THE DAILY BEE

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

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In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Murphy at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, lard, rice and pork.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at sales room No. 93 Camp street, coffee, butter, tobacco, whisky, brandy, &c.; at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 87 and 89 Magazine street, cotton.

By Phinney & Amory, at 11 o'clock, at No. 71 Rampart street, furniture.

By J. B. Crozat, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, real estate; at the same hour, sulphuric, real estate.

There will be an important sale of groceries, &c., this day, Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, by R. T. Montgomery, and should be attended by dealers in coffee, sides, hams, lard, butter, tobacco, pilot bread, whisky, brandy, and various other goods. See advertisement. Also, at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, will be sold a large variety of fine and medium glass, furniture, crockery, beds, &c.

There will be peremptorily sold this day, (Tuesday) the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, at store 87 and 89 Magazine street, by R. T. Montgomery, 54 bales cotton in original packages, regularly sampled and classified, and sold according to said classification. A fine opportunity is here presented to obtain with a certainty the exact quality desired by purchasers.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets, Second District, the contents and fixtures of a Coffee house.

We copy the following from the official paper of yesterday afternoon:

Important Order.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS REQUIRED TO REPORT.

Headquarters, Defences of New Orleans, {
New Orleans, June 6, 1863. }

General Orders, No. 11.

All convalescent officers in this city, not confined to their rooms, will immediately report in person at these headquarters.

All those not able to leave their rooms will report in writing.

By command of W. H. Emory, Brigadier-General Commanding.

W. D. Smith, Lieut. Col., and A. A. A. G.

Further Late News from the Mobile Papers.

RAID IN TENNESSEE VALLEY.

FROM CHARLESTON AND PORT HUDSON

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

GENERAL HOOKER'S MOVEMENTS.

Later from the North.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mobile papers of May 31, and June 2d and 3d, contain the following further intelligence:

[Latest by Telegraph.]

Federal Raid in Tennessee Valley.

Columbus, May 29, *via Montgomery*, May 31.—The Federal raiders in the Tennessee valley number 2000 mounted infantry, with four pieces of artillery. Crossed the river at Savannah, they moved thence to Florence, Ala., where Harrison defeated and drove them out, losing Major Jenkins and Capt. Locke, Fifty-third Alabama, who were killed.

To-day Col. Roddy crossed below and cut them off from their boats, and is driving them back to Florence, Ala.

Our artillery ran unawares upon the enemy, and was supposed to have been captured, but it engaged them and escaped successfully to Athens.

(Approved.) Geo. J. Pillow, Brig. Gen.

From Charleston.

Charleston, May 29, via Montgomery, May 31.—The recent increase in the blockade fleet, and the arrival of numerous cargoes, have caused a marked decline in auction prices of every kind of contraband goods, except leather, which has risen.

Cotton goods and coffee have fallen about 30 per cent.

Port Hudson.

A Jackson telegram of June 1 says Port Hudson is invested.

General Hooker's Army.

Richmond, May 30.—The Fredericksburg correspondent of the *Examiner* says: Indications and intelligence from the enemy's camp favor the conclusion that Stafford is being evacuated, but the destination of the army is in doubt.

The *Examiner* editorially says: There seems no longer any doubt that Hooker is making an important movement. A gentleman from Fredericksburg yesterday informs us that he saw about 20,000 Federals moving down in the direction of Port Royal (on the Rappahannock.)

General Lee's Army.

The army of Northern Virginia will be divided into three corps d'armée, commanded respectively by Generals Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill.

Latest from the North.

VALLANDIGHAM AT SHELBYVILLE.

The correspondence of May 25th of the Chattanooga *Rebel* contains the following:

Mr. Vallandigham has just arrived. He was brought to our lines under flag of truce, but the commander of the outposts refused to recognize it for any such purpose, as a claim of right to send any one through our lines by authority. The Federals becoming alarmed, retired, leaving Mr. V. with the Rebels, occupying the ground. When an officer approached him he proposed delivering himself as a prisoner of war. This was declined as he was not a soldier in the service of the United States.

