THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a dwelling house on Greatmen (now Dauphin) street.

By G. Lemonnier, at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Chartres street, damaged goods, boots, shoes and brogans.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 36 Poydras street and No. 57 Perdido street.

By Phinney & Amory, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, sugar and molasses.

E. S. KEEP.—We would call the attention of our readers, and of the trade especially, to the advertisement of E. S. Keep, published in another column. The reputation of this house is so well known that it would be a work of supererogation to insist particularly upon the superiority of its goods and the variety and choice of its stock. See advertisement.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call public attention to the sale which will take place to-day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, of a valuable family dwelling house situate on Greatmen, (now Dauphin) street, between Clouet and Louisa streets, Third District.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory, auctioneers, sell this morning, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, 64 hogsheads sugar and 280 barrels molasses. The terms are cash in Treasury notes.

D E Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of bakers and buyers in general to the sale of 2800 barrels flour, advertised for Saturday, at 10½ o'clock. No better opportunity is offered to bakers wishing to make a good purchase.

The *Era* published last evening the following order:

Corps d'Afrique.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
Nineteenth Army Corps,
Opelousas, May 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 40.

The Major-General commanding the Department proposes the organization of a Corps d'Armee of colored troops, to be designated as the "Corps d'Afrique." It will consist ultimately of eighteen Regiments, representing all arms—Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry—making nine Brigades of two Regiments each, and three Divisions of three Brigades each, with appropriate corps of Engineers, Guards, and Hospitals for each Division. Appropriate uniforms, and the graduation of pay to correspond with the value of services, will be hereafter awarded.

In the field the efficiency of every corps depends upon the influence of its officers upon the troops engaged, and the aggregate limits of one direct command is generally estimated at one thousand men. The most eminent military historians and commanders, among others Thiers and Chambray, express the opinion upon a full review of the elements of military power, that the value of the soldier is rather acquired than natural. Nations where individual heroism is undisputed, have failed as soldiers in the field. The European and American continents exhibit instances of this character, and the military prowess of every nation may be accounted by the continents devoted to military contest, or the traditional passion of its people for military glory. With a race unaccustomed to military service, much more depends on the immediate influence of officers upon individual members than with those who have acquired more or less of warlike habits and spirit by centuries of contest. It is deemed best, therefore, in the organization of the Corps d'Afrique, to limit the Regiments to the smallest number of men consistent with efficient service in the field, in order to secure the most thorough instruction and discipline, and the largest influence of the officers over the troops. At first they will be limited to five hundred men. The average of American regiments is less than that number.

The Commanding Officer refers to detail for temporary or permanent duty the best officers of the army for the organization, instruction and discipline of this corps. With their aid he is confident that the corps will render important service to the Government. It is now established upon a footing of equality for other troops, but as a practical and sensible matter of business. The Government makes use of mules, horses, uneducated and educated white men in the defense of its institutions. Why should not the negro contribute his power and his skill for the same ends in which he is as deeply interested as other men? We may properly expend from him whatever service he can render. The chief defect in organizations of this character has arisen from incorrect ideas of the officers in command. Their discipline has been too lax, and in some cases the conduct of their regiments unsatisfactory and discreditable. Controversies unnecessary and injurious to the service have arisen between them and other troops. The organization proposed will reconcile and avoid many of these difficulties.

Officers and soldiers will consider the exigencies of the service in this Department, and the absolute necessity of appropriating every element of power to the support of the Government. The prejudices or opinions of others are no wise involved. The co-operation and active support of all officers and men, and the nomination of fit men, from the ranks, and from the lists of non-commissioned and commissioned officers, are respectfully solicited from the Generals commanding the respective divisions.

By command of Major Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. Gen.

From Minnesota.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS—PLANS OF LITTLE CROW.

From the St. Paul *Press*, of the 17th ult., we extract the following items of interest:

A contract has been effected by the Government for the removal of the Sioux and Winnebagoes of the State before the 1st of May. They are to be shipped by steamboat down the river to St. Louis, and thence up the Missouri to their destined reservations near Fort Randall. We understand that Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has gone up the Missouri river for the purpose of selecting the future homes of these tribes.

Two years ago the lodges of the Sioux still smoked through the wooded certain of the bottom where now stands West St. Paul, their war songs still echoed among the bluffs of Imni-jaska, and the scalp dance and other of their barbaric revelries were *in furis naturalibus* peculiar to this people were not uncommon in our streets. In that year, however, in accordance with the treaties of 1861, their removal to their reservation, which was the scene of the awful tragedy of last August, was accomplished by Gov. Gorman. The Winnebagoes, after several successive migrations, had been removed in 1849 to Long Prairie, in what is now Todd county, and in 1855 to their present reservation in Blue Earth county. From 1853, the year of their removal, to 1862, the epoch of their final departure from the State, in the decade thus opening and closing with the first and last exodus of this doomed race, what changes! what revolutions! have followed them, assailed them, overwhelmed them—and us.

