THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,717.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1863.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Merchants' General Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Star Warehouse, corner Notre Dame and Commerce streets, flour and breakfast bacon.

By W. P. Vincent, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 Customhouse street, dry goods.

By R. T. Montgomery, at half o'clock, at No. 41 Natchez street, butter, hams, beef, flour, lard and soap; at 12 o'clock, at No. 6 Camp street, fine black moss.

Our thanks are due to the Captain and Purser of the steamship Locust Point for favors outside of the mails.

STEAMSHIP TO ARRIVE.—We notice in the New York papers that the steamship George Cromwell was to have left that port on the 6th instant, direct for New Orleans.

R. T. Montgomery will sell, this day, (Wednesday) 10th instant, at following places and hours: At 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 Natchez street, butter, hams, flour, beef, soap, starch, paper, &c. At 12 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, 175 bales fine black moss, in good shipping order.

A NEW TRIUMPH IN SEWING MACHINES.—A report is invented marvel in this line is exhibited at the celebrated Magasin des Modes of Mme. Demarest, 473 Broadway. Its size and weight are such that it can be carried in the pocket without inconvenience, and it screws on a stand or table in a manner not unlike that of the plenty old fashioned sewing bird, which it also somewhat resembles in its ornamental appearance. It operates by turning a small crank, distinctly a common needle, and produces a running stitch, very neat and even in its proportion, and exactly adapted to the thing up the breadths of skirts, hemming, tucking, gathering, shirring and other kinds of work, which cannot be done on other sewing machines, and which enter largely into the elements of family sewing. It surpasses expectations in usefulness and practicability. Its mode is so simple, that it cannot get out of order; it can be operate steadily, and with exceeding swiftness by a child, and costs only five dollars.—N. Y. Herald.

Two Days Later from the North.

Arrival of the Steamer Locust Point.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

THE REBEL ARMY IN MOTION.

INVASION OF MARYLAND FORESHADOWED.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

ANOTHER INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Vicksburg News via New York.

FROM ST. LOUIS

By the arrival of the United States steamship Locust Point, Captain French, last evening, we have New York papers to the 30th ultimo. The latest and most important we give our readers this morning:

Important from the Rappahannock.

THE REBEL ARMY IN MOTION TOWARDS CULPEPER—PROBABLE COMMENCEMENT OF OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS BY GENERAL LEE—ANOTHER INVASION OF MARYLAND FORESHADOWED, ETC., ETC.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 28, 1863.

The rebel army is evidently moving. General Lee has issued an order, which was read to the troops a few nights since, congratulating them upon their past achievements, and forewarning a said into Maryland. He tells them they are to have long and hard marches through a country without railroads, and calls upon every man to be prepared for the severest hardships. Wonderful victories are, of course, promised them, and the overthrow of our army predicted as an important first step.

The trains of the enemy have been seen for several days moving from the depot of supplies below Fredericksburg, and balloon reconnoissances have discovered a large column pushing rapidly in the direction of Culpepper. Whether the army intend making a raid into Maryland, or is endeavoring to get between General Hooker's army and Washington, we are unable to determine.

Every one is on the qui vive and stirring news may be expected soon from the Army of the Potomac.

Everything remains quiet along the river. A few additional rifle pits are being thrown up on the south bank, but the rebel pickets lounge in the shade as usual, apparently oblivious to all operations outside of their own sphere.

THE REBEL FORCE GREATLY REDUCED—COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PICKETS BROKEN OFF.

Washington, May 28, 1863.—From the statements of gentlemen who have just arrived from the Rappahannock it seems probable that the rebels have greatly reduced their force, which are maintaining a mere shell in front of our lines. If this were positively known to the military authorities it is probable that our forces would not much longer remain inactive.

It is further represented that in consequence of certain information having been received by citizens of Falmouth, which was not obtained through legitimate channels, in relation to affairs in the enemy's lines, and as it was believed such information had been communicated by rebel soldiers who have been engaged in hauling seines in the Rappahannock, a note was addressed to General Lee on the subject, protesting against a continuance of the practice. The result is that the fishing has been discontinued and the pickets withdrawn to a considerable distance from either bank of the river. This also breaks up the friendly visits of the pickets to one another, their swimming over, exchanging papers, &c.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE—CONTRABANDS AT WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS—ALARM AT ALEXANDRIA—ATTACK ON THE PICKETS NEAR BULL RUN, ETC.

