THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
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NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at half past 4 o'clock, at the foot of St. Joseph street, choice oats and flour.

By G. P. Phinney at 11 o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, cotton.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, leaf tobacco; at 11 o'clock, in the Rio Warehouse, Java coffee; at half past 11 o'clock, at No. 36 Poydras street, rope.

Our thanks are due to the Purser of the Key West for a package of papers.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.—The Columbia was to leave New York on the 9th, and the Morning Star on the 13th inst., P. M.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory, auctioneers, sell this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, corner of Front and Lafayette streets, 44 bales cotton, in first rate order. The terms are cash in Treasury notes.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Tuesday) the 16th inst., at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., ex steamship Key West, foot of St. Joseph street, 97 barrels choice extra flour; at 11 o'clock, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, a large sale of fine new and second hand furniture, bedding, crockery, &c.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of 200 coils rope, advertised to be sold this day, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 36 Poydras street, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

[From the New York World.]

News from Washington.

Washington, June 7.

CIVILIANS WITH THE ARMY.

The number of citizens within the lines of the Army of the Potomac is almost incredible. Including those registered and following civil pursuits, such as newsmen, sutlers, ragmen, &c., and having permits to follow their pursuit, exclusive of the retail will probably reach 9000. This number will, however, be reduced to 7000 by the operation of the recent General Order, which is daily being carried out by the indefatigable Provost Marshal General.

BALLOON ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred yesterday morning to one of our balloons. It had ascended about four hundred feet, when it was struck by a flaw of wind which caused a great rent. The wound fell to the ground, but sustained no serious injury.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

It is known in this city that no leaves of absence are now granted to officers for longer terms than five days.

FROM CULPEPPER.

A gentleman from the vicinity of Culpepper says that a large body of rebels, supposed to be from Lee's army, passed there yesterday and proceeded in the direction of Gordonsville.

THE REPORTED CAVALRY RAID.

Although every preparation has been made in advance to resist it, the signs of the rebel cavalry raid have not been seen.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO THE PRESIDENT.

A committee of sixty five from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church waited upon the President this morning and presented him with the resolutions of that body. The committee were accompanied by several ladies, and were very enthusiastic in their reception.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day made the following decision: It is the duty of the Justice of the Peace or Notary before whom an affidavit is made to affix and cancel the five cent stamp placed thereon.

[From the New York Express of the 6th.]

Washington Correspondence.

ARMY NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Important rumors reach us from Washington to the effect that Gen. Dix's command has been turned over to Hooker, which order, it is feared, will compel the resignation of Dix. That Hooker's report of the recent battles will be out this week, claiming a victory in his recent retreat, and that he puts his loss at about 9000, while his medical staff places them at about 24,000. That the rebels are playing a game on the Rappahannock—now retiring and now resuming their old positions. Many of them are reported between Fredericksburg and Culpepper.

Gen. Hooker's removal is again reported probably by the *World*—while the *Herald* letter denies that he has violated any orders.

SPECULATIONS IN MONEY AND WAR.

The excitement of last week about the advance of Gen. Lee towards Washington and Maryland is alluded to at length by one who knows the readiness to meet it. The Baltimore *Clipper* also says:

"Nothing but a continual series of blunders and disasters to our arms can ever produce another invasion of our State. The former attempt of the kind has no doubt been of service to us."

And now for the reason of this reassurance—"If Lee should either succeed in his endeavor to make an advance, he would be more likely to attempt the storming of the capital in front, than to make a circuitous route, to get in its rear, as on the former occasion. In addition to the army of Hooker, the force under Heintzelman intended for the special defense of the capital, is of the most proportionate efficiency, the number of troops in Gen Schenck's command, now in first rate order, and capable of being in a short space of time brought to any given point, would be found to be formidable—a large portion of this force, now engaged in small detachments, could be withdrawn, and their places supplied by home guards, which could be mustered for that service, and dismissed as soon as the exigencies which may call them forth shall have passed away. In addition to all these facilities, the volunteer militia of Pennsylvania now organizing for just such an emergency, and several regiments have offered their services to Gov. Curtin to march to the defense of the capital, should they be required—75,000 from that State alone, and a still larger number if required can be drawn from New York, including most of the heroes who have just returned home."

