THE DAILY BEE

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

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

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

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

By Hester, H. Mallam, at 11 o'clock, at No. 40 Camp street, carpetings, oil cloths, damasks, &c.

By Phinney & Amory, at 12 o'clock, at No. 64 Gravier street, boots, shoes, dry goods, groceries, cotton, &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Poydras street, bay; also, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 Poydras street, paints, oils, iron pots, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, clothing.

GRAND GULF.—The official report of Admiral Porter of the capture of Grand Gulf describes it as the door to Vicksburg, and that it is "the strongest rebel possession on the Mississippi." "Had the enemy succeeded in finishing the fortifications, no fleet could have taken them."

FRESH MEAT.—Butchers should look at the advertisement of E. A. York, Nos. 7 and 9 New Levee street, who expects a large consignment of fresh beef, packed in ice, to arrive per ship Queen of the South.

PORK, BACON AND BUTTER.—E. S. Keep, 62 Poydras street, has lots of mess pork, new shoulders, and prime Goshen butter. See his advertisement.

The sales by R. T. Montgomery this day, Wednesday, May 20th, are at the following hours and places: At 10 o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Poydras street, 94 bales of hay; also, at the same hour, 73 Poydras street, the succession sale of John Daveron, consisting of paints, oils, brushes, and outstanding claims in favor of said succession.

HANDSOME TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by the Sheriff, of a handsome two story dwelling house on Prieur street, Second District. For further particulars and terms see advertisement.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory will at auction, this morning, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, 64 Gravier street, by order of Col. Chas. C Dwight, Provost Marshal General of Louisiana, in large and varied assortment of boots, shoes, dry goods, groceries, &c. The terms of sale are cash in Treasury notes.

The attention of the public is called by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to his sale of reasonable clothing to take place, this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., in package salesroom, up stairs, No. 47, Magazine street.

EX-GOVERNOR MOUTON.—We understand that ex-Governor Alexander Mouton, who was recently arrested on his plantation near Vermillionville, brought to this city, and placed in charge of the Provost Marshal of the parish of Orleans, is residing in a private house which was taken for him by the Provost Marshal. This is, of course, subject to the restrictions of an arrest, but is allowed servants, and whatever can be properly permitted.—*Picayune.*

Important Southern News.

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

CAPTURE OF JACKSON, MISS.

The *Picayune's* extra of yesterday afternoon has the following interesting intelligence from the Mobile *Evening News* of the 18th:

The death of Stonewall Jackson is confirmed. A correspondent of the *News*, writing from Richmond, May 11, says:

The sad news of the death of Gen. Jackson reached us yesterday, and has thrown a gloom over the entire community. It is hard to imagine a more serious catastrophe that could have happened than the death of this illustrious warrior and brave and good man.

The whole country, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, will deeply mourn his loss. To-day his remains are expected to pass through Fredericksburg, and fitting honors will be given the body. It will be laid in state in the capitol. It may seem surprising that he should have died so soon from wounds in the extremities, but previous debility was the cause.

I learn from his surgeon that the General had but just recovered from an attack of pneumonia, and was, at the time of the battle, too weak to be on duty. He was advised to refrain from engaging in the fight, but his own high spirit would not permit him to stay upon the sick list while there was strength enough left to enable him to sit upon his horse.

This being his state previous to the battle, it will readily be seen that the fatigue endured after it had been begun made him much weaker—so much so, indeed, that his system was in no condition to sustain the loss of blood consequent upon an amputation. He died at fifteen minutes past three Sunday afternoon.

A characteristic incident is related of him. While amputation of his arm was going on, after he had recovered from the effects of chloroform, he fainted. Upon recovering, an aid, who stood by his side, asked:

"General, how do you feel now?"

"Quite comfortable—order the infantry to the front!" he replied. This remark of the dying hero will recall vividly to many a mind the memorable *tête d'armée* of Napoleon.

FROM TULLAHOMA.

Tullahoma, May 15.—All is quiet in front. The Louisville *Democrat* of the 10th, in a special dispatch from Murfreesboro', states that 3000 cotton bands have been organized into companies of 80 each. Loyal Tennesseans to command each company.

DEATH OF VAN DORN CONFIRMED.

The *News* confirms the death of Gen Van Dorn. His staff publishes a card in reference to the sad event, which we shall publish in another edition.

OCCUPATION OF JACKSON.

Brandon, May 15.—Grant's army occupied Jackson yesterday about noon.

Gen. Joe E. Johnston, who arrived there the night before and took command, has fallen back towards Canton. His force is too small to give battle, but he hopes Pemberton will come up in the rear of the enemy from Vicksburg, and thus speedily assail and demolish him.

In the meantime, small parties have been sent out from Jackson in this direction, who are capturing horses and negroes and sending them to Jackson.