Washington, May 28, 1863.—All the male contrabands in the neighboring city of Alexandria have been put to work on intrenchments in that neighborhood. The Provost Marshal has had a lively time in impressing them. Sunday was a busy day for that business.

Great alarm was caused by a report that Stuart's rebel cavalry intended to make a raid into Alexandria. Most of it at Catlett's station, General Heintzelman and staff on Monday visited and inspected the fortifications.

Our pickets were attacked yesterday somewhere in the vicinity of Bull run, and one of them killed. The enemy were chased into Aldie, and some of them were killed and wounded in the skirmishes.

It is supposed there are no rebels in force from Warrenton down to Aquia Creek, as we hold the intervening country and all along the Rappahannock.

There may be predatory or guerrilla bands in the valley, but not in large numbers.

News via New York.

The *Herald* of the 30th ult. has the following news from Vicksburg. The dispatch dated Jackson, May 25th, we received in manuscript, from a correspondent, on the 28th, but could not publish it till now.

THE LATEST REBEL ACCOUNTS—THE LATEST OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The following dispatches from Gen. Pemberton, the commander at Vicksburg, were sent to Jackson, Miss., and from thence telegraphed to President Davis:

Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.—The enemy assaulted our intrenchments yesterday on our centre and left. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss is small. The enemy's force is at least 60,000.

Vicksburg, May 21, 1863.—The enemy kept up a heavy artillery fire yesterday. Two of our guns were dismounted in the centre. Our works, however, were uninjured. Their sharpshooters picked off officers and men all day. Our works were repaired and our guns replaced last night. Our men are encouraged by a report that General Johnston is near with a large army, and are in good spirits.

May 21—9 P. M.—We have had brisk artillery and musketry firing to-day, also heavy mortar firing from gunboats.

Eight o'clock P. M.—During the past two days transports with troops have gone up the river. Their destination is unknown.

TELEGRAMS TO THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

Mobile, May 23, 1863.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated to-day, says:—The latest from Vicksburg is to Thursday night. The enemy has been foiled in all his efforts. His dead strewn the ground in front of our works. According to one estimate his loss is 10,000.

Atlanta, May 23, 1863.—Grant entered the State of Mississippi by crossing the river five miles below Grand Gulf, with from 60,000 to 100,000 men, including a heavy force of cavalry. He has received no reinforcements from Louisiana. Operations necessarily consequently from the west bank of the river. His transportation is all on the river and must cling to the river banks.

TELEGRAMS TO THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Mobile, May 26, 1863.—A special dispatch to the *Evening News*, dated Jackson, May 25, "Sunday morning, heavy firing was heard till 9 o'clock this morning. No report of artillery has been heard since that hour."

This morning the Twentieth Mississippi regiment (mounted) dashed into Raymond, capturing 400 prisoners. Fourteen have been brought to this city. The rest, being sick or wounded, were paroled.

Jackson, May 25, 1863.—An officer who left Vicksburg on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, says the enemy attacked our left and centre four times. The first attack lasted thirty minutes, the second twenty, the third fifteen, and the fourth nine minutes. They were repulsed each time. Our loss was eighty men. The column of assault was brought up on Wednesday, the enemy leading; the troops broke and the column disappeared. On Thursday the enemy were occupied in shelling our intrenchments. Our works towards Warrenton have not been molested. The prisoner's loss of investment is imperfect.

Some of the prisoners have reported that Gen. Steele was killed.

The Latest Northern Telegrams from Vicksburg.

We copy from the *Herald* of the 30th the following latest telegrams from Vicksburg:

THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAMS.

Washington, May 29, 1863.—Dispatches from General Grant, dated near Vicksburg, May 25, have been received at the War Department to-day.

