THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two building lots, on Elysean Fields street.

By D. B. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, flour; at 10½ o'clock, in the House Warehouse, flour.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, opposite Tousouse street, ham, beef, tongues, Bologna sausages.

CROSSED THE BAR.—We received last night the following telegram from the Southwest pass:

The steamship Matanzas, from New York the 31st ultimo, is now at the Southwest Pass, coming up."

We presume she will arrive this morning, and we will have her news in time for this afternoon's issue.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.—Attention is called to the advertisement of E F. Miotton & Co, corner of Chartres and Conti streets, who are selling at very low prices their stock of tumblers, glass and earthenware, stone jugs, &c.

B. P. Ethell & Co., Nos. 52 and 54 Poydras street, advertise that they have now in store seven hundred barrels choice superfine, and five hundred barrels extra flour for sale. See advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, two valuable building lots, well fenced in, situated on Elysean Fields street. Also, a judgment for the sum of $840. For particulars see advertisements.

J. P. Boisseau sells this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, a complete assortment of well selected furniture, consisting of fine parlor sets, splendid rosewood piano, mahogany, rosewood and walnut furniture of all kinds. Dealers and housekeepers generally would do well to attend the sale.

Late News from Vicksburg.

[JACKSON, MISS, DATES OF JUNE 6]

Reinforcement of General Grant.

Heavy Firing Heard in the Vicinity of Vicksburg.

A FIGHT AT MECHANICSBURG.

GEN. PRICE ON THE MOVE.

We have received the Mobile *Evening Telegraph* of the 3d and 4th, and the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. We publish this morning the news contained in the *Mississippian* of the 6th, and in our next edition we will give the news in the other papers.

VICKSBURG.

All eyes are now turned eagerly towards Vicksburg. Tremendous firing has been heard there for the last two days, and intelligence as to the result of it is looked for with intense anxiety. Our people, however, evince the most perfect confidence in the valor and endurance of our brave garrison. When all the circumstances of the various sieges and bombardments of Vicksburg are weighed, it will be conceded that the annals of war scarcely furnish a parallel to the stubborn resistance and unflinching heroism which she has displayed.

GRANT BEING REINFORCED.

Pascola, June 5.—Sixteen Federal regiments from Corinth and other points entered Memphis and passed down to reinforce Grant on Tuesday and Wednesday, in eight transports.

About 2000 came out from Memphis towards Shanghai.

THE CARGO OF THE GLADIATOR.

The Federal Navy Department has received advices that the steamer Gladiator sailed from Liverpool on the 24 h ult, with 1500 barrels of bread and 1045 barrels of bacon bound for a Southern port. If it will relieve the enemy any, we can assure them that a great portion, if not the whole of the above shipment, has reached a Confederate port.

THE FEDERAL ARMY AT MECHANICSBURG.

We are informed by a gentleman direct from Vernon, that the enemy are reported 1500 strong at Mechanicsburg, eight or ten miles west of Big Black, in the direction of Snyder's Bluff.

On Thursday, Colonel Adam's cavalry were driven to the river by the cavalry of the enemy. It is also reported that General Walker was attacked and defeated by the enemy with heavy loss.

LATER.

A horseman who arrived some hours later than our first informant gives quite a different version of the engagement. He reports that our troops were victorious, and took 4000 prisoners

GEN. PRICE ON THE WAR PATH.

We are informed by an officer directly from the Trans Mississippi Department, that General Price had ordered his troops to keep five days' rations prepared, and be ready at a moment's warning to move. It is supposed that the veteran General is now close upon Helena, threatening to cut off the enemy's supplies.

FEDERAL FORAGING PARTY CAPTURED.

Our cavalry yesterday brought into Jackson a small party of Federal cavalry which was captured near Edwards's Depot. The party had collected twenty head of cattle and many other articles, and were piloted by a negro who had volunteered for that service. Two other negroes that were pressed into service were brought to this city, but the guide expressing repentance at coming to Jackson, was hung.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S PLANTATION DESTROYED.

Last Sunday a body of the enemy went upon the plantation of President Davis and rifled it completely, destroying every implement of husbandry, all his household and kitchen furniture, defacing the premises, and carrying and driving off every negro upon the place. The plantation of Mr. Jo. Davis, the brother of the President, was treated in the same way, if we except four or five domestic servants left.

PRISONERS "WORTH THEIR SALT."

At the recent fight in Kentucky, Gen. Morgan sent over a dispatch to the commander of the forces at Somerset, asking to exchange prisoners for coffee, salt, and the like—so many privates to be given for a sack of coffee and sugar. He, however, remarked in the dispatch that he did not suppose they would give much for them

[Daily (Jackson) Mississippian, June 6]

The Mayor of Jackson, Mississippi, in a card, denies the report which gained circulation last summer, (and which was widely copied in Northern papers) that the city authorities of Jackson did not allow Confederate soldiers to walk on the sidewalks. The report arose from the fact that the military authorities stationed guards in front of many buildings on State street, which were filled exclusively with ammunition, and many soldiers as well as citizens with pipes or cigars were very properly ordered into the streets, and not permitted to approach the doors, which were usually open, receiving or discharging.

