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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. E Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, machine tops, twine and pecans; at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 1 & 7 and 9 Poydras street, flour; at 11½ o'clock, in the Union Warehouse, at the corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas street's, hams; at 12 o'clock, M., on the levee, foot of Third street, flour.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

The sale of 440 barrels flour this day, Thursday the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Home and Delta Warehouse, by R. T. Montgomery, should be attended by dealers and bakers, as the same will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

FURNITURE, &c., &c.—A general assortment at auction this day at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry.

The effects of the Concordia Club at auction to day at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at their Mart.

The attention of buyers and dealers is called by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, to his various sales advertised for this day. See advertisements.

The Seat of War in Mississippi.

The following facts, connected with the district of country in which the Federal army is now operating in Mississippi, will prove interesting and useful at this time. The district may be said to include three counties, viz: Warren, Claiborne and Hinds. Warren is that in which Vicksburg is situated. Claiborne includes the mouth of Big Black river. Jackson, the capital of the State, is located in Hinds. The population of these counties, according to the census of 1860, was as follows:

	Whites.	Free Blacks.	Slaves.
Warren	6,341	41	14,743
Claiborne	3,339	44	12,390
Hinds	8,940	36	22,363
Totals	19,125	117	49,496

The slave population, it is seen, is almost two and a half to one of the white. The latter has, of course, been reduced largely by the withdrawal of men for the army.

The following table of distances will be useful for reference:

DISTANCES TO JACKSON BY RAIL.

From Jackson			
Miles	Name	From Vicksburg	
9½ miles	Clinton	37 miles	
17½ "	Bolton	29 "	
26½ "	Edwards	18 "	
23½ "	Bovine	10 "	
26½ "	Black River Bridge	8 "	
39 "	Mount Alban	5½ "	
34½ "	Vicksburg	—	

Vicksburg.

The New York *Herald* of the 29th contains selections from the Richmond papers concerning affairs at Vicksburg, from which we clip the following:

OPINION OF THE REBEL PRESS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, May 25.]

Let us give our generals a chance. Let not altogether foul and pulverize them under a heavy fire of rifled leading articles, until the enemy have first defeated them. True, we are all great strategists, and irrefutable military critics; yet it may also be urged, with plausible show of reason, that the generals appointed by the President, and charged with responsibilities so momentous, and who have heretofore so nobly served the Confederate cause, cannot be altogether unworthy the trust of the nation. General Pemberton has once before beaten back a besieging force from before Vicksburg with ignominious rout and slaughter; he has been judged worthy of his high post by the greatest military authorities; he is now standing at bay on the historic hills of Vicksburg against the mightiest armament, by land and water, that the enemy has yet launched against that famous stronghold. The official despatches this day published will relieve many an anxious heart, and will call forth fervent blessings on the head of our noble army and its chief. Our forces are well supplied with all they need. Vicksburg is cleared for action, equipped for battle—girting defiantly the ground, upon the cloud of thundering gunboats in the river, and the hosts of sixty thousand strong storming in upon her from the rear. Our flag flies hastily over the invincible third, and Johnston is near. Courage!

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, May 26.]

Our latest information from Vicksburg and its vicinity is, although not so clear as we could wish it to be, yet very encouraging enough. The enemy have, during the past week, made repeated and furious assaults by land against that stronghold, in which he has been as often signally and bloodily repulsed. He was still, at the last accounts, threatening a renewal of his efforts to storm the batteries, but as our force was considered sufficient to resist successfully any and all such demonstrations, and were confident of their ability to do so, we do not feel much uneasiness about results. We are pretty sure that General Pemberton will hold the place in spite of all that Grant can do against it.

But we feel anxious to learn what Gen. Johnston's movements will be. His position was evidently selected with a view to co-operate with the army at Vicksburg by getting in Grant's rear, and thus benumbing him in between the Big Black and the Mississippi, so as to intercept his communications with Grand Gulf. If this was his object, and he can effect it, Grant will certainly be placed in a most perilous predicament, and will fall himself into the pit which he dug for the Confederates—that is, provided Johnston has been sufficiently reinforced, which we suppose has been the case.

Grant is undoubtedly playing the desperate game. It is said that the term of service of a large number of his troops is about to expire, which would seriously impair his strength and cripple his plans. The sickly season, too, is at hand, which would still further disable him, and in fact extinguish his offensive operations. These considerations have, no doubt, stimulated him to the movements he is now making, and render him utterly regardless of the lives of his men. Great things are expected of him by his government and his people, and he has not a moment to lose in responding to those expectations. So he has thrown his army over to the east bank of the river, marched up to Jackson, crossed the Big Black, and appeared behind Vicksburg, at a considerable distance from his base, where, if defeated, he will be exposed to a rear or flank attack from Johnston, in which all the advantages, save that of numbers, will be dead against him. As Johnston is no less remarkable for his strategical than fighting powers we feel well assured that he will bring both to bear in the most effectual manner upon his adversary on the present occasion, which opens a fine field for him thus to distinguish himself.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 27.]