Red Cloud, a Sioux Indian belonging to Little Crow's band, who had been captured a few miles above Fort Ridgely last week, by Joseph Latrombois, one of Gen Sibley's scouts, states that he left Little Crow's camp, two hundred miles above Fort Pierre, twenty days ago, and that he had come away of his own accord to ascertain what had become of his mother and brother, who were taken prisoners last fall. He says there has been but little snow in that region this winter, and Little Crow's band have experienced no difficulty in obtaining food and making themselves generally comfortable. Two of the Indians engaged in the Acton murders, which was the commencement of the Indian war, have been killed by their own brethren, as they attribute their difficulties with the whites to those murders.

Little Crow was anxious to attack Fort Pierce, but the Yanctons had surrounded the fort, and refused to allow him to execute his plans.

The Sioux tribes have been invited to meet the Hudson's Bay Company's agents at Devil's Lake, some 500 miles northwest of St. Paul, about the 1st of May. It is reported that the conference is to be held with a view of arranging terms for peace with the whites. Little Crow is probably on his way down at the present time.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Indians, and small portions are constantly leaving Little Crow's force. He only has about 1000 with him, and but a small portion of them are determined upon war to the bitter end. Red Cloud thinks his force will be divided up into small bands, and that the warfare will be of the guerrilla style only.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Suit for Damages.—The case of Christian Hansel vs Henry Weber was tried in the Sixth District Court yesterday before Judge Howell. It possesses some interest. Not long ago the daughter of plaintiff was in the employ of defendant as general housemaid. One day some jewelry was missed from the armoir in Mr. Weber's bed chamber. A nurse who had been in the family over a year, and having the complete confidence of her employers, being the only female servant of the household, the latter was suspected of the theft, and it was intimated to her that if the jewelry were restored, nothing more would be said about it. Soon after, the missing articles were mysteriously found in their proper place. In one box could tell how they came back. For a short time they remained undisturbed, with a gold watch and chain in the same armoir; but suddenly the whole lot disappeared. Suspicion again fastened on Miss Hansel, who having been in the service only a few months. Being taxed with the theft, she left the house. Weber consulted Col. Field, relating the circumstances, and he advised the prosecution of the girl, the grounds for it being regarded as sufficient justification. Thereupon the girl was arrested, and after being brought before the Provost Court twice, the case was finally dismissed—for the lack of any evidence except that which was altogether circumstantial. After trying a month for damages in a criminal Court, which failed by non-suit, the father brought suit for $1500 damages, alleging assault and malicious arrest of his daughter, to the injury of her fair fame and standing. The plea of the defense was, of course, to show that the officers were without malice in the circumstances they performed, and that the high character of Weber would prove him incapable of malice. Messrs. Warren & Hamilton were engaged for plaintiff; Chief E. Thomas for defendant. After testimony, and argument, the case was taken under advisement.

Not Counterfeit.—An Italian was tried in the Provost Court yesterday on the charge of passing counterfeit United States postage stamps. The quidnuncs shook their heads very knowingly, and pronounced the documents to be counterfeit; and the poor fellow stood a fair chance of conviction. The Court, however, more wisely sent for a clerk from the Postoffice to get better light on the point at issue, and the wiseacres needing "took a back seat" when the aforesaid clerk pronounced the suspected stamps to be true bills and genuine, and the Italian had his currency and liberty restored to him instantaneously.

Incendiarism.—On Friday night there were four incipient conflagrations in different parts of the city, all of which were started, as it is believed, by evil-minded incendiaries. In each case, the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The first was in the house of Mr. John Smith, on Bienville street, near Marais; but the police stopped its headway. The second was in the residence of Mr Aitkens, No. 315 Clio street; this, was also "nipped in the bud." The third was an attempt to fire the premises of Madame Frank, on Love street, by a tenant named Tom Robinson, who has been arrested, and is to be tried in the Provost Court. The fourth was in store No. 4 Chartres street, formerly occupied by James Martin as a shoe store; but it was stopped without much damage.

Fire.—A bakery at No 391 St Charles street, took fire on Wednesday evening, which destroyed that portion of the premises. The main building, which was owned and partly occupied by Mrs. Damurin—the front of it being occupied by Mrs. Folger as an oil and lamp store, was also considerably damaged before the fire was extinguished.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(*Thursday.*)—In the case of Barker vs. McCleary, Col. Field applied for a rule on plaintiff to show cause why the matter, involving the complicated accounts of a special partnership, should not be referred to an auditor.