These statements have additional importance because there are a class of men in New York—speculators in Stocks and Gold—who devote all their time to influence the money market. Their policy is to keep a series of sensations down for a time in order to buy them up cheap, or at some favorable moment to rise them and then to buy and sell again.

THE NEW YORK MAILS

are again reaching Washington several hours behind time.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

Capt. Geo. Brown, Acting Executive Officer Yates, Ensigns Reese and McElmore, and Master's Mates Ward, Phipps and Kenney, of the iron clad Mississippi steamer Indianola, now in Washington, while passing through Montgomery, Ala., witnessed the launching of a rebel steamer of 244 feet keel and 52 feet beam, destined for Mobile, to be plated with railroad iron with 8 inch iron. She had the machinery of the old steamboat Vicksburg. The following officers were confined in Richmond when the officers of the Indianola left: Col. H. P Streight, of the Thirty seventh Indiana; Col. O A Lawson; Major J. N. Walker, Seventy-third Indiana, and Lieut. Col. A. F. Rogers, Eighteenth Illinois.

Last Sunday night, about 1 o'clock, we due it stated, Mr. Duncan M. Stewart fell from a window in the second story of the house he was reading in, in Washington City, and was killed by the fall. He occupied a chamber with Mr. S. Tileston, who had retired, leaving Mr. Stewart sitting on the edge of the window, where he was taking the air and reading a newspaper. About the hour named Mr. T. was aroused by the noise occasioned by his friend's falling from the window upon the portico beneath. He leaped from bed, and going to the spot found his companion a corpse. Mr. Stewart, it is thought, must have fallen asleep while sitting in that dangerous position, and thus have lost his balance. He held a position in the Treasury Department. His remains have been forwarded to Johnstown, in this State, where his family reside.

Washington Dispatches to the New York Tribune.

ADMIRAL DUPONT RELIEVED.

Admiral Foote was to day detached from his bureau, and ordered to relieve Admiral Dupont from the command of the South Atlantic Squadron. The Tecoroora is to take him from New York to his post of duty.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL HUNTER.

The report that General Gilmore, who relieved Port Pulaski, is to relieve General Hunter in the command of the Department of the South, although denied in some quarters, is reaffirmed in others quite as likely to be well informed. General Gilmore is here making preparations.

DETECTIVE SHERMAN NOT HUNG.

Harvey Sherman, one of Colonel Baker's detectives, whom the rebels captured weeks ago, and were believed to have hung, is a prisoner in Castle Thunder. The Provost Marshal received a letter to-day, postmarked Richmond, containing this intelligence.

A "SCARE" IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from there, says there was some excitement in that city on the 31 inst. in consequence of various rumors of a rebel advance. The writer adds:

A report got into circulation amongst the country people in the vicinity of Union Bridge, on the Western Maryland Railroad, some forty miles from Baltimore, that "Confederate" cavalry had appeared at different localities within that rural district. Having had some experience of these depredations last fall, when the rebels were in Westminster, the quiet inhabitants, of course, became alarmed, and some of them left for a safe retreat in Pennsylvania.

My impression is that no armed rebels were really visible. All was quiet at an early hour this morning. Trains run regularly. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad remains uninterrupted.

Reports from Harper's Ferry say all is quiet there. Some guerrillas or bushwhackers have been prowling about, but only in small squads.

FROM VICKSBURG.—*The Killed and Wounded.*—The Cincinnati papers of to-day come to us with nearly four solid columns, in small, solid type, of the killed and wounded before Vicksburg. The various papers to be, for the most part, from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and other Western States.—*N. Y. Express.*

Trouble in Chicago—Conflict Between the Military and Judiciary.

The Chicago *Post* gives us a record of the preliminary Burnside doings. At 11 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the publishers of the Chicago *Times* received the following notification:

By Telegraph from Headquarters,
Cincinnati, June 2.

Editor of the Chicago Times:

You are hereby notified that I have issued an order stopping the publication of your paper, which order will be published in the morning papers of this city to-day (Tuesday) morning. You will please govern yourself accordingly.

E. A. BURNSIDE, Major General.

This was followed at 1 o'clock by the following notice served upon the publishers by a military officer from Camp Douglas:

By Telegraph from Springfield,
Chicago, June 2, 1863.