We give under the telegraphic head some encouraging news from Vicksburg, based upon the situation of affairs on Thursday evening last. Speaking of the investment of that stronghold announced in the despatches of last week, the Mobile *Register* says: "Unless we have been strangely misinformed as to the strength of the place, it cannot be carried by storm. The town is well garrisoned and provisioned, and the reduction of such a place by siege is a slow operation. Meanwhile Gen. Jo Johnston has yet to play his part in the drama. He is behind the enemy with a pretty large force, and that is daily accumulating. From all accounts troops are still pouring towards Jackson from the East. General Grant will have to encounter Pemberton in his works in front, and defend himself against Johnston in his rear. It will probably require weeks or months to reduce Vicksburg. In the meanwhile the chances of war open abundant hopes of raising the siege by cutting off Grant from his supplies, or by assaulting him in his lines."

The Privateer in Alabama and Florida.

In referring to the recent intelligence of the doings of these two privateers "while hunting in couples," the *Herald* of the 29th says:

A short time ago we published a map of the ocean, with the latitude and longitude, exhibiting the tracks of the Alabama and the Florida from the time they left Liverpool till their last appearance. At that time these vessels were looking for each other among the West Indies, so as to form a junction and prowl in company, in order to render them the more efficient in destructiveness and the better able to resist the attack of a single Federal cruiser. By the intelligence which we publish to-day, it appears that they are now together and making numerous victims. By a single arrival we learn that they captured and destroyed the following vessels: The Oneida, Henrietta, Louisa Hatch, Norris, Commonwealth, Charles Hill, Lafayette, Kate Cory and Kingfisher.

The list we lately published contained the names of more than a hundred merchant vessels destroyed by various privateers since the beginning of the war. The whole number now ascertained, besides those of which we have as yet heard nothing, is one hundred and fourteen. The value of the property so destroyed, without enriching the enemy, cannot fall short of twelve millions of dollars. Nor is the direct loss the greatest injury that is done to the American shipping interest. The high rates of insurance upon American bottoms and cargoes are fast driving our commerce from the ocean.

If it was difficult to capture one of these privateers before, it is more difficult now, when both prey on our merchant marine together. Admiral Wilkes, with the fast-sailing Vanderbilt and the rest of his squadron, has been very unsuccessful; nor is it likely that he will be more successful hereafter.

It was recently announced by the Southern journals that in future the various rebel corsairs would form a fleet, so as to be irresistible. But the probability is that several squadrons of them will be formed. The Alabama and Florida are the shadows of the first, and we may expect soon to hear from them again.

Important Peace Movement of the New York Democracy.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of this State is called in this city for Wednesday next. The call was signed by two Democrats from each Senatorial district of the State, and the action is endorsed by Fernando Wood and Mozart Hall. The object of the Convention is to take measures for "the vigorous prosecution of peace." We have just seen how the Republican party is broken up into two factions, one called a Loyal League and the other a Union League, whose representatives met this week at Utica. We have seen how the brave soldiers, who were paraded there to give *eclat* to the proceedings, turned the tables against the leaguers by pronouncing in favor of General McClellan and rebuking the ingratitude which ignored his services, abilities and patriotism. Thus the Republican party is shattered to pieces by faction. The case is the same in the Democratic party. It is split into a war peace and a peace party. The Regency belongs to the war party; but it now so frightened that its organ, the Albany *Atlas*, is beginning to chime in for peace, too, or for an armistice or something of that sort, in order to soothe the peace party and win it from revolt. While it professes to be for war, it is constantly denouncing the war measures of the Administration. It will be observed that the manner in which the Peace Convention is called is unusual, and not "regular," according to the usages of the party. That in itself is evidence of disaffection, and the Regency may well be alarmed. There will be a peace organization totally distinct from that of the Regency, and it will have its candidate for the Presidency. There will be thus two Democratic candidates, and the Republican party will have at least two more—four in all. Who will be the nominees for President, and what will be the result of the election, it is difficult to say.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The New York Democratic State Committee.

[From the Herald of the 28th.]

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE AT ALBANY—RESOLUTIONS ON THE WAR, PEACE AND ARBITRARY ARRESTS—HOW THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IS TO BE CARRIED ON, &c.

Albany, May 28, 1863.—The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delavan House to day for the purpose of marking out their course for the coming campaign. There were quite a number of outsiders present to help run the machine.