The Grand Jury came into court and handed to the Judge its report:

On inquiry, the foreman (Mr. T. S. Burbank) answered that the Jury had examined all the cases submitted to it.

The Court remarked that there were a few cases which, owing to the absence of necessary witnesses, were still in the hands of the Prosecuting Attorney.

The question arising whether there was any thing in the report which should not be made public, several of the members of the Jury stated that it was all intended for publication. Thereupon it was ordered to be read by the Secretary (Mr. H. T. Vennard), which was accordingly done. The report is as follows:

To the Hon. Charles A. Peabody, Judge of U. S. Provisional Court for State of Louisiana:

The Grand Jury, in addition to their finding, beg leave to submit the following report of the condition of the various prisons, police stations and charitable institutions which they have visited:

The Parish Prison, we found, contained 297 prisoners—the premises in good condition, and the business well conducted by the officers. It is necessary that new boilers and other repairs be furnished in the kitchen. The sinks require cleaning—in the hospital of the Prison more or less new bedsteads and mattresses are required, and we would recommend a bathing apartment be added to the same. Prisoners incarcerated a long time are destitute of clothing, this should be attended to without delay.

The Insane Asylum in the Prison contains 79 inmates, most of them destitute of clothing of a proper kind for their health and comfort. Better food is necessary for their health.

The Jury regret to find neglect in this department in keeping the premises in a clean and healthy condition. Mosquito bars are required, also repairs of various kinds, which should be immediately attended to. A Keeper and Matron for this department is very much needed.

The Police Jail, Second District, contains forty prisoners; the premises need cleaning and repairing throughout, new boilers in the kitchen, and sinks cleaned.

The Police Station, Third District—We find the premises in very good condition, much to the credit of those who have it in charge; an awning in front of the premises is much needed.

The Police Station, First District, corner Levee and St. Charles streets, is in good condition as can be desired, and well conducted.

The Police Station, on Robin street, First District—We find in good condition.

The Police Station, Fourth District—We find the building in fair condition. We recommend the furnishing of a room in this station for the accommodation of persons detained as witnesses, who are now placed with the criminals.

The Charity Hospital, on Common street, we found contained 484 patients. Of this number 189 were soldiers from the army. The premises are found in good condition, and the institution well conducted. The report that partiality is shown in the treatment of the soldiers, by their not all receiving refreshments sent to them by their friends, we are happy to state is incorrect.

The Workhouse, in the Second District, contains 43, in good health. There is a school in each department, conducted in the manner to our public schools. We found the kitchen needing repairs to the store and cooking utensils.

The House of Refuge for Girls, on Annunciation street, has 31 girls in good health, the premises in good condition.

The Asylum for Boys and Girls, Third District, has 380 children of both sexes. Much credit is due to the Trustees for the good condition of the premises, and the exceeding good health of its inmates, there being only one case of sickness in so large a number. This institution continues to receive liberal supplies from the Government.

The Orphans' Home, Fourth District, contains 125 children of both sexes. Only one case of sickness to report. This institution receives liberal assistance from the City and Confederate Government. We have to report this well conducted institution of a reasonable character to the Government are expressed by the children of this institution, and we recommend that immediate measures be taken to correct such sentiments.

The Vincent Asylum, corner of Magazine and Race streets, contains 80 small children in good health; the premises in good condition. This institution receives liberal supplies from the Government.

The St. Joseph Asylum, Fourth District—This institution contains 190 inmates, of both sexes, it is principally supported by private charity. We recommend that assistance be rendered it by the Government. The principal buildings are in good condition, but the outbuildings and kitchens are in a very dilapidated condition.

The St. Elizabeth Asylum, Fourth District, contains 100 inmates. This institution is in very excellent condition, it receives monthly assistance from the Government.

GAMBLING.

The Grand Jury have reason to believe that there are several gambling establishments now existing in this city, and in contravention to the statute laws of the State. Such institutions are generally located in the most central positions, and cannot but be well known to our police. The penalty in case of detection and forfeiture is severe, and inasmuch as these hells are permitted to exercise their pernicious influence upon society, we would advise a rigid enforcement of the law providing against the opening and continuance of these vile dens of infamy, and we would further recommend the prompt dismissal of any of all officers who connive at or tolerate within their respective beats, all such nuisances, which tend to corrupt the young and inconsiderate, and have been the cause of leading to outrage and murder. In times not far distant it has been notorious that many of these places of ill fame have been supported within a limited area between the St. Charles and St. Louis Hotels, and as we have recently had evidence, the police were forbidden to enter by the authorities, the utmost energy should be employed to ferret out all engaged in these nefarious practices.