Upon learning his name and situation, he was received as an exile banished from his State, and as such tendered the hospitality of the country, as any foreigner. He was then received by Gen. Martin and escorted to his headquarters without any demonstration. There he was received by Gen. S. Woodard Johnston, of Gen. Bragg's staff, and conveyed in a carriage to Shelbyville, when comfortable quarters were provided for him. There was in the whole no demonstration, but everywhere he be passed the troops, who had heard of his coming, greeted him. His bearing and words kept sympathy and respect. Mr. Vallandigham very properly desires to avoid all public demonstrations, and asks that he may find a refuge in our midst, until such time as the voice of his people is heard, when shall call him again to their midst. He seems likely to realize the embarrassment of his position.

In stature, Mr. Vallandigham is about five feet eleven inches, with dark hair and slight whiskers extending under the chin, but no moustache. His expression is very agreeable, and his manners affable and pleasant, in fact, attractive, while not obtrusive.

Hostages—Recalition.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

Dr. Wm. W. Myers, Assistant Surgeon U. S. navy, is now confined in the Libby prison, as a hostage for Dr. James Green, a citizen of Danville, Va., seized by the Federals and held at Fort Norfolk as a hostage for Gen. Stuart's W. P. Parker, now on trial in the Botetourt (or numerous offences against the laws of this State. Dr. Sanger, a navy surgeon, had been held by our Government up to within a few days ago as a hostage for Dr. Green, but getting in a very low state of health, he was permitted to return home, and Dr. Myers was substituted in his place.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes the following paragraph, which, we presume, refers to the recent executions, under sentence of court-martial, approved by Gen. Burnside:

We understand that Commissioner Ould, who is now at City Point, has had an interview with Commissioner Ludlow in regard to the execution of three Confederate enrolling and recruiting officers in Kentucky, and that Commissioner Ludlow, who is presumed to be acting under instructions from Washington, endorses the execution. Commissioner Ould returns to Richmond to-day, and will report the result of his interview to the Confederate Government.

The Crops.

The *Tribune* says the prospect for good crops is without abatement. The Chattanooga *Rebel* believes that in the lower counties of Tennessee there will be the largest harvest ever known in that region.

General News.

THE WAR ON THE PENINSULA.

On Saturday afternoon last, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a portion of the command of General Wise, consisting of artillery and infantry, went down in New Kent county as far as the York river. A few miles below West Point they fired on a Federal mail boat, two shots plunging, striking her some two or three times—one shell exploding on her deck. What injury was inflicted is not known, but considerable confusion was created on board. The fire was not returned.

Later in the evening the enemy's gunboats came down the river from West Point, and, after shelling the woods in the neighborhood and finding that our troops had retired, their crews landed, and, in retaliation, burned the residences of three gentlemen in the neighborhood. The sufferers were Messrs. E. H. Lacy, W. T. Blessingham, and —— Drake—the latter overseer on the farm of Mr. James Woodhouse, of this city. None of the parties upon whom these injuries were inflicted saved any of their household effects, and had not even the time allowed him to secure his money, which was, with every thing else that he had, destroyed.—*Richmond Dispatch, 27th.*

CHATTANOOGA GUNBOAT BLOWN UP.

News was received in this city on Saturday that the Confederate gunboat on the Chattahoochee was blown up on Wednesday last, near Bloomstown, below Chattahoochee. As the boat which brought the intelligence passed down the river, a message was received asking the Mayor to be sent to the assistance of the gunboat. We learn that Mr. Bilbro, the chief engineer, and Ward, and three several others of the crew, were severely injured. The extent of the injury to the vessel we have not heard. She was, it is said, on her way down to the Chattahoochee.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

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New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,716.

tions, and, being stopped in her progress by low water, was backing to return when the accident occurred.—[*Columbus Enquirer.*

FROM SHELBYVILLE.

The correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer*, writing from Shelbyville, Tenn., says:

It affords me much pleasure to say to your numerous readers that our army hero (Polk's corps) never did enjoy better health than at present. They are robust, hale, hearty and as fat as beasts. This is attributable to the excellent water we have been using for the past month.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, arrived at this place through the lines from Nashville, and is stopping at Mrs. Hogan's. Quite a number of the citizens of Shelbyville called upon him to day to pay their respects. General Bragg has telegraphed President Davis to know what disposition to make of him.