The Committee finally adopted a series of resolutions, nearly as reported by the sub-committee, by a unanimous vote. They reaffirm the resolution adopted last fall by the State Convention, declaring that they will sustain the Government with men and means in the prosecution of the war by all constitutional means, believing that instrument furnishes sufficient power for that purpose; second, that while they are anxious that peace shall again be restored to the country, they are opposed to a settlement on any basis that does not restore the whole country under the constitution as it is, and denounce all and any attempt to bring about a settlement on the dissolution of the Union, and that they have no more confidence in the ability of the present administration to bring about a peace than has shown to the whole country than experience has shown that they have the ability to wage a successful war, oppose the peace movements, fearing that the party in power would take advantage of such a movement as a pretext for a dishonorable peace, they denounce the system of military arrests, on the ground that it establishes an unsafe and dangerous precedent—one that will be ruinous to the country. They also endorse Governor Seymour's last letter.

The above points cover the subject of the resolutions. They further recommend the organization of constitutional clubs throughout the State, instead of their usual plan of conducting the campaign.

The proceedings were perfectly harmonious throughout, and all appeared to be certain the same opinion in regard to their duties at the present time. It was expected that something would be done in favor of the Wood peace movement of next week, but they put their face against all such movements.

It is understood that the Governor has signed all the bills left unsigned at the adjournment. Among those left unacted upon is the New York Cross Town Railroad and the Gold bills.

Additional from Europe.

From the New York *Herald's* details of the late foreign news, we take the following:

A petition praying for the recognition of the South is being drawn up in Burnley, England, for presentation to Parliament.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, May 16:]

ANOTHER SIGNAL PLAN.

A project is maturing called the Cape Race Electric Telegraph and Light Company. Its object is to build and station a lighthship near Cape Race, to intercept the American mail steamers. The lighthouse is to be 500 feet in height, and fitted with 100 horse-power engines. When this ship is stationed there will be less danger of making Cape Race, and we will get three days' later news from America. It is intended to lay down a submarine electric cable from the ship to the land.

NEW LINE BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC—NAPOLEON'S TRANSIT PROJECTS IN NICARAGUA.

[From the London Times (City Article), May 14.]

The advices from Nicaragua to-day by the West India mail give some particulars of the progress of the exploration just commenced by Captain Bedford Pim, R. N., with the view to establish a railway and steam transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Captain Pim arrived at Greytown from England on the 9th of April, and started on the 11th for Bluefields, accompanied by two civil engineers, whom he had brought with him, where he obtained a large force of Indians and Creoles to cut a path through the woods. Returning with these men to Gorgon Bay, which he contemplates as the starting point of the line, he built a house as a general rendezvous, and stored it with provisions, placing charge of it Mr. Kinchin. From Gorgon Bay he took his party about eight miles south to the Rama river, with the idea that its course might pass somewhere near his proposed route, and thus enable him to start two parties from about the centre of his line, one to cut a road west, at the same time Captain Pim was to explore in this conjecture He explored and made a survey of the river and landed on the left bank about twenty miles from the sea, whence he started off two parties—one cutting through the forest easterly towards the Atlantic, the other westerly towards the Lake of Nicaragua. Each party consisted of fourteen men, headed by a civil engineer. They commenced work on the 16th, and when Captain Pim left on the morning of that day, each party had cut about a mile through the bush, with every prospect of running a line of levels right across by the end of the month. The starting station, nearly midway, was only one hundred and twenty seven feet above the level of the sea, and not a hill of any sort could be seen. It was considered, therefore, that there is every chance that the route will afford easy gradients from end to end. Each party was supplied with needful stores and provisions, and the weather was favorable. The political condition of the republic, however, was as threatening and uncertain as possible.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Larceny.—A little negro boy, employed in the store of Mr. Blood, on Levee street, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of stealing a pocket-book from his master, containing $135. Mr. Blood had been missing his goods, inaccountably, for some time past, and when the boy was taken to the lockup, he confessed that he had been engaged with a colored man named Delaine, alias Uncle Sam, who was employed by the City Railroad Company in taking goods out of the store from a trunk placed under a hole in the glass case which was in front. The money, he said, had been put in the keeping of Uncle Sam, and on the street $13 were found on him, but he denied that he was an employee of the City Railroad Company. Probably the facts will be elicited in the Provost Court.

A Desperate Darkey Shot in Prison—Sergt. Malone reports to the Second District police station, that a colored man, named James Allen, confined in the Parish Prison for larceny, was on Tuesday morning shot and severely wounded by the deputy keepers, while he was assaulting them in the discharge of their duties. Capt. Boffil (recently promoted) informed Sergt. Malone that this negro Allen also assaulted and struck Capt. Smith last Saturday and attempted to create a insurrection among the other negroes now in the Prison.

