THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 98 Chartres street.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6 1863.

Notice at Auction To-Day.

By J. B. Crozat, at 10 o'clock, on Old Levee street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, potatoes, sweet potatoes, garlic, and empty sacks.

By E. Scott, at 11 o'clock, at Post 20, Second District, sugar-cured hams; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 Tchoupitoulas street, furniture.

By Crozat Lesenfant, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, boots, shoes and brogans.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the Cotton Press on Calliope street, mules and harness.

By D. M. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 7 Tchoupitoulas street, beef, fish, oats, &c.; at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, Second District, opposite the Fruit Market, salt.

By T. Kohlar & Son, at 10 o'clock, at No 73 Camp street, dry goods.

By Wm. P. Vincent, at 12 o'clock, at No. 4 Magazine street, dry goods.

BROTT, DAVIS & SHONS.—In another column will be found the advertisement of this firm. It would be difficult to find a better or more varied stock of groceries than that offered by this house. The principal articles of groceries are all choice and superior, among these will be found flour of the best brands, mess pork, hams, lard, mackerel, codfish, Rio and Java coffee, the choicest qualities of tea, and other edibles too numerous to mention, but which every well regulated family should not fail to have in the house.

S. B. BEVANS & Co.—This firm announces that they have just received a large and well selected stock of groceries, consisting of choice Goshen butter, Western cheese, Rawson hams, plain sugar-cured hams, sugar-cured shoulders, choice leaf lard, mess beef, mackerel, pig tongues, the best teas, candles, &c. In a word, for variety of assortment, superiority of goods, and above all the moderate rates at which they offer them, the groceries of the house of Bevans & Co. leave nothing to be desired. The trade should therefore not overlook Messrs. Bevans's advertisement.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS.—Messrs. Hoffman & Markey, No. 41 Chartres street, will sell this morning, at 10 A. M., a large stock of dry goods. This sale is made without reserve, and offers great inducements to the trade. We would call the particular attention of purchasers to this sale, as a better chance for good investments rarely occurs.

The sales this day, (Wednesday) May 6th, by R. T. Montgomery, of a lot of mules and harness and fine furniture, should be particularly noticed by our readers, and will occur as follows: At 10 o'clock, at Cotton Press on Calliope street, near the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, there will be peremptorily sold 21 fine young mules, well trained and admirably adapted to city or plantation use; also a large lot of good serviceable harness. The above sale offers an excellent opportunity to purchasers of obtaining good serviceable stock at a low price. At 11 o'clock, at residence 127 Lafayette street, the entire contents of said residence, consisting of fine furniture, carpets, and all the requisites for a well furnished residence.

The attention of the trade is called to the extensive sale to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salerooms of T. Keelar & Son, No 73 Camp street, comprising prints, cottonades, bleached cottons, 200 dozen hoop skirts, linen cambric handkerchiefs, mosquito netting, &c. The whole is to be sold without any reserve whatever, on account of the parties closing business. Buyers will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. See advertisement under head of auction sales.

R. Scott, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Terpsichore and Coliseum Place, a fine lot of furniture, sold on account of departure, at 11 o'clock, at Post 20, Second District, 30 tierces new sugar cured hams, landing ex bark W. H. Wall, to which sales attention is respectfully called.

We are requested by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, to call the attention of dealers and speculators to the sales of 5000 sacks Liverpool salt, [illegible] soap, liquors, &c., advertised for this day.

NEWS FROM ABOVE.

Admiral Porter and Farragut Form a Junction.

GEN. GRANT ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Successful Capture of Grand Gulf.

The *Era* published yesterday evening the following information:

Admiral Porter has made a junction with Farragut. Porter has four iron clads and several gunboats.

Grand Gulf is captured, with all its guns.

Gen. Grant is on the east side of the Mississippi river, driving the enemy before him. The rebels lost four hundred prisoners, and many killed and wounded.

Capt. Howard, Dwight was murdered yesterday by a guerrillas, near Washington.

Gen Banks and Admiral Porter are moving on Alexandria.

[The above information is official.]

Important News from Pensacola.

LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR PREBLE—CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The arrival of the schooner Phenomene at this port to day, from Pensacola, puts us in possession of important intelligence from that point.

On Monday, the 27th ultimo, the United States sloop of war Preble, lying at anchor in the harbor of Pensacola, about ten miles from the wharf, and seven miles above the Navy Yard, where she was stationed to prevent the boats of the enemy from going up the sound, accidentally took fire and was burned to the water's edge.

A mark was sent into the store-room to draw "tar oil" from a barrel. He carried an open light instead of a lantern, and, while drawing the oil, the gas from the oil ignited, the contents of the barrel exploded, filling the store-room with flames, and instantly killing the man who was drawing the oil.