To Capt. Jas. S. Putnam, Camp Douglas:

You will enforce the following order of Major-General Burnside:

"GEN. AMMEN: I have issued an order suppressing the Chicago *Times*. You will see that no more publications of it are made, and, if necessary, you will take military possession of the office.

(Signed) J. AMMEN, Brig Gen.

It seems that no attention was given to these orders, and the work of preparing the paper for publication proceeded as usual. At a later hour the officer from Camp Douglas took possession of the office, and notified the publishers that the paper must not issue. This was speedily noised abroad, and the utmost excitement on the part of the friends of that journal was manifested. Loud denunciation and fierce threats were indulged in, and it was openly declared by outside parties that the paper should issue. Meanwhile, the publishers proceeded to appeal from the military to the civil law, and at 11 o'clock at night, upon an application properly made, the following informal and temporary notice was issued by the Hon. Thomas Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, and was served upon the officer in charge: "To take no steps or measures to carry into effect the order of Major-General Burnside, until the application can be heard in open court; and they are hereby enjoined not to execute the same.

Upon the service of this writ the publishers informed the officer of their purpose to issue a paper in the morning, whereupon the latter proceeded to Camp Douglas with the avowed purpose to bring a sufficient military force to carry out the orders of his superior officer. Soon afterwards the publishers dispatched a number of mounted scouts to the camp, with instructions to reconnoiter, and return with information of the first movement of the military towards the city. The scouts returned about two o'clock in the morning, announcing that the military were on the march. The paper was quickly put to press, all the doors of the establishment were locked, and the machinery was ran at its highest speed to get off as many copies as possible before the troops should arrive. Probably two thirds of the edition were thus worked off. The city carriers received their full supply, and a considerable portion of the mail copies were sent to the postoffice, the postmaster having received instructions not to forward them through the mails. About half-past two the troops from Camp Douglas arrived in front of the building, in which the paper was printed. They found the doors locked, but obtained entrance, it is said, by breaking in the doors. They took possession of the press, "confiscated" all copies of the paper which had not been sent out of the establishment, and placed a guard in the mailing room. This matter was over by the morning.

Early yesterday morning, the events of the preceding night became known, and several hundred persons collected about the office, and so blocked up that portion of Randolph street that a force of policemen had to be sent to clear the sidewalk. Many persons in the crowd were intensely excited and talked rapidly, others were led thither by curiosity and did not talk at all, or at least not much. As the talking progressed, however, the excitement increased, and was soon fanned into a blaze by a handbill which was pasted in the front windows of the office and distributed among the crowd.

The anonymous production had the effect of largely increasing the crowd and adding immensely to the excitement which at any time was ripe for outbreak in violence, but as yet no further object of attack presented itself. The soldiers remained on guard until about 8 o'clock, when they were withdrawn or at least disappeared from the public view.

Upon the opening of the Federal Court at ten o'clock, James F. Joy and Wirt Dexter, Esqrs., attorneys for the publishers, appeared, and Mr Jay said:

In the case relative to the suppression of the Chicago *Times* newspaper, I wish to say that we have not been able to find the officers, Captain Putnam and Gen. Ammen, upon whom to serve the writ issued in the case. So soon as the notice is served upon them, we will come before the Court and ask for an injunction.

Judge Drummond: "I may be pardoned for saying that, personally and officially, I desire to give every aid and assistance in my power to the Government, and to the administration in restoring the Union, but I have always wished to treat the government as a government of law and a government of the Constitution, and not a government of mere physical force. I personally have contended, and shall always contend, for the right of free discussion, and the right of commenting, under the law and the Constitution, upon the acts of the officers of the Government"

During the day the *Times* office seemed the center of attraction, and was visited by a large number of people.

In accordance with a call issued this afternoon an immense meeting assembled at 8 o'clock tonight in front of the *Times* office. The crowd soon filled the street, rendering it impassable.

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned to Courthouse Square, and was there addressed from the north side entrance by gentlemen of both parties. The speeches counselled the observance of the laws but denounced the recent order of General Burnside as arbitrary and despotic.

During the afternoon the militia were ordered under arms, but at the present writing the meeting is orderly and nothing of a serious nature is anticipated.

Judge Davis, of the United States Court, Southern District of Illinois, is expected to-night to act in the matter of the application for an injunction in connection with Judge Drummond.