Found Drowned.—The body of the little girl who was drowned in the Fourth District on Sunday last, was found in the river in the Third District yesterday. The Coroner reports that on the inquest it was ascertained that the child was named Louisa Lorenze, about six years old and that she fell into the river while paddling the water with her hands. In her fall she dragged one of her playmates with her, and it was with great difficulty that the companion was saved by the by-standers.

Breaking Open and Stealing.—Betsey, a colored girl, was arrested by officer Paris, of the Second District, by order of the Chief of Police, charged with breaking open the trunk of Mary Sullivan and stealing $150 worth of clothing. A large portion of the stolen goods were found in Betsey's possession.

Sweeping Dirt in the Gutters.—Two offenders of this stripe were arrested and fined $5 yesterday.

A New Police Report.—We notice on the police books that the police are now required to report when they find the gutters in a filthy condition.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(Wednesday.)—On the opening of the court, Colonel Field stated that August Reitel, whose trial had been fixed for this day, charged with the murder of his wife, was not in condition to be tried—that he was decidedly insane. Having been appointed by the court to defend the man, Colonel Field had found it impossible to get anything from him as to the facts or witnesses, and therefore he asked the court to appoint a medical commission to examine the condition of the prisoner.

The application was granted, and Doctors Stone and Beach were appointed accordingly.

The exception to the jurisdiction of the court, made by Colonel Field in the murder case of Joseph Robinson) again was called up—when Colonel Field said he would submit the question to the court, on the grounds taken in his rule.

Mr. Cutler said he was prepared to argue the question now or at any time; but rather than delay the decision of the Court of this important question, he preferred to submit it at once, in the hope that time would thereby be saved.

The case of Innocent was charged with manslaughter, was then called for trial, the prisoner, being present, but on application for the continuance, granted for the State especially.

On motion of Mr. Cutler, continuance was made of this case to Wednesday of next week and there being no other jury case on the day's docket, the jury were discharged till to-day, when the case of Reiter comes up, but which will probably be postponed on account of his insanity.

In the case of Armand Pifé vs. Taylor Heatty et al, judgment for plaintiff was ordered for the amount claimed, $32,226 90 and interest, with recognition of mortgage as directed; and the fees of the *curator ad hoc* are fixed at $500.

The 3d case of Wolf vs Blanchard & Ranson, which has been partially tried and almost entirely settled amicably, came up again on an item of $205 claimed by plaintiff for acting as keeper of 265 hogsheads of sugar, which he safely kept and delivered in due time. The question tried was, whether this charge was fair for the time, say, 38 days. After examination of some witnesses and slight argument by Mr Cutler for plaintiff, and by Mr. Durant for defendants, the case was taken under advisement.

In the case of Levy Simon & Co. vs. The Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co., a commission to take testimony in New York was ordered to issue.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.—By the New York papers, the steamship Key West left for New Orleans, on the 30th ult., the Creole and the George Cromwell on the 6th instant.

Additional News by the steamship Locust Point.

The Rebel Privateers—The Alabama and Florida Again at Work.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Philadelphia, May 28, 1863.—The brig Wm. M. Dodge, from Pernambuco on the 3d inst., has arrived here.

Captain Potter, of the ship Oneida, is a passenger, and reports that the Oneida was destroyed by the Florida.

From Captain Potter we learn that the Oneida was bound from Shanghae for New York, and was captured and destroyed by the Florida on the 28th ult., in latitude 1° 40 south, longitude 28 west.

At the same time he saw on fire the bark Henrietta, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, likewise the work of the Florida.

Captain Potter ascertained that a few days prior to his capture the Alabama had, in company with the Florida, captured and destroyed the following vessels:

Ship Louisa Hatch, Captain Grant, from Cardiff and Singapore.

Ship Norris, Captain Adams, from Liverpool February 11th, for Calcutta.

Ship Charles Hill, Captain Percival, from Liverpool for Montevideo.

In addition to these they had jointly captured and destroyed the following whalers:

Bark Lafayette, of New Bedford, Capt. Lewis.

Brig Kate Cory, of Westport, Capt. Flandere.

Schooner Kingfisher, of Fairhaven.

The Ship Commonwealth Captured by the Alabama.

The ship Commonwealth, of New York, Captain McLellan, from New York March 19, for San Francisco, was captured by the Alabama previous to the 24th ult.

How the Crews of the Captured Ships were Disposed of.

The Oneida and Henrietta were taken by the Florida, and their crews transferred to the French bark Bremontie, which vessel landed them at Pernambuco on the 1st instant.