The flames spread rapidly through the ship, which was immediately abandoned by the officers and crew, all of whom took to the boats and were saved. In their escape the people of the Preble were aided by the officers and crew of the United States ship Nightingale and the United States bark Bolivio, both of which vessels chanced to be in port. The accident occurred about half past ten o'clock. The Preble burned until half-past one, when the fire having reached her magazine, the noble old ship blew up with a terrific explosion.

Nothing was saved from the ship, the officers and crew losing everything except the clothes they stood in.

The Preble had just taken in four months' provisions, clothing, ammunition and small stores.

She was a sailing vessel and one of the oldest in the Navy. Her loss will not be seriously felt by the Government. She carried a heavy armament, which will probably be recovered.

By the same arrival we learn that on Wednesday last the United States gunboat Kanawha captured two schooners while attempting to run the blockade, and drove a third ashore on the Florida side of Perdido Inlet. One of the captured schooners was the Eagle, which has made five or six successful trips from between Mobile, and Havana, and Nassau.

One of the blockaders cleared at Nassau for Matagorda.

The schooner driven ashore was loaded with liquors.

A pilot named Burner, together with an assistant, and a pilot named Ferguson, went down from Pensacola to the wrecked schooner, to render assistance, when they were fired upon by the rebels, and Burner and his assistant killed.

The Phenomene, in sailing along the coast near the scene of the shipwreck, was fired upon, and one ball passed through her mainsail.

Boats from the Potomac went down and destroyed the vessel and cargo of the blockader, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The bark St. Mary, with commissary stores for Fort Pickens, arrived there on Friday last.

The Latest Southern News.

From Mobile Papers of the 28th—The Great Yankee Cavalry Raid—Reported Death of Col. Hatch—The Second Iowa—The Demand for the Surrender of Enterprise—Louisville Burned—Large Federal Force East of Tuscumbia.

The *Era* has received the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of the 28th ult. The following is the telegraphic news:

[Special to the Register and Advertiser.]

Enterprise, April 26.—The Federal cavalry, fifteen hundred strong, to-day demanded the surrender of this place, which was refused by Lieut. Col. Goodwin, when the Yankees granted an hour to remove the families.

Meridian Gen. Loring came to Col. Goodwin's relief with reinforcements. The enemy's hour is a long one; he hasn't come back yet.

Gen. Loring followed them with infantry six hours, but Yankee on horseback, though bad riders, are too to be caught. SENTINEL.

PRIVATE DISPATCH.

The following is a copy of dispatch received here at 1:40 P. M.:

Enterprise, April 27—All quiet here. The enemy left and scouts after him.

M. O'F. & Co.

PRESS DISPATCH.

Jackson, April 26—The force which passed Pontotoc did not exceed 1000 cavalry, with five pieces of artillery.

Of them about 200, with one gun, turned back north from Pontotoc, carrying their sick and stolen property, and about 200, with one piece of artillery, went to Tupelo, and thence north.

The force operating south of Okolona, is the remainder of what passed Pontotoc. They had no wagons.

The enemy camped last night four miles north of Palo Alto.

Col. Barteau completely routed the Yankees on Friday evening at Birmingham. The destruction of a bridge prevented pursuit.

Scouts at Scentobia report that there are no Yankees this side of Coldwater—all have gone towards Memphis.

General Bowen reports from Grand Gulf that three hundred of the enemy yesterday made a reconnoissance towards his right on Black Bayou, but retired precipitately at the sight of his battery.

Jackson, April 25.—General Gibbson and Col. Barteau attacked and routed the Yankees at Okolona, killing fifteen and wounding a great many. Colonel Hatch, of an Iowa regiment, was killed. Our loss was one killed and fifteen wounded.

Jackson, April 25.—At twelve o'clock to day the enemy demanded the surrender of Enterprise, but General Loring arrived with timely reinforcements.

The enemy are reported at from 500 to 1500 cavalry. They retreated without a fight.

About 400 Yankee cavalry left Starkville about two days ago, going toward Kosciusko Mills. They will take the road by Grenada or Pittsboro'.

On their retreat they burned the Female Institute and other hospital buildings at Okolona. Two trains were burned at Newton. The engines were very slightly injured.

Jackson, April 25.—The water has fallen four feet at Fort Pemberton, and is still falling two inches daily.

Communication with Lake Station has been re established. The enemy advanced no nearer than Newton.

Charleston, April 26.—All is quiet.

The steamer Ruth, from Nassau, reached a Confederate port this morning.

[From the Mobile Register, April 24.]

UP THE ROAD.

