THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT

No. 73 Chartres street.

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Any persons receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless duly notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. H. Cronat, at 11 o'clock, at No. 56 Royal street, furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, cotton; at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, tea, tobacco, whisky, brandy, sides, etc.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at No. 90 Exchange Alley, furniture, etc.

Up to the hour of going to press the steamer which had been telegraphed from the South-west Pass last evening had not yet arrived.

GOLD AND SILVER.—The highest price will be paid for old gold and silver at the Exchange office, No. 20 Royal street, in the Auctioneers' Exchange building. Sellers should make a note of this.

GROCERIES, &c.—E. S Keep, of 62 Poydras street, has in store and offers for sale a large and varied stock of new goods, consisting of summer clothing, and fine selection of groceries, to all of which we would call the attention of the reader.

There will be important sales of cotton, groceries and furniture, by R T. Montgomery, this day, (Tuesday) the 12th inst., as follows:

At half-past 10 o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, will be sold without any reserve, 324 bales of cotton, a portion only of which is slightly damaged, as per advertisement. The above sale will offer a rare chance for an investment, as the same is in excellent order for shipment, and can be bought at prices that cannot fail to insure a profit.

At 12 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 93 Camp street, a choice lot of lard, butter, tobacco, tea, starch, brown and crushed sugar, &c. The trade should attend.

At 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, a very large assortment of fine furniture, beddlor, crockery, and other goods. This sale will be an unusually large one.

Attention is called to the advertisements of McCerren & Landry, who sell, to-day, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Melpomene and Basin streets, household furniture, &c.; and at 12 o'clock, at the Lower Picayune Tier, a lot of white pine lumber, landing from brig Lilla.

Sale for account of whom it may concern at auction to-day, by McCerren & Landry, at 12 o'clock, at the Lower Picayune Tier, 300 bbls. extra flour and 30 bags corn, slightly damaged, landed from brig Lilla.

The *Era* published last evening the following orders:

Office Provost Marshal,
New Orleans, May 11, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that all Registered Enemies who provide transportation for themselves, must do so on some vessel actually chartered for the purpose of conveying such persons beyond our lines.

No vessels excepting those which have received such permission, and which shall under instructions of the Provost Marshal-General, will be permitted to convey such Registered Enemies beyond our lines. C. W. Kelly,
Provost Marshal New Orleans.

Headquarters Defences of New Orleans,
New Orleans, May 10, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 209.

I. Lieut.-Col. A. P. Hill, Fourth Louisiana Native Guards, an Editor of *The Era*, having established in the publication of the Brig. General Commanding, that he was in no wise connected in the publication of the communication which appeared in *The Era* of the 6th inst., signed by John L. Hayes, except as a matter of proper supervision over the columns of his journal, is hereby relieved from arrest and will return to duty.

II. T. G. Tracy having established to the satisfaction of the Brigadier General Commanding that the publication of the communication arose from no collusion on his part, but from carelessness in the discharge of his duties, paragraph III of Special Orders No. 553 is hereby revoked.

III. Both Lieut.-Col. Hills and Mr. T. G. Tracy are strongly admonished that greater care and closer supervision over the columns of *The Era* will be exacted from them in future.

By Order of Brig. Gen. Sherman.
Wickham Hoffman, A. A. General.

Latest from Port Hudson.

Under this heading the *Era* published last evening the following paragraph:

Our mortar boats opened on Port Hudson last Friday, and the bombardment continued all day Saturday, but there has been no response from the batteries at Port Hudson. This would seem to indicate that the boasted stronghold is being evacuated. We already had received information that there were only nine thousand men left in the fortifications, the balance of their large army having been withdrawn to some other point.

Additional News from Southern Sources.

The Jackson *Mississippian* of the 6th instant contains the following additional intelligence

The War in Mississippi—The Fight at Port Gibson—Great Slaughter of Both Sides—Grand Gulf and Port Gibson in Possession of the Federals—Fighting on the Big Black.