They represent the siege of Vicksburg as progressing satisfactorily, and that General Grant is abundantly able to maintain his investment of the town and repel any attack upon his rear.

Forty five hundred rebel prisoners, captured by General Grant, arrived at Memphis to day.

THE CHICAGO TELEGRAMS.

In the Field Near Vicksburg, May 23—9 P. M.—There has been no fighting to-day.

The troops are resting from yesterday's assault.

Our repulse was complete in all parts of the line.

No disconragement need be entertained of our final success.

We are intrenching ourselves and building rifle pits.

Cavalry have been sent out towards Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Gen. Johnston's forces.

Our loss yesterday was not far from one thousand.

Memphis, May 27, 1863.—On Friday the Federal forces were repulsed at Vicksburg.

The steamer City of Memphis which left the vicinity of Vicksburg on Monday last, arrived here to-day, and reports General Grant as having captured every rebel redoubt.

At one place it was necessary, owing to the steepness of the hill, to scale it with ladders.

General Hovey led the assault.

The rebels rolled their shells down the hill at the Unionists, which exploded among them, making fearful havoc.

The fighting was going on furiously when the City of Memphis left.

The Union losses are said to be very heavy.

The steamer Sultana, from Young's Point, is reported lost.

THE CAIRO TELEGRAMS.

Cairo, May 29, 1863.—Advices from Vicksburg are to the afternoon of the 26th.

No fighting had taken place since Monday.

The position of the army is said to be changed, McPherson's corps holding the extreme left and McClernand the centre, while Sherman still holds the right.

Five or six thousand prisoners are expected to arrive at Memphis to-day.

General Johnston is reported to be at Jackson with fifteen thousand men. The rebels also hold Big Black river bridge.

Adjutant General Thomas passed through Cairo to-day, *en route* to Louisville. He is very sick—so much so, that it is thought that he will have to abandon his labors in the West for the present.

THE ST. LOUIS TELEGRAMS.

St. Louis, May 29, 1863.—A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 28th inst., says that the first lot of wounded from General Grant's army had arrived there. Among them are Colonel Mauvendy, Lieutenant Colonel McAuley and Captains Serber, of the Eleventh Indiana, and Lieutenant Colonel Barton, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana regiment.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Indiana regiments lost about two hundred and fifty men each.

General Joe Johnston is rapidly receiving reinforcements in the vicinity of Jackson, with the intention of attacking General Grant in the rear.

General Johnston is reported to have said that if Vicksburg should hold out for fifteen days he would throw one hundred thousand troops into it, if it required the relinquishment of every foot of territory in his department to effect it.

THE CINCINNATI TELEGRAMS.

Cincinnati, May 29, 1863.—General Banks is reported as coming up the Mississippi river.

The rebel report that Generals Cheatham and Featherstone were wounded in the Mississippi fight and that the latter died, is amusing a large force at the Black river bridge.

THE MURFREESBORO' TELEGRAMS.

Murfreesboro' Tenn., May 23, 1863.—Reports from Confederate sources represent that General Grant, since Sunday, had made something like a general attack upon the rebel works at Vicksburg, and failed to carry them; that he had thereupon concluded that the place was too strong to be taken by assault, and had opened a terrible and sustained fire upon it with his artillery.

General Johnston had not yet attacked General Grant, but was still collecting forces in his rear. He had managed to send word to the garrison that if they should hold out for fifteen days, he would raise the siege with an army of one hundred thousand men. He also said he would do this if he abandoned every other position in the Confederacy.

It was not supposed the city could possibly hold out longer than to day.

Rebel Accounts—Gen. Stevenson in Command at Vicksburg.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 27.]

HEAVY LOSS OF THE ENEMY—CAPTURE OF PRISONERS—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Mobile, May 25, 1863.—The Jackson *Mississippian* of Saturday says:

The enemy have attacked the works at Vicksburg six times—three times yesterday—and each time were repulsed with immense loss. Gen. Stevenson says he can hold Vicksburg indefinitely.

From Washington.

[Telegrams of the New York Herald.]

PREPARATIONS AGAINST INVASION.