General Ammen is also expected here to-morrow.

Springfield, Ill, June 3.—A preamble and resolutions passed the House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 57 to 13, after an exciting debate. They denounce the act of General Burnside as in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States and request "respectfully yet firmly the withdrawal of the order suppressing the *Times*."

General Burnside having, at the request of President Lincoln, revoked his edict against the *Times*, the whole legal matter is dropped, and Judge Drummond has no case to act upon.

Where is Joe Johnston?

We have says the New York *Express* two reports from the West concerning him, this afternoon—one, that he is moving towards Jackson, Mississippi—forty miles near of Vicksburg—and the other, that he is en route with his army for Memphis, Tennessee.

We do not present to reconcile these reports.

"There may be something in the Memphis story, though as the authority for it, in part, is Philadelphia, the fact is not calculated to give it much credit. We have heard a great deal about Johnston of late, and about "Old Jackson"—there has been a lack of positiveness about all the testimony submitted on that point, calculated to excite suspicion. Still, it is difficult to believe he is gone, or is going to Memphis—180 miles away—across a country, with railroad communication of which have recently been cut up by Colonel Grierson, and other Union raiders, with the certainty that our gunboats, if need be, would be at Memphis ahead of him, to protect the city and prevent its capture. If there are any rebel troops really marching in that direction, we think it will turn out that they are some of Bragg's divisions, whose departure from Shelbyville was announced some days ago, trying to make a diversion above, in order, if possible, to relieve Vicksburg below.

Tax on Sugar—Important Decision.

[Official.]

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue.
Washington, June 4, 1863.

Sir—Your letter of the 8th May has been received.

In reply, I have to say, that brown sugar obtained from the drainings of hogsheads of fresh sugar, being sugars granulating from molasses as it stands after draining and commercially known as "cistern bottoms," should pay a duty of two cents per pound.

The question as to the authority for assessing the duty on sugar, after it has passed from the custody of the manufacturer, is now under consideration.

Very respectfully,
EDW'D. MCPHERSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

GEO. S. DENISON, Esq., U. S. Collector, New Orleans, La.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Dwight's Court.—Adrian Cassard, Edward Texary and Charles Thompson, were brought yesterday before Col. Dwight on the charge of smuggling, as stated in yesterday's issue. The argument for the defence was deferred until Wednesday next.

Selling Liquor to Soldiers—Col. Dwight yesterday imposed a fine of $50 on Wm Baker, alias Brown, convicted of having sold liquor to soldiers. The party to stand committed until the fine is paid.

Thieving Negroes.—Sam Bever, colored, was arrested in the Fifth District, charged by D. McCann with stealing tobacco, and the negro Sam was locked up for receiving $135, stolen from Mrs. Parks.

Accessory.—Mason Alexander and Wm. Tircute are held to answer as accessories to a robbery of the store of Mrs. Augustine Meals.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—In the case of Cumming vs. the City of New Orleans, the exceptions of defendants's counsel were argued, alleging that the petition of plaintiff shows no cause of action, and that the same is too loose in its allegations as to be a bar of an action in a court of justice. Mr. Theard for plaintiff urged that the petition filed contained all the requirements of the law. The defense, however, claimed that the plaintiff is alleging that defendant possessed himself of a quantity of bullets, consisting of rock, sand, &c. in the aggregate amounting to a certain number of tons and of a stated value, did not state a case. In order to enable defendant to know the object of the suit and the allegations to meet, it must be set forth in plaintiff's petition, the quantity of rocks, how much sand and how much of each description of ballast is charged to have been taken by defendant, the places where the different lots were deposited and the value of each. Defendant claimed that if the Court would not dismiss the case for want of cause shown in the petition, an order to amend the same as pointed out in the exceptions ought to be granted, the order fixing in the same time the period wherein it is required that defendant answer the petition when amended. Mr Day cited the case of Perkins vs. Perkins, 8th Annual, in support of his position. The case was taken under advisement.

Coleman vs. City of New Orleans. The exceptions in this case were overruled in the decision of the court, adding: Judgment must be for plaintiff.

In the case of Emerson vs. Samming, the Judge decided: I think that the right of Samming must be reserved, and that the decree re-establishing the rights of plaintiff as against Guillotet, must be without prejudice to the mortgage of Samming, which is to be allowed to retain its place as a lien, prior to that of plaintiff.