It is no longer doubtful that the enemy is making a bold raid on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The force is estimated at 6000, composed of cavalry and artillery, and we are prepared to hear of immense destruction of property—probably thousands of bushels of corn and other provender captured, which Gen. Pemberton would not allow to be shipped thither, and which he was warned was in peril of the enemy. This raid is a decided imitation of Morgan's dashes into Kentucky. At the writing we are without reliable particulars of the enemy's whereabouts and his doings. On Wednesday evening the operator at Okolona telegraphed that the Yankees were at hand, and he was off with his instruments.

We knew nothing of the whereabouts of General Ruggles and his force, or of General Gardner's command, on Thursday last. It would seem that they went to meet the Yankees, and they gave them the slip and got to the south ward of them by another route. Fifteen hundred Confederate troops, en route for Vicksburg, left Meridian yesterday morning, on the track of West Point, where they arrived without accident.

They were going to the scene of the raid. We can only hope that our forces will be able to intercept the Yankees on their return, for we take for granted that the object of the raid is to injure us as much as possible, but to destroy railroads and property and to rob. There ought to be troops in that region to check and punish such expeditions. They are ruinous in this planting season, and a firm footing by the enemy up there would endanger Vicksburg and the Mississippi. We hope before going to press to obtain further information by telegraph.

[From the same, April 25.]

YANKEE RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.

Very few of the telegraphic dispatches which we have received from Mississippi, respecting the Yankee invasion, are of more value than the meagre street rumor.

We gather from them that the force which Col. Barteau whipped at Birmingham, was the supposed eight hundred which went from Pontotoc towards Tupelo. The talk about what they did at Okolona is all slush, and so, we believe, are the reports about their being near Palo Alto. They have no business there, nor at Kosciusko neither. Nor do we think they have been at Starkville, for a most excellent reason—which is, that the road that place is off from the supposed line of their march that from Houston to Pigeon Roost—half way between Starkville and Greensboro'—is a very good one.

If the detailed statement of their facts is correct, they could not have had but about 600 men when they were heard of, two days since from Houston, and this probably meant south of Houston, on the Pigeon Roost road or the old Natchez Trace; *Newsday* the old folks still call it, as everybody did before the Yankees came in with their spelling books and corrupted the pronunciation: From somewhere about Pigeon Roost they must have struck south for the southern road to Tupelo. They did not forget, we trust, to send to Bankston, their route back from which by Greensboro', (which somebody has changed into Grenada) and Pittsboro', would be a little worse than that by Palo Alto and Starkville.

What they did on the Southern road it is hard to discover, since we cannot understand such statements as that communication from Jackson with Lake Station has been re-established, when in the very same line we are informed that they went no nearer Lake Station than Newton, which is ten miles east of that place.

The only thing satisfactorily ascertained is that they ran away from Enterprise as soon as they heard that "Old Bozzard" was about.

The *Register* in another article comments as follows on the raid:

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Late events indicate a new and sharp phase generalship and unwonted boldness on the part of the enemy. It looks as if the plan was to amuse our two great armies in Tennessee and on the Mississippi with excentions of early battle while a movement was made from North Mississippi, Corinth and Memphis being the base, right onward through Mississippi. The Yankees have doubtless been acting upon the false information that there were no Confederate troops on these lines. They have speedily discovered their mistake at Coldwater, Birmingham and Enterprise. The raid so far South as the Meridian and Jackson road was certainly a bold one, but, like all bold military enterprises, a very hazardous one. We hope yet to learn that they will make the return just as easy as the sudden irruption. From the best information that we can gather, the parties are mounted infantry, a character of force unformidable. One of Wheeler's or Van Dorn's cavalry regiments could scatter five thousand of them. Before they get back, these gents will be apt to hear Van Dorn's fiddle in their rear. It would be no great feat for Van Dorn's bold riders to cut them off, if they tarry on this expedition. Meantime this raid puts our authorities on the *qui vive* to guard a passage which has been left too much exposed.

Interesting Washington Correspondence.

We extract the following from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*:

Says Ion:

It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the high duties on imported iron, our manufacturers of muskets rely chiefly upon England for the supply of the material by which they will be enabled to fulfill their contracts. Some large contractors have been embarrassed by the rise of exchange, as they can neither import gun barrels nor iron at rates which will leave them a profit on their contracts.

There is no perceptible improvement of prices of many of the articles required by the Government for the prosecution of the war. This must have a considerable influence upon the war estimates.

It is said to day that nearly the whole number of assistant provost marshals required by law—that is, one or more for each Congressional District—have been appointed—or, rather, have been nominated for appointment by the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War. Some of the commissions have been made out.