Governor Curtin and General Schenck had an interview to day with Secretary Stanton. The object is to prepare against an invasion of the border.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The following is the official recapitulation of the appropriations made at the last session of Congress:

Legislative, executive, judicial and miscellaneous	$12,676,145
Deficiencies for the legislative, executive, judicial	1,098,252
For the support of the army	729,901,093
Deficiency for the support of the army	118,722,715
Fortifications	5,000,000
Naval service	14,848,2[illegible]
Postoffice Department	12,520,000
Diplomatic and Consular	1,2[illegible]
Indians and other pensions	7,685,500
Indian Department	2,131,[illegible]
Military Academy	183,984
Total	$903,055,670

A BLOCKADE RUNNER DESTROYED OFF CHARLESTON.

Admiral Dupont reports to the Navy Department, under date of May 24, that a three masted steamer was discovered on shore east of Beach inlet during the night of the 23th, while attempting to run out of Charleston harbor. She is a total wreck and entirely submerged.

WARM WORK EXPECTED IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Private advices from Gauley, Va., state that warm work is expected in that region before long, as the enemy have of late been making belligerent demonstrations which indicate that they are bent on mischief.

PROSPECTS OF AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN ON THE BLACKWATER.

Twelve thousand rebels have crossed the Blackwater, and it is feared that Beauregard's forces are to be brought up from Charleston, and an active campaign in this direction inaugurated by the rebels to offset their Vicksburg disaster.

GENERAL SICKLES IN BAD HEALTH.

Major Gen. Sickles's impaired health has rendered a brief interval of repose necessary. He is going to the seashore.

Important from Kentucky.

THE APPREHENDED REBEL INVASION.

Cincinnati, May 28, 1863.—Advices from Kentucky represent that all is quiet on General Burnside's front.

The rebel force in Wayne county, Ky., is estimated at from 6000 to 8000.

General Pegram's rebel headquarters are this side of Montiello, on Gen Gilbert's front.

There is much speculation, and uncertainty is rife as to the intentions of the rebels.

That the rebels are going to make a bold stroke is evident.

Stock and Gold Markets.

From the *Herald's* report of the market on the 29th, we extract:

The stock market was better yesterday morning, and quite buoyant at an advance in the afternoon. At the close it looked as though the decline had exhausted itself and the market would again move upward. Gold rose to 145 closing at 5 P. M. at about 144½. Exchange was 157½ to 158. Money was abundant, call loans to good borrowers 5 to 6 per cent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was given, which proved to be at the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets. The two story bakehouse in the rear of the confectionery establishment of M. Desbaux Bonneaux, was discovered to be on fire, and it was with difficulty the flames were prevented from destruction mainly to the building in which it originated. Everything it contained was destroyed, though the main building at the corner was left undisturbed. The adjoining brick house in St. Peter street, of Mr. Vincent, owing to bad construction, was somewhat injured; and so was the rear building of the residence of Dr. Nés on Royal street considerably damaged.

The total damage by the fire will probably be about $5,000. The bakehouse destroyed belongs to widow Duncan Kennedy, who owns, also, the property at the corner. The loss will be amply covered by the insurance, we presume, though we learn that carelessness was the cause of the fire—though in what precise way we know not.

Set on Fire.—Yesterday morning, just before daylight, the upper portion of a house occupied by Mrs. King and Mrs. Otis, on Customhouse street, between Villere and Robinson streets, was set on fire, but it was extinguished before much damage was done. The fact, that timpeline was found poured over the furniture, gave proof of incendiary intention on the part of some unknown rascal.

The Coup de Soleil.—The Coroner informed us yesterday that the publications of the cases of sunstroke, on which he had held an inquest Monday morning, had the effect of bringing into existence the daughter of the old lady, who stated that her mother was sixty years old, born in Scotland, and being of imbecile mind, was in the habit of wandering away from her friends and home.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Tuesday.—This being the day fixed for the trial of Margaret Burns, charged with aiding and abetting Thomas Burns in the murder of Wm. McCulloch, on English street, Third District, in June, 1862, the court-room was filled with members of the Grand Jury, Petit Jury, witnesses, and spectators.