GEN. LEE'S FORCE IN THE LATE BATTLES.

A writer from Fredericksburg says:

There are certain facts, however, connected with the late battles at Fredericksburg which have not appeared in print and which, if it were not improper to publish them, would still further increase our admiration for the peerless chieftain and the unconquerable army who carried the Southern cross victoriously through the fight. The enemy pretend that General Lee was surprised by the suddenness and secrecy of the movement and action.

New York papers even claim that the Federal commander had obtained exact information as to the position and strength of our forces before he crossed the Rappahannock. They assert, which is true, that Longstreet was absent with two or more divisions of his *corps d'armee*, and that other forces, including artillery, cavalry and infantry, were not in position to participate in the fight. The precise number of musketeers which General Lee had with him, and which vituperative abolition organs affect to have obtained from the most authentic sources, was 40,000; while the Federal forces are admitted to have exceeded 150,000 men.

[illegible] Supreme Court of the District yesterday [illegible] boy was arraigned and convicted of petit larceny, when Chief Justice [illegible] sentencing the prisoner to one hour's [illegible] in jail, said: If ever there was a [illegible] history of the race when the colored [illegible] put upon their good behavior it is [illegible] community will tolerate their idleness among it. Now you go and set your [illegible] example by keeping your hands off [illegible]'s property, and by finding some [illegible] employment.—*Nat. Int.*

We find in the Mobile *Tribune* of June 2d, the following list of names reported as recent arrivals in that city. The list includes the names of all who had arrived on and before Sunday, May 31, 1863:

A

John Alston, Joseph Adams, C Audry and family, E A Athins, J Albert, M M Alcorn, L Arigade, F Arigade, G de Argues and wife, Mrs A de Armas and family, J el Abeh, John R Anderson, Gaylin Albert, Mrs Axson, Mrs Alverez and family, W H Armindinger, C Allain, Ed Allen, Alex Abrams and family, C Audry, Jos A Alde, C W Allen, Mrs V Alvado, R Alvado, A Alvado, Felix Armand, Arthur Arroyo, Frank Alvarez, H T Axson.

B

A Batritt, A Bicke, Wm Bell, T T Bolling, Francis P Beck, W P Brewer, Dr J C Batchelor, Mrs V Barnes and family, W H H Brooks, D F Bryan, Jas Rusty, L D Brindley, T Bracken, C Bouchinquie and family, F Bartouiga, Jules Bermudez, M Sonant, W W Barnes and wife, R B Barrett, A A Brugier, Aug Brugier, A L Brugier, S F Brunet, O Simone, C C Bryant, John Bryan and family, J A Bailey, R T Black and family, J C Black, Ewd C Buchanan and family, Wm Bibb, J S Berthelot, O Benson, Alfred W Brewerton, J W Breedove, John Brooks, H Burke, John Byrd, W Bedford and wife, Mrs Berry, Wm Baker, Geo Blume, Bernabeu, T J Black, W Blomer and wife, J B Bailey, V J Beybi, V J Bellaume, W J Brabson, A H Beeverd, Dr J Burns and family, J S Brander, Jr, John Black, W Bramp, Mrs Bettin, Alex Bettin and family, Miss T Bettin, Miss Bettin, M A Bettin, John Boyce, Felix Bevom, J Bevom, Jr., D Bevom, Mrs Col Bartlett and family, John Bandrent, A Bishop, Jas S Butler, C Beat, F Bisto, Alex Baudier, C A Baudier.

C

Louis M Comes, Dr Cafre, R H Clark and family, Thos Corbitt, W W Cooper, John H Curry, George Clitcher, C W Chilbrison, A T Crebbake, L E Carbonnet, G E Coutin, M Cabreras, A Cantin, F O Cromes, Mrs S Collier, M Cornover, Mrs M Cornett and child, S Carrex, S S Calendar, T A Cowell, W Crayon, W Conlighan, Dr A H Cruse, A R Clark, T H Collins, Chas W Clark, Mrs S Cutler, A Cox, Thomas London, Mrs John Corbett and family, Chas Clark, John E Crone, Henry Campbell, Mrs Christian and son, Mrs Anna Cocs, H C Cuck, A z Cox, John Cox, J A Cooper, R B Cross, Richard Cross, John Connell, Mrs R G Cross, Ernest Cross, P C Cuvillier, Wm G Crawford, Mrs Ann Cooper, E V Courtolin, S Cornet, S E C Sce, E Corno, F Charleville, F Coupling.