The *Mississippian* of the 6th has the annexed account of the late fighting in Mississippi:

THE FIGHTING AT PORT GIBSON.

Gen. Pemberton is pleased to keep the public in the profoundest ignorance of all that has taken place at Grand Gulf. The Virginia battery (the late Col Wade's) was supported by some Alabama regiments, who were overpowered, and the battery captured. Gen. Green, (who was wounded, we cannot hear how seriously) ordered the Third and Fourth Missouri infantry, and the Seventeenth Louisiana, perhaps in connection with other regiments, to retake the battery. They encountered two brigades of the enemy, exhausted their ammunition, charged with the bayonet, fought hand to hand, with bayonet and breach, and those who survived stood masters of the field, and brought off the battery. But few of those gallant sons of Mississippi and Louisiana remain. Yet we are not permitted to learn who were lost, and who survive.

We now know that Port Gibson and Grand Gulf were in possession of the foe, and that our army occupies the Vicksburg side of the Big Black.

Reinforcements have arrived at that point in large numbers, and the fight was resumed yesterday by Hanson's forty, on the Big Black, and the enemy was repulsed.

We hear of coming succor from other quarters, but our solemn judgment in this order of things would not so important to us as it was to combine the forces we have and fight our battles, instead of allowing our army to be sacrificed in detail.

But why is the public kept in ignorance of accomplished fact? What is to be gained by that? Nothing can so shake the public confidence as a suppression of the truth as it is understand outside of the walls of the *Appeal* office. We went to Vicksburg to procure information for the press, and that all the dispatches are suppressed, and he himself detained. The enemy's loss in the Port Gibson battle is believed to be at least five thousand, or two thousand, out of less than fifteen thousand fighting men.

The *Mississippian* has also the annexed editorials in its issue of the 6th:

THE BURNING OF THE BARGES AND TUG AT VICKSBURG.

We learn from a gentleman, just from Vicksburg yesterday evening, further particulars relative to the destruction of the tug and two barges which attempted to pass Vicksburg between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 3d inst. From him we learn that the tug and two barges passed our upper batteries comparatively unhurt, until they reached a point nearly opposite the City Bayou, when they came in such range of Wyman's battery as to enable them to have a full shot on the tug between the two high barges. At this point the tug received two destructive shots. The first entered the upper part of her stern, penetrating her boiler and passing through the fire-bed. Fire, smoke and steam immediately burst forth from every part of the tug, and in less than five minutes the flames communicated to the barges lashed to the tug on both sides. Soon after a second shot struck her in the stern, which entered near the water, and literally severed the already crippled craft, which caused her to sink in ten or fifteen minutes.

Soon the flames commenced enveloping the entire wreck, when the crew and soldiers commenced crying for help. Firing soon ceased, and skiffs were sent out to the burning wreck, where most of the prisoners were picked up from floating bales of hay which had been thrown from the barges. The crew, passengers and soldiers numbered twenty-five. Twenty-one were taken prisoners—two being badly scalded. Seventeen of the number were a detachment from the Forty-sixth Ohio regiment, under Captain Wood, to guard the tug against being boarded by the "wild Texans" at Vicksburg. The barges were freighted with commissaries and forage.

Up to 12 o'clock yesterday all was quiet at Snyder's Bluff. Parties from that point report that most of the enemy have been withdrawn, and probably started below to reinforce Grant.

ENEMY APPROACHING EDWARDS'S DEPOT.

We learn from a gentleman who reached our city last evening, that the enemy were reported to be within six miles of Edwards's station when the train passed that point. The courier who brought the news to Edwards's, reports the enemy to consist of three thousand infantry and five hundred cavalry. That they had captured one hundred and five of our cavalry, which were on picket and scouting duty. As soon as the news reached Edwards's, three regiments, encamped there, were placed in line of battle, awaiting the enemy, when the train left.

A dispatch was immediately sent to Big Black Bridge for artillery and additional troops. A regiment of troops passed the passenger train at Clinton, which will enable our forces to number four regiments before the enemy will have time to meet our troops.

FIGHT AT HANKERSON'S FERRY.