The exception to the jurisdiction of the Court over criminal cases, moved by Col Field in the murder case of Hugh Robinson, was also called when the Colonel moved a postponement of the argument.

Mr Lamont urged that this exception should be disposed of before business of the kind was entered upon. If the Court have no jurisdiction it should discharge its grand and petit juries.

Finally the exception was postponed till to-day.

Mr. Cutler, the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, thereupon moved the Court to proceed with the trial of Margaret Burns—the State being ready and the defense not objecting.

The motion prevailing, the accused was called to stand up while the jurors to try her case were being impanelled.

Without many objections on either side, the jury to try the cause was soon gathered, and the other attending jurors were discharged to attend this morning.

The interregnum, (since the trial of a murder case in this city) has been so protracted, that some difference of opinion as to the proper forms seemed to prevail for a few moments.

The indictment was finally read to the prisoner and also to the jury—when she and they both took their respective seats, and the case was opened by Mr. Cutler, who read the definition of murder to the jury, and also explained the relation of the accused, as accessory to the murder.

The prisoner, Margaret Burns, is a woman of large frame and features of the Irish caste. She is apparently about 35 years of age, and neatly and cheaply dressed. Her face has an expression more serious than of any other kind, and is a little disfigured by a scar on the right cheek; but it contains nothing forbidding. Her bearing, to us, had none of the murderous conscientiousness in it.

Mrs. McCulloch, wife of the deceased, was first called to the stand. She was present at the time of the murder. Burns and her husband were in dispute between them, and Burns asked McCulloch for $2 which he owed. This was declined, for the reason that he could not pay the money then, but would pay it in a few days. The parties separated, but shortly after Burns came back while McCulloch was at supper, and commenced calling him a Corkonian nigger son of a b—h, with other epithets. The deceased laid down his knife and fork, and went out upon the gallery where Burns was; when after some other words Burns with a dirk-knife stabbed McCulloch in the stomach, letting out his entrails. After he was stabbed Margaret, the sister, struck the wounded man with the handle of a broom between his shoulders. She was standing near them at the time of the stabbing, but witness heard no remark from her at the time.

Sam. Whitley testified that he knew all the parties, lived near them, and heard them quarreling about the $2. Burns was very abusive because the money was not paid, and heard a great deal of harsh language on the occasion. Did not see the stabbing, but heard a shuffling on the gallery, and on going to see what was going on, met Burns putting into his shirt-bosom a knife, and then found that McCulloch had been stabbed. He saw Margaret strike the wounded man between the shoulders. She attempted the door of her house, and prevented witness from entering, till Burns had escaped.

Mrs. Barry was one of the neighbors across the street. The first dispute was between Mrs. McCulloch and Margaret about water. When the men came home in the evening, the quarrel broke out again, when witness heard Mrs. McCulloch say that if any man (referring to Burns) interfered with them and wife, she would throw something in his eyes. Hearing the children scream, she ran across, when she saw Margaret with what she supposed to be an axe, but it proved to be a broom-stick. Saw McCulloch was stabbed, and saw the dirk out of Burns's house closed while Sam Whitley was trying to arrest him.

[A spicy interlude occurred while Col Field was cross-examining this witness, but it is sufficient to say there were some crim con answers elicited, which brought out a male friend of witness into the arena with Col. Field, who promptly recalled the intrusion.]

Dr Beach, the Coroner, was the only other witness called for the prosecution, and he testified to the facts of his death from the stab, and at the Charity Hospital on the 28th June, two days after the occurrence.

The prosecution here closed its testimony.

Mrs Burns, the mother of the accused, was first called for the defence. She saw no stabbing, and declared that her daughter was not near the parties when it occurred; that she had the broomstick in her hand, but did not strike McCulloch. To every other question she preferred ignorance, and at least the questioners gave up the task in despair.

Pauline, colored, testified that she knew the parties in the affair, and on the occasion in question Mrs. McCulloch was somewhat intoxicated. Knew Margaret to be a very respectable and quiet young woman—that she tried to hire out, but was compelled to remain at home and help in washing, &c. On cross-examination she was not positive about Mrs McCulloch being drunk on the day of the affair, but was positive she was that week.