NEW BASIN NUISANCE.

The most intolerable nuisance, which has come under the observation of the Jury, is that of the discharge of the molasses water coming from the refineries and distilleries situated on or near Julia street, and being discharged into the New Basin, at the culvert at its head on Rampart street. This waste liquid pouring into the stagnant water continually disturbs the mud at the bottom of the Basin, and commingling their fetid odors, render foul the surrounding atmosphere, annoying constantly the neighboring residents; also, those whose business calls them within one or more squares. Not only does the exhalation from this foul stink have its pernicious effect upon nasal sensibilities, but the water becomes poisonous, as a very recent case fully developed, when a young boy, who had accidentally fallen into the Basin, lost his life from imbibing the putrid substance. To remedy this great evil we suggest the issuance of an order, forbidding, under heavy penalty, owners, agents, tenants, or any one whatever, the issuance from their refineries, distilleries or their refuse water, into the waters of the city. The health of the city demands early and determined attention to the abatement of the practice—that where one is benefited, hundreds are poisoned and inconvenienced.

DISTILLERIES.

Regarding the distillation of liquors, &c., the Jury are of the opinion that if these establishments were entirely prohibited, the public at large would be very essentially benefitted; they are a nuisance at best, for the vile and deadly trash they manufacture must be very detrimental to health, and the use of such liquors can no more contribute to the morals of the lower classes, who are generally the sufferers of such traffic.

At this time, particularly, when our city is traversed by so large a number of soldiers, who will in defiance of all laws and order indulge in intoxicating liquors, it is peculiarly desirable that no temptations be placed in their way; none of those retail dealers who persist openly and disgusedly, to make it an object of profit. We think the public peace would be better maintained by the abolishment of these fountain heads of disease and tumult. That by entirely cutting off the source of the evil, which is confined to a few reckless speculators, the community would receive an advantage, in our opinion, were distilleries of poisonous drinks entirely suppressed.

Many are brought into difficulties by being engaged in contraband trade, involving in most instances these noxious liquors and the slave population is always demoralized, by the extention of grog shops. At all events, a very costly license should be exacted for distilleries.

A great evil prevails on our levee in the daily congregation of women and children who have passed the boundary where vagrant and molasses and other merchandise are deposited therein, for the express purpose of plunder. Their depredations has been very serious, and loudly calls for a remedy. Pilfering leads to greater misdemeanors, and, finally, to crimes of great magnitude. Such nurseries for crime demand the keenest attention of our police, and such a force should be detailed as will effectually break up all future attempts on the part of a large portion of our vagrant population, to obtain property in this illicit and demoralizing manner. In addition, the Jury would call the attention of the city, or Committee of Streets and Landings, to the imperative necessity of having low grounds filled up, so as to prevent stagnant water from infusing malaria. We would direct special notice to lot No 347 Love street, in the immediate vicinity of the De Soto School-house, on Mandeville street; it must be obnoxious to the teachers and pupils of that school, as well as offensive to the residents around.

We must urge upon our authorities the very great necessity of removing the present insane department of the Parish Prison to some other locality; it is a reflection upon humanity to confine unhappy mortality in its present miserable abode; contracted cells, devoid of all attractions and comforts, yield poor relief to these demented minds. Even their fare is illy adapted to such objects; they require something beyond that allowed to ordinary prisoners. Indeed, we perceive nothing that would tend to the restoration of their reason; on the other hand, everything to aggravate and increase sadness. Cannot something be effected for their relief?

RENTING OF PREMISES TO SLAVES.

The practice in our community of renting premises to slaves, we recommend an ordinance to existing laws. Such a course as that which has lately been followed should cease, and punishment awarded to offenders. It encourages the absence and withdrawance of many who leave their owners without good cause, and enables these vagrant people to make their abodes rendezvous for their worthless and thieving associates, and by their means they live. In all practicable cases the law should be enforced.

The Jury beg leave to state that several presentations were produced to them, and attempts made to procure the necessary evidence to sustain charges connected with the allegations contained in them; in instances the witnesses were in the army or had gone beyond our lines, and for want of such testimony these cases are obliged to lay over.

In conclusion, the Jury beg leave to recommend the continuance of the support heretofore extended to charitable institutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

New Orleans, May 6, 1863.

THOS. B. BURBANK, Foreman;
HENRY T. VENNARD, Clerk;
James N. Brown, Meschel Bailey, Michael Baily, Thomas Hart, Peter P. Mallory, John O'Neil, Ambrose Lucey, John A. Roberts, Edwin Whittemore, Charles F. Lowenberry, Martin Boindel, John Burke, Joseph N. G. Branish, George A. Cambias.