CONFISCATED NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA—CONSCRIPTION OF NEGROES—CONTRABANDS FROM VIRGINIA—THE IRON CLADS.

Washington, April 22.—W. E. Wording, Esq., Government agent for the disposal of land upon St. Helena Islands, has just arrived in the city. He states that about a township has yet been sold, while timber lands, ferries, and the town of Beaufort, are reserved for religious and educational purposes. Sales have been made to civilians and military personages, and sometimes to combinations of negroes. General Hunter has conscripted all of the latter class under forty five who are not in the quartermaster's department. Many negroes over that age are hiding in the woods for fear that they will be taken to be under that figure. Hence little work is done on plantations, except by women, who are disatisfied at the absence of their husbands.

There are now about five thousand contrabands at Alexandria, and more are coming. What of them are not employed in the Quartermaster's Department (Gen. Hooker has not enlisted any of them as soldiers) are being put out in gangs for the cultivation of abandoned plantations.

Gen. Gordon has arrived here from Charlestown. He states, as I learn, that the Government engineer who is charged with the duty of examining the iron clads, reported, on the day after the battle, that all but the Keokuk were fit for immediate service.

REAR ADMIRAL DUPONT.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

The reports with reference to dissatisfaction with Admiral Dupont, and that he was likely to be displaced, are wholly unfounded. The President feels assured that he did his duty, and had the chances been at all equal, his success would have been certain.

There arrived yesterday and to day at this place, in boats from the Potomac fisheries, some 360,000 herrings. They sold at $2 per thousand. Shad as yet, have not been received in large numbers, and sell at from $12 to $18 per hundred for prime quality.

Alexandria Gazette, April 21.

News from Washington.

The Washington *Star* of the 22d has the following:

A WARNING.

Yesterday, by order of the War Department, the Rev. Mr. Martin, residing in Prince George's county, Md., immediately opposite Alexandria, was arrested by a squad of troops of this department, because he and his family have been holding secret correspondence with the rebels, and freely avow that they are secessionists. Orders have been issued to send Martin and his whole family beyond our lines.

FROM THE FRONT.

In the course of yesterday a few rebel cavalry showed themselves in the vicinity of Chantilly, but ran into the woods on being discovered by our pickets.

A CONFEDERATE RAID.

A refugee from Dixie, who came through Culpeper Courthouse on Thursday last, reports that at that time Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry were preparing to leave Culpepper for a raid into Loudoun county, and in coming through Loudoun a day or two later the refugee heard of the presence of this cavalry in considerable numbers in that county.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Dental Doctors Disagreeing.—In the Fourth District Court yesterday Judge Whitaker decided a case which has been pending under the title of Anfoux & Robinson vs Thomas Jennings, Jr., f. m. c. In August, 1860, Drs. Robinson and Allen, two experienced dentists, purchased from Jennings his dental depot on St. Charles street, for $7,079 03; $1680 were paid in cash, and notes were given for the balance, secured by the contents of the depot. In October, 1860, Allen sold his interest to Dr. Anfoux. A few days afterwards Anfoux & Robinson asked that the pledged property be sequestered, on the ground that Jennings had made fraudulent representation of its values. Jennings then brought suit on one of the notes for $3029 92, which had been secured by the same property. The two suits involving the same questions, were subsequently consolidated, and in the decision the Court held: "It is strange that in the first place two intelligent dentists like Robinson and Allen should have been deceived by defendant in regard to the quality of the artificial teeth &c., strange that they should themselves have inventoried and appraised the articles, and that they should have paid on account of these articles, apparently without Re-objection, at one time $1000 and at another $2400 in cash; and stranger still, that months after the original purchase they should have made the contract on which the note how in controversy is founded, if the property they were purchasing was actually worthless. But the climax of wonder is, that a third intelligent dentist, Dr. Anfoux, should have come in, in October, and have given for one-half of this property $2500. The Court is skeptical on the defense set up in this case. Grant that the artificial teeth are sold were worthless, and that the sale of the articles have given value to them. It is alleged that they were deceived by representations of value made by Jennings. If they were, they have not shown any disabilities in themselves, as contractors, that entitle them to relief. Judgment is in favor of Jennings's widow—he having dead.

Digest—There was a curious suit tried before Justice Sanderson yesterday. Some time ago a man was possessed of a valuable dog—not a common cur, but of foreign birth and importation. The dog fell ill, and the owner bestowed him upon a friend, who, being skilled in the treatments of the ills that dog flesh is heir to, in the course of time restored the animal to perfect health and first rate spirits. Seeing this the original owner made a demand for the dog, saying that he had only loaned him. To the he possessor demurred on the ground that it was a gift, not a loan. The question then arose as to the canine, which he estimated at $100. The defendant answered, that if his friend repented of the gift he must pay $30 for the dog's board and medical treatment. The Judge decided in defendant's favor, but plaintiff, declining to pay the $30, the dog was sold, defendant bought him in, and "went on his way rejoicing" in the fee simple title to the greatest dog extant on four legs.