John Davidson.—The accused had been a servant in his family. He had known her several years, ever since she came to this country, and was able to give her a good character.

Michael Bailey, sworn.—Mrs. McCulloch was his tenant about 16 months ago; she used to get tipsy and abusive once or twice a week.

Michael Delany gave Mrs McCulloch the reputation of being a habitual drinker and disturber of the peace. He was a policeman, and was living in the same house with her.

Mrs. Blake was one of the neighbors of the parties when the quarreling commenced. Margaret was sweeping the yard, witness closed her door on that day, and saw nothing further of the difficulty.

Patrick Ryan knew the accused and her family for over twenty years, and endorsed them all as respectable, honest, sober, and industrious.

The testimony here closed, after recalling Sam. Whitley to rebut the evidence of old Mrs. Burns, which resulted in very little.

Mr. Lamont then opened the argument on the part of the prosecution and was followed by Col. Field, for the prisoner. Mr. Cutler closed with a prosecuting speech in his peculiar style, which ordinarily must be effective with a jury in a good cause, but the "old wheel horse" Col. Field had the advantage of being "thrice armed with a quarrel just." This was demonstrated by the verdict of the jury, who came in soonest by about three minutes' retiracy with a verdict of "not guilty"—the jury having decided not to run out of Charleston harbor. She is a free woman, and entitled to the benefit of the verdict of assault and battery should not be rendered.

The prisoner was then set free, much to her joy and that of her friends.

The case of Ernest Sauerschwarz, charged with manslaughter comes up to-day, but we presume the exception of Col Field in the Robinson case will first be argued, if not submitted to the Court.

Provost Court—A. D. B. Hughes presiding—Tuesday Morning.—Bernard Laffette was accused of disregarding an order of the Mayor, interfering with the officers who returned to her domicile an evicted female and her furniture. He was also charged with speaking disrespectfully of the Mayor and the military authority. This put $10 into the registrar of the Court.

A matron with a sucking babe, a tall mulatto girl, and a meek looking watch maker, were brought up on the charge of buying stolen jewelry from a female Teuton. The jewelry being produced was found to be worth about two bits, and as the proof was about as ridiculous, the accused was discharged.

A somewhat gentlemanly man was fined $5 for getting so much excited at the fire that the policeman could not get him to obey orders and keep away.

Several cases of selling liquor to soldiers were transferred to the new Provost Court of Col. Dwight.

A "Yeller" fellow was convicted of stealing a watch from the mantelpiece of a lady who had called him into her house to the assistance of her sick husband. He stoutly denied the harsh imprisonment, but the evidence was too heavy against him, and he was sent down to be wound up for 60 days.

An olive-skinned youth was charged with singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag," or with being one of a crowd of boys that were singing it along the street. The accused denied the charge, as against him; but he was sent to prison.

Jean Marie Melee was charged with exposing for sale in the French Market on Sunday last the carcass of a cow which had died of disease. The Commissary of the market testified that from information received, of the accused having taken across to market meat of such a character, he went in pursuit and found the meat on four different stalls in the market. It was evidently diseased meat, and had not been bled—the worst looking meat, in fact, ever seen in the market. Finding the accused he said he had killed the cow, and though he knew she was sick, he thought it was only a vomiting from something the animal had eaten which had disagreed with her. By order of the Commissary, this enterprising and scientific butcher shouldered the four quarters of the sick cow and transferred them to his own stand. There he was arrested. Two hours after the meat was found "in the market, it began to "stink in the nostrils" of the passers-by, and was so odious in its appearance, (having turned to a loathsome green) that it was thrown into the middle of the river about 6 o'clock, A. M. So green and sickly looking was the beef that the Commissary said it would be long before he could stomach "fresh beef," as great a luxury as it was now to us. This strong statement of the prosecuting Commissary of course required a number of witnesses to swear that he was entirely mistaken, that he was a poor judge of cow flesh, &c., while he, to sustain himself, must also have his witnesses. This there was a heavy string of testifiers on both sides; and when we had to leave the Court, a butcher was swearing that the meat in question was such good beef, that he would have been glad to buy it. Butchers, like doctors, will disagree, and when they do, who can decide. When the Court does, we will record it.