Previous to the 26th ultimo the Brazilian rectouver Serpitrone, from the island of Fernando de Noronha, brought about sixty men, the crews of the other vessels, who had been deposited on the island by the Alabama, to whom, it appears, the credit is due for the capture of them all.

The majority of the officers of the captured vessels departed for the United States by the way of England.

Telegrams in the *Herald* of the 30th say:

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Washington, May 29.—The returns so far received indicate the election of Lewis McKenzie as representative in the next Congress from the Seventh Congressional Union district of Virginia.

A REBEL SPY REPRIEVED.

The President reprieved Wm. B Compton, condemned to be hung to-day at Fort McHenry on a rebel spy.

THE CAPTURE OF THE INDIANOLA.

Lieutenant Commander Brown, who is among the returned prisoners, yesterday in person delivered to the Navy Department his circumstantial report of the capture of the Indianola, which he at that time blew up.

LACK OF DWELLINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Though we are spending what was usually called the shift among the national capital, remarkably enormous value they compared during the last session of Congress. Northern capitalists seemed to have overlooked Washington in making their investments. Eligible building lots can now be purchased here at such reasonable rates as to render the erection of a building commanding rents of from two to five hundred dollars per annum highly remunerative to the builders.

How Grant's Position is Viewed in Washington.

Washington, May 29, 1863.—It is considered by most military men that the rebel strategy looks to terrorizing the frontier, while every effort shall be put forth to crush Grant's army.

If he be not able to take Vicksburg by storm, he has acquired by a most perilous movement a foothold in the rear of the city, which cuts off the entire Trans-Mississippi region, and will thereby enable him, if properly reinforced, to push back the rebel base to the great river Alabama, and thereby ensure the early fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

News from California.

San Francisco, May 25, 1863.—The two wings of the California Democracy, formerly known as the Douglas and Breckinridge Democracy, and latterly as war and peace Democrats, are making overtures for fusing on the State ticket. There is some prospect that they will meet each other half way on a platform the main plank of which is opposition to the Administration.

The Union party is holding primary elections preparatory to the 7th of June State convention. The contest is mainly between Governor Stanford and Governor Stanford, who are leading candidates for the Governorship. A nomination by the Union party is deemed equivalent to an election; hence great importance is attached to the primary elections, and there is a vigorous struggle in each county.

Jobbers are doing a good trade otherwise business is dull.

The New Commander in Missouri.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

GENERAL SCHOFIELD ASSUMES COMMAND IN MISSOURI—RIGOROUS POLICY TOWARDS GUERRILLAS NEEDED.

St. Louis, May 26, 1863.—Major-Gen. John M. Schofield arrived here on the 23d, and on the 24th assumed command of this department by order of the President. Gen. Curtis took his leave of the army in a brief but stirring farewell address, in which he invoked a continuance of the same admirable discipline which enabled him to retire from command without seeing his administration tarnished by a single defeat.

Gen. Schofield has made but a few changes in the staff officers at headquarters. Among those brought here none are more worthy of praise than the gallant Major W. T. Wherry, who patriotism and soldierly qualities have done him credit on the battle field and in the camps of the Union since April, 1861.

The need of a vigorous policy in Missouri was never more apparent than now. Guerrillas are roaming everywhere, and in the western counties have already accomplished considerable mischief. Platteburg, in Clinton county, was plundered by rebels a few nights ago and the county treasury robbed of $11,000 belonging to the State for the commutation tax for exemption from militia service. The guerrillas have made the navigation of the Missouri river, between Boonville and Kansas City, quite dangerous, and traveling by land single handed is almost certain to result in highway robbery or murder.

Vallandigham's Position—the Alabama.

The New York *Herald's* "Situation" article of the 30th contains the following paragraphs:

Mr. Vallandigham appears by the latest reports to be in a very uncomfortable position. He is at present reported to be at Gen. Bragg's headquarters, at Shelbyville, Tenn., awaiting the fiat of Mr. Davis. It is said that the latter gentleman, in reply to a question of Gen. Bragg as to the disposition of Mr. V., stated that if he took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government he must be sent within its jurisdiction, but if he refused he must be sent back within the Federal lines.

As Mr. Vallandigham has always professed to be an uncompromising Union man, and as he is not regarded with a very friendly feeling at the South, it is not likely that he will conform to Mr. Jefferson Davis' demand, so that we may see him back again before long, to be once more adjudicated upon and disposed of by the United States Government.

The recent raids of the privateer Alabama off the coast of Brazil have provoked the authorities of that country to remove the commander, at Fernando de Noronha, for permitting her to commit depredations in Brazilian waters, and her presence in that region was forbidden by his successors. The Navy Department sent the Vanderbilt down there to look after the Alabama, with a view especially to Fernando de Noronha; but as soon as she got to the West Indies Admiral Wilkes took possession of her as his flagship, and she was cruising under his direction at last accounts.