The Third District Wood Cutters—This court-yesterday, which has been before the military tribunal since May last, had its quietus at last in the Third District Court, before Judge Hiestand, a day or two ago. The matter was brought there in the shape of a suit, entitled Seidenstier, Ker and Wellemeier vs John Meier. Defendant was sued for $38 for ten months' privilege of cutting wood on the swamp lands claimed as the property of J. S. Wiltz, lying back of the Third District and extending more towards the Barracks, consisting of several thousand squares. It appeared that Wiltz had acquired this well-wooded and watered land through the McDonough succession: that he had made the plaintiffs and others, and that when he left for "Dixie," he sold the entire privilege to defendants for $1000 for a certain number of years. After which there was a general "pitching in"—almost every body in the wood-chopping line in the Third District went to work cutting down and hauling out from the aforesaid territory. The plaintiffs having bought and partly paid for the privilege of a monopoly, commenced suit against the defendant, as one of the trespassers, to test their legal rights to use many others—some three or four hundred families, Germans and Irish, of the Third District, being involved. Judge Hiestand, being pretty well acquainted with the Teutonic tongue, successfully waded through the testimony adduced, and came to the conclusion, that though the property of Mr. Wiltz had been described on the plan of Barracks, as bounded by Gentilly road, there was no proof that the land in question was so marked as to indicate any warning to trespassers, if there ever had been any monument or mark of the kind by the Surveyor, it had been swept away by the floods of the seasons by the rapid and heavy growth of the vegetation. Therefore he non suited the plaintiffs. As a test suit, involving the interests of a large number of other reputed trespassers, the case decided was of considerable importance. Whether the plaintiffs will try it again in other cases, we are not fully advised. Messrs. Field and Fuller were for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Soiler for the defendants.

Accidentally Drowned—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Michael O'Brien, aged 8 years, a native of Louisiana, found floating in the river opposite the Barracks. It appeared that he was playing in the bank several days ago on the river, and accidentally fell overboard, when he was drowned.

An inquest was also held on the body of Agathon, a slave, aged 43 years, at No. 16 Fourth street. The verdict was—died of acute peritonitis.

The Handkerchief.—Wm. C. Jones was arrested yesterday, for having in his possession a handkerchief with two shields—world Confederate emblems—one the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and the other the "Red, White and Red." He was taken before Provost Marshal Kilborn.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The New Banking Law of the United States.

The New York *World's* Washington correspondent says:

The Treasury Department has for some days been sending out the form of "preliminary certificate" in connection with national banking associations under the currency and banking law. This certificate requires the applicants to state the name and title of the association intended, and where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on; the amount of the capital stock; the name and residence of each of the shareholders, with the number of shares held by each; and the time the business of the association is to commence. The certificate is made in order that the subscribers may avail themselves of the advantages of the "Act to provide a national currency;" secondly, a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863. The blanks will be filled so as to show the numerical order of the organization and the locality—for example, "The First National Banking Association of ——, in the second district."

The applications are already numerous, embracing millions of dollars.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York Legislature.

We copy the following from the New York *Herald* of the 25th ult.:

BANKS NOT ALLOWED TO ORGANIZE UNDER THE LAW OF CONGRESS—HARBOR AND PRONTAGE DEFENCES—VETO OF THE SOLDIERS' VOTING BILL—THE BANK TAX—ROW IN THE ASSEMBLY, &C.

Albany, April 24, 11 30 P. M.—The Senate at the evening session concurred in the amendments of the bill to enable the banks to organize under the Congressional Banking law. This settles the matter and prohibits banks operating under that law.

The Senate agreed with the conference committee on the bill relative to public defences. The bill appropriates one million dollars for harbor and frontier defences. The report of the conference committee on this bill was afterwards concurred in by the Assembly.

The Governor sent into the Senate a veto on the bill to allow soldiers to vote by proxy. He showed that it was so drafted that it would open up a system of frauds, while the majority of both Houses voted against all amendments to prevent fraud. His main point was that it was unconstitutional. It passed over the Governor's veto in the Senate, but failed in the House. Amendments to the Constitution on the same subject were then introduced.

The Senate also amended the bill to tax banks so as to tax the capital stock and surplus revenues of the banks less than ten per cent of the surplus revenue, instead of the present form, and passed it. The amendments were afterwards concurred in by the Assembly. The passage of this bill makes a difference of nearly a million of dollars in the taxes of this State, and about the same hundred thousand dollars in the city of New York alone.