On motion of Abell and O'Conner, of counsel for plaintiff, it is ordered that the rule taken in the case against Admiral Farragut for a new trial, be discontinued.

The case of Barker vs. McCheney was set for trial on this Tuesday.

Smith vs. Milliudon.—The Court held that the referee, Mr Lamont, although not provided with special instructions, had the pleadings and memorandum of judgment to guide him through the labyrinth of the case, objections to the finding of the referee, when brought, could be called to the attention of the Court in the usual manner to cure errors.

G. W. Hill, charged with robbery by M. W. McCheney, was arrested yesterday by officer Parker, of the Provost Court, by warrant.

Francis Sanders, f. m. c., charged by Mary Frank, f. w. c., with larceny, was arrested by warrant, by officer H. P. Evans.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THANKS.—We are indebted to the captain and purser of the steamship George Cromwell for favors by this trip.

In addition, we tender our thanks to the purser for his special care of the package of our New York correspondent.

THE GOLD MARKET.—The New York *Evening Express*, of the 6th says: "Gold closed at 141¾, after selling as high as 145¾, and is freely offered."

Our correspondent at New York gives us the latest quotations on the 6th, viz: "1:30 P. M.—Gold 141¾ to ¾ premium.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

News from Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Washington, June 5, 1863.—Yesterday and last night the enemy moved off toward Gordonsville and Culpepper. For several days past the enemy has been sending away troops, and strengthened and weakened his picket lines as circumstances demanded, in order to more fully deceive our forces as to his real intention. There were indications on Wednesday that Lee was massing his forces at United States Ford on the Rappahannock, apparently either to attempt crossing there or to make a feint of crossing elsewhere. The rebels have some facilities for crossing just now in this low stage of the water in the Rappahannock, which can be crossed almost dry-shod at numerous points.

The *Star* says it would not be proper for it to intimate what preparations Hooker has made to meet the enemy should they undertake to pay his side of the river a visit, but it is safe to say that Lee will find the attempt a hazardous one, and that he will not be permitted to return with impunity when once across.

FERNANDO WOOD IN WASHINGTON.

Considerable of a sensation was created today over the arrival of Fernando Wood in Washington and his subsequent visit to President Lincoln, with whom he spent an hour at the White House between 10 and 12 o'clock. On his return he was the object of considerable attraction, especially to some cabinet members who were on their way to attend the 12 o'clock cabinet meeting. Subsequently, in alluding to his interview, Mr Wood remarked to a friend that he learned that the military situation was encouraging, but that politics looked gloomy. It is understood that his visit here was in fact on private business—that of engaging a residence for the next session of Congress, and that he called on the President of his own accord. His appearance here so suddenly after the Peace Convention has of course given rise to every conceivable story. He will not return to New York for several days.

The N. Y. *Express* on this subject says: "Fernando Wood's presence in Washington, in the midst of commotion, has set the letter-writers. The *Times*, falsely prophesying changes that yesterday—He repeated the summary judge of rushing to Washington to [illegible] greatly after one of his revolutionary or [illegible] speeches, and repudiating them the [illegible] the accuracy of the publication, and immediately damning the reporters. His reputation for doing things is actually established here.

The Secretary of War as well as the President had a protracted interview with Mr. Wood. The *Tribune* letter does not agree with the *Times* in the version, for the latter declares that—he reiterated the opinions expressed in his last speech at New York, and urged that the Government ought to do the things that make for peace by instantly proposing a cessation of hostilities. When asked if what assurances he had from the South that propositions looking to peace would be received at Richmond favorably, he is said to have fallen back upon the general statement that the masses are tired of the war South as well as North, and would welcome the olive branch if their leaders would let them.

Baltimore, Saturday, June 6.—Fernando Wood passed through this city this morning on his return from his visit to Washington.

He received a not very flattering reception from some New York soldiers who were on guard at the Camden street depot, who loudly denounced him, using such epithets as "copperhead" and "traitor," and bade particular parties to inform him they were from New York.

Mr. Wood went on his way rejoicing.

Important from Norfolk.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION—A WHOLE ROW OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STOREHOUSES DESTROYED—THE FIRE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN THE WORK OF A REBEL INCENDIARY.

