a respectable government majority—enough to do in forwarding men and supplies for the Mexican expedition—enough to do to make the French people believe he is desirous of doing something for Poland, while at the same time he is steering clear of the probability of a war with Russia. It seems the Czar will brook no interference in the Polish affair, and replies—as we can imply with much more reason than he can—that he cannot make terms with rebels with arms in their hands, and that he would be a fool to grant a year's armistice, in which time they could still further prepare for the struggle.

I am credibly informed that Messrs. Slidell and Mason both had an interview with M. Drouyn de Lhuys yesterday. The nature and object of it can, of course, be imagined. Still, for the reasons I have given and for others, I have no idea that the Emperor will lend an ear at present to any schemes for interference in our affairs.

The secesh slavery propagandists are cussing to be published in Paris an article of slavery, which appeared in the February number of *Fraser*, written by Colonel Hinam Fuller. The article is first to be published as a *feuilleton* in the *Petit Journal*, and then republished for circulation in pamphlet form.

Jewett has not yet arrived. Perhaps Mason only came, like a second John the Baptist, to make the paths straight "for his brother diplomat."

The American Question—Intervention.

MASON AND SLIDELL NEGOTIATING IN PARIS.

[Paris (May 28) Correspondence of the London Post.]

Some fresh efforts are said to be making by the Southern envoys at London and Paris with the view of obtaining the recognition of the States of the Confederacy. As the French Government took the lead in a peace policy, perhaps Messrs. Slidell and Mason have doubtless more hopes of making an impression at the Tuileries than at the Court of St. James. Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister, and the partisans of the North, as far as I can learn, repudiate all idea of making peace with the North. They say that the Government of Washington will assuredly continue the war, that the resources of the North must finally exhaust the South; and that the United States Government can carry on hostilities for five years more. The Imperial Government has already learnt how useless were its benevolent efforts to bring about a suspension of hostilities. The American people are not like any other people of the globe; they have not taught themselves to obey any other feeling or sentiment but that of their interests. North and South alike have never known defeat; and Americans have been educated to believe that all they can desire they can accomplish. It is hopeless, I fear, to put any confidence in the efforts of diplomacy. If the English Government were to make representations, I have no doubt that France would willingly join. If England recognized the South, France would do the same. France desires to harmonize her policy with that of Great Britain. The envoys of the South say—"What amount of victories on our part are required before you acknowledge us?" The North exclaims—"If England and France acknowledge the South as an independent Government and Power, the United States will declare war, and the mercantile navy of England will suffer." On this side of the water no one seems to discover a solution of this difficulty, with a most difficult people; and, I fear, nothing can or will be done.

The Intervention of England.

[From the London Times, May 29.]

Mr. Roebuck has given his constituents at Sheffield, with great fidelity, what may now be considered the general opinion of ordinary Englishmen on American affairs. It does not militate against that opinion that we have arrived at it slowly, with some vacillation and perhaps inconsistency, and that the practical result of the discussion in the case of the British Legion is to sit still and do nothing in the matter. That is the point at which we are obliged to part company with Mr Roebuck. His fervid temperament does not allow him to wait for that encouragement which all the rest of us deem necessary to an acceptable and effectual mediation. We can wait one, or two, or three, or four years, because we know it is of no use to mediate earlier, and that wars of this sort commonly take at least that period to run themselves out. * * * If we really wish to form some reasonable augury as to the length of this mutual destruction, we ought to turn to the civil wars still raging in Mexico, in Central America, in those portions of South America which have followed the example of the United States in an emphatic repudiation of European precedent and authority. So we think Mr. Roebuck has only spoken with the language of hope when he suggests that the war is ripe for British intervention. It is possible, indeed, that there are among the Federals many who secretly wish for such an intervention; there may even be some who wish for a war with this country as an escape from the present difficulty; but no such private wishes can constitute a call for mediation, still less for armed interference. Mr. Roebuck expects that war with the Federal side would give us cotton, and would do little more good, or harm, as far as we are concerned. That we may very reasonably doubt.