Thanking the jurors for their fidelity and patient attention to the business committed to them, the Court discharged them till the first Tuesday in June.

Mr. Barker appeared, and agreeing to the proposition of Col. Field, Walter G. Robinson was appointed auditor in the case of Barker vs. McCleary.

Mr Durant stated that some of the members of the Grand Jury desired the Court to give them a certificate in order that they might draw their pay.

The Court declined this, on the ground that the Grand Jury had not yet finished its labors, and it would be inconvenient to pay the members by installments.

[This application was made on behalf of some of the members who were in actual need of pay for the time they had spent in the service of the Court.]

The Foreman of the Jury called the attention of the Court to the fact that there were several persons in the Parish Prison who had been sentenced by the Military Commission, but the sentences had not been executed. These men were anxious to know their fate.

Mr. Sullivan said the Military Commission had taken cognizance not only of offences against the Government, but also of murder, &c. Some of the convicted had been sentenced to Fort Pickens and some to death; but he had been unable to find any record of their committal.

Col. Field interposed with an explanation, to the effect that he had been counsel for some of these parties, and that the question had been raised as to the jurisdiction of the Military Commission in such cases. The question had been sent to the high authorities at Washington, and no decision had been yet received.

The Court promised to examine into the matter.

On motion of Mr. Durant the case of Butler vs. Murison, was fixed for trial. A second rule on plaintiff to show cause on the 11th why the account in the case of Fay vs. Jewett should not be rendered, was also ordered.

On the petition of Mr. Lamuth, an order was granted for the immediate sale of certain cotton, sugar and molasses, now in the hands of the Marshal.

After the trial of a promissory note case, the Court adjourned at a quarter to 5 o'clock.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Slavery Question in Missouri.

THE OLD STATE CONVENTION CONVOKED.

The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from St. Louis, states that measures are being taken to call together the old State Convention of Missouri, to head off the Radicals in their encroachments upon slavery in that State at large. Says the correspondent:

The Governor has called the supposed defunct State Convention together again, the time of meeting being fixed for the 15th of June. When this body ordered an election for members of the Legislature, it was naturally thought its life expired; certainly its necromancy passed away as soon as a loyal body came into existence, competent under the Constitution, as the Legislature was and still is, to pass all needful laws for the government of the State. Gov. Gamble and his associates, however, in view of the progress of Radical ideas in this State, cannot trust the Legislature to pass an emancipation act, and it is with this view the State Convention has been summoned to meet once more. The work cut out for that body is the passage of an emancipation act, or some measure designed to that end, which will, seven years hence—in the year 1900. This scheme will be submitted to popular ratification.

The same writer thus sums up the military situation at the date of writing:

The military situation in this vicinity is not very encouraging at present. Hopes of activity expressed a few weeks ago, on the departure of Gen. Herron for the Southwest, have been disappointed, but the fault rests outside of this department. Two divisions of the army of the frontier are in camp 15 miles from Rolla. The men are tired of inactivity, and though enjoying excellent health and having an easy time they are burning with an intense desire to measure strength with the rebels. In several parts of the State the militia men employed by Uncle Sam are vigorously pursuing guerrillas, but there is no activity anywhere which seems likely to have a remote influence in finally crushing out the rebellion. Price's movements in Arkansas are reported from time to time to indicate an advance on Missouri, as soon as the rebel commissaries and quartermasters can collect sufficient forces and supplies to authorize an advance without fear of starvation. Price is said to be concentrating strong garrisons in several places within supporting distance of each other.

The Negroes in Washington—What Shall be Done With Them.

Ion, in a recent communication to the Baltimore *Sun*, announces that the following steps are being taken to rid the North of the large numbers of negroes that are daily increasing in that section:

The disposition to be made of the contrabands, or "African freed men," as they are otherwise called, is found by the Government to be a difficult problem. In the legislation of Congress on the subject, colonization was provided for as one of the means of its solution. The President was authorized to make provision "for the settlement, in some tropical country, beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons made free by law, as might be willing to emigrate." No provision of the sort has yet been made, though several propositions have been received from different quarters in relation to it.

A new proposition is now made to the Government by two English subjects, residents of British Honduras. They are now here, and offer to take out a colony of free blacks upon the terms of the existing law. The proposition, said, furnish the means of transportation, which the Government had refused to provide for the agents of the Haytien Government, who had made a similar application for colonists last autumn.