Later from the North.

The steamship City of Bath outside of her mails to the 27th, brought a few papers of the 28th. The New York *Herald* of that date has the following, by its latest advices as

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURG.

The latest news which the Government has received from Vicksburg is by way of Memphis, up to 4 o'clock the morning of the 24th instant. Vicksburg was then holding out, and Grant was hopeful of success.

Rumors by way of Cincinnati from Murfreesboro' state—but without any confirmation—that Vicksburg had fallen on Sunday, and that General Pemberton was ——— surely, in falling all his artillery. Another dispatch from Chicago says that on Friday morning last Gen. Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Gen. Grant offering to surrender Vicksburg if Gen. Grant would allow the rebels to lay down their arms and march out, and that the offer was refused. We give all these stories for what they are worth.

We have considerable news upon the subject from the Southern journals. Their tone with regard to affairs at Vicksburg is not very cheerful, though a little more confident than it was a few days ago. General Forrest is said to have arrived at Shelbyville Tennessee, from Murfreesboro', and will take command of Van Dorn's division. A Savannah journal says that as General Bragg and General Rosecrans are both afraid of provoking a battle at Murfreesboro', it is quite probable that they will both sending off portions of their armies westward. Rosecrans to reinforce Grant, and Bragg to reinforce Pemberton. This would imply the admission on the part of the rebel journal that Bragg, at all events, was sending his troops towards Vicksburg.

Richmond papers of the 25th state that an official dispatch from General Johnston, dated the 23d, says an officer who left Vicksburg on Tuesday reports that an assault near the Yazoo road on Pemberton's intrenchments had been repulsed. It is said that another assault was made near the Jackson road, and was also repulsed. Confidence in Pemberton's ability to maintain his position is expressed, and hopes are given of final success.

Dispatches from Atlanta, Ga., says that Vicksburg has five months' supplies of every kind, and can be taken only when the force defending it have exhausted their supplies.

The latest telegrams from that quarter to the Northern press are as follows

Cincinnati, May 27, 1863.—The latest advices received here from Vicksburg, through Union sources, are to Friday last, May 22.

At that time a vigorous bombardment of the lines by land and water was going on.

Chicago, May 27, 1863.—A special dispatch from Cairo says:

Paroled prisoners who left Sherman's Landing on the 23d say that just before leaving they conversed with the bearer of dispatches from General Pemberton to General Johnston, who had been captured.

The despatch bearer says the number of rebels at Vicksburg is between 25 000 and 30,000.

On Thursday the rebel batteries on the hill north of the town were taken and turned on the enemy. On the evening of the same day the water batteries at the foot of the hill were captured. The next evening the water batteries below Vicksburg were taken by Porter's mortar boats.

On Friday, after the refusal to accept Gen. Pemberton's terms, General Grant moved on his works, and the rebels were driven to the inner fortifications. General Logan guards the Black River bridge.

General Grant feels certain that he will be able to take care of General Johnston. The rebels have only about ten thousand men, exclusive of what he may have by reinforcements. General Grant's army is larger than it has been unpinioned—quite numerous enough for the work in hand. It stretches completely around the doomed city, each wing resting on the river. Vicksburg is full of women and children, not only the original inhabitants but many who have come in from the surrounding country for safety.

A dispatch dated three miles east of Vicksburg, May 20, says:

Our wounded at the battle of Champion Hill number over one thousand seven hundred. The enemy's loss is acknowledged to be not over half that. We had about twenty thousand troops engaged, and the rebels about ten thousand, according to the accounts of their wounded. We took three thousand prisoners, and about three thousand at the battle of the bridge.

Gen. Sherman crossed on a pontoon bridge. Gen McPherson and Gen. McClernand's forces built three bridges on Sunday night and crossed by Monday noon. By four o'clock we advanced Sherman's corps, under Gen. Steel reached the enemy's works back of the city, and took position on the right, on the bluffs above, and commenced the bombardment. Gen. McPherson planted his command in front, or in our centre. Gen. McClernand took the extreme left, reaching almost to the river below.

All possibility of escape is cut off. Every living man, woman or child must fall into our hands. All the forenoon yesterday different brigades were taking position, forming lines of battle, &c.

