DAILY 'BEE
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1863.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,737.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, India bagging; at 11 o'clock, at No. 105 Old Levee street, Second District, hay and corn.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at steamer George Washington, foot of Canal street, 175 boxes choice cheese, 3 cases cream cheese; at 11 o'clock, at Post 18, Second District, choice hay.

By Phinney & Amery, at 11 o'clock, at their office, cotton; at 12 o'clock, at the same place, schooner, sloops and skiffs.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Thompson & Barnes, 23 and 25 Common street, have just received and offer for sale, at moderate prices, a lot of choice groceries and provisions. See their advertisement.

EPICURES TAKE NOTICE.—Examine the advertisements of A. D. Grieff, 48, 50 and 52 Old Levee, and weep, if you can't "pitch in."

EXTRA AND DAMAGED FLOUR—J. B. Van Hora, No 65 Magazine street, advertises not only extra and choice flour, but damaged flour and pilot bread.

LEAF TOBACCO.—Thos. K. Price No. 59 Camp street (in store), calls attention to a good assortment of Mason county and Ryland "weed."

Our readers should especially notice the two important sales of hay and cheese, for this day, Tuesday, the 30th instant, by R. T. Montgomery, which will occur as follows: At 10 o'clock, ex steamer George Washington, foot of Canal street will be sold 175 boxes choice cheese, a very superior article for dealers, at 11 o'clock, ex ship Galena, post 18, Second District, 1500 bales of choice North-ern hay. All to be disposed of without any reserve. Dealers should not fail to be present.

We would call the attention of buyers and dealers to the sales of hay and corn and India bagging, advertised by D. E Morphy, auctioneer, for this day. See advertisements.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory, auctioneers sell this morning, at 11 o'clock, at their office, corner of Camp and Common streets, 300 bales cotton. The terms are cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

The sale of schooners, sloops and skiff, advertised by Messrs. Phinney & Amory, to take place yesterday, has been postponed until to-day, at 12 o'clock, at their office. Terms of sale, cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

FROM JACKSON AND MOBILE PAPERS OF THE 18TH, 19TH, 20TH, 22D, AND 23D INSTANT.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Further Particulars of the Storming of this Place on the 20th.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE UNION FORCES.

GREAT FEDERAL CAVALRY RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.

Skirmishes and Fighting at Different Places.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF WINCHESTER BY GENERAL EWELL.

RICHMOND THREATENED.

General Dix Advancing, supported by a Fleet of Iron Clads on James and York Rivers.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT PUEBLA.

SEIZURE OF A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

We have received a batch of Atlanta, Jackson and Mobile papers, including the Memphis *Appeal*, now published at Atlanta, Georgia, of the 18th and 19th, the Mobile *Evening News* of the 20th, an extra of the Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 22d, and a copy of the last paper of the Old. We published in our regular evening edition the news received in the *Mississippian*, of the 23d. We take the most from the other papers the most important news.

From the Memphis Appeal of the 18th and 19th inst.

We extract the following dispatches from the *Appeal* of the 18th and 19th instant

Confederate Raid.

Summit, Miss., June 17.—A courier states that Col. Logan has retired into Jackson, La., on Monday, and captured one hundred Federals of the Fortieth New York cavalry and twenty negroes, with their wagons and arms, and one hundred and twenty horses. A major and many other officers among the prisoners.

From Winchester—The Prisoners and Spoils.

Richmond, June 18.—Passengers by the Central train this evening bring but little additional news from Winchester. The number of prisoners is fully seven thousand from two to three thousand horses and an immense number of wagons were also captured.

From the Rappahannock Line.

Richmond, June 18.—The Federals have entirely disappeared from Stafford county. Their buildings at Aquia creek were not destroyed.

The citizens of Fredericksburg, who have been so long exiled, are reoccupying their homes.

We have nothing official from Northern Virginia.

Winchester, Harper's Ferry and the Rappahannock.

Richmond, June 18.—Before the capture of Winchester, Milroy, the Federal commander, notified the Confederate commander that he would burn the town if an attempt was made to storm his position. General Ewell replied that if it was done he would hang every Federal that might be captured, by way of retaliation.

It is reported here that Ewell has taken Harper's Ferry, with immense stores, and is en route for Fredericksburg.

We have nothing else important.

Heavy explosions have been heard in the direction of Aquia Creek, and it is thought the enemy is blowing up the wharves and buildings at that point.

The poor people of Fredericksburg are gleaning a rich harvest of spoils from the enemy's deserted camps in Stafford county.