British Honduras is a very rich and well-watered territory, about a hundred and fifty miles long by a hundred broad, and is full of agricultural and commercial resources. No territory in the world is better adapted to the growth of cotton, which is here a perennial plant, affording two crops a year. Rice may also be easily grown, and coffee and dye-stuffs are staples for commerce. The population of the colony is about twenty-five thousand, of which one-fourth inhabit the capital, Belize. According to the accounts of that region, the sources of livelihood are so easy that no class of laborers, unless under the lash, will do any work. This is the drawback upon any project for colonizing blacks as freemen. Roots, vegetables and fruits common to the West Indies are in great abundance, and the forests abound in game, &c. The blacks, from time, would no doubt be taken as operatives, or the land would be allotted to them for cultivation. The question is, whether, in either case, they would be willing laborers.

ALLEGED SPIES IN THE OFFICE OF THE U. S. ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following from Washington:

Since the commencement of the war there have been serious leaks near headquarters, the rebels receiving early notice of important army orders, and such information as would give them early warning of all our movements of troops. Efforts to ferret out the traitors have been unavailing, but no doubt existed of their being in a high position. Watch was set over a number, and finally two clerks were caught carrying rebel mails, and arrested by Colonel Baker on Sunday last. James L. Addison, Chief Clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, War Department, and Anthony Addison, his brother, Chief Clerk in the Pension Bureau. James L. Addison has been in the War Department thirty years, and has had access to all the important orders and papers and movements of every regiment in the army. Both own large south of here, in Maryland, and keep up daily communication by means of carriages.

Interesting Review of the Polish Question.

The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Turin, under date of April 7th, makes the following interesting reflections on the Polish question:

After the defeat of Langiewicz the Polish insurrection returned to its original form, the guerrilla war. Bands of two to five hundred men still scour every province of Poland and Lithuania. Even Samogitia, the northern corner of Lithuania, which between Prussia Memel and Courlandian Riga reaches the sea, has lately risen in insurrection. An expedition organized in England under the command of Colonel Lapinski, had left Southampton with the intention to land at Polangen, the seaport of Samogitia, but Russian cruisers prevented the bold enterprise. The steamer put back to Malmo, in Sweden, where the Poles and English sympathizers, who might have transferred the war into Galicia, go now to Russian Poland and fight the Russians.

Another Great Irish Immigration.

With the approach of fine weather an extraordinary emigration has set in from Ireland to the United States. All the papers received have lately come to hand contain accounts of the exodus of the people. It is no longer confined, as heretofore, to the South and South-west of Ireland, but the thrifty North and the enterprising Eastern counties pour forth their skilled artisans and their capital.

From Belfast we hear of the departure of a hundred male and female cotton weavers, from Tralee and Kilkenny two hundred persons, chiefly of the farming class, left in one week six hundred of both sexes embarked from Dundalk during the last week of March, and five hundred more left the following week. Sligo is thronged with men, women and children from the interior, waiting for conveyance. One hundred and twenty sailed from Dingheen on the 6th of April. At Cork the wharves are filled with emigrants and their effects. Similar scenes occur in all the other seaport towns.

At Liverpool the emigrant ships were never doing a better business. In the single month of March, 13,624 persons sailed, being an increase of 10,102 over the corresponding period last year. Of these 10,815 were for the United States. The total increase of emigrants from Liverpool for the quarter ending March, 1863 as compared with the same period last year, amounted to 17,826. Of the emigrants at least eighty out of a hundred were Irish.

THE LABOR DISTURBANCES AT NEW YORK.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* thus refers to the return of quiet between the negro and white laborers in New York:

The troubles, never very serious, that have occurred between the white and negro laborers along South street, seem to have been wholly suppressed by the prompt action of the police. Yesterday a large number of negroes were quietly working alongside of white men on several of the East River docks, and there was no sign of difficulty. Labor is so abundant now that the demand for it will, there is no excuse for the roving about and creating disturbances of this character. The whole difficulty is confined, with but two or three exceptions, to the longshoremen, and the colored carmen, and colored persons employed in other occupations, are not molested.

SOMETHING ABOUT BLOCKADING.—The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes as follows:

Keeping a blockade may seem to the uninitiated a very easy task, but when I saw the rebel batteries lining the shore, mounting rifled guns, which throw four miles and a half, thereby causing our vessels to lie four miles from shore that distance, I could well imagine how a fast English steamer, running sixteen miles an hour, piloted by a renegade American, assisted by signal lights on the rebel shore, could come up in the dark, and watching her chance, run in under the batteries and shell, and then put out and then pass up to Wilmington. These blockade runners always time themselves so that they will reach a blockaded port about 3 o'clock in the morning. Our vessels can, of course, show no lights, as that would inform the rebels of the approach of the "runners," while, on the other hand, the signal fires on the rebel shore plainly show to the "runners" not only their proper course and the location of friendly batteries, but also the position of the blockading fleet. It is a wonder to me, considering the extent of the coast to be guarded and the facilities offered to blockade runners, that our vessels have ever succeeded in making a capture. Besides, at night, when not moonlight, you cannot see beyond a half a mile on the water.