They are reported to have destroyed the railroad track from Jackson, within a few miles of Brandon.

They are momentarily expected here, and Brandon has the appearance of a Sabbath day.

C. S. J.

Capture of Jackson.

THE FEDERALS NEAR BRANDON.

Brandon, May 16.—A scout, in this morning, reports that 200 or 300 Federals camped last night three miles this side of Jackson. Their pickets were within four miles of Brandon.

A large fire was seen during the night, supposed to be in Jackson, and large columns of smoke are now visible in that direction.

It is believed the enemy are evacuating and burning the city.

Scouts have left here to ascertain the facts, which will be telegraphed as soon as known.

C. S. J.

GREAT FIRE IN RICHMOND.

Richmond, May 15.—The Crenshaw woolen factory is totally destroyed. Loss estimated at $250,000—insured for $171,000, in Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville, Charleston, Georgia and Alabama offices.

The origin of the fire was the friction of the machinery in the picking rooms.

The Tredegar Works were seriously injured, but the damage can be repaired in six weeks or two months.

FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF JACKSON.

The *News* in an editorial thus comments upon the occupation of Jackson, Mississippi, by the Federal forces:

The sudden invasion of the enemy has scattered the population of Jackson. Our correspondence among the rest have "vamoosed the ranch"—to what points we are not yet advised. By last evening's train we sent up a reporter with orders to proceed to the last telegraph station nearest to Jackson, to gain and transmit information, and, if possible, to establish communication, by couriers, or otherwise, with Gen. Johnston's headquarters. Until he reaches his post we shall be dependent on chance dispatches and mail communications for intelligence.

The occupation of Jackson by the enemy in force is not so serious a matter in a military point of view as it appears at first sight. Gen. Johnston yielded it without a fight in preference to risking a battle with overwhelming numbers. He would not have risked it with Jackson had been of greater importance than as a point of railroad in possession of the enemy. But that possession he already had at Clinton. That the movement of Gen. Grant is a bold one, must be admitted—that it has been so rapid, as up to this point, to surprise and conquer all the Confederate sacrifices, cannot be denied.

But in the boldness of the enterprise consists the danger. He has stretched out his line from his base at the crossing of the Mississippi river to Jackson, a distance of some seventy-five miles, and however great his force may be, a line of that length is fearfully exposed even to an inferior enemy if disciplined troops in the field. Near his left wing, resting on the Mississippi, in the neighborhood of the Big Black, is the main body of Gen Pemberton with 30,000 men, in front of his right, and in a position to command attack with or join General Pemberton in a night's march; whilst a third army is being massed on this side of Jackson, subject to orders to cooperate with Johnston and Pemberton in the fight with the enemy in front, or in the rear, as they may believe and assault him in the rear. There is also reason to believe that a column of reinforcements from Port Hudson is still behind Grant, and will be manoeuvred to take part in the battle soon to come off.

The *Picayune* also has the following from the Police Gazette *Echo* of the 19th, now published at Port Hudson:

LATER FROM PORT HUDSON.

The Police Gazette *Echo* is now published at Port Hudson. We copy from the *Echo* of the 19th inst.; a copy of which has been mailed us at Jackson:

We arrived from the River and Richmond, Louisiana, below and opposite the point, and encamped their bombardment last Friday, and have continued bombarding us two or three hours every night or morning since. At each bombardment from two to three hundred shots were fired, and most of them aimed at our lower batteries, doing them, however, no damage of any consequence. During the bombardment Saturday morning our lowest battery returned a few shots, two of which we learn, struck the Essex, though doing little damage.

About four hundred and seventy-five prisoners were brought up last Monday morning from New Orleans, by the Federal flag of truce boat Iberville to the point four miles below, where they were received on board of our flag of truce boat Starlight and brought up to this place. The prisoners were a portion of those captured by Gen Banks's command, at Franklin and Vermillionville, and represented the Crescent, Twenty eighth, Eighthteenth Louisiana and Fourth Texas regiments of Infantry, and the Second Louisiana and Seventh Texas regiments of cavalry of General Sibley's brigade.

CONFEDERATE NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

The *Echo* has the following ticket for Confederate State officers of Louisiana:

Our Ticket—For Governor, Henry W Allen, of West Baton Rouge. For Lieutenant-Governor, D. D. Coleman, of Madison. For Secretary of State, Dr F. M. Hereford, of East Baton Rouge. For Auditor of Public Accounts, Hippolyte Peralta, of East Baton Rouge. For Treasurer, ——. For Attorney General, John Ray, of Ouachita. For Superintendent of Public Schools ——.

For State Superintendent of Public Education, we are authorized to announce P. A. Walker, Esq., of East Baton Rouge.