At two o'clock the battle began in earnest. There had been skirmishing all the forenoon. Gen. Steele drove the enemy from several forts and took one complete line of fortifications, routed by rifle pits. The fighting was principally on the river bank under the bluffs at sundown. His division fought gallantly all day, though hungry, dirty, footsore, and sleepy.

Gen. Sherman's left and Gen. McPherson's right are in supporting distance. Both advanced their lines of skirmishers to within fifty yards of the breastworks, and their artillery to within five hundred yards, and are in position these distances.

This morning Gen. McClernand is not progressing as fast, but is doing well. We lost about 1500 killed and wounded yesterday.

This morning a simultaneous assault will be ordered on the enemy's works, I understand, from all points.

New York Money Market.

The *Herald* of the 28th has the following:

Wednesday, May 27—6 P. M.—The Philadelphia papers of this morning, which was in the possession of some operators at an early hour this morning, led to a further decline in gold, exchange and stocks. Gold sold down to 143, and exchange to 157. From these causes there was a recovery about midday of one to one and a half per cent, and a partial recovery in stocks. In the afternoon, after the news had been fairly read, gold sold at 143½, ¾, 144, ¼, ⅜, and closed at 5 P. M. at about 144¼, while bankers' sterling bills were quoted at 158 to ⅛.

Cotton.—The cotton market was a shade firmer yesterday, with a better inquiry.

News from Washington.

THE RECENT MILITARY APPOINTMENTS IN MISSOURI—DISCONTENT AMONGST THE RADICALS.

Washington, May 26, 1863.—Letters are in town from St. Louis which show quite a ferment amongst the radicals there. The appointment of Gen. Schofield has, it appears, given them great dissatisfaction. They lately sent a telegram to the President asking that the appointment of a new commander for the department might be delayed until they could be heard from. Mr. Lincoln replied that he was tired and disgusted with the dissensions and political quarrels in Missouri, and that he should take the matter into his own hands and appoint whom he saw fit. Some of the republicans are of opinion that Schofield will carry on the vigorous policy instituted by Curtis, but there are fears that he is too much identified with friends tried to secure his appointment, but it was no go. There are many in the department who would like to see him at the head of affairs. There would have been a terrible squirming amongst the politicians if he had been appointed.

The radicals are going to try and get Schofield removed, and General Butler or Pope put in his place. Herron and Blunt both swear they will either be transferred to some other department or resign. They refuse to serve under Schofield. Gen. Curtis is also embarked in the matter, and is going to make a great effort to have Schofield removed, and Curtis, if possible, reinstated. Failing in this, as he probably will, he will try to have Kansas made into a separate department.

The whole radical element in Missouri is said to be down on Halleck. The Dutch are excessively bitter against him. A strong demand will soon be made for his removal, in which the whole West will join. Halleck had never much popularity there, and has less now than ever. He is now said to be the most unpopular man with the West that the country can produce. There is some talk of calling a great public meeting in St. Louis for the purpose of memorializing the President for his removal.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH BURNSIDE.

There is some trouble over the probable destination of General Burnside. I hear that he will shortly arrive in this city to try and settle matter. It seems that Secretary Stanton and Governor Johnson are anxious that Burnside shall go to one point, while the President and Generals Halleck and Rosecrans think that he should go to another point. Much valuable time is being wasted in the pole mauling about it.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE HOSPITALS.

President Lincoln, in company with Senator Doolittle, yesterday visited three of our principal hospitals. The visit was an unexpected pleasure to the sick and wounded. The President expressed his gratification at the excellent condition of the hospitals and the comfortable appearance of the patients. He spoke words of cheer to the wounded soldiers, nearly all of whom were able to stand up. The soldiers seemed highly delighted at the President's unexpected visit by the hand.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward has left the city for New York. His position will be filled during his absence by the Assistant Secretary.

THE RETURN OF LOUISIANA TO THE UNION.