On Wednesday evening last, a whole block of Government storehouses, five in number, situated on the north side of East High Water street, between Washington and Matthews streets, were completely gutted by fire.

From all five of the buildings the greatest portion of the goods were removed. Those on the corners contained Quartermaster's stores, and the one in the middle was the storehouse of the Sanitary Commission.

Thanks to the exertions of Gen. Viele, Col. Boyer, Major Bovey, the Provost Marshal and Captain Ludlow, the Post Quartermaster, aided by the soldiers of the 173d Pennsylvania and 148th New York Regiments, the citizens of Norfolk owe the preservation of their city.

The fire was found to have originated under the stairs, in the first story of the building, on the west end. It is conclusive that it was the base work of an incendiary, who evidently is an emissary of the rebels. His design to destroy an immense amount of Government property was frustrated by the exertions of our soldiers, who rescued nearly everything from the building.

The Quartermaster's loss and that of the Sanitary Commission was $40,000. The greatest loss will be the building. They were substantial structures, having a front of nearly 150 feet and extending about fifty to the rear. The secessionists who were instrumental in having the buildings burned have hurt themselves more than the United States, as the property belongs to one of their own number, and he has not one cent of insurance upon them.

[*New York Express, of 6th.*

From Norfolk, Va.

A RETURN THERE TO CIVIL RULE.

Fortress Monroe, Va., June 3, 1863.—The city of Norfolk will return to civil rule to-morrow. The prescribed oath will be administered to the newly elected officials, at the meeting of Councils in the afternoon, by Mayor Brooke, who has already been sworn in by the Attorney General of the State.

The civil and military authorities will act in concert with each other. The Acting Military Governor, General Viele, will maintain the Provost Guard, not withstanding a police force is to be maintained for the preservation of good order in the city. The duty of the former will be, more especially, to prevent illicit traffic in goods and to look after the ally enemies of the Government, who are continually prowling around with a view of imparting to the enemy all the information they can gather, regarding our doings and the situation of our forces. The management of affairs, both civil and military, will be conducted in a manner similar to Baltimore.

Secession still holds colored sway among many of the citizens. Formerly about two thousand votes were cast, but, at the last election, only two hundred and forty were polled. Portsmouth, with a voting population of about fifteen hundred, cast about five hundred votes. This was, in proportion, better than Norfolk did.

From Rosecrans's Army.

THE REBELS ATTACK AT TWO POINTS.

Nashville, June 5.—News from Franklin up to 2 o'clock to-day, is that Col. Baud, commanding the garrison, was attacked by 1200 rebel cavalry yesterday, who drove his forces back into their intrenchments. They rallied, however, and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss to the latter. Simultaneously an attack was made upon the forces at Triune. They were repulsed with a loss of 200 men, 400 horses, and a lot of camp and garrison equipage.

Gen. Granger has ordered all houses of illfame to be vacated by the 8th inst. There is great excitement among the "fancy."

Six hundred and seventy-nine Federal soldiers arrived in the city this morning, representing 114 different regiments. They will be sent to their respective commands.—*Louv. Com.*

Cavalry Fight near Franklin, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn., 11 P. M.—Friday, June 5.—We have had a splendid cavalry fight near Franklin yesterday and to-day, resulting in whipping the enemy severely. We lost two rebels, fully wounded.

From Arkansas.

It is reported from Helena, Arkansas, that General Price has removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a single regiment.

General Marmaduke is at Jacksonport, Arkansas.

The country between White river and St. Francis is patrolled by guerrilla bands, numbering from six hundred to seven hundred men, under Colonel Dobbins.

These guerrilla bands are extremely enterprising, and extend their operations to a point almost within sight of Helena—*Telegraphed from Chicago, 6th*

From Kentucky.

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth, June 3.]

General Burnside has removed his headquarters to Hickman Bridge, on the Kentucky river. We are gratified at this movement, as it indicates action in the field. Now is the time to strike the blow. If 20,000 troops can get position among the mountains of East Tennessee, the combined rebel armies would be insufficient to dislodge them.

General Burnside is building a military railroad out towards Danville. This may be so that our base of operations be at Somerset instead of Louisville and Cincinnati. The work is pressed forward with great activity.