D

George Dunn, A D Dupree, R A Dunlap, Isaac Dupremont, E Davenport and family, F A Denis, John Davenport, Mike Dunn, E Delescouit, J W Davis, J Delabarre, A de Silva and wife, H Dodge and family, J B Dodge Dodge, A Sibry, L Desfrene, M C Dunn, Miss M C Dunn, P C Dunlap, Wm H Dunn, H M Dysart, E A Dupuy, Alphonse Deguise, G Dupuy, Dupuy, Jas Durgnewal, Thos H Dryden, W W Dickey, J A Delabare and family, A Triby, Wm Dennis, John Davidson, F Davenport, G de Ferlet and family, F W Delacomble and family, S M Dorbyand family, Mrs L De Blanc, John Edmund Dupuy, Jr., Dr Dedesa, S B Dishousseyes, P Duvernay, Dr R D'Davis.

E

Fred Eberhard, Y T Egerston, Martin Eagan, P H Elliot and family, Peter Eagan, T E Elliott, G W Emmer, Miss A Edgar, Miss H Edgar, L Eymieux, M Eymard, G Eisenbeing, Mrs D E Eaith, J Jan N Eulette, John Englehart.

F

Dr K D Feuner, Mr Francis, Tim Fanning, Thomas W Fisher, C H Fearing, Geo Ford, James Fitz, J P Fitzerson, W H Fielding and family, Charles Fabre, E Fleid, Joe Fremin, John Forrest, A P Forest, Antoile Fagot, Francis Fabre, James Fitzgerald, P H Fred, C S Fayssoux, E H Fiveland, Frank M Fisher, Mrs O Folsom and family, Wm Forster, Peter Ferguson and family, J A Fenimore, Miss Fowler and family, P D Farrar, G J Freret, Justin Fremaux, Oscar J Forstall, Ernest L Forstall, H Forstall, L O Fontenette.

G

M Greenwood and family, Robert Gray, Miss M Gilvot, James C Gratton, James Grant, H V Gaudet, R P Giles and servant, Thomas Gavin, P H Gibbs, J A Guildig and wife, J Fitzgerald, James Grace, A P Gaudin, F Gaudin, F Fabre, Adam Gordon, F H Gaylin, D Gaines, S Golden, W G Gardner, Rev J K Gordon and family, C F Grater, John W Gayle and family, Mrs H Gallagher, Misses Delphin, Mary J Gardner, Mrs Garvey, Mat Gibbons, George A Grimes, M E Garcia, Ad Golden, L M Gerard.

H

W D Hennen, S S Hall, D M Hollingsworth, F D Hubbell, Rent E Hendy, W H Hoover, Geo E Hoover, J M Hodgkinson, W D Hicks, Jas P Hunt, A W Hill, Mrs Henry W Hall, Miss Emma Hall, J Hall, Frank Hall, Rev C S Henry and family, George Hall, Jas Hunnicks, James H Hunter, R J Hoey, John H Hamlin, Wm Hale, J H Hollband, Mrs J Hennen, Miss Bridie Horrell, Capt M Hero, Mrs D Hickey, W Hyams, H J Hart, John Hosham, John Holmes, Geo Hawhorne, H Homberight, John F Hallows.

J

John Jones, P L Jacobs, A Jacobs, J Jackson, J J Jackson, Tim S Jewett, J U Jones, Arthur Jones, Peter Joiburn, T P Jones, Wm E Jones and family, Jas H Jager, J G Jaudice, W F Johnson, P Jordan.

K

Jas Kelly, John E Kerrah, J F Kelly, D L Koerlon and son, Miss Kerr, Alex S Kennedy, J B Kendrick, Jas Kennedy, Jas Kelly, J B Kitchen, R H Kitchen, Wm H Kitchen, C K Kitchen, Jas Kelly, R C Kerr, M G Kennedy, T H Kennedy and two sons, J P K Sekey, etc., F Kelly and family.

L

John Laird, Jos Little, Jas and family, Mrs Dr Lucket and child, Dr J A Lamauvie, Louis Levy, Wm de Lacy, Mrs Lance, G A Landreaux, V L Lonc, Mrs Lodge, C Lemoind, J M Lanaire, Louis Lecouit, A Labiaste, Felix and Ernest Lanaire, D C Labiaste and family, J Lazarre, S Lyon, L Gaudre and Eugene Lecouit, Eugene Lemon, A Lecouit, Dr Lecouit, W Lamport and family, Chas Lafitte, O A L Labarre, Philip Ledger, E Lissalde, Arthur Legendre, J H Landon, John E and Jules Livaudais, J E Le Cogle.