It is reported that the enemy attempted to cross the Big Black at Hankerson's Ferry, thirty-five miles below Vicksburg, and about west of Rocky Springs, on the road leading from Port Gibson to Vicksburg. Grant was repulsed; no particulars.

Among the prisoners taken from the tug which attempted to pass Vicksburg on last Sunday morning, were three New York reporters, as follows: R T. Colburn, of the New York *World*, Junius H. Brown and A. D. Richardson, both of the New York *Tribune*.

FEDERAL PRISONERS.

A batch of Federal prisoners were brought in yesterday evening, captured in last Friday's fight at Port Gibson.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Curious Case—A few days ago, a German who had a very good looking servant girl, promised a friend of his, who appeared to be smitten in that direction, that if he did not succeed in gaining her affections, that he would pay the expenses of a party which was present. Thereupon they adjourned to a beer saloon near by, and partook of refreshments to the amount of eight dollars—on the credit of the contract. Time rolled by, the bill was not paid, and the girl was not obtained—Barkis was willing. A suit was brought against the employer was sued in a Justice's Court, and he being compelled to answer that the girl had not backed his contract, judgment was given against him.

Seditious—G. Marroni was arrested on Erato street, charged with preventing some children from singing national airs. A negress was also arrested and held as a witness.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—In the case of Geo. Holtzman vs. L. Millandon. In the case of $5200 on a contract for setting up two mills for the defendant, a witness testifying that he heard the contract made verbally for $5000, judgment for that amount was rendered.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(*Monday*)—On motion of Mr. Sullivan, there was a call made for petit jurors who had been summoned by the Marshal. Twenty-nine gentlemen responded to the call.

On motion of Mr. Lamodt, the Court ordered that 100 persons should be summoned as petit jurors, and those who were sworn in were discharged till the 18th inst. The defaulting jurors were ordered to be fined.

When this business was disposed of, and some other motions, the sugar-making contract case of Kames vs. White & Foulast came up for trial.

Provost Court Postscript—A saucy-looking negro girl was charged with breaking open a door with an axe and stealing some money. She was sent up for ten days by the Court to the Workhouse for six months, as she was very impudent and bad; and her appeal had the effect to send her down for three months.

Henry Wiser was charged with selling liquor by the glass without license. Three policemen testified that they took drinks together in the grocery and paid for them; they went on purpose to get proof against him. Fined $50, in spite of the plea that the policeman had an old grudge against the accused.

The Court announced his decision in the case of Sam S. Smith, convicted of burglary a couple of weeks ago, and in consideration of the bad health of the convicted, Fort Pickens for two years was the sentence.

In the case of Capt. Hilton and Capt. Bradbury, charged with allowing goods to be taken up the river on their boat, they were discharged.

George Gander was charged with seditious language, but at his request the case was postponed till to-morrow.

A colored Thornton was charged with supplying a soldier with a bottle of whisky. The accused said he didn't know it was any harm, as the soldier begged him to go to the grocery for him. The net, however, sent him two weeks to jail.

Inquests—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man at the Fourth District police station. It appeared that his name was William Fiddler; that he was found at daylight yesterday morning on the track of the Carrollton Railroad, opposite Philip street, very badly cut and crushed, evidently by the passage of the cars over him during the night. Nothing of the case or nothing of the deceased, except that on him was found a memorandum book, with some entries of an insane nature, and a certificate of his having taken the allegiance oath as a native of Germany. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

Two other inquests were held by the Coroner yesterday. One was on the body of Chas. Rogers, one month old, at No. 250 Erato street. The verdict was, spitting. Also, on William Holloway, eighteen months old, at No. 825 New Levee street. Verdict, Cholera Infantum.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Still Further News from Southern Sources.

THE BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

GENERAL PAXTON KILLED.

Stonewall Jackson Loses an Arm.

GENERALS HEATH AND A. P. HILL WOUNDED.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Rebel Raid.

The *True Delta* also published this evening the following latest intelligence taken from the *Mississippian* of the 6th

Lee's Dispatch to President Davis.