Gen. Grant's Means of Communication with the Department.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

Washington, June 5—The War Department is in immediate communication with General Grant, by telegraph direct to Memphis (the wires working from that city right into the War Department) and thence by dispatch to Gen. Grant's headquarters. So Gen. G. can communicate with the Government, giving them such information and receiving such aid as are desired. The dispatches for several days are of a most confident nature, though their details would be improper for publication. He fears nothing from any reinforcements which may be sent to his rear.

Major-General Fremont.

It is announced, says Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, that Major-General John C. Fremont has been assigned to active service and directed to take charge of department, and that it will be his duty to organize and command the negro troops now being mustered into the Union army.

CIVIL AND MILITARY ORDERS.—The Marshal of the District has, under instructions of the District Attorney, so far as known the obnoxious rebels, to wit: Messrs. Hogan and Dunlop, two persons who are in the South, in certain patents for improvement in the magnetic telegraph, granted to Morse.

In carrying out a recent order of the Military Governor, forbidding the sending of goods from the city in any direction without written permit to do so, all persons passing out in vehicles on the different roads are liable to such inspection by the pickets and guards as will be satisfactory.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Express.*

MASS MEETING OF COLORED MEN.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, under date of the 7th, says:

The colored men of the District held an enthusiastic meeting in the Center of the Capitol, Friday, P. M. Speeches were made by Col. Wm. Herney, recently appointed Inspector and Col. Turner and Lieut. Col. Raymond, of the First District Regiment. The colored troops for the first time marched through the streets of Washington, in uniform, to the unforeign and appeared by a band. The additional troops were enlisted. No disturbance occurred. The colored soldiers were cheered on Pennsylvania Avenue.

PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.—All of the employes of the Quartermaster's Department, several thousand in number, have been enrolled into companies and will be speedily armed and equipped for any sudden emergency.

[*Washington Correspondence.*

From Havana.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

The health of Havana is good. No disease of consequence, and no mortality in the bay. A good many refugees are arriving here from New Orleans—of the rich poor—who have been squeezed between confiscation and the chicane of Gen Banks.

The bad weather will bring our sugar rolling to a more sudden close than was anticipated some weeks since, and make the crop one, or one hundred and fifty thousand boxes short of last year, yet leaving enough to answer the usual demand, so that there is but little prospect of an excessive stock.

Confederate schooner Sea, Seward, arrived from Mobile and Mariel, 30th, with 70 bales cotton, 4 barrels turpentine and little tobacco.

H. Y.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 16, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Narragansett, Brooks, for New York, Master
Bark A. Olivar, Cousins, for Havre, Master
Brig Rapidan, Parsons, for Matanzas, Master
Schr Rapidan, Parsons, for Matanzas, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Mail steamship George Cromwell, from New York, to A M.
Steamship Key West, Lowe, from New York 55 inst., to A M.
Steamship Star of Commerce, Wm Hepburn, from New York 55 inst., to Quartermaster—1st div.
Steamship Patapsco, Mott, from New York 1 inst., to Quartermaster—1st div.
Bark Mariance, Rodriguez, from Matanzas 2 June, to Master.
Brig A Hopkins, Lunt, from Galveston, to J Werner.
Brig Ann Jex, Lion, from Matanzas, to C T Bright.
Schr Ellen, Smith, from the Coast, to master.
Schr Jennie Neale, from the Coast, to master.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Flora Stoddard, Wendemann, from Pensacola, to Quartermaster—1st div., with ties to G Wetmore.
Bark F H Rice, Rice, Cienfuegos, from Boston
Brig Eliza Ann Pickwort, Hatfield, 10 days from Pilottown, master.

MEMORANDA.

The following is a list of the vessels engaged coastwise in bark Texas, to Havre, 5 days, cotton, Wm Thomas; ship Sea Lion, Lowell, April 28th, cotton, to Mr G A Goodrich, of this city, and which vessel was reported disabled by an accident, in the Gulf of Mexico, in a letter from Capt Lowell, dated Pensacola, 5 day N E Bermuda, has been towed to water K Keys—5 days under N E Bermuda—Pensacola Keys 3 days—Crystal River 3 days—Cedar Keys 2 days—Pensacola 7 days under G A Goodrich—cases cotton to A Lizardi—2 days under C G Chabert—12 days to Pensacola—Cedar Keys 3 days—Crystal River 3 days—Bermuda 5