M

J L McIntyre, Philip Mauch, J H Murrah, Rev G L Moore and family, Miss Mary, Miss Mouton, Mr Maxwell, Thos McCauley, John Myers, L V Marquand family, Camille Mateau, Judge D E Mitchell, Frank Martin, J R Mortimer, J F Mayer, John McLeod, E McCallum, Wm A Mackey, C M Mellen, L W Mellen, Geo Maxent, J E Maxent, Patrick McDonald, J F Moore, J Maxent, T A Maxent, R H Marr and family, J m Madden, Jas Millican, John Blair and W H Marr and family, E Marchand, Jas A Magnon, F H Morgan, H V McCall, Frank Morris, M Mau, Wm A McNamara, L McCready, E McBeamon, Mrs Mangan and children, D Mapell, J Mapler, H H Morse, Sam Ayres, L F McClelland, Dr J B McQuiry, C Mapler, A Maurealy, A Maurice, A McNeil, James Mabard, A Mebrier, W T McGaughan and family, C C Blanchard and wife.

N

Mrs Col J O Nixon and family, Lucas Norris, J O Nelbert and family, George Noble, W O Nest, J Nugent, A Nathan and family, Chas Neames and family, Chas Natali, A Natali, Mrs Norris and family, L Nether and family, O J Noyes, Charles Newman, Edward Newman, H L Nores.

O

Peter O'Neal, Thos O'Neal, A Orkum, Jas T D Orourke, Martin O'Keefe, Richard O'Donald, John O'Neill and family.

P

Geo A J Powell, Saml Phillips, H J Peters and servant, W F Proctor, R Palmer, Mrs Ward, E Pollard, Wm M Pinkham, J and wife, Z M Pike, W H Paxton, A Pettipatin, E Pettipatin, S Pevenex, Mrs Philips and child, Andre Padron, J H Pepin, O A Pepin, John Pie Ser, Philip Punch, Philip Power Jr, Mrs L Palms, Geo Pailvey, J Palsy, P S Quaid.

R

Smith Reynes, W L Robinson and family, J H Rarnshide and family, F J Read, C H Reed, P Rousseau, C Raymon, Isaac E Roberts, Felix Rateau, H F Raquier, R C Richardson and lady, Bill Rhodes, John Reeves, Mrs Ramp, J W Rhodes, W H Rochman, Jas Robinson, Wm Rocer, H C Rauer, A J Rauer, R A Rink and wife, John Rodewald, Henry Rieck, D D Rogers, Paul S Reiff, Armand Reiff, L E Reiff, A Kenneth, Ed Roffer.

S

B P Sims and family, Wm J Starke, Patrick Swan, Theo Smith, J Jackson, Del Shay, F A Saunders, Bert Stakeman, Tno S Sapico, John D Sebastian, W H Starke, Mrs J Slow, Jas Shows and family, Sol Simpson, F S Schexnayder, Dr Schexnayder, J A Schexnayder, John Stenfoss, P Shiger, Mrs C Sadler, Mrs George Sadler, Mrs Reader, Miss F Sadler, U Sadler and son, A Sadler, J Sadler, A M Aunge, W B Sadler, Wm Salmon and family, L Schexnayder, A Schexnayder, T S Semmerean, Louis Stapins, W F B Scot, F Sadler, J D Saul.

T

J P Todd and family, John Thomas, J G Taylor, J Tucker and wife, John B Tourant, Thos Tourant, W J Thompson, M J Tourant, Louis E Tabary, A Tourant, Jules Tourant and wife, Pedro Tato, G W Tures, N O J Tassale and family, W S Toledano, O J Toledano, Jas J Tarleton.

V

Wm Vincent, G Vincent, W Van Benthuysen and family, Miss H H Van Benthuysen, D Van Benthuysen, Delphin Vinette, J O Vienne, Oscar Villere, Cy Villere, O Valeton, T L Villa, Edgar Vorset, S P Velette, Joseph Vautier, Alfred Veth, A D Vetlin, O Vinaris, D Villars.

W

Abram L White, Wm White, J D C Wood, Ed Weir, Jas Williams, L Wilson, J H Woods, Jas Wilkinson, Mrs E B White, J G Wilson, D P White, Mrs S Walker, John Whitney, W W Williams, Mrs Mary Whitney, John Webster, M Woodgate, F F Wagner, J H Wolcott, J H Wilcox, F E White, Jr, J O Weems, J R Woodridge, Hy Wright, Willis Watson, Jas Watson, R R Walker, W Wormouth, M M Wilson, Jules Webb, Philip Wilt, J H Young, R Zimmerman.

News from Washington.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald]

THE CORCORAN-KIMBALL INVESTIGATION.

Washington, May, 28.—The following is understood here to be the verdict of the court of inquiry in the Corcoran-Kimball affair: That Lieutenant Colonel Kimball died on the morning of the 12th of April, 1863, from the effects of a wound in the neck produced by a pistol ball, said pistol having been fired by Brigadier General Michael Corcoran. The court further find that Lieutenant Colonel Kimball halted Brigadier General Corcoran and demanded the countersign, refusing to allow him to pass unless he should give it. That Brigadier General Corcoran refused to give the countersign as ordered, that an altercation ensued, resulting in the death of Lieutenant Colonel Kimball. The court further find that Lieutenant-Colonel E A Kimball was, at the time of halting General Corcoran, intoxicated, and that he was not authorized in so halting him.