Richmond, May 1—The following dispatch has just been received

MILFORD, May 3.

"*To President Davis*—Yesterday General Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy and drove him from all his positions from the wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville. He was strongly reinforced at the same time in front by two of Longstreet's divisions.

"This morning the battle was renewed. The enemy was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville and driven back to Fredericksburg. The Rappahannock is now between us. Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded large.

"We have again to thank Almighty God for this great victory.

"I regret to state that Gen Paxton is killed. Gen Jackson severely, Generals Heath and A. P. Hill slightly wounded.

[Signed] "R E Lee, Commanding.

Federal Cavalry in Georgia.

Chattanooga, May 4—The Federal cavalry which penetrated Georgia were met by armed citizens near Rome and held in check. Forrest, in their rear, will probably capture them all.

All quiet from Bragg's front.

It is reported that Burnside is hurrying to Nashville.

There was a heavy hail storm here last night.

Fight at Celina, Kentucky.

Cincinnati, May 4—A heavy force of Federals crossed the Cumberland at Celina, near the Kentucky line, under cover of artillery, and attacked Col. Hamilton's forces. His force being inferior in numbers and without artillery, he fell back to the hills, where he made a stand, and after several hours' hard fighting, repulsed the enemy, killing and wounding nineteen—our loss was two killed and three wounded. The Federals retreated through Celina, burning it. Col. Hamilton pursued them to Tompkinsville, Ky., and destroyed most of that town.

[LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.]

No Further Particulars of the Fredericksburg Fight.

Richmond, May 5.—No official dispatches received last night or the morning from Gen. Lee's headquarters, but private telegrams represent our victory complete.

Gen. Jackson's Arm Amputated.

General Jackson's left arm was skillfully amputated below the shoulder by Dr. McGuire, of Winchester. The General was removed to a country house, about fifteen miles distant from the battle-field, and is doing well.

Tullahoma, May 4—Forrest, after five days' hard marching, without provisions or forage, captured, on the 3d, 1600 of the enemy near Rome, Ga., with the same number of Enfield rifles, horses and side arms.

Direct railroad communication with our army is not re-established.

A guide of the raiders was captured yesterday at Tanstall's Station, on the York river railroad, where the skirmish occurred between the Federals and a few Confederate infantry.

From Vicksburg.

The enemy and all the transports disappeared from above. Two rams made a reconnoissance in the evening. No further demonstrations on the Big Black. Other news contraband.

The Latest News from Southern Sources.

From Jackson Papers of 4th and 5th.

Fighting at Fredericksburg.

General Bragg Reported Killed.

THE FIGHT AT GRAND GULF.

GEN. GRANT ADVANCING ON VICKSBURG.

WRECK OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Interesting General News.

The *Picayune* published this forenoon the following highly important intelligence, copied from the Memphis *Appeal* of the 4th and 5th instant:

The *Appeal* pronounces wholly unfounded the reported killing of Gen. Bragg by Gen. Breckinridge.

[LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.]

From Virginia—Fighting at Fredericksburg.

Richmond, May 4—Some excitement was occasioned this morning by a report brought by couriers that the Federal cavalry who were at Ashland yesterday, are at Hungary station this morning, eight miles from the city. Their force is estimated at from two thousand to three thousand. It is expected they will be dispersed or captured.

A dispatch from Gordonsville, received at the War Department, says that Dr. Woodfolk, who left Chancellorsville at 3 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, reports that the fight is still going on at Fredericksburg. Gen. Jackson occupies all the fords, except Ellis's, and has taken 5000 prisoners, and more were coming in. Our men are in good condition.

There is none of the enemy in Culpepper.

From Vicksburg.

A FEDERAL BOAT AND TWO BARGES BURNED.

Vicksburg, May 4—A Federal craft with two barges in tow, laden with medical stores and rations for the army below, attempted to run our batteries last night. It was set on fire by our shells, and the three burned to the water's edge. The crew was taken off by our skiffs and brought here.