The Arrest of Vallandigham.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

Cincinnati, May 5.—The arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, in Dayton, last night, creates a great deal of talk in all political circles, Democratic and Republican. The particulars of his arrest are visible. General Burnside issued an order directed to Captain Murray, of the United States regulars, to proceed, with a company of the Thirteenth Infantry, to Dayton, on a special train, and arrest Mr. V. and bring him to Cincinnati. The military left at half-past 10 o'clock on Monday night, and arrived in Dayton about 2 o'clock. Captain Hutton, of Burnside's staff, went up with the troops. They immediately proceeded to Mr. V.'s residence, which they surrounded. Captain M. rang the bell, and Mr. V. put his head out of the window and inquired what was wanted. Captain M. replied, "We are United States soldiers, and have an order for your arrest." Mr. Vallandigham demanded their authority, and said he would not respect any other than a civil process. Captain M. answered, "Our instructions are peremptory, and you had better quietly submit without any further trouble." Mr. V. refused, and added that they must come and take him—he would not come to them.

Captain M. says that, after much discussion *pro* and *con*, of which the above is the substance Mr. Vallandigham gave a shrill whistle, and soon the fire bells began to ring. Captain M. deployed a battalion of his men through the town, with instructions to send back home every man who came out on the street, which being done, prevented the assemblage of any considerable crowd at Mr. V.'s house or the depot. Mr. Vallandigham's house was then entered by forcing in the doors, and Mr. V. was taken into custody, entering his protest as to the illegality of proceedings in the matter. He was then escorted on foot to the depot, and brought to this city, and lodged in the military prison on Columbia street, where he is now confined.

I understand that Mr. Vallandigham is disposed to take what may be considered high grounds. He refuses to recognize military authority over him in any manner—will not plead to its jurisdiction, nor accept any but an unconditional release. The charge against him is an infringement, in his speeches at Democratic meetings in Columbus and Mount Vernon, of Gen. Burnside's military order No 38. It is alleged that he declared that such orders were military usurpations over citizens, and, for one, he would not obey them. He also discussed freely the affairs of the country, and gave utterance to his well known peace sentiments.

It is understood that he will have an immediate trial on the charges preferred, before the military court martial now in this city.

Intense excitement has run high all day, and this evening wagon-loads of men came into Dayton, until a large crowd collected, and an attack was made on the *Journal* office with stones, clubs and pistols. A military company was sent up by Gen. Burnside this evening to quell the disturbances, and arrived here at 9 o'clock.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Dayton, O., May 5—At 8 o'clock, P. M. the mob began storming the *Journal* office, and soon pistol firing at the windows was added, and for fifteen minutes the disturbances were so rapid they could not be counted. I think there was no response from the office, although it was lighted. When the crowd saw these was no danger they began breaking in the doors, which they soon demolished. After throwing into the business office out doors, they set fire to the establishment, which is now far consumed. For fifteen minutes after the fire broke out no fire bells were rung, but they are now pealing away.

There were 1000 Union men looking on, but no one offered to lead a force against the mob, until about the time the building was fired, when some one called on the Union men to fall into line. A vast crowd then broke for the armory, but have not succeeded in doing anything yet.

The telegraph wire connecting with Columbus was cut a few moments since.

It is said the mob have gone out on the Xenia road to burn bridges, so as to prevent soldiers from arriving from Columbus. The whole city is illuminated with fire, and the citizens, women and all, are on the streets.

A man was just now discovered trying to cut the hose, and was shot at three times by a fireman. Other individual disturbances are constantly occurring.

Dayton, May 5, 10 P. M.—Troops have just arrived from Columbus and Cincinnati—200 from the former and 100 from the latter place. The troops are posted as guards throughout the city, and no further violence is apprehended.

There is one satisfaction in regard to the fire—the buildings burned belonged to butternuts—but as they were not worth much, and they will call on the city to make good the loss, the satisfaction is light.

11 20.—The mob seems to have quieted down, and it is thought will give on to-night. The troops are guarding the engines, which have playing on the fire. Only one house was fired, and the windows broken by stones. The troops dispersed the crowd.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Responsibility of Hotel Keepers.—The case of Capt. Woodsworth, who sued Morse & Moore, proprietors of the City Hotel, for $568 in money and papers and $125 in clothing, stolen from his trunk in his room at the hotel in the daytime, was decided yesterday in the Sixth District Court, in favor of the plaintiff, for the money which was stolen. The Court held that according to Art. 2936 to 2940 C. C., hotel keepers were responsible in such cases. The room was broken open and the strong trunk was robbed in the daytim while the key was in the hands of the clerk.

Burglary.—The house of Mr. McCarthy, corner of Burgundy and Barracks streets, was broken into on Monday night and robbed of a gold watch, four silver spoons, four forks, and two decanters. No arrest.