Letter from Stonewall Jackson, on the Observance of the Sabbath.

The New York *Express* copies the following letter from the London *News*:

Guinry's Depot, Caroline Co., Va.

MY DEAR COLONEL—I have read with great interest the reports of the Congressional committee recommending the repeal of the law requiring the mails to be carried on the Sabbath, and I hope you will feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to urge its repeal. I do not see how a nation that thus arrays itself by such a law against God's holy day can expect to escape His wrath. The punishment of national sins must be confined to this world, as there is no nationality beyond the grave. For fifteen years I have refused to mail letters on Sunday or to take them out of the office on Sunday, except since I came into the field; and so far from having to regret my course, it has been a source of true enjoyment. I have never sustained loss in observing what God enjoins, and I am well satisfied that the law should be repealed at the earliest practicable moment.

My rule is to let the Sabbath mails remain unopened, unless they contain a dispatch; but dispatches are generally sent by couriers or telegraph or by some special messenger. I do not recollect a single instance of any important dispatch having reached me since the commencement of the war by the mails. If you desire to repeal the law, I trust that you will bring all your influence to bear in its accomplishment. Now is the time, it appears to me, to effect so desired an object. I understand that not only our President, but also most of our colonels and a majority of our congressmen are professing Christians. God has greatly blessed us, and I trust He will make us that people to whom God is the Lord. Let us look to God for an illustration in our history that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

Very truly, your friend,
T. J. JACKSON.
COL. A. B. BOTCHER, Richmond, Va.

The National Expenditure of England.

The expenditures of the British Government for warlike or defensive purposes continues to augment from year to year. That the army has nearly doubled in a decade, the total for the year 1863 having been £8,500,000 against an estimated amount of £15,050,000 for 1853. The army establishment everywhere is on the increase, notwithstanding the relations of the government with other powers are peaceful, as is acknowledgmgat by the Secretary of War a few days ago that "there is no danger now threatening from Europe." Then it would be supposed that the calling into existence of a large volunteer force at home, available for any emergency, would be an equivalent for a considerable body of veteran troops, otherwise required for service and maintained at much greater expense. In India in 1853 the British force consisted of only twenty-four battalions, or 40,000 men; but in consequence of the Sepoy mutiny the number of European troops has been increased to fifty-five battalions, or 72,000 men. To be sure, the cost of these troops come out of the Indian treasury, but so many are absorbed in this way that the home government is compelled to keep a reserve of 10,000 men which otherwise would not be wanted, imposing an additional burthen of about £1,000,000 sterling every year. The army in China has also assumed very respectable dimensions within the last few years, and if the policy of the present ministry be persevered in, will grow larger before it becomes less. Lastly, the garrison and defences of the British colonies cost £4,000,000 per annum.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—(*Thursday Morning.*)—James Grimes, a Canal street cardriver, was charged by a pilot with using seditious language. It appeared there was a dispute about the fare, and somebody commented seditiously on the matter, but the prosecutor could not say it was the driver. Consequently he was discharged.

Wm. Harvey, a boy of ten years old, was brought upon the charge (by a letter from the Principal of one of the public schools) of having abused another boy for having a Union flag in his house. The Court seemed to regard the matter as a very small one, particularly as there was no witness sent with the letter, and at once dismissed it.

Tom. Robinson was arraigned on the charge of attempting to set fire to the house of Madame Frank, and also with assaulting and beating her. On motion of prosecutrix's counsel, the fire charge was postponed, and the assault and battery was taken up. This was pretty well established; but the decision upon it was reserved.

Philip McGovern was charged with buying a bag of stolen cotton from a negro, and also with resisting and assaulting the officers. The accused was so battered and bruised that he looked as if he had been the assaulted party, which was soon confirmed by the testimony, showing that the officers had brutally beat him with their clubs. The case was therefore postponed, in order to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

Miss Cass and four other women, charged with being concerned in the keeping of a disorderly house, were Workhoused for two months.

John Peterson was arraigned on the charge of stealing forty or fifty fathoms of rope. The captain of the ship Kate Merrill testified that the rope was stolen from the ship, and he after wards found it in the house of the accused. Other witnesses testified to the sale of the rope by the accused to other parties. One witness stated that he saw the accused take a quantity of rope some months ago from the wreck of the Frank Mumford, and it was this rope which the accused contended he had sold. The stolen rope not being very clearly identified and traced to the accused, he was discharged.