The destruction at Vicksburg, night before last, of a boat and two barges, loaded with commissary and medical stores for Grant's army, will to some extent probably retard his movements.

Federals at Louisa Courthouse.

Richmond, May 2—About one thousand Federals entered Louisa Courthouse at 3 o'clock this A. M., and have, since that time, torn up the Central railroad track to the distance of four miles in this direction. Trains all safe, also all army stores, the latter having been removed some days. This rail will prove fruitless to the enemy, excepting injuring the track, which can be repaired in a short time.

Richmond, May 2—One letter from Hamilton's Crossing states that a conflict occurred yesterday, P. M., in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, between a brigade of Gen Lee's army and an advance column of Federals, and resulting in driving back the latter several miles, with serious loss. Confederate loss estimated at about one hundred. Nothing definite relative to operations. All accounts from above are of a cheering character as to the spirit of our army and position of our main forces.

Railroad Collision.

Wilmington, N. C., May 2—A collision of trains occurred at Halifax station, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, this morning, killing one soldier and wounding three or four.

News from Gen. Forrest.

Chattanooga, May 2—A special dispatch to the *Rebel*, dated Decatur, May 2, says Forrest has been fighting since Thursday last. In a fight thirty miles from here, he captured a large number of prisoners.

Starnes's, Bill's and Edmonston's regiments engaged and retook our cannon from the enemy.

The Federals have evacuated Tuscumbia. Our loss is 7 killed and 19 wounded.

Adjournment of Congress.

Richmond, May 2—Congress adjourned *sine die* last night, passing no act relative to Congressional election in Tennessee.

All bills, the passage of which have heretofore been reported by telegraph, have been approved and signed by the President, except the acts relative to staff officers, and the proscription of Marylanders, which was not signed.

There is nothing definite from Fredericksburg this morning. The weather is fine.

Latest from Virginia, the South and England.

Richmond, May 3—No train has arrived from above to day. Nothing definite has yet been received with regard to to day's operations in Spotsylvania. We have a force there, but the secretary of War is too closely engaged and no other person authorized to approve dispatches is accessible.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, May 3—Northen dates to the 1st received. A rebel force has appeared at Moorgantown, Pa., near the Pennsylvania line, creating a general scare all along the border from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been torn up twelve miles west of Oakland, at which place the bridge is burned.

A rumor was current in Nashville this Breckinridge had killed Bragg, on account of the latter having advising the execution of Kentucky leaders.

General Curtis telegraphs that the rebels routed at Cape Girardeau on the 26th, were pressed by McNeal and Van Dover.

Federal Raid.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Richmond, May 3—The Federal cavalry which made the raid on the Central Railroad, proceeded to Fredericksburg Railroad to day, and took up the track at Ashland. It is also reported that an ambulance train on the way to Richmond was captured by the Federals. No further reports have been received to day. No late accounts received of operations in Spotsylvania. Unofficial reports indicate that the Federal cavalry have crossed the Central Railroad in the vicinity of the Over Courthouse, northeast of Ashland.

The Wheeling papers of Thursday state that both Charleston and Falmouth were in the possession of the rebels.

The specie in the Wheeling banks has been sent to Pittsburg.

Colonel Ellet has destroyed every grist mill and distillery along the Tennessee river. The towns of Hamburg and Eastport were also destroyed.

Grand Gulf.

The *Appeal*, of the 5th, under head of situation, says:

In consequence of the extreme reticence of our military authorities, we are in possession of very little authentic or reliable information in regard to the situation in this section.

In an extra slip, this morning, the *Mississippian* publishes a few items which are believed reliable by the editor of that paper. It says that your troops advanced from their entrenchments on Friday, and met the enemy south of Bayou Pere opposite a bridge, three miles west of Port Gibson, our artillery commanding the bridge. After fighting from one o'clock in the morning until late in the evening, Gen Bowen was compelled by the enemy's superior force to fall back to his original position.