From the Herald's review of miscellaneous news we clip the following:

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has indirectly for denying the report that the wife of Mr. Vallandigham had become insane in consequence of her husband's arrest.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, United States Consul General for British North America, was taken suddenly ill at his residence in Quebec on the 20th instant. The attack was of the nature of apoplexy. He was better on the following day, and was in a fair way of recovery.

Major Frank Geary, who belongs to the rebel army, and is said to have been assassinated by the command of Henry A. Wise, was arrested in Baltimore on the 25th inst. He had been on a visit to this city, in order to get married, and when arrested was on his return to Dixie with his bride.

Col Chester Harding, Jr., commanding the St. Joseph (Missouri) district, has ordered the arrest of all Southern sympathizers. He says that is the duty of every loyal man to do something for his government, and all who admit that they have done nothing are rebels.

From Charleston.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York *Herald* under date of May 24th, says: "We are convinced from the reports of deserters and rebel pickets, that at least 20,000 men have been sent by Gen. Beauregard to Vicksburg, to aid Gen. Pemberton in his defence against the advance of Gen. Grant.

News from Missouri.

RICHMOND, MO., SACKED BY GUERRILLAS—DEFEAT OF UNION TROOPS, &c.

St Louis, May 25, 1863.—A band of guerrillas captured the town of Richmond, Clay county, last Tuesday night, after a short fight, in which Captain Sessions and Lieutenant Stinn, of the Twenty fifth Missouri regiment, were killed. The remainder of the Federal force was taken prisoners. Lieutenant Gravenston was shot by the guerrillas after surrendering, and it is feared the other prisoners were also murdered. The town was robbed of everything that could be carried away.

The same band plundered the town of Plattsburg, Clinton county, on Thursday night, and robbed the Court House of eleven thousand dollars belonging to the State.

Controversy Between Wendell Phillips and Senator Wilson.

Boston, May 26, 1863.—At a meeting of the Emancipation League in Tremont Temple this afternoon a discussion took place between Senator Wilson and Wendell Phillips on the action of the Senate and the Administration relative to officers who had manifested unfriendly feelings towards negro enlistments and the emancipation policy. Mr. Phillips charged that the Senate had never put its ban on any such officers. Mr. Wilson denied the assertion, and said if it had not done so, Mr. Phillips said, if so, the public had no knowledge of it, and therefore the act was of no public value. The only case coming to public knowledge was that of General Stevenson, and he was promoted instead of being rejected. Mr. Wilson said that General Stevenson was confirmed, on the express and urgent recommendation of General Hunter, in whom anti slavery men had great confidence. The discussion was quite lengthy and spirited, but conducted in a friendly spirit.

European Intelligence.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN IN PARIS.

The Paris *Gaulognais* says: An application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal by MM. Erlanger & Co., bankers, under the following circumstances: In the beginning of 1863, the applicants had undertaken the negotiation of a loan for the Confederate States, but these gentlemen subsequently paralyzed by a notice of seizure of its proceeds, served on them at the instance of MM Dupassoer & Co., shipowners of Havre, who alleged that they had a claim on the Confederate Government for a million of francs, upon an indemity for the total destruction of their ship, the Lemuel Dyer, with a cargo of 3583 bales of cotton, when leaving New Orleans, in April, 1862. France not having recognized the Confederate States, Dupassoer & Co could not obtain a remedy by diplomatic means, and therefore adopted the expedient of seizing the proceeds of the loan. Erlanger now applied for an order to annul the seizure, on the ground that it interfered with their rights as negotiators of the loan, and that the question involved points of international law not within the competence of the tribunal which granted the order of seizure. The application was opposed by Dupassoer & Co., who contended that the Confederate Government was the only party entitled to demand annulment of the seizure. The tribunal decided that the question raised by the Erlanger & Co. operations, they had a right to demand its suppression, especially as the claim of Dupassoer & Co. had not been legally established, and he accordingly granted the order demanded by the applicants.

The Paris papers say that General Alexander are said to have acted upon the project of a European Conference for solving the Polish question. The news from the seat of war is on the whole unfavorable to the insurgents.

POLAND.

A telegram from Cracow of May 25th, says: An engagement lasting five hours, took place at Grinkin on the 18th, terminating with the dispersion of the insurgents.

A rail of the insurgents into the district of Sandomier is apprehended.

The insurrection gains considerable ground in the environs of Lubar, in Volhynia.