The evening session of the House was fixed for nine o'clock. It was found that the Governor would send in his veto on the Soldiers' Voting bill. Some persons moved the clock ahead ten minutes, evidently with the idea of passing the bill over the Governor's veto before the Democrats arrived. The Republicans had their forces on hand, but there happened to be enough Democrats present to prevent it. When they saw that the Republicans were about to attempt the execution of their enormous fraud they opposed it. The result was, that a regular row took place, coming very near a knock down and drag out fight. The Speaker, unable to keep order, called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest some of the members. The Speaker in turn was defied and dared to come out of the chair. It finally resulted in the appointment of a committee to ascertain who moved the clock ahead. This is certainly a desperate move on the part of the Republicans. The House moved ahead on the evening that bill was considered in the committee. Such is the extent to which they will carry matters for party purposes. The committee appointed to investigate the matter reported that they had ascertained that the clock had been moved ahead, but could not ascertain by whom.

The Privateer Virginia.

The Manchester *Guardian* has the following:

A short time since four men who were quartermasters on board the Great Eastern, and who had been gunners in the British navy, left the big ship and joined the vessel known as the Japan, which was fitting out at Greenock for China and other Eastern ports. More recently these quartermasters came to Liverpool and shipped about one hundred men. These men got intoxicated, and the next day, having learned some secret from an indiscreet quartermaster, they paid a visit to Mr. Dudley, the American Consul, who told them that they had been shipped for service on board the Japan, a vessel fitted out to burn, sink, and destroy Federal vessels. Mr. Dudley at once telegraphed to Mr. Adams, the American Minister, at London, who promptly called upon Earl Russell, and the latter telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at Liverpool to stop the Japan. The Collector at once looked into the bill of entry, but nothing could be seen of the Japan there. The Collector then, thinking she might soon enter the river, ordered four revenue gigs to cruise up and down and stop her as soon as she made her appearance.

No Japan, however, turned up, and the Collector then telegraphed to Earl Russell that he must have been misinformed. Investigation it was found that Mr. Dudley had forgotten to state that the Japan was at Greenock. However, when this became known, the orders of the Government were immediately telegraphed to Greenock, but the Japan, renamed the Virginia, had then sailed for an unknown destination.

Federal Agents in England—Curious Revelations.

[From the Manchester Guardian, 6th.]

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury* has sent to that journal some curious documents which he gives as "an exposure of the hostile acts of Federal Government and their adherents in this country." The first of the series is dated simply "December 30, 1862." It runs as follows:

"A private agent arrived here per screw steamship Fulton. A meeting was held at Mr. Quintard's on Monday. He had letters of introductions, also money, drafts, and bills on William Brown & Co., and Cumble & Co., to over £150,000. These were paid to Brown's cashier, who, it appears, pays checks to any amount from ——, the agent. Since his arrival instructions have been given to the following effect: 'To take storerooms in Liverpool for the storage of 40,000 rifles (Enfields); 1200 cavalry sabres, to be bought for cash, and at once shipped, as they will be required in the mid le of January.' In instructions are to be given to go to Ireland to buy any quant of the South, and also to inform the consul of the fact, and a proportionate reward will be given (this must be given before the arms leave the wholesale dealers). Care and watch will be kept over all sale or disposal of shipping under 1000 tons. Also to find out, and find out, if possible, the persons who are the agents of the South that one D. ot. Maury, now in London, corresponds with, it being well known that there is distrust between the said Maury and the Liverpool agents of the South. To at once excite the people of Lancashire in favor of the North, by letters, pamphlets, also by sermons: also to well reward and pay for editorial remarks, paragraphs, &c. To appoint two agents—one medical and one legal. Every effort will be made to introduce these into families of influence having Southern tendencies That all known agents of the South be watched and their actions duly reported. Information to be got of their movements at any cost."

In another, dated "January 3, 1863," the following passage occurs:

"You may with confidence do as you propose, for I repeat, they (the Confederates) could not buy our send away in a month 10,000—nay, not 5000—stand of arms. It is at Paris and Derby that they are to be had. Several reports of the time of the A have come to hand, but are trathless. But I hope per return mails to hear that hunting 'that rebel'' has become more profitable than 'blockading at Charleston.' B & Co. have been particularly tried, both in money and instructions. We have agents in all the professions, divinity, law and physic. Two of the Southern agents have been bought over. They expose a very poor and imbecile set of agents; in fact, if it was not they were rebels we should pity them. The following agents have been reported from this country: From English counties—Barnstaple, Bolton, Bury, Birmingham, Halifax, Sheffield, Manchester, Wolverhampton and Leeds. For cities—Paris, Marseilles, Toulon, Dusseldorff, Antwerp, Hamburg, Stettin, Brussels and Cologne.