A PLAN OF OPERATIONS PERFECTED.

The conferences of the radicals are pretty much at an end, and the plans of operations in future are perfected.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Nearly all the prisoners of war, with the exception of those recently captured in the West, have been sent to City Point and exchanged. A few are still retained, principally those who have expressed the desire to take the oath of allegiance and be sent North. Hereafter it is understood that this will be allowed only in exceptional cases, as it has been found that many of those who have heretofore been allowed this privilege have afterwards worked their way back into the rebel lines; and, besides, the Government loses the benefit of their exchange for Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

[From the Washington Star of Yesterday]

A CONFEDERATE RECRUITING OFFICER KILLED.

Charles Hume, a rebel soldier, was shot a day or two ago by some of General Schenck's command, near Pole Tobacco, Md. The circumstances, as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: The object of Hume's presence on this side of the line being known to be for the purpose of recruiting for the rebel army, he was closely watched, and finally traced to a house in the neighborhood, where three of the guard demanded his surrender. Hume immediately drew his revolver and fired—the ball striking one of the guard near the elbow, inflicting a painful and perhaps serious wound. The remaining two of the guard then levelled their muskets and fired at Hume, one of the balls entering his head, the other his heart, causing his death instantly. One of Hume's companions, a young man named Nathaniel Bowie, of Prince George county, escaped; the others—two in number—were captured, brought to this city, and confined in the Old Capitol. One of them, Daniel by name, is said to be a relative of Roger A. Pryor.

A PRISONER SHOT.

On Monday afternoon last one of the guards at the Old Capitol prison, in the execution of his duty, shot a prisoner, who died shortly afterwards from the wound thus inflicted. The deceased was named John Hadcastle, and claimed to be a British subject. He had been employed by the rebel authorities in Richmond, aiding and abetting the rebellion as an inventor of military appliances, for which he had much genius. He persisted in throwing his person outside of a window of the room in which he was confined, into the wooden ventilator attached to it. Though repeatedly ordered to withdraw into the room, and warned of the consequences of his further persistence, he refused to obey with oaths and defiances, and was accordingly fired at.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Returned.—We had the extreme pleasure of meeting yesterday our friend from Fort Jackson, Mr C Catoir, who had been sent there in November last by General Butler, on the charge of sending goods to the Confederacy. The commission appointed to examine the cases of those confined in the forts, reported favorably as to Mr. Catoir, and he was accordingly released.

Attempt to Rob.—The house No. 388 Magazine street was entered by burglars last night about 2 o'clock, A. M. The inmates awoke from the noise, and scared the thieves off. A hat was left behind but no booty secured by the rogues.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—(Thursday.—August Reiter, whose trial for the murder of his wife had been fixed for this day, was brought into Court, and the petit jury also appeared to discharge its functions. The prisoner looked much cast down, while tears ran down his cheeks.

The medical commission appointed the previous day to examine the mental condition of prisoner, not having made their report, the trial of Colonel Field the trial was postponed to Tuesday next, the prisoner was remanded, and the jurors were discharged till to-day.

The exception of Colonel Field to the jurisdiction of the murder case of Hugh Robinson, which was submitted by counsel on both sides to the Court, was announced to be overruled.

In the matter of W. G. Betterton, the order of sale was for was granted.

The case of P. H. Cumpings vs. the City of New Orleans came up on a rule moved by Mr. Cutler for the City Attorney to show cause why he should not forthwith file his answer, and asking, also, for the entry of judgment by default—the ten days having expired.

The City Attorney argued that what was regarded by Mr Thomas as an exception, one plea that the suit had been made against the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and inhabitants of the City of New Orleans, when the legal title was "The City of New Orleans" was simply a plea in abatement, and he refuted the assumption of Mr Thomas that it was an exception, and therefore subject to the law requiring that all "dilatory" exceptions should be filed at the same time.

Mr Thomas contended that he made no pretensions to knowing more of the "common law" than Mr Day, but he was guided in the present case by the law of Louisiana, which required all dilatory exceptions to be filed at once, and he deemed the right of the defendant to make dilatory exception and then undertake to protract the issue indefinitely. He had no objections to the present exceptions filed, but he contended for the entry of judgment by default in order that his opponent might be compelled to file his answer to the suit forthwith. He was willing to argue these exceptions next Monday, but he wanted an order that the answer should be forthwith filed.

The Court concurring, directed an order requiring the City Attorney to file his answer within the time limited by the rules, but granted that this did not exclude the trial of his present exceptions.