We will not imitate the confidence of the American tone in their prognostications. Only let us be sure that we should have to operate at the distance of several thousand miles, the Irondsides are a novelty, and that we do not know so much of the American waters as they do themselves, we are not so sure that we should raise the blockade as speedily as Mr. Roebuck expects. We, however, would not be the whole of our work. We should have to protect our ports, our rivers, and our shipping, not only at home and in North America, but all over the world. If we once began such a war, our own experience suggests that we should persist in it for long time, even though beaten the first three or four years. Nothing regard to the want of call, the difficulty, the chance of defeat, and the probable length of the enterprise, we should be very sorry indeed to throw ourselves into this struggle.

The Privateers.

A NEW TWENTY-ONE GUN SHIP FOR CAPTAIN SEMMES.

[From the London News, May 29.]

It is said that Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, is about to change his flag and hoist it upon a much substantial but equally fast ship. Capt. Bulloch, who for the last year and more has been in the country superintending the construction of vessels for the Confederate service, is now about to leave for Liverpool (Clyde and Mersey) or Cardiff, with a large iron vessel for the Confederates. Captain Bulloch will afterwards take the new privateer to a port at present a secret, and there transfer the command to Captain Semmes. The command of the Alabama will then devolve upon Captain Bulloch until such time as Captain Mallie, of the privateer Florida, is enabled to take command of the Alabama. The Florida will then be under the guidance of Captain Bulloch, until Captain Jones is appointed. The last transfer is easily accounted for. Captain Bulloch is not a naval architect; this an energetic and experienced seaman. The new vessel on which Captain Semmes hoists his flag is a large iron screw vessel mounting twenty one guns, and, we understand, is fitted for a long cruise. The two vessels will be a great acquisition to the strength of Jeff Davis's navy.

A Convicted Murderer Set at Liberty.—About time years ago Alfred Eyler murdered his wife at Loomis Hill, New York, for which he was indicted, tried and convicted. The sentence was suspended until the next term of the Court, for the purpose of determining the question of his sanity. A commission was ordered for the purpose, an investigation held, and the conclusion arrived at that the prisoner was sane. The commission then recommended his confinement in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, which plan time so returned reason should render him a fit subject for punishment. He was accordingly received into the asylum on May 1st, and has remained until Tuesday last, on that day he was brought into court on a *writ* for the purpose of having the matter of the sanity settled, inasmuch as there were doubts entertained by many relatives to his being insane.

Dr. John P. Gray, Superintendent of the Utica Asylum, testified that Eyler had fully recovered his reason. The Court, however, concluded that it had no power to pass sentence upon the prisoner, inasmuch as the action of the Legislature at the last session, repealed the law under which he was tried and convicted, without making provision for further proceedings in cases like his, and therefore, directed an order to be entered that Eyler be discharged from custody.

The released prisoner, accompanied by his brother, immediately left the court house, on the rendering of the decision. This result has taken the public entirely by surprise, and there is deep feeling, plainly expressed everywhere, that a murderer should be allowed to escape a liberty, unpunished, through what appears to be an inexcusable defect in the statute law.

A letter from Major General Zogliardi, of the Swiss army, who was a spectator of General Hooker's operations on the Rappahannock, is published. It concludes with this observation:

The great principles of strategy are the same everywhere; they have been practiced in the most remote ages, and we always see them confirmed and repeated in all European as well as Oriental wars. We have in Europe, also, forests, hills, valleys, inhabitants, strongholds, streams and rivers, &c. But your territory is much more extensive and less provided with roads and magazines for supplies. This particularly is one reason why, instead of doing away with the fundamental principles of military science and successful warfare, you should, in this country, adhere to them still more strictly if you do not wish to imitate Napoleon in his Russian campaign.

You say that in Europe we are accustomed to fight on open and clear battle fields, and that I could not see how a great battle could be fought on such ground. I saw and comprehended it, however, so well that two days previous to the advance upon Chancellorsville, I wrote to my Government, and predicted the result of that battle, and the necessity of a flank movement in such a case, which my knowledge of surrounding circumstances led me to believe would and did occur. The result was that my predictions were confirmed.