Inquests.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Trapp, 45 years old, a native of Baden Baden, Germany, found dead at 260 Circus street. The verdict of the jury was—died of acute gastro enteritis.

The man had been sick, and from the sedentary occupation had become very cretive and troubled with colic. The druggist sent him a mixture of Hoffman's anodyne, essence of peppermint, and water, and as the man died about half an hour after it, the jury added to their verdict a censure of the apothecary for prescribing without knowing the disease, and sending medicine entirely inapplicable to the case.

An inquest was held in the case of a negro child who died of hooping cough; and in the case of a f w. c. named Rose, a native of Africa, who died of old age, being 100 years of age.

Property Suspected of Being Stolen.—By search-warrant, officers Towers and O'Callahan found in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Julian, 972 Thalia street, $625 in silver, $42 in gold, a lot of city bills, silver spoons, knives and forks, jewelry, and other articles, which were seized on suspicion of being stolen. The house of Rachel Johnson and Lola Forse, on the same street, were also searched, and $175 in gold, $23 80 in silver, and other articles were seized. The latter parties were arrested.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Tuesday.—Mr. Roselius moved in the case of McCheseney *vs.* Barker, that defendant be cited to produce on trial the checks and vouchers for the payments alleged to have been made by him.

Mr. Roselius next called up his rule on plaintiffs in the great wood-cutting case of Hauser Bros. *vs.* A. Weir, the Carrollton Railroad Company et. al., to show cause why the accounts ordered by the Court to be rendered by the agent appointed to receive the moneys in this case should not be squashed. Judgment had been rendered against Weir for $2000 and Freitel for $260, two of the many defendants who were the owners of the woods of the plaintiffs, and wood in the possession of said person, or the proceeds, to be delivered to the plaintiffs, those having the wood to pay their proportion of the costs.

Mr. Cutler contended that as the costs always followed the judgment, and the judgment decided that the parties in whose possession the wood was found and seized should pay their proportion of the costs of the suit, 350 cords being seized in the hands of the Carrollton Railroad Company, which they bought from Weir, the amount levied upon them was their actual proportion of the costs, which amounted in all to $700.

Mr. Roselius warmly argued that this was a monstrous and absurd proposition—that no court could never have been intended to force upon the Carrollton Railroad Company the enormous costs of this suit, as judgment had been rendered not against the Carrollton Railroad Company, but against Weir & Freitel, in money. The Carrollton Railroad Company had been made parties to the suit as trespassers—they never claimed a title to the wood in their possession, and they had nothing to do with the costs.

The Court said the judgment had been drawn up according to its "reasons" for judgment, and as it had been done some time afterwards, he had not examined it closely, but had taken it for granted that it was in exact conformity to the reasons. The question of costs had for the first time been brought to the attention of the Court and it would be taken into consideration whether the Company had any costs to pay, or what their proportion should be.

Several motions for fixing and refixing cases were made, and a petite land trespass case, entitled Frommer *vs.* Leonard, was tried.

On motion of Mr. Sullivan, judgment by default was entered in the case of Ch. Kentzer *vs.* Henry Siebrecht.

The case of Dowley, Corners & Co. *vs.* Merchants Insurance Company, was fixed for trial on Monday next.

Third District Court—Judge Heistand.—In the case of Henry Samory *vs.* Jean Ringe, a judgment was rendered prohibiting the sale of certain property which had been seized under a mortgage, until Order No. 15 of Gen. Banks be revoked or modified so as to allow the writ of seizure and sale issued against the defendant's property to be proceeded with.

In this case mortgage notes had been given in purchase of two houses and lots at the corner of St. Louis and Rampart streets. Two of the notes were protested for non-payment. Suit thereon was instituted, judgment given, and execution ordered. Injunction was asked on the ground that the execution was in violation of the letter and spirit of Gen. Banks's order. The injunction was opposed, on the ground that the order prohibiting the foreclosure of mortgages referred to lands and plantations in the country—not to dwelling houses in the city.

The Court, agreeing with counsel of defendant, that the order embraced all kinds of property subject to mortgage, ordered that the injunction be sustained.

Provost Court Postcript.—Yesterday a man named Oppenheimer, and another named Brown, and his wife, were arraigned on the charge of purchasing stolen Government medicines from soldiers. Special officer O'Connell took charge of the transaction, and, disguising himself as a druggist, went to Oppenheimer's house, and offered to sell him a lot of the same sort and from the same source. Oppenheimer swallowed the bait, bowited O'Connell and special Patterson to swallow some egg nog, and after sundry and several swallows got communicative and revealed the whole operation. O'Connell appeared as the prosecuting dragoon, but the counsel of the accused got the case postponed to Sunday next.