In the case of T. S. Burbank, agent, vs W. B Messer, a rule was filed for J C Cofield to show cause on the 15th inst why judgment should not be rendered in favor of plaintiff against him for $800 19

In the case of Harding vs Cook, the Court rendered a decision that the case should be sent back for examination of the accounts by the auditor as auditor—he having erred in acting as referee, to which office he had not been appointed.

In the case of Baker vs McChesney, defendant was ordered to show cause on the 15th instant why the report of the auditors in the case should not be homologated and approved. The following is the report:

To the Honorable Charles A. Peabody, Judge of the United States Provisional Court—The undersigned who, by order issuing out of this Honorable Court, on the 25th day of May 1863, were appointed auditors of the accounts between the parties hereto, beg leave to report as follows, viz:

That they have been attended by the respective parties, and have taken and received writing such testimony as was offered, which testimony is hereunto annexed. That they have restated the accounts, and have verified each item by the various exhibits. Said statement is hereto annexed and made a part of this report.

That the parties hereto are agreed upon all except the following points

1 As to rent charged by the defendant for the use of certain Vats.

2 As to certain charges made by the defendant for salt.

3. As to the price of certain rope furnished by the plaintiff

4 As to the times when the plaintiff should have drawn against the proceeds of hides shipped and sold on joint account.

5 As to an allowance of damages against the defendant for the use of certain moneys drawn by him and converted to his own use.

The evidence shows that a vat was necessary for the purpose of salting green hides before shipment, that a vat was hired and used for the interest of the adventure during five months, at a monthly rent of $10, and the auditors have therefore allowed the same.

The salt furnished by the defendant is charged for in the invoices furnished by him. The separate charge for salt is therefore disallowed by the auditors.

It is agreed that the rope cost in New York 12½ cents per pound. The auditors are of opinion that considering freight, insurance, exchange and incidental charges 16¾ cents per pound would be a reasonable price for rope in New Orleans. They have therefore fixed the value of the rope furnished at that price

The fourth issue is by far the most important in the case, and received as it merited, the serious consideration of the auditors. The profits of this adventure were chiefly derived from exchange. It was therefore of the last importance to decide fairly when the plaintiff (whose business it was) was bound to draw against the proceeds of sales, and this especially as the rates of exchange oscillated between 13 per cent premium and 5 per cent discount. After mature deliberation, your auditors agreed upon a basis of fifteen days—that is to say, that the plaintiff is to account to the joint interest for the market rate of exchange on the amounts released from each shipment on the fifteenth day after the proceeds of said shipments respectively were subject to the order of the plaintiff. Upon this basis the exchange has been calculated in this report.

By the terms of the agreement between the parties, the defendant was bound to invest all moneys drawn by him from the plaintiff in hides, to be shipped and sold upon joint account. In contravention of that agreement, the defendant drew the sum of $3,789 93, for which he has utterly failed to account. Your auditors are of opinion that he has failed in a very important duty. The money was paid in reliance upon the good faith of the defendant, and the plaintiff was entitled to ask of the defendant full and particular information as to the use which was made of the monies. The undersigned respectfully suggest to this honorable Court that the defendant be charged with legal interest upon said sum, viz: [$3 789 93] which, after reducing the several amounts embraced in said sum to an average date, and calculating therefrom, would amount to the sum of $12,560. If the Court adopt this suggestion, then the auditors find that M. W. McChesney, defendant herein, is indebted to Jacob Barker, plaintiff herein, in the sum of $3,664 93, all which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER G. ROBINSON,
SAM'L H. KENNEDY,
AUG. DE B. HUGHES, } Auditors.

New Orleans, June 11th, 1863.

The case of Emerling vs Pepin, involving a claim of about $3000 loaned, came up and was submitted, after whoeeses and argument.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—(Evening Session.)—The Court was occupied for four long hours with hearing the revolting evidence of a rape case, wherein Jules Bessee is charged as principal and Sophia Frick as accessory. The injured prosecutrix is, according to the testimony, fourteen years and eight months old, just blooming into womanhood, and since the death of her father (about one year) she was living at service, and when out of employment had a home with her sister, on Tremé street.

On the 27th of last month the woman Sophia Trick, who kept a den of infamy on Toulouse street, came to her sister's house, having been sent by the directions of an intelligence office, where application had been made for a situation as servant. The woman engaged, complainant as child's nurse, and she went into service, in good faith, on the 28th ult. On the following evening the revolting deed, in spite of the resistance and cries of the victim, was done, that wretch Sophia appearing as accessory before and after the fact. The young man, charged as principal in the crime, even pitied his victim, and offered to conduct her to her friends, but was prevented by Sophia Trick.

The prostitutes who form the residents of the locality felt horrified, and assisted at the escape of the girl who was kept closely under surveillance by the infamous procuress. The case was not closed by the defense, and is to be continued on Tuesday evening next. Col Field appeared for the prosecution, John Wells, Esq, for Bessee, and A. Mandiverri, Esq, for Sophia Frick. The story on the side of Sophia Frick is yet to be heard, and the prospect is that she will yet be exonerated, through the effort of her able counsel.