The Russians have been attacked in the palatinate of Sandomier. Twenty of the Polish insurgents who had been surrounded by a hostile force near Konin, in the Warsha, gave battle at Kolo, near Kalisz, and repulsed the Russians.

The Berlin *Neue Preussische Zeitung* says: Trustworthy citizens of the provincial authorities think it improbable, at the present moment, a state of siege in the Grand Duchy of Posen. This is believed to be the requisite for the entire provinces, as discouragement has been caused by the recent domiciliary visits and arrests.

The *Neue Preussische Zeitung* states, on trustworthy authority, "that negotiations are being carried on between the French and Russian Governments relative to the scheme of an European Congress for the settlement of the Polish question. The same journal thinks that Austrian Cabinet are favorable to the scheme.

A dispatch from Lemberg of May 11 says: A battle took place yesterday in the district of Ulanow, between the insurgents and the Russian troops.

The insurgents have crossed the Galician frontier the same evening.

The *Oil Deutsche Zeitung* of May 12 says: Upon the 9th, eighteen companies of Russian infantry, with eight guns and five squadrons of cavalry, attacked Laczanowski, near Konin after a stubborn resistance the insurgents succeeded in evacuating the place, which had been strongly barricaded, and the Poles retreated toward Silesia.

A sanguinary engagement is reported to have taken place at Kalisch, on the 12th instant. The Russians are said to have been victorious, but suffered great loss.

ITALY.

The Turin *Stampa* says: Some papers have stated that the Government has sent a memorandum to the representatives abroad with regard to the complicity of Rome in brigandage. This statement is entirely unfounded. The proofs of the complicity of Rome are plain, especially after the recent vote in Parliament upon the subject, and require no further demonstration.

Negotiations have been set on foot with France to agree upon some efficacious method of repressing brigandage upon the Roman frontier.

EGYPT.

A telegram from Alexandria of May 9 says: "The Prince and Princess Napoleon have arrived here."

Letters from Khartum mention the arrival there of English travelers, coming from Zanzibar, who have discovered the source of the Nile.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Saturday evening, May 16.—*Cotton.*—The sales of Cotton to day reached 5,000 bales. The market was unsettled by the advices received from America brought by the Persia, which touched at Queenstown yesterday, and prices slightly declined on all qualities.

Trade Report.—The Manchester market is quiet, and Goods and Yarns continue firm.

Breadstuffs.—The breadstuff market is firmer.

Provisions.—The Provision market is generally quiet. Bacon still declining.

London, Saturday evening, May 16.—Consols closed to day at 93¼ to 93¼ for money.

The Bank of England to day advanced its minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

American Securities.—The latest sales were Erie Railway shares 50 to 51. Illinois Central R. R., 41 to 40 discount.

Havre, May 15.—*Cotton*: sales of the week reach 12,500 bales, the market advancing with an active demand. Orleans tres ordinaire, 31fr; bas, 293f. Stock in port, 35,000 bales.

Paris, Saturday evening, May 16.—The Bourse closes heavy. Three per cent rentes, 95f, 50c.

The New York *Herald* of the 27th adds:

The very latest European news by the Asia telegraphed from Halifax is published in the *Herald* this morning. The United States steamer Wyoming struck on a rock in Swatow harbor, China, and sustained considerable damage. The Polish revolution was extending, and the military attempts of Russia towards repression were growing more severe daily. Popular disturbances still prevailed in Ragusa and Trelligne, Turkey.

The emigration of Irish to the United States is now so extensive that, instead of four steamers leaving Cork harbor each fortnight, there will be seven in the same space of time, for some months. A late letter from Cork says:—"The Inman Company have increased their sailings by an additional vessel fortnightly, and the Cunard Company has advertised the intention of starting an extra steamer every second week. In addition to this increased conveyance, the Montreal Ocean Company will this month resume its trade between Europe (via Queenstown) and Canada. Next week the Cunard Company will dispatch the steamship Sidon, from Liverpool on Tuesday, and Queenstown on Wednesday. On Wednesday and Friday the steamships City of Baltimore and Kangaroo, belonging to the Inman Company, will leave Liverpool and the following days Queenstown, and on Sunday the Cunard steamship will leave Cork harbor."

New York Letter.—The Boston *Saunders'* remarks on this: "From the facts which have lately transpired it is not expected that there will be any further consular denials that this increase of transport is demanded by the enlistment of young men in Ireland for service in the United States army."