Private letters received here from substantial citizens of Louisiana confirm the statements recently made that the State will willingly reenter the Union, and disavow any further connection with the rebellion, as soon as the armed hordes of the Confederacy are captured or driven from her borders, so that the people can live in peace and quietness once more. This happy revival and development of Union sentiments is due to the recent triumphs of General Banks. The success of Gen. Grant at Vicksburg will have a most favorable effect in securing so desirable a result.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE GROWING CROPS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is receiving the first of the series of reports upon the condition and prospects of the growing crops, which are to be continued monthly. Quite a large number of these reports for the present month have already been received. They are very favorable in their statements, and indicate that the present will be a most bountiful year in the products of the soil. It is expected that by the 4th of June, and each succeeding month, a tabular statement will be prepared and furnished to the press, showing the condition of the growing crops throughout the loyal States.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

The case of the fugitive slave Hall has been disposed of by enlisting him in one of the colored regiments. This case, being a precedent in our newly organized courts, has been regarded with great interest by the community here, or more especially by the citizens of Maryland, who are anxious for the return of their escaped slaves under the Fugitive Slave act.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The Treasury Department has provided today for the payment of the armies in Virginia and about Washington.

THE ARMY.

Col. De Russey has been appointed a Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the defenses of Washington.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

There is reason to believe that the present condition of our affairs abroad is regarded as very satisfactory by the State Department.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Coup de Soleil.—Death from Sunstroke.—The Coroner was called yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of a poor woman who died Sunday night at the Fourth District lockup. She had been found by the police on Sunday afternoon, at the corner of Pleasant and Coliseum streets, lying helpless in the gutter, but was able to give her name as Skeih, that she lived near Dryades Market, and was waiting for her daughter when she became suddenly dizzy and fell. The officer at first thought the woman was drunk, but the best thing he could do was to take her to the lockup. Soon after she arrived there, she was seized with the symptoms of sunstroke, and shortly expired. The Coroner, on examination, pronounced the case to be one of sunstroke, and the jury came to that verdict. The deceased was poorly clad, without stockings, and evidently in indigent circumstances.

This is the first care of coup de soleil reported this season, but the present "heated term" promises productiveness in this class of disease. It will be best, therefore, to carry a damp sponge instead of "a brick in the hat," to keep the shady side of the street, and to keep as cool generally as possible.

An Honest Car-Driver.—The John of the fiery steed which draws car No. 86 of the Bayou Road line desires to give fair notice that he found in his car a pocket book with $21 in it. We hope the loser is rich enough to afford to dispense with the trouble of looking up his lost funds.

Speechless.—An unknown man was found yesterday by officer Gainsborough, speechless, lying down on Canal street. He was taken care of in the watch house.

Drowned.—A little girl, whose name and parentage were unknown at the time, was drowned on Monday afternoon in the Fourth District by falling accidentally from one of the wharves where she playing. The bystanders attempted to save the child, but without success.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—In the case of Isadroux vs. G. Dastillon, a decision was rendered yesterday which possesses some features of interest.

In 1861 judgment was rendered against defendant for $300, with legal interest from April 14, 1857, reserving certain rights to plaintiff to be prosecuted in a future action. Appealing to the Supreme Court, defendant gave Placide Dastillon as his surety on a bond of $1150. In the meantime the property specified was finally ordered in favor of the plaintiff for $1,351 10, with interest from April, 1857, considering his "reserved rights," and ending the litigation as to the original suit.

In June, 1861, plaintiff recovered $1387 35 from defendant under execution upon the judgment. A rule was then taken upon the security Placide Dastillon, to show cause why he should not pay the balance of the judgment, to wit $562 60, with the interest.

After careful consideration of the case, the court is led to the conclusion, that the surety of bond must be credited for the amount made under execution, $1,387 35, and that he is liable only upon the balance of his bond, to wit: in the sum of $562,65.

It is therefore ordered that the rule be made absolute, so far as to require Placide Dastillon, surety, to pay over to plaintiff the sum of $562,65, with costs of rule, and that he be discharged from all further liability upon his bond.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—Monday's—The case of Dowling, Conner & Co. vs. Merchants' Insurance Company, came up for trial. Hon. Wm. Henry, Captain Corcoran, had been chartered at Pensaco a to take a cargo of lumber to Montevideo. L. M. Merritt shipped the cargo from Pensacola, but it did not reach its destination. Plaintiffs proposed to prove by oral testimony, that the vessel was captured from the rebels, and that Merritt fraudulently disposed of its cargo, and was last heard of at Pernambuco. Defendants claim that plaintiffs have no grounds to recover a verdict in their favor—no proof being adduced of the facts alleged.