"The entrenchments were there thrown up by Miles's Legion last summer, and are about a mile and a half west of Port Gibson—the right being on the south bank of Bayou Pere, and the left extending on the ridge of hills leading to Rodney, on the river, about twenty miles below Grand Gulf.

"The enemy being in very heavy numbers, were enabled to attack and outflank General Bowen's position, and captured the Thirty first Louisiana Regiment. The loss on both sides was very heavy—the fighting desperate.

"Gen Bowen again fell back, and the enemy is said to occupy our intrenchments. For what we can learn, Gen. Bowen now occupies a position east of the town, south of Bayou Pere, with Port Gibson between him and the enemy."

We learn from good authority that the advance of Grant's forces yesterday (May 4) were at Willow Springs, some few miles this side of Port Gibson, and two miles north of Bayou Pere. Their movement is in the direction of Vicksburg road, at Edward's depot.

A wounded soldier of Bowen's army, who was in the engagement last Friday, represents it as one of the severest and most hotly contested of the war. He passed through the battle of Shiloh, but says it did not near equal in fierceness the engagement at Grand Gulf.

Grant fought twenty thousand troops and had six thousand in reserve, while General Bowen did not fight more than six thousand. As to the number of losses on either side we are not informed.

FOREIGN.

Wreck of the Anglo-Saxon.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, which left Liverpool on the 16th, with 360 passengers and a crew of 81 men, was wrecked near Cape Race, on the 27th, in a dense fog. Only 73 passengers escaped.

The Europa, from Liverpool on the 18th, arrived at Halifax. The London *Times* is very bitter on the letter of Adams to Admiral Dupont, exempting certain ships for Mexico, from England, carrying supplies and arms for Mexico.

The *Daily News* says there can be no doubt but that the irritation between England and the United States is gradually increasing.

Sir G. C. Lewis, British Secretary of War, is dead.

The Liverpool Cotton market is buoyant—prices from one-fourth to one-half penny better. Stock 359,000 bales, including 47,000 American.

Knights of the Golden Circle in Indiana.

The following is the official order with regard to the late riots in Indiana:

Headquarters District of Indiana,
Department of the Ohio,
Indianapolis, April 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.

1. In the face of appeals to the people to give up the illegal practice of wearing concealed weapons, and to abandon secret and armed associations, the presence constantly of the inevitable result has been the loss of valuable lives. It is the clear duty of every good citizen, of whatever party, to maintain order, and stop these things at once. It is as clearly the duty of these to counsel in such action.

2. No party can gain character by the recognition of such societies. They aspire to local power, independent of both State and General Government. They can imperil, but cannot insure the rights of any.

3. Marked among such associations are the Knights of the Golden Circle. Their oaths are disloyal. Their signs and signals are disloyal. But all calm and reasoning citizens who have entered their lodges renounce them. They have met with arms in their hands. They have guarded the approach to their meetings with armed sentinels. They have used their influence to protect deserters. They have passed resolutions to defy United States law and the Government of the United States which protects them. They who still adhere to these obligations, and continue their secret drill, are denounced as public enemies, to be dealt with as such.

3. The habit of attending public meetings, armed, is another evil too common and portentous of mischief. Let every citizen go with the right temper to his political meeting, nor fear that any will interfere with his rights, nor doubt that he will be protected in their enjoyment. But it should never be forgotten that, in times of public peril, it becomes the absorbing interest of every citizen to subordinate everything to the general good, and direct all party issues so that the preservation of the Government in its integrity and entirety, shall be unqualified and sure.

4. In this connection let it not be forgotten that violent partisan harangues do no good, but embitter all other issues. Emblems, that in other times might be adopted with pleasure, only excite animosity when they are borrowed from such as are recognised as Rebels, and bad their origin with the "first prisoners brought to the North. They, from their dress, were denominated "Butternuts." They early adopted the Copperhead upon their banners, and it is still maintained upon the flags of several Rebel States.

It is a very slight sacrifice to forbear their use as a party emblem, when it is undeniable that their early association with the Rebel cause has given them a character which complicates relations to party, and creates constant conflict and alarm in more than half the counties of this State. Their use gives no prestige to the party with which their wearers assume to identify themselves, but compromises it with the people.