But the bold movement of General Hooker arrived the Rappahannock, and his subsequent prudent and timely retreat by no means detract from his military genius, but on the contrary have enhanced the high opinion which I had already formed of his great talent as a commander in chief.

The Word "Like."—Some newspaper discussion has taken place in regard to the use of the word "like," in such a formula as this, "I felt *like* I should do so and so." The expression is individually Southern, and may be found in all Southern conversation, speeches, papers, &c. It is a singular fact that the expression, fanciy as it is, is very frequently met with in the novels of Mrs. Henry Wood.

Lately a child said a pretty thing. Her mother had seriously kept from her the knowledge of death—when her friends disappeared, they had "gone to be angels," she was told. One day, going into a cemetery, the little creature ran about delightedly, spelling names on the stones, and it flashed across her mother that they might bring dangerous suggestions. "What are the letters on those, Susie?" "Oh! I know: to tell the names of the angels!"

The severest criticism to which a man can be subjected, is to try him by himself—to condemn to day's production, not because it is intrinsically bad, but because it doesn't happen to be so good as yesterday's.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—Tuesday Morning.—Charlotte Minor was accused of robbing a former friend of hers of $21; but the prosecutor was so lame in his statements of the case that the Court dismissed it.

Margaret McGrath took a too too much, went on a big "rampage," frightened her neighbors, was "tok up," confined, and finally got into Court, where she received a lecture from the Judge before she was permitted to go on her way.

Two mulatto gals were hauled up for knocking each other down in the street—Josephine was fined $5, and Maria Louise was let off scot free.

Philip Cazeau was brought up on the charge of beating one of his neighbors, but both were proved in fault and were fined $5 each.

Pat Cleary, who had partly served out his sentence for assault and battery, was released on the application of Mr. Seiler, who represented that the wife had "seven small children and one at the breast."

Aug. Bogel, who was tried some time since on the charge of smuggling quinine into the Confederacy near Baton Rouge, was sentenced to pay a fine of $2000.

Anne Rose and Mrs. Williams combined their forces and made an attack upon a colored man, for which they were fined $10 in solido.

A merchant was charged with being sold bills of exchange on New York which came back protested; but the Court would not entertain the case.

Citizen Smith admitted to a watchman that he had thrown some broken eggs and a dead cat into the gutter, and the confession cost him $10.

A black boy named Harry was jailed ten days for striking his master's son in the face.

Johanna White ferociously attacked her unfortunate, but an old man on the ear with a brickbat, and beat a woman with a chair. The expense of all this was $15.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, June 23, 1863.

Business generally is very circumscribed, the receipts of cotton, sugar, &c., from the interior being partially suspended by movements in progress in this section of the country. Those engaged in business are awaiting events pending in the immediate future and the condition of financial affairs remains dull, irregular and unsettled. There was more movement in Exchange today, this having been dull day, the steamship Columbia being advertised to depart tomorrow morning carrying the mail for New York. There was not much done, however, the offerings being small and the demand fairly moderate. Commercial bills on New York commanded par@¼ ⅌ cent. Premium and bank and banker bills 1 ⅌ cent.

The movement in specie is confined to small sums at rates ruling from 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. premium for Gold and 3½@4 ⅌ per cent. for silver. Dealers asking or sell at rates are higher. During the past three days $115,000 specie have been cleared from this port for New York.

We have not a transaction to report in stocks, bonds or mortgage securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
Tuesday Evening, June 23, 1863.

COTTON.—There were sales at auction today of 200 bales Texas, 25 and 25 at 50½c., 25 and 25 at 50½c., 25 and 25 at 50½c., 25 and 25 at 50½c., 25 and 25 at 50½c., 25 and 25 at 51½c. ⅌ lb. cash, in Treasury notes, or equivalent Treasury notes, or the balance in sight drafts on New York at par, accompanied by bill of lading, with certificate of insurance.

BACON.—The supply is very light. About 400 hhds. we add to the stock this week.

MOLASSES.—Owing to the light supply the