The *Team Herald*, speaking of the exodus, says:

The exodus of the people from Mayo and from this county (Galway) is becoming every week more extensive. Whether for good or for evil, the stream continues to swell and flow on uninterruptedly, and the emigrants are now numbered by hundreds from some localities. A Dundalk paper says: "No less than one thousand emigrants passed through Dundalk last week on their way to America and Australia. They are making out of the country as if to avoid some terrible disaster." The *Western Star* remarks: "We have never known so many people to leave this district within a week as from Sunday to the present. On Sunday long lines of cars, laden with emigrants and their friends, arrived in Ballinasloe, the former leaving by the evening train. On Monday and Tuesday there were similar arrivals—nearly all well dressed and comfortable looking young men and women, evidently belonging to the class of small farmers. The destination of these people is generally New York." The Clare (Ireland) *Advertiser* of the 14th of May says: "We witnessed a novel feature on last Monday. The trades band of the town, in full rig, escorting the emigrants to the quay, playing 'Patrick's Day,' 'Garryowen,' 'White Cockade,' &c., in dashing style, and with such a martial air as would be highly interesting to an American recruiting sergeant, if he happened to be present. A crowd of over three thousand persons cheered loudly for America, and groaned the British Government."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—A. DeB. Hughes presiding. (Wednesday Morning.)—A produce dealer was charged with selling to Mrs Graham, a retail groceress, a barrel of rotten potatoes. They were delivered on Saturday, opened on Monday, and found completely decayed. The case was regarded by the Court as a violation of the City Ordinance, and the accused fined $10. A witness testified that the potatoes were not returned for three days, and that old potatoes now are perishable.

The butcher who was tried yesterday on the charge of having diseased meat for sale in the French market on Sunday morning, was fined $30.

A married lame lady was arraigned on the charge of slandering and abusing a neighbor and his family. Several witnesses supported the statement of the prosecutor that for some time the accused has been tongue-lashing the prosecutor. The accused hotly denied the whole charge, but it was proved she was in some fault, and the Court imposed a fine of $10 upon her, requiring peace bonds also, from both parties.

Two abandoned women were fined $5 each for riding in a cab without paying.

A colored girl and a homeless boy were disposed of according to their necessities.

An old Irish woman, with a broken mug in her hand, had another woman arrested and brought up for an assault and battery; but a witness proved the charge and got the prosecutrix fined $5!

A stout darkey, his cheek patched up, was charged by a soldier with knocking him down in the gutter. The negro had been first knocked down by another soldier, and as he looked badly worsted, he was discharged.

The case of Jean Costello, charged with robbing a drover named Darbin of $450, was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Sullivan moved for a rule on Capt. Swain to show cause on Friday why he does not pay to Mrs. Hodgson, and her sister the monthly allowance decreed by this Court. At the same time, counsel suggested that this frequent contempt of Court on the part of Capt. S. making it necessary to move a rule on him every month, should be cured. The rule was granted.

After we left the Court yesterday, Catherine Bersaneva and her husband were tried on the charge of passing counterfeit tickets and having material to manufacture them. There was no proof against him, and he was discharged. She was convicted, however, and sent to prison for eighteen months. The man is a Neapolitan and the woman Irish.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1863.

Two days later dates from the North and five days later (to the 3rd) from the South and Southwest are in waiting. These advices state that the matters were unsettled in the North, which is a great drawback to business here. The movement in general trade in New York was slow and much retarded by the uncertainty regarding the immediate future of the country. In Gold and Exchange, and the value of money was very small. The merchants were for the most part busy in making up their accounts preparatory to the semi-annual settlements, which, chiefly for exports, will be a considerable transaction. Sterling Exchange opened on Monday at 1 per cent discount, but gradually fell to no great an extent as to be generally noticed. The business done was very small, and the rate closed at 1 per cent discount, with a tendency to further decline. Money was easy at 6 per cent according to security. Stocks were generally lower, the Stock Board Fund and railroad shares being the most prominent exceptions. The Cotton market ruled quiet, and the Flour market was dull and prices tended downward. Grain was dull and prices tended downward. Provisions were dull and prices tended downward. Pork was dull and prices tended downward. Sugar was dull and prices tended downward. Molasses was dull and prices tended downward. Rice was dull and prices tended downward. Tobacco was dull and prices tended downward. Whiskey was dull and prices tended downward. Freights were dull and prices tended downward. Coal was dull and prices tended downward. Hay was dull and prices tended downward. Hemp was dull and prices tended downward. Hides were dull and prices tended downward. Lead was dull and prices tended downward. Tallow was dull and prices tended downward. Wool was dull and prices tended downward. Everything was dull and prices tended downward.

The City transactions to-day were the subscription to Shares Bank of America, at the rate of 6½ per share.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1863.

COTTON.—There is no change to chronicle. Sales have continued to be small and confined to the trade. Saturday, the supply is extremely light, and the delays are almost entirely suspended.

FLOUR.—Will very little change to chronicle. Supply is extremely light, and the delays are almost entirely suspended.

SUGAR.