Cornell & Hallet vs Spencer Field. Cutler & Thomas for plaintiff. Durant & Horner for defendants. The Court decided yesterday on the report of the referee in this case, making a few alterations in it as follows:

That the item charged at $250, defendant at $150, I think should be charged at $75, the price realized, and the sum of $120 should be credited to defendant for keeping of the mule, in addition to $37 for nursing the animal. With the modifications above, the report should be homologated and confirmed.

The case of Fairbanks & Co. vs. A. de B. Hughes, receiver in the matter of the drug store of J. O. Woodman, caused considerable discussion, and rehearsed a great part of the history of New Orleans since the advent of the Federal forces. Mr. Hughes, as appears, under military authority, had acquired the said drug store the price to be fixed by appraisement. A military order appointed Mr. Hughes as receiver. The proceeds of the property, $27 947, were to be distributed pro rata among loyal creditors of Woodman, as proved at specified times. The question now was, does this military deprive of privilege the claimants of law charges, costs, first seizures, etc., as some interested parties interpret the order. The Sheriff's fees for a keeper in this case amount to over $1400, as stated by Mr. Wardner, counsel for the Sheriff; but the Court decided to leave the interpretation of the military orders to the source whence they originated.

The cases F. E. Wellington vs. Watkins & Homan; Herman Baker & Co. vs. Meyers & Hirsch, are set for trial 11th June on motion of J. P. Sullivan, of counsel for plaintiff.

Provost Court — Judge Peabody.—Monday.—John Clancy was Workhoused for six months for inflicting a wound on the head of a soldier, whose family resided on the same premises. Prosecutor interfered in a fight between accused and his wife, when the life of the latter was threatened with a tomahawk. This latter instrument was thrown in the sink. In revenge, the accused inflicted, some time after, the wound on Kannagan, the prosecutor.

A negro, who styled himself Colonel Butler, was sent to prison for *one year*, for robbing the till of a grocery of its contents.

Owen Murphy and his wife had to pay $10. It appears that they were rehearsing a Caudle lecture, which threatened to continue, to the annoyance of the Court.

Fritz Frasest, for striking his wife and threatening to shoot her, got the sentence of thirty days to the Workhouse.

A colored cabaret keeper gave a number of friends some drinks behind the curtain. For this reason the poor fellow had to pay $50, and to suffer imprisonment for thirty days.

G. Sorli, who was on the way to embark for New York, challenged Paul Key for some imaginary insult. A row followed, which cost accused $20.

Mrs Doherty was convicted of selling liquor to a soldier on St. Mary street. Accused is to pay a fine of $100, and the liquors are confiscated.

The hearing of the rape case is fixed for Thursday evening, at 5 o'clock.

Provost Court Postscript—A. De B. Hughes' Presiding.—A special session of this Court was held yesterday afternoon to complete the examination of the case against Gregoire F. Henri, charged with smuggling by the Provost Marshal of Plaquemines. The bare of the prosecution was, that the accused was arrested in possession of a large assortment of valuable goods at Bourdell's store, which is in close proximity to a canal affording convenient outlet to "Dixie's Land." Mr. Sullivan argued the question now was, does this military deprive of privilege the claimants of law charges, costs, first seizures, etc., as some interested parties interpret the order. The Sheriff's fees for a keeper in this case amount to over $1400, as stated by Mr. Wardner, counsel for the Sheriff; but the Court decided to leave the interpretation of the military orders to the source whence they originated.

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Owen Murphy and his wife had to pay $10. It appears that they were rehearsing a Caudle lecture, which threatened to continue, to the annoyance of the Court.

Fritz Frasest, for striking his wife and threatening to shoot her, got the sentence of thirty days to the Workhouse.

A colored cabaret keeper gave a number of friends some drinks behind the curtain. For this reason the poor fellow had to pay $50, and to suffer imprisonment for thirty days.

G. Sorli, who was on the way to embark for New York, challenged Paul Key for some imaginary insult. A row followed, which cost accused $20.