Kidnapping.—Elias Riley and Alphonse Riley were arrested yesterday on the complaint of Philip Maisonnet, w o charges them (on a warrant of the Provost Court) with having kidnapped his ward.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

The *Era* of this morning has the following intelligence.

MORE REBEL AUDACITY.

Capture of the Towboat Boston.

We learn by a dispatch from the Head of the Passes that, last Tuesday night, at about half past 9 o'clock, the towboat Boston, Capt. Tibbetts, was surprised and captured by about fifteen or twenty men, while towing the bark Jenny Lind into Passe a l'Outre. The capture took place about one mile below the Pilot Station. Captain Tibbetts was on board the bark at the time the captors boarded and cut loose the towboat. Intelligence was conveyed by Captain Tibbetts and other parties to the sloop of war Portsmouth, at the Head of the Passes. This is the second towboat captured in this manner within a short time, the captain and crew (twenty-one in number) of the Fox having just arrived per steamer from New York.

The Situation at Vicksburg.

The great struggle at Vicksburg and Port Hudson is so absorbing at the present moment that every thing relating to it possesses peculiar interest. Therefore, we give the following review from the New York *World* of the 30th ultimo

VICKSBURG

There was one point in the old Persian training which it could do us no harm to reproduce. A party in France has indeed recently declared that every respectable man has a natural right to lie for his own good, but we really do not see what can be said in favor of falsehoods which hinder instead of helping those who utter them. The present state of public feeling in regard to the operations before Vicksburg, for instance, is certainly more eloquent than a dozen sermons in praise of saying the thing that is, or at least of not saying the thing that is not. Not a week has elapsed since we pointed out the folly in the confidence of the President in telegraphed to the chief magistrate of the Union the news of the fall of the Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi. The President, with praiseworthy, though, as the event has proved, unenlightened consideration for the anxieties of the nation, at once made public this important intelligence. Under the sanction of his name it was flashed over all the land. None but the most confirmed and incurable grumblers against the national cause could refuse their belief to tidings so exhilarating in themselves, and so solemnly indorsed in a quarter so conspicuous that he must have been indeed a passionate and considerate partisan who could permit himself to imagine that the President of the United States had been made the unwitting medium either of a willful or of a reckless misrepresentation. Many things concurred to open the popular mind and heart to the idea that our hope had unfortunately revealed to us. The march of Grant from his point of disembarkation on the Lower Mississippi to his position before Vicksburg had been one of swift and splendid victory. The combination of the enemy had evidently been disconcerted by his dashing and decisive operations. The tone of the Confederate press and people indicated the greatest fears for the safety at once of their "Northwestern Gibraltar" and of their South ern army. The intrepidity of Farragut, Porter, and their gallant navy on the Mississippi, were known to be vigorously and triumphantly cooperating with the Commanding General. So clear and strong had the popular sense become of the immense advantages already won that the fall of Vicksburg was everywhere beginning to be regarded as inevitable, and no unsuccess would have been felt as to the final issue had the country been honestly notified that Vicksburg was in process of rapid investment, and that the army of General Grant, having successfully evaded or overthrown all the forces pushed forward to arrest its daring movement, had reached in safety its new base of operations on the Yazoo.

The glory and solid gain of three eventful weeks might well have sufficed, and they would indeed have sufficed to maintain the spirits and the confidence of the people at a high and reasonable point. The truth was good enough for the hour. But it was officially determined that the people must have something better than the truth, and so a person "high in the confidence of the President" shakes down all the batteries of Pemberton with one shock of the potent wires, and unfolds the "stars and stripes" in the breeze from the conquered bluffs of Vicksburg. In the wake of these kindling words a wave of popular enthusiasm went from the East to the West, rousing the most apathetic, reviving the courage of the most despondent. Men already saw the Mississippi once more reopened to commerce, the cotton fields once more white with their precious harvest, two great States definitely reclaimed to the Union, the heart of the rebellion sorely smitten and its power irretrievably upon the wane.

A few days have sufficed almost to undo the work of those few hours in the public mind. Men learned Vicksburg had not fallen after all, and in an instant the clouds of distrust and alarm began to gather over even the shining and substantial features of the real situation. Disappointment has borne its natural fruits, and those who honestly exulted a week ago over the downfall of the rebellion on the Mississippi have swung back from their undeception so far that it is for the escape of Grant himself and his army, rather than for the capture of Vicksburg and the destruction of Pemberton's rebellious forces, that they are now becoming just as honestly and uneasily anxious. The lesson ought not to be, though past experience make it idle to expect it will not be, lost upon those persons at Washington who have taken as far as might be into their own control the manipulation of the public will and the manufacture of public opinion.