Two women, for talking secesh, were sent to prison—one for sixty and the other for thirty days.

Anna Hall and Mary Mumford, were arraigned on the charge of robbing a soldier of his purse containing $28. The soldier couldn't tell much about it, but between him and the girls it appeared that a party of them had been carousing at the Lake, all were tight as fiddles, and got into the lock-up as drunk. They returned to the city, however, having been found on Anna Hall, she was sent to prison for two months—the other girl was discharged.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Another Expedition to Port Hudson.

The *Era* publishes this morning a letter from its Baton Rouge correspondent, dated the 14th, giving an account of an expedition by Gen. Dudley to the rear of Port Hudson. On the morning of the 12th the advance was made, via the Clinton road. Four deserters from Port Hudson reported 4300 men there. After several slight skirmishes with pickets and guerrillas, a reconnoissance of the country was accomplished. En route the expedition was joined by Col. Grierson with a portion of his cavalry, who, after some opposition, broke the railroad telegraph communication between Clinton and Port Hudson. By letters and deserters it was ascertained that the Confederates were massing troops at Clinton.

Confederate Officers Captured.

The army correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in that paper of the 9th, gives the following list of Confederate commissioned officers (131) who were taken prisoners on the Rappahannock. Louisiana and Mississippi fig during somewhat conspicuously, we give the list as we find it. The same letter says 2414 privates were captured:

Col. Thos. M. Griffin, 18th Mississippi.
Lieut. Col. W. H. Luse, 17th Mississippi.
Lieut. Col. J. Hanlon, 5th Louisiana.
Capt. C. P. Howard, staff of A. P. Hill.
Major M. R. Ballenger, 2d Georgia.
Major J. L. N. Williams, 9th Louisiana.
Major A. De Polack, 9th Louisiana.
Lieut. Col. Thos. Hamilton, 7th Louisiana.
Lieut. Col. T. H. Lewis, 7th Louisiana.
Col. L. A Stafford, 9th Louisiana.
Lieut. Col. H. H. Badger, 5th Virginia.
Maj. C. C. Blackwell, 23d North Carolina.
Capt. N. P. E. Ferguson, 8th Alabama.
Capt. J. W. Williams, 5th Alabama.
Capt. S. T. Woodward, 5th Alabama.
Capt. W. A. Sellers, 10th Virginia.
Capt. A. Hall, 23d North Carolina.
Lieut. Col. A. Hamilton, 18th Mississippi.
Maj. C. C. Blackwell, 23d North Carolina.
Capt. N. P. E. Ferguson, 8th Alabama.
Capt. S. F. Mosely, 7th Alabama.
Capt. C. Garner, 1st Louisiana.
Capt. J. C. Gee, 23d North Carolina.
Capt. O. F. Crawley, 6th Virginia.
First Lieut. J. B. Burgin, 23d North Carolina.
First Lieut. J. Fowler, 5th Alabama.
First Lieut. S. Whitaker, 23d North Carolina.
First Lieut. J. H. Miller, 10th Virginia.
First Lieut. W. O. Bell, 49th Georgia.
First Lieut. W. D. Lindsay, 5th Alabama.
First Lieut. T. J. Wallace, 23d North Carolina.
First Lieut. J. A. Waite, 5th Alabama.
First Lieut. J. B. Bullock, 23d North Carolina.
First Lieut. T. L. Jackson, 23d North Carolina.
First Lieut. D. C. Grayson, 10th Virginia.
Adjutant J. F. Ireland, 23d North Carolina.
Second Lieut. R. Bell, 5th Alabama.
Second Lieut. J. A. Simmons, 23d North Carolina.
Second Lieut. B. C. Foster, 5th Alabama.
First Lieut. J. H. Jones, 18th Mississippi.
Second Lieut. J. G. Kaue, 5th Alabama.
Second Lieut. F. May, 5th Alabama.
Second Lieut. W. Mitchell, 5th Alabama.
Second Lieut. C. Parker, 4th North Carolina.
Second Lieut. W. A. Hiles, 18th Mississippi.
Second Lieut. A. S. Cox, 10th Virginia.
Second Lieut. J. T. Freleigh, 8th North Carolina.
Second Lieut. E. F. Jones, 5th Alabama.
Second Lieut. E. M. Smith, 5th Alabama.
Second Lieut. E. W. J. Mannwee, 12th Mississippi.
Second Lieut. D. Bell, 18th Mississippi.
Second Lieut. J. M. Fistoner, 12th Alabama.
Third Lieut. J. F. Corbitan, 5th Alabama.
First Lieut. A. Maguire, 18th Mississippi.
Captain J. A. Tevis, 6th Alabama.
Second Lieut. W. J. Brooks, 23d Georgia.
Second Lieut. T. B. Davis, 23d Georgia.
Second Lieut. T. B. Davis, 23d Georgia.
Second Lieut. T. A. Bell, 23d Georgia.
Second Lieut. J. C. Bowden, 23d Georgia.
Second Lieut. C. S. Morris, 23d Georgia.
Second Lieut. J. S. Mitchell, 23d Georgia.
First Lieut. J. A. Gunn, 23d Georgia.
First Lieut. J. T. Lowe, 23d Georgia.
First Lieut. R. C. Lawhon, 23d Georgia.
First Lieut. H. W. Barclay, 23d Georgia.
First Lieut. J. T. Brandon, 23d Georgia.
Second Lieut. E. L. Beale, 12th Virginia.
First Lieut. J. M. Shackleford, 4th Mississippi.
First Lieut. J. M. Hall, 4th North Carolina cavalry.
Capt. J. E. Tyler, 12th Virginia.
Second Lieut. J. P. Conley, 5th North Carolina cavalry.
Capt. T. F. Owens, 1st Georgia.
First Lieut. H. C. Woodhouse, 13th Virginia.
Second Lieut. W. Lee, 54th North Carolina.
First Lieut. G. C. Nash, 6th Louisiana.
Second Lieut. J. S. Gilbert, 5th Louisiana.
Capt. J. Gilchrist, 5th Alabama.
Second Lieut. W. L. Underwood, 23d Georgia.
Second Lieut. W. Poole, 23d Georgia.
Third Lieut. J. T. Harris, 23d Georgia.
First Lieut. J. Crooks, 10th Alabama.
First Lieut. J. T. Brown, Parker's artillery.
First Lieut. J. M. Gelbrath, Washington Artillery.
First Lieut. E. Owen, Washington Artillery.
Second Lieut. H. Kwas, 8th Louisiana.
First Lieut. Mac Mauney, 26 North Carolina.
First Lieut. T. S. Moss, 23d Georgia.
First Lieut. T. B. Coulter, 23d Georgia.
First Lieut. E. Slater, 10th Virginia.
Capt. J. A. Sharp, 2 d Georgia.
Capt. R. S. Neil, 23 Georgia.
Capt. W. L. Hudson, 23d Georgia.
Capt. J. F. Pattou, 23d Georgia.
Capt. P. Ferguson, 23d Georgia.
Third Lieut. E. Carpenter, 57th North Carolina.
Second Lieut. W. M. Brogg, 57th North Carolina.
Second Lieut. H. D. Nobb, 57th North Carolina.
First Lieut. G. A. Rochin, 57th North Carolina.
Second Lieut. M. G. Shaw, 54th North Carolina.
First Lieut. R. W. Johnson, 54th North Carolina.
First Lieut. J. F. De Berry, 54th North Carolina.
Capt. J. W. Beard, 21st North Carolina.
First Lieut. J. B. Dry, 6th Louisiana.
Second Lieut. J. R. Murphy, 5th Louisiana.
First Lieut. T. J. Wells, 7th Louisiana.
Capt. J. Bermudez, 7th Louisiana.
Capt. Conrad Green, 7th Louisiana.
Capt. W. J. Davis, 55th Virginia.
First Lieut. B. B. Moore, 23d Georgia.
Second Lieut. J. Caldwell, 23d Georgia.
Capt. J. F. Simons, 18th Mississippi.
Capt. J. M. Williams, 5th Alabama.
Capt. S. F. Cassell, 18th Mississippi.
Capt. U. F. Hunbard, 18th Mississippi.
Capt. M. Adams, 18th Mississippi.
First Lieut. O. A. Hester, 18th Mississippi.
First Lieut. C. N. Brown, 18th Mississippi.
Second Lieut. J. B. Clark, 18th Mississippi.
Second Lieut. J. C. Thirer, 18th Mississippi.
Second Lieut. W. H. Griffis, 18th Mississippi.
Third Lieut. W. J. Mosley, 18th Mississippi.
First Lieut. W. P. Dewese, 18th Mississippi.
Capt. C. W. Squires, 9th Louisiana Artillery.
Capt. C. H. Slocum, 5th Louisiana.
Capt. T. C. Belcher, 5th Alabama.
Adjutant C. J. Pegues, 18th Mississippi.
Capt. J. K. Armour, 1st Louisiana.