British Inspection of the Military Defences of California.

The New York *Herald* of the 25th, contains the following editorial paragraph.

A California correspondent of the London *Times* has furnished that Journal a detailed description of the military defences of California. What for? Of what possible interest to England can be an account of the defences of California, unless in connection with the idea of a war with the United States? Unquestionably in this view this information was furnished to and has been published by the London *Times*. We are considering a bill in Congress to dispose of 100 bbls. Potter, 533 sacks Rice, 15-6 sacks Bran, and 6 bbls Liquors.

Cleared 2 barques 1785 Staves, 200 bbls. Pork, and 29 bags Lard; for Florida, 5 bbls. Flour, 5 bbls. Pork and 5 cases Bacon, for Tampico, 5 bbls Flour and 45 lbs Lard; for New York and Philadelphia 5477 bbls Molasses.

Arrived, 4 barges, 2 brigs, 19 schooners, 3 steamships, 7 steamboats and 1 barge.

Cleared, 2 ships, 1 brig and 3 schooners.

The river has fallen eight inches further during the past three days and is now two feet ten inches below the high mark.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 6—1863.

Arrived yesterday 20 Beeves, 21 Veals and 5 Milch Cows. Amount of stock on hand was 25 Beeves, 41 Veals and 3 Milch Cows. Sold 20 Beeves, 35 Veals and 3 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, @ 7lb net.....
Beeves, 2d quality, @ 7lb net.....
Beeves, 3d quality, @ 7lb net.....
Veals, 1st quality, @ head.....
Veals, 2d quality, @ head.....
Hogs, @ lb, gross.....
Milch Cows, @ head.....
Sheep, according to quality, @ head.....

The British Government and the Confederate Gunboats.

(From the Liverpool Post, April 7.)

Last Sunday morning Mr. E. Morgan, one of the customs' surveyors, presented himself at the Toxteth Dock, and, in obedience to instructions from the Board of Commissioners went on board of the small wooden-built gunboat Oreto, recently launched from the building yard of Messrs. Miller & Sons, and now being fitted for sea. No official intimation was made as to grounds on which the government officer acted, he merely went on board, marked the broad arrow on one of the masts, and remained in possession.

Up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon no specific reason had been officially stated as to the putting an officer on board, but it is believed to be in consequence of information having been communicated to the authorities that the Alexandra would not be a gunboat, and is intended for the Confederate Government. She is a pretty ship-shape craft, apparently of about 120 tons; is a screw propeller, nicely coppered, and presents such an appearance as at once suggests the idea of great speed and comparative power. It is understood that a legal investigation under circumstances connected with the building and outfit of the vessel will be immediately proceeded with, the result of which will be that she will at once be given up to the owners, Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co., for whom she was built. We understand that the government also intends to hold an inquiry on the two gunboats now being built by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead—information having been forwarded to the effect that they for the Confederate Government.

There is a great deal of talk, also, about two gunboats said to have sailed from Glasgow last week, for the same service, upward of one hundred men having left this port during the last week, with promises of good wages and a large share of prize money. One of the commanders of a Federal ship lately arrived at Greenock, and whose ship was burnt by the Alabama, brings information from that port that two suspicious vessels had lately sailed from the Clyde. The reports relative to the sailing of these two vessels are too numerous and vague.

One gentleman asserts that a splendid steamer, called the Japan, and named the Virginia when launched, has just sailed from the Clyde with a large quantity of heavy guns on board, and that another splendid steamer had also sailed to run the blockade, the most of her seamen having been shipped from this port having been engaged at high wages, with the promise of a bounty varying from £5 to £20, according to the rank which they engaged to serve on board this cruiser, for every trip they might make out and in a Confederate port.

THE NEGROES IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the *World* says:

It is thought that measures will be taken by the Executive to rid Washington of a surplus of the negro population. It is estimated that there are now in the District some 25,000 negroes, being an increase of nearly 15,000 since the war broke out. A large number are idle, and the appeal which has been made to Northern humanitarians to aid in supporting them has been very feebly responded to.

REPORT OF GEN. MCCLELLAN ON THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.—Says the *World's* correspondent:

Information has reached here that the report of Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula campaign will soon be forthcoming. It does not seem to be occasioned in no small degree by most of his staff being ordered elsewhere, thus depriving him of their valuable assistance.

STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—The New York *World's* Washington correspondent says the following:

Three weeks ago it is understood that information was in Washington from an undoubted source that the strength of the enemy on the Rappahannock was sixty thousand effective men, the main portion being some ten miles in the rear of Fredericksburg.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—A. DeB. Hughes presiding.
(Tuesday Morning.)—A short horse is soon carried," and so it was with the docket of this Court this morning. The comparatively slim show of "cases and causes," or, serious cases, was refreshing to behold.

Joseph Beecher was arraigned on the charge of whipping his wife last night, and generally of mustaching, beating and making no effort to provide for his family. Her prosecuting statement was to this effect, with the ingredient that she thought he must be out of his mind. The charge of the wife was not very well made out, but the arresting policeman having put in a plea that the husband had resisted the arrest, the Court felt that a fine of $10 at least would be well imposed.

A contravenor of City Ordinances Nos. 513 and 541 was fined $75.

A gentleman with one leg, a crutch and a stick, was fined $15 for and assault and battery on a whole man.

Mrs Jones, who was dressed in yellow, and had a head of very fine curls, was arraigned on the charge of assaulting and battering a black woman. The policeman testifying that the Madame was a little enthused while the accuser was sober, a fine of $15 was imposed.

John Burrow was brought up on the charge of breaking a man's jaw; but the examination of the case was deferred to Saturday.

M Levy was charged with stealing a watch and chain. The charge was preferred by Mr. Mancuso. The case was also continued, and a Miss Emily Stanton was held as a witness at the request of the prosecutor, till she gave bond to appear.

Sarah Hartwell and Josephine Avery were accused of singing and cursing seditiously. The prosecutor said they were refused to stop when ordered to do so, and persisted in their tumultuatory language, as if they were determined to make martyresses of themselves. Sarah appearing to be the chief culprit, was gratified to the extent of $25, and Josephine was let off with $15.

On the application of Col. Field, it was ordered that Mr. Robert Swain be cited to appear in court, and show cause why he had not complied with its order to pay to Mrs. Burke and her sister the monthly instalment now due to them. Counsel stated that he had a letter from Mrs. Burke representing that she was in great want, owing to the non payment.

The case of Braustadt, charged with perjury by the young German girl Ida Filson, was called for trial, but the Court preferred that it should be tried before Judge Whitaker, and therefore it was postponed indefinitely, till the Judge's return. In the meantime the accused, who is under bonds of $500, was ordered to make his appearance daily at the Court House. The prosecutrix was present, well supported by witnesses of her own sex. She was neatly dressed in white, and looked rather sad and pale, though decidedly a pretty blond. Her counsel, Mr Wells, promised that he would bring the case up in the shape of an information: while the opposing counsel spoke of the right of trial by jury, &c., but avowed their readiness for the ordeal of this Court.

A Mrs. Flannegan was charged by a female neighbor with annoying and disturbing the peace. In this case the prosecutrix had the great delicacy and tenderness to her traits and it was quite remarkable to find out less than three of them had as many of the smallest specimens of infantility in their arms that we ever saw in Court. We apprehensively "hooked out for squalls," but fortunately the storm was hushed by an abrupt termination of the case on the agreement of the prosecutrix showing that the annoyances complained of took place several months ago, and there was no "beat nor feud," apparently, to the charge.

Jonas Schatz was arrested for running a milk-cart without the required brand. His counsel he stated that he lived in Algiers, had his license, and had applied to the Provost Marshal for his No., but as he had none, therefore the cart was not branded. A fine of $15 was imposed.

A batch of blonts, composed of three men and two women, were compelled to become boarders at the term of sixty days at the Workhouse.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, 1863.

COTTON.—By auction to day, 277 bales were sold as follows: 1 bale Uplands at 15c; 1 at 19½; 2 bales Tennessee sold at 23½; 1 at 24; 1 at 24½; 1 at 25; 1 at 25½; 4 at 27 bales Fully Middling reported as 28½; 1 bale Fully Middling at 29; 1 bale Low Middling at 30; and 5 at 31.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The supply is light, but the demand being very limited the market is dull and drooping. A few small lots of Muscovado sugar have been sold at 7½c. Prime to choice Muscovado Sugar is held at 8@8½c. Good Fair to Prime Muscovado Sugar is held at 7½@8c. Fully Fair Muscovado Sugar is held at 7½c. Prime to choice Fully Fair Muscovado Sugar is held at 8c. Prime to choice Centrifugal Sugar is held at 8@8½c. Good to prime Centrifugal Sugar is held at 8c. Molasses is held at 50c.

OATS.—50 sacks sold at $1 05 @ [illegible].

BRAN.—[illegible] sacks coarse sold, from the landing, at $1 [illegible].

FLOUR.—A day or two since our previously reported, from Indiana and Ohio, on private account, by professional, drifting, have arrived, and