Honesty, in this instance at least, would assuredly have proved the best policy. As things now stand, every hour's delay in the trenches before Vicksburg becomes to the popular apprehension a cumulative argument of inevitable final disaster. For this the President and the "person high in his confidence" are really much more responsible than the facts of the case. It is possible, certainly, that the fortifications of Vicksburg may prove impregnable to the most overwhelming assaults; it is possible that in spite of deficient transportation and incomplete communications, in spite of Federal cavalry banging on his flank, in spite of Rosecrans threatening and watchful from his lines on the Tennessee, Bragg may succeed in so reinforcing General Joseph Johnston as to make him strong enough for an advance and an attack upon Grant. But the evidence is yet lacking to prove these possibilities probable, and until that evidence comes before us in some more satisfactory form than that of the confused and contradictory play of spasmodic electricity which for three days past has been killing Generals, blowing up redoubts, rolling shells down hill and slaughtering whole regiments, it will be well for patriotic and sensible men to remember that the most substantial reason we yet have for doubting that Vicksburg will be taken by our troops is the official telegram which announced its fall.

The Situation in Virginia.

The Rappahannock occupies such a large space in the public gaze, that we give the following from the New York *World* as an interesting view of the "situation" from a Northern stand-point:

There has been no forward movement on General Hooker's part, nor is there likely to be before next October, by which time it is supposed a sufficient number of drafted men will have found their way into the Army of the Potomac to fit it for another offensive campaign.

But will the Confederates be willing to wait all this time on the defensive? Will they not be tempted by their recent victories, the diminished numbers of the Union army, and the knowledge they have of the kind of generalship that controls it, to take the offensive themselves and with some hope of success? True they failed in their invasion of Maryland, but then the Union army was led by a general it had profound faith in. If the Confederates should lose Vicksburg it would be another reason why they should wish to preserve the *morale* of their army and people and their reputation abroad by a dashing assault upon the capital or an invasion of Pennsylvania. It is certain that Lee is up to some mischief. It may be that the Confederates are satisfied Hooker will do nothing during the summer and are reinforcing Bragg, while Bragg is strengthening Johnson, but we may be sure that the army which beat back our forces will not long remain inactive on the South bank of the Rappahannock. It will do something and that shortly, unless all appearances and reasonable probabilities are deceptive. The month of June will tell the story.

The Alabama and the Florida.

Philadelphia telegrams, dated the 28th, give full accounts of the advices brought by Captain Potter, of the ship Oneida, one of the captured

The effect in the "Quaker City" may be gathered from the following:

NORTHERN IN THE CITY.

The news received yesterday of the depredations committed by the Alabama and Florida created much alarm and anxiety in commercial circles in this city. The nine vessels destroyed are valued by the aggregate at over one million and a quarter of dollars. The merchants say their ships are no longer safe while sailing under the United States flag. There is indignation as well as alarm in South and Wall streets, and England comes in for a large share of denunciation. Fears are moreover entertained that by the time the consort of the Florida and Alabama—the new steamer called the Virginia—will shortly be cruising in their company, and the value of American property upon the seas is becoming daily more precarious.

A Gigantic Swindle.

[From the Rochester Advertiser, May 25 h]

One of the most stupendous frauds of the day, perpetrated by a single individual, has just come to light, and the guilty party has been brought up to answer. The party who suffered by the operation is not well known and very wealthy citizen Artemus Champion, and the alleged swindler is Luther Calvin Saxton.

It appears by the papers presented that Saxton came here to reside something over two years ago with his family. He was a man pretending to deep religious feeling, and an earnest supporter of great reforms—a patron of the arts of education—in short, of everything that was good. He worked himself into the confidence of Mr Champion, and so long ago as July, 1861, he began to reap the fruits of that confidence.

Saxton pretended to be the managing man of an immense concern, known as the "Union Book Company," with a capital of $3,000,000, which was engaged in the publication of books, religious, moral, historical and scientific. It was represented that twenty four libraries were to be published, embracing over five thousand different works. The titles of these books were given in a magazine purporting to be issued by the company, in New York, called the *Union Magazine*. It is understood that but one copy of the periodical was ever issued, and that was probably prepared for the purpose to which it was devoted. Mr Champion became interested in the project, having in view the dissemination of the noble and true truth as well as the profit of publication, and he made over in notes and mortgages to Saxton about $18,000 for stock in the "Union Book Co." As the operations of this company extended to Great Britain, the mortgages were made payable in London, interest and all.

Saxton went to Europe last year and returned with another big scheme to Mr Champion. This was the "International Manufacturing Company," to operate in both hemispheres, with a capital of one hundred millions, liable to be raised to one thousand millions. The details of the plan and of the operations of this company were drawn up by Saxton, and he and Mr C were to be the American managers. It was clearly demonstrated upon paper that $10,000,000