Tennessee State Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

Athens, June 17.—The Winchester Convention has nominated E. L. Caruthers, for Governor; for Congress, Mr. Foote, from the Nashville district; A. C. Collier, from the Third, or Athens district; and Mr. Reeble, for the Knoxville district. No further proceedings have been heard from.

From Virginia.

Richmond, June 19.—The great apprehension of a drought in this vicinity were relieved by a copious and refreshing rain last night.

It is reported that the wife of General Milroy was captured on Sunday.

The *Martinsburg Sentinel* says it has received a number of communications indignantly denying that our cavalry were surprised at Brandy Station.

Pinkney Walker, Esq., is officially recognized as acting British Consul for the States of North and South Carolina, having submitted satisfactory evidence of his appointment.

[From the Mobile Evening News of the 20th.]

The Mobile *Evening News* has the following dispatches:

LATER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

"Movements of the Federal Cavalry—Attempt to Cut off Johnston's Supplies—Another Raid Anticipated—Gen. Chambers on their Trail.

Panola, June 18.—A cavalry force consisting of Hatch's and Watkins's regiments, were yesterday evening ferrying rafts to cross the Tallahatchie, at Wyatt, 30 miles South-west of Panola.

Their strength indicates mischief on a heavy scale.

There are some apprehensions felt of a visit from them here to-night; also that they will go below and cut off supplies to General Johnston.

It is thought that there may be another general raid through the South. If they attempt it they will meet with opposition.

Jackson, June 19.—A dispatch just received here from Panola says the Federals are crossing Coldwater, and telegraph fellow at that point has been [illegible]. This force, it is thought, comes from Memphis. Gen. Chalmers is expected to intercept them.

LATER.

The cavalry which crossed at Wyatt's skedaddled before day.

Federal Cavalry in North Mississippi.

Grenada, June 19.—I have changed my base from Panola to this place, where I arrived this morning. A boat with stores was burnt.

Eight hundred Federal cavalry were this side the Tallahatchie, eight miles from Panola, late yesterday evening, and another column was approaching on the Senatobia road.

It is thought the enemy entered Panola this morning. A quick concentration of our forces will cheat them back. S.

Jackson, June 19.—I have nothing from Vicksburg.

There is some unimportant skirmishing back and forward, amounting to nothing. S.

LATEST FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Federal Cavalry Repulsed—The Raid in Northwest Mississippi—Raids in Virginia—Leaving the Coast Question—Gathering the Spoils at Fredericksburg.

Jackson, June 18.—The enemy's cavalry made a dash upon our outposts near Edwards's Depot yesterday, but found them too strong and retreated across Big Black again.

Scarcely a day passes without an accident on the Meridian road, which being the principal means for transporting supplies, has retarded Gen Johnston's movements.

Firing continues at Vicksburg to-night.

Jackson, June 19.—A special dispatch to the *Mississippian* from Panola 18th says, a heavy force of Federal cavalry is marching between that point and Grenada, under Hatch and Wallace.

The Federal cavalry are rigging rafts to cross the Tallahatchie, with the intention, as it is thought, of destroying the road below Panola, and cutting off Johnston's supplies.

Another force is on the Coldwater, near Senatobia. They came from Memphis.

Gen. Johnston has issued orders granting full pardon to all deserters in this department who will rejoin their commands immediately.

There is nothing from Vicksburg. No firing has been heard this morning.

Jackson, June 20.—A special dispatch to the *Mississippian* from Grenada the 19th, says the Federal cavalry were eight miles from Panola yesterday—the government stores had all been removed from that place—trains were only running to Yocona bridge.

Another column was reported advancing on the road to Senatobia.

Ninety-two prisoners captured by Col. Lyons, of the Third Kentucky mounted infantry, near Port Hudson, arrived here last night.

Pat Rafferty, who killed private Manchew, Nineteenth Louisiana, a few days since, was taken from his residence last night by members of that regiment and hung.

Richmond, June 20.—There is nothing additional from Northern Virginia this evening.

Letters from Norfolk state the Abolition officers in command there have determined to send away all citizens who refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

It is reported that Lincoln has called for 200,000 men to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania.

Important Discovery at Puebla—More Doings of the Alabama.

Charleston, June 18.—Havana advices state that among the spoils captured by the French at Puebla, was a box containing correspondence between the Federal and Mexican governments, showing that the former has furnished the latter with men, money and arms against the French.

The correspondence has been forwarded to Napoleon, and may cause difficulty between France and the Federals.

The bandit fighting in defiance of