RIOT IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.—On last Friday afternoon a party of laborers engaged in constructing a double track on the Northern Central Railway, near Mount Washington, became engaged in an altercation with a number of soldiers in that vicinity, resulting in both parties proceeding to blows and using every description of offensive weapon close at hand. Some of the soldiers used pistols and other bayonets, with which they combatted the crowd of laborers, who used knives and missiles of various kinds. During the fight, which continued for a considerable space of time, a smaller party of the laborers attacked and beat a German and his wife, occupying an old house near the track, almost to death. A number of the participants in the affair on either side were cut with bayonets and knives, which were used very freely. In order to subdue the riot it was found necessary to send to the place a large detachment of soldiers, who took prisoners about forty of the participants, who were lodged in the Towsontown jail to await further investigation. The affair is represented to have originated through some of the laborers, who were drunk, abusing and assaulting the soldiers.

[*Baltimore American.*

WHY THE GREAT EASTERN IS DELAYED.—The causes of the delay in the departure of the Great Eastern from Liverpool for New York are thus stated in the English papers:

Rapid progress had been made with the extensive repairs to her hull, and they were very nearly finished. During Sunday, however, the vessel moved four feet farther into the water, and rested in such a position that it is now quite impossible to complete the repair of the fracture these spring tides. Water had been let into the tubes with which the Great Eastern is fitted, with the view of keeping her firm on the gridiron, and up to Saturday the means had proved effectual. The high wind on that day caused an extra rise of one foot in the tide, and this occasioned the unfortunate displacement of the ship. The repairs will be finished as quickly as the limited time available for the work will permit, but these will not be the tide sufficiently high to admit of the removal of the ship from the gridiron until the 18th of April. Her sailing will therefore have to be deferred until too many as a fortnight after that date.

The Fighting on the Rappahannock.

The New York *Herald*, of the 6th inst. descants upon the battle of the Rappahannock in the following style:

The accounts received of the various battles on the Rappahannock during the last few days prove the superior quality of the troops engaged on both sides. The Anglo Saxon blood asserts itself, and the American type of it eclipses all that has ever been achieved by the race in the Old World. No other soldiers can compare with the Americans except the Irish and Scotch.

We regret to find that the Germans have been reported to have not only run away without waiting for a shot from the enemy, but to have thrown away their arms and become a disorderly mob, panic-stricken and completely routed. This was the corps formerly commanded by Sigel, and if the news be true there must have been some particular cause of demoralization which produced such an exceptional result.

The Germans have always fought well, and, though they have not generally played so brilliant a part in the field as French, British and Irish troops, cowardice is not a German characteristic; on the contrary, stubborn resistance is one of their most noted traits. But this conduct was the exception; bravery of the most distinguished kind was the rule. The generalship, too, appears to have been good—good on both sides. With the progress of the war great Generals are being developed, and they will learn the art in due time; and with such troops as they lead all the military exploits of other nations will be cast in the shade.

But *cui bono?* what avails all this mutual slaughter? It is only the Anglo-Saxon race destroying itself, reminding us of the infuriated bees, which, in killing each other, die from the wounds they inflict, the sting left behind dying with the part of the entrails of its owner. What would not the contending armies, if united, achieve against the great Powers of Europe? If peace were only restored, in six months they would sweep from the face of the earth and its adjacent islands every vestige of English, French and Spanish sway, and a career of military glory would open to the United States far surpassing that of the Roman republic in the zenith of its power. But from the battles of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the wars with the Indians and the war with Mexico. Let peace and the Union be restored by compromises framed in the spirit of the constitution, and again will the braves of the North and South do successful battle, side by side, shoulder to shoulder, against the world in arms for the maintenance of the grand doctrine enunciated by Monroe and adopted by every distinguished statesman of his day, as well as by those who have succeeded him, that a doctrine now practically placed in abeyance by the interminable war which reads the bowels of the land.

Agitation in Washington.

We extract the following from a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, dated Washington, May 5th, 1863:

SILENCE CONSIDERED MISCHIEF.

The city has been agitated and excited all day with a report that a battle in regard to the great battle in progress between the armies of Hooker and Lee. The greatest anxiety pervades the public mind to know the progress and results of the tremendous and prolonged conflict. At all these, the two great and leading centres of the Rebellion unite. In the absence of any certain and positive information, as usual the wildest and most extravagant rumors are circulated, their proportions and magnitude constantly enlarging as they are repeated from one to another. Universal excitement prevails. The man of true patriotism is the man of true genius soon learns more of the art of war than can be gained by most men in a lifetime at West Point.

* * * We therefore would call the attention of President Lincoln to General Sickles and the man for the hour, for he has shown in the recent nine days' campaign on the Rappahannock the skill and coolness of a great commander in the hour of action and the crisis of danger.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—(*Tuesday morning.*)—Two boys were arraigned on the charge of disturbing the peace of the Paulding School. Mr. Crane was the prosecuting counsel. The evidence showed that the boys happened to be throwing stones at one old darky at each other in front of the school while the pupils were coming out and that was about the amount of it.