The London *Times* is evidently afraid of the result, for it is endeavoring beforehand to prejudice people against our bonds and to throw difficulties in the way of their negotiation. There can be no better evidence of the good effect with which their emission is likely to be attended. It will prove, we believe, that the ill feeling which has been excited in England against the North, in connection with the war, is confined to those who have benefited or hope to benefit by the rebellion.

[*New York Herald.*

COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, May 10, 1863.

COTTON.—There have again been further considerable receipts from the interior, but none to the Coast. Increased supplies have as yet not been placed in the market. We have no sales to report to-day. The last sales were at 33½c. for Good Ordinary, 35c. for Middling, 36c. for Strictly Good Middling, and 38c. for Sea Island.

SUGAR.—There have been some small sales to-day at previous prices; Common new 2½@2¾c., Fair Li Good Fair 3¾@3¾c., Fully Fair 3¾@3¾c., Choice 4@4c., and Clarified 4½c. Fully Fair, old crop, 4@4½c.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales embrace about 700 bbls. in several lots, at 22@23c. for old rebotted, 24c. for old fermenting, and 36c. for new.

FLOUR.—The transactions are confined to retail lots at $5.25@$12 for Superfine, and $12 50@$12 75 for Extra

RYE.—There have been several small sales to-day at $5.5, and white Corn at 72@73c. Demand limited. Oats is supplied at 60@60c. Bran 70c. for May, 64@64 50 @ bushel for Corn, $1 20 for Oats, and $3 25 @ 100 lbs for Bran.

FREIGHTS.—Sailing vessels for Northern ports are taking Molasses at $1 @ bbl., and Sugar at 3/4 @ hhd.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 5 bbls. Sugar at 11c.; 162 gross Matches at 90c.; 13 boxes Cheese at 12½c.; 5 boxes Cheese at 13c.; 2 boxes Brooms at 2.75; 24 boxes Sperm Candles at 50c.; 3 boxes Soap at 5½c.; 50 bushels Onions at 2.25; 100 bushels Potatoes at 2.50; 5 bbls. Beef Tongues at $7 6 sacks Inferior Rice at 2½c.; 10 cases Cigars at $6.50; 2 bbls. Whisky at $1 20 @ $1 25, and 11 bbls. Rice at 5½c.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 12 1863.

Arrived yesterday 50 Beeves and 65 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 50 Beeves, 31 Veals and 13 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 85 Beeves, 70 Hogs, 73 Veals and 4 Milch Cows. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, @ lb net.....@ 7c
Beeves, 2d quality, @ lb net.....@ 6c
Beeves, 3d quality, @ lb net.....@ 5c
Veal, 1st quality, @ head.....@ 25
Veal, 2d quality, @ head.....@ 20
Hogs, @ lb gross.....@ 4½c
Milch Cows, @ head.....@ 25@45
Sheep, according to quality, @ head.....@ 2@3

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 12, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Bradford, Caibas for New York, 0 A Fosdick

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship St Mary, Talbot, from Berwick's Bay, to J H Morgan's Sons—1 mdse.

Schr Bird, Grimsdale, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—25 do

Schr Lizzie, from Coast, to master—24 do

Schr Caroline, from Coast, to master—21 do

Lugger Flying Dutchman, Calvet, from Pointe a la Hache—12 bbls Moss.

Lugger Telegraph, America, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Tabeaud—do do

Lugger Anglo-Saxon Lawrence, from Coast—24 do do

STEAMBOATS.

Time and Tide, Russell, from Red River.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Bradford—117 bbls sugar 96 tbls molasses 2 9 half bbls do 8 pkgs mdse

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per schr Anna E Oliver—17 bales cotton 3 do Hermitage—2 do Shaw & Co and A D Gillis & Co 1 do Hyman & Co 1 do Hyman & Bro 1 do Hyman & Co 1 do Hyman & Bro 1 do Hyman & Co 1 do Hyman & Bro