Mrs Doherty was convicted of selling liquor to a soldier on St. Mary street. Accused is to pay a fine of $100, and the liquors are confiscated.

The hearing of the rape case is fixed for Thursday evening, at 5 o'clock.

Provost Court Postscript—A. De B. Hughes' Presiding.—A special session of this Court was held yesterday afternoon to complete the examination of the case against Gregoire F. Henri, charged with smuggling by the Provost Marshal of Plaquemines. The bare of the prosecution was, that the accused was arrested in possession of a large assortment of valuable goods at Bourdell's store, which is in close proximity to a canal affording convenient outlet to "Dixie's Land." Mr. Sullivan argued ingeniously and warmly that such a quantity of valuable goods could not have been designed for legitimate peddling in the parish, but as a large part of them consisted of *mourning* fabrics, *ergo* they were designed for "Dixie." Messrs. Mandidier and Bell, however, while admitting the force of the very good pun of the learned prosecutor, had some "facts" to offer which were "stubborn things" in this case. Several witnesses testified that the accused had been for some time peddling in the parish such goods; that they were not inappropriate to the season; that accused expressed his gratification at the excellent condition of the hospitals and the comfortable appearance of the patients. He offered to take an oath over the thousand soldiers, nearly all of whom were able to stand up. The soldiers seemed highly delighted at the President's unexpected visit by the hand.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward has left the city for New York. His position will be filled during his absence by the Assistant Secretary.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The steamship City of Bath brings out as passengers Captain Walker and crew—21 in all—formerly of the towboat Fox, captured some time since while laying at Pass a Loutre. They had been taken from Mobile to Richmond, and exchanged at City Point.

The City of Bath brings the mails of the 27th May.

By the United States steam transport City of Bath, which arrived late last night, we received this morning New York papers to the 27th ult., four days later than the previous dates we have been publishing from. The City of Bath left on the 28th, but her mails were only to the 28th.

STEAMSHIPS 1.0 ARRIVE.—By the New York *Commercial and Shipping List* of the 27th ult., we notice that the steamer Locust Point was advertised to leave for New Orleans on the 30th and the steamer Key West on the 29th May.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA

Council of War at Washington.

GENERAL BUTLER IN SERVICE.

Vallandigham's Reception by Confederate Pickets.

HE CLAIMS TO BE A LOYAL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Naval Engagement Between the Alabama and Three Other Vessels.

CAPTAIN BULLOCH AND A NEW CRUISER.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

[Special Dispatches to the New York Herald.]

News from Washington.

IMPORTANT COUNCIL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, May 26.—A council of war of several hours' duration was held to-day at the White House, at which were present the President, Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, General Halleck and Gen. Hooker. The subject under consideration was totally disconnected with affairs either at Vicksburg or on the Rappahannock. No apprehensions are entertained of anything occurring in either of these directions requiring any such consultation.

GENERAL BUTLER ON IMPORTANT SERVICE.

It is positively stated here that Gen Butler has already gone to a new field of important service under late orders of the War Office.

RUMORS REGARDING REBEL MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Some uneasiness is felt here about, particularly among the traders and others having considerable stocks of goods on hand, at the reports that a large rebel force are moving this way. The facts, as have been ascertained, are that the rebels have repaired the railroad from Culpepper and Gordonsville to Richmond, and are sending large quantities of forage over the road to Culpepper, where there is quite a large force, principally cavalry. Their outside pickets town Fredericksburg are at Brandy Station, where Gen Hampden's brigade, which is composed principally of Georgians, is doing duty. Three troops carry shelter tents, and are well provided with provisions.

It is reported and believed that Stuart has sent about one hundred men to reinforce Mosby, to the end of obtaining the latter's depredations around our lines.

The impression prevails in the neighborhood of Falmouth and Aquia Creek that Stuart is concentrating a large body of the rebel cavalry at Culpepper Courthouse and Brandy Station.

Hooker's Army.

Washington, May 26, 1863.—Gentlemen arriving here from the Rappahannock uniformly report that nothing of importance is transpiring in the army.

Many of the staff and line officers have gone North, and there is no indication of any immediate movement.

A gentleman reports that while a regiment of troops was being paid off, recently, a smuggler came into camp and found a ready sale for his whisky at three dollars a pint.