Mr. Crane, however, thought it incumbent on him to make a prosecuting speech. He strongly enforced the necessity of inflicting harsh punishment on these boys as would prove a salutary lesson to others not to indulge in such acts while they were in the vicinity of these nurseries of the armies and rulers of our mighty republic. At this point the Court caused an interruption by asking if Mr. Crane was willing to hear any further remarks from the jury, but Col. Field, for the defense, jumped to say a word for the benefit of Mr. Crane, who seemed to think, by his indiscriminate prosecutions in this court, that he is the guardian in chief of public morals and public virtue. The Court, however, instead of prosecuting women and children, would protect some men as the subject of his zeal in the public cause. It was surprising to find a lawyer making an hour's speech about flags, armies, rulers, &c., on a matter which only involved the common mischief of boys. Mr. Crane was anxious to reply to the Colonel, but the Court seemed to have had enough, and disposed of the case by fining the larger boy $10 and the smaller $5.

There was a large number of petty squabbles between women and women, boys and boys, for which all the parties deserve spanking, more or less, for bringing them into public court.

R. D. Angelo, in whose possession a large bag of morocco uppers was found, about a week ago, by officer Evans, while executing a search-warrant, was arraigned on the charge of having them as stolen property. Mr. Mercer testified that the goods were his, and had been stolen from him in December last. He knew the uppers simply from their peculiar cut. Other witnesses testified that the accused bought the uppers two years ago; that he was a shoemaker, and in the habit of buying such things; and that he was a man of very good character. The difficulty of identifying articles like these, found long after the robbery, went far towards relieving the accused, and he was discharged.

Henry Judson was charged by a dozen looking Germans with "barrahling for Beauregard, with Stonewall Jackson in the rear," and was fined $25.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 19, 1863.

COTTON.—Yesterday, not previously reported, 21 bales Low Middling sold at 46½c. P lb.

SUGAR.—There is some inquiry, but the supply being very light, the sales are confined to about 60 hhds. in small lots, at previous prices: Fair to Fully Fair, new crop at 8¾@9¾c., and Choice Centrifugal Nos. Prime and Yellow at 10c.

MOLASSES.—Owing to the very light supply the sales are confined to 3 9 bbls. in several lots, 3 @ 32c. for old crop reboiled, and 37c. for new crop.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied at @12 @12 25 for Superfine, and @12 75@13 for Extra.

BRAN.—A small lot sold at $7 20 P 100 lbs.

CORN.—A lot of 160 sacks Yellow sold at @1 2.½c. P bushel.

HAY.—About 400 bales sold to-day at @55 P ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 90 bbls. damaged Flour, at @2 @2 75; 45 bbls. Rye Flour, at @4 75; 5¾ bbls. Whisky at @c; 60 bbls. Pilot Bread at @4 25; 100 bbls. damaged Pilot Bread at @4 25; 25 bbls. mixed Butter at 28c.; 20 sacks grass C. C. F. at 8c.; 10 bbls. Cranberries at @6 50; 30 bbls. Whisky at @c; 60 bbls. coarse Salt at @1 90; 50 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel at @3 25; 40 bbls. at Starch 6c., and 500 bbls. Soda Ash at @6 25.

Received during the past three days, 1747 bales and 91 sacks Cotton, 16 bales Tobacco, 3 casks Bacon, 1 cask Lard, 1 cask Butter, 1 bale Wool, 66 bags and 1 box Cheese, 470 bbls. Potatoes, 14 bbls. Beans, 470 bbls. and 40 bbls. Sugar, 89 bbls. Molasses, 816 sacks Oats, 105 sacks Bran, 13 bundles Leather, 156 boxes Meat, 36 bbls. Porter.

Cleared for New York, 2 Bales Moss, 13 bbls Rosin, 5 bales Country Rags, 10 tons old iron, 190 boxes Meat, 70 bales Hay, 100 bbls. Molasses, 1 bale Furs, 5 do. Bones, 20 kegs Lard, 1 case Sundries, 13 bbls. Pork, and 47 bbls. Molasses.

Arrived 12 barks, 1 schooner, 4 steamships, and 4 steamboats.

Cleared, 1 brig and 3 sch rooners.

The river has been stationary during the past three days. At low three feet six inches below high water mark.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 20, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 56 Beeves, 35 Hogs and 18 Calves. Arrived to-day 44 Beeves, 30 Hogs and 18 Veals. Stock remaining on sale to 54 Hogs and 6 Milch Cows. Sales quote

Beeves, 1st quality, 8 lb net.....@6c 3c
Beeves, 2d quality, 7 lb net.....@5c 3c
Beeves, 3d quality, 6 lb net.....@4c 3c
Veals, 1st quality, 8 lb gross.....@7c 3c
Veal, 2d quality, 7 lb gross.....@6c 3c