A big negro was fined $10 for cruelty in striking a Government mule with a big stone, without provocation.

A small black rascal, who has been up several times charged with larceny, was up again for stealing a watch and a picture from the room of a gentleman who had been charitable to him. Another boy of the same color was tried for stealing $5 50 from a soldier. Both were convicted and sent to the police jail.

FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

Further from Late Mobile Papers.

LETTER FROM JACKSON.

A correspondent of the *Register and Advertiser*, under date of May 29th writes:

The principal fighting at Vicksburg has lulled, and the enemy has fallen back and commenced fortifying among the hills in parallel lines with those of Pemberton.

The assaults on the Vicksburg works have been terribly disastrous. More of the enemy have been slaughtered before the Vicksburg trenches than in any other battle of the war.

I telegraphed you that Vicksburg was closely besieged. At the time I did so, the enemy had command (and yet have) of the Mississippi river in his front, above and below the city, of the Yazoo river to Snyder's Bluff, where his right wing rested, of the Big Black river to the Southern Railroad bridge, where his left wing rested; his Northern base of operations at Snyder's Bluff, his Southern base of operations at Grand Gulf. The Big Black and Yazoo rivers flow from Northern Mississippi in a southwesterly direction; the Yazoo discharges into the Mississippi a few miles above Vicksburg, and the Big Black at Grand Gulf, some thirty miles below. The enemy had massed his army—100,000 men—on a line from the bridge to the bluff, a distance of some twenty miles, *being* from river to river, while his gunboats and pickets held the rivers. If this was not closely besieging a fortified city then I must "knock under" to the self-complacent, garrulous conclusions of the sleepy editor of the Selma *Dispatch*, owe up that another Daniel has come to judgment, and humbly implore the President to vouchsafe the security of Vicksburg by making him a Brigadier and sending him to the field.

I have furthermore stated that reasonable fears were entertained for the safety of Vicksburg, and although the face of affairs has in most measure changed, I see no good reason for an abandonment of those fears. True, the enemy have secured the works, and have encountered an extraordinary amount of slaughter, so great as to deter them for a while, at least, from a similar experiment, but they are still in front of our entrenchments, with an army believed to number 70,000 effective men. They have fallen back and commenced a series of fortifications parallel with those in front, and communication with Vicksburg yet remains cut off, and can only be had by such means as it would be impolitic for me to mention. A want of water of necessity compels the enemy to fall back on the Big Black, which he has done, and he can only supply himself by falling back. Here his lines assume a convex form, having wheeled his left round on the Mississippi river, and unless well protected by sentinels, his flanks are of necessity exposed. The same want of water prevails from here to the Big Black. In dry weather such streets dry up; tanks are few and large, and I have never yet seen a well, all are cisterns, which do not furnish but a bare supply for the families who sunk them. Now until the way shall be cleared by driving the enemy, it is impossible either to throw supplies or reinforcements into Vicksburg.

The enemy evidently prefers to adopt the slow method of besieging and starving out the garrison. Sickness will exist in his camps, but we must remember that the garrison of Vicksburg will suffer also. Hope that, in making these remarks, I will not be considered an alarmist. I am, however, sanguine of ultimate success, and hope for the best, but the truth might as well be told first as last. Unless Vicksburg is relieved, it must ultimately fall.

The movements of General Johnston and others I do injury to me to mention, but from them I draw the most cheering inferences. The garrison of Vicksburg is better supplied than I at first supposed, for the planters on the approaches of the enemy drove most all of their hogs, sheep and cattle into the city, and also stripped 400 wagon loads of corn, which is an invaluable help at this time.

The movements of Grant show the conscious fears in the strength of numbers, and his quick movements indicate those fears will increase. I believe it is believed he has received orders to take Vicksburg, if he has to sacrifice his entire army.

Gov. Pettus and Gen. Johnston have issued a joint appeal to the people of Mississippi to volunteer, as nearly day troops, as cavalry or infantry