Jose Domingo was charged by his wife with threatening to cut her throat with a razor, and as he could not disprove her statement, he was sent to prison for two months.

A cab driver was fined $20 for running his vehicle without license.

Col. Field made application in the case of Johnson, who had been arrested on the charge of receiving stolen money, and who had been lying in prison for a week, two without trial. A considerable amount of money had been taken from the accused by the arresting officers, and he was confined in a dungeon. Counsel desired a speedy trial of the case, as his client was anxious to commence suit against the officer in respect to the money so unauthorized and outrageous, he wished them to be called into Court, that inquiry might be had into that matter. Thereupon the officer was ordered to appear to-morrow.

A distinguished looking lady of White was brought up by her mother, on her request that he might be sent to the House of Refuge, as he was in the habit of going to the levee, and she was afraid he would get drowned. Her appearance strongly suggested the Court to ask what her occupation was. Candidly confessing that she kept a house of prostitution, the Court unhesitatingly concluded that the boy would be safer from harm in the House of Refuge than with his fallen mother. He was accordingly sent to the institution.

H G. Beach was examined on the charge of having stolen a quantity of valuable articles belonging to General Banks. An orderly stated that the accused was an hostler in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department. In the city, the man went to the St. James' Hospital sick, leaving his trunks behind. On examining the trunks a great variety of articles belonging to General Banks were found. It was shown, however, that the accused was the authorized custodian of the property, and he was therefore discharged.

Anthony Philipson, the celebrated wife seller of Algiers, was again brought up, for the fifth or sixth time, after a month's imprisonment, on the charge of having dangerously wounded his spouse with a pocket knife. As heretofore, the prosecutor was missing. After a month's sojourn in the Charity Hospital, he seems determined to keep out of the way, and as the sold wife has now returned to the arms of her "illegal lord," it seems to be the general opinion that the prisoner will be "gone," and to go on in the old harmonious way. The wife having been kept locked up as a prosecuting witness for two weeks, said she did not wish to testify against her husband, and the Court granted her great desire to be released from further constraint. Regarding the attempted butchery of the wife purchaser as rather too serious to be overlooked, the accused was ordered to be remanded to prison for a couple of weeks more, in the hope that the hundred man might be caught and made to appear.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 7, 1863.

COTTON.—There have been further considerable receipts from the interior, but very little of the new crop has yet been placed in the market, we have only seen a few small parcels of ordinary to good ordinary, which have recently commenced to come in, and have sold at 30c. Middling was offered at the same figure, without sales being effected.

SUGAR.—There was more inquiry, and an increase disposition to purchase to-day, but owing to too very light supplies the sales are confined to about 10 hhds. of prime, and 10 hhds. of fair, and 1 hhd. of Extra Refined, new crop. By auction, 45 hhds. crossed sold at 11c ℔ lb.

MOLASSES.—The supply, though not large is in excess of the demand, which is freely met at declining prices. Today's sales embrace about 1500 hhds. in new crop lots, at 29c ℔ gal. for fair to prime quality, and 28c ℔ gal. and 30c ℔ gal. for Fermentation.

CORN.—We have heard of sales about 500 sacks white, but did not learn prices.

FLOUR.—Good to fancy demand is supplied at $11 50@$12 for Choice Superfine, and $12 75@$14 for Extra.

FREIGHTS.—With very little unengaged tonnage in port and the probability of the arrival of Cotton from the interior, the market is very much in favor of shippers. Sailing vessels for Northern ports are taking Sugar at $3 50 ℔ hhd., and Molasses at $12 ℔ gal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The business transacted at the auction to-day consisted of 200 bbls Pilot Bread at $2 50; 4 tierces Lard at 12½c; 2 kegs Butter at 15½ ℔ lb.; 10 cases Canned Peaches at $2 25; 4 bbls Wines at $8 ℔ bbl.; 100 Bricks at $7; 35 bales Moss at 67c; 300 sacks Potatoes at $1 14@$1 20; 5 sacks Rice Coffee at 6c; 40 sacks Corn at 90c; 2 bbls and 3 cases damaged Cheese at 8½c; 1 do Butter at 25c, and 20 sacks yellow Corn at $1 26 ℔ bushel.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 6 1863.

Arrived yesterday 54 Beeves and 61 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 28 Beeves and 21 Veals. Stock received on sale is 78 Beeves, 76 Hogs, 63 Veals and 6 Milch Cows. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net ..... 6@6 30
Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net ..... 5@5 50
Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net ..... 4@5
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head ..... 25@28
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head ..... 20@23
Hogs, ℔ lb. gross ..... 12@12½
Milch Cows, ℔ head ..... $100@$150
Sheep, according to quality, ℔ head ..... $5@$7

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 8, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.