The officer in charge, on discovering the illicit trade, confiscated the prohibited stock on hand and drove the trader away.

Many of the camps have been changed to more healthy localities.

The troops are well cared for, nothing conducive to their comfort is withheld.

The Commissary Department must be in good hands, as there are no complaints of the character or inefficiency of the food.

Mosby's Guerrillas Again at Work.

Fairfax Courthouse, Va., May 26, 1863.—Mosby has reappeared near Greenwich with a company of about one hundred guerrillas, which he has collected since the recent defeat and dispersion of property of the former gang by Gen. Stahel.

United States Court in the Eastern District of Louisiana.

The *Tribune* of the 28th has the following:

Government has taken preliminary measures for restoring judicial proceedings in the Eastern District of Louisiana by the appointment of Edward H. Durell Judge of the United States Circuit Court. Rufus Waples, Attorney Jas. Graham Marshal.

From Murfreesboro'.

GEN VALLANDIGHAM CROSSING THE LINES—STOPPED BY CONFEDERATE PICKETS—AWAIT PLEASURE OF THE AUTHORITIES—"LOYAL CITIZEN UNITED STATES."

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

Murfreesboro', Monday, May 25, 1863.—Vallandigham arrived here on a special train, under a strong escort, at 10 o'clock last evening, having left Louisville this morning, and passed through Nashville without stopping.

His arrival was expected by the military and public, but the time not being known, no demonstration of any kind took place.

He was quietly taken in a carriage to the quarters of Major Wiles, Provost Marshal General, where he was received by General Rosecrans and a number of other officers. He appeared to be fully composed, and abstained from the expression of any disagreeable sentiments.

At 2 P. M., his southward journey commenced. Major Miles, with a mounted escort, started down to take him below the lines of Shelbyville. The prisoner was very cheerful, and discussed his situation indifferently, but on approaching the nearest rebel picket, commanded by Colonel Webb of the Eighth Alabama, some of the military left the carriage and mounted horses.

Upon taking leave of his companions, he said in substance: "I am a citizen of the United States, and loyal to them; I want you to understand that you leave here a prisoner to the Confederate authorities."

Col. Webb made similar remarks. The former received him with a remark that he had read his speeches but did not like him, that he could not receive him within the Confederate lines, but he would permit him to remain at his post until he had ascertained the pleasure of the authorities.

The flag of truce party then left Vallandigham and returned. Vallandigham's speech was a very ingenious stratagem by which he expected to prevent his reception by the Confederate authorities, and secure himself the credit of martyrdom as a persecuted loyalist.

I deem it more than probable that, in the face of the antagonism to the South he assumed, the enemy will refuse to receive him. He was given to understand by Gen. Rosecrans that should he arrange to return to our lines in the same way, the President's orders to carry the original sentence into effect would be executed.

From the New York *Herald* of the 27th we extract the following:

The Situation.

There is no official account as yet of the capture of Vicksburg. The latest reliable news is up to Friday evening, the whole details of which we have already published. At that time Vicksburg was not taken. All the facts in connection with the battles fought during the advance of General Grant upon the doomed city are fully confirmed in the dispatches which we give to day. Rebel accounts from Mobile state that our troops were repulsed at Vicksburg three times on Wednesday last, and admit that Yazoo City was taken by Admiral Porter, the navy yard at that place being destroyed by the rebels. Our maps of the operations around Vicksburg, including all the localities of General Grant's three weeks' campaign, and of the enemy's works in and around the city, showing the great strength of the place, will illustrate the difficult undertaking which General Grant has in hand. We give, also, another map of the Yazoo river, showing the operations of Admiral Porter.

The latest intelligence from Washington up ten o'clock last night is that the President has received no later news, and that it is still believed by the Government that General Grant himself has recently sent any telegrams to the Government respecting his movements.

The President, Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, General Halleck and General Hooker held a council at the White House yesterday of several hours' duration. It was stated that important intelligence had been received to the effect that another line of defences in the rear of Vicksburg has been discovered, which is still in the necessary to take by storm before the city can be captured.

A dispatch from Murfreesboro' dated yesterday confirms the previous reports that the rebels are falling back all along their lines, and that only a very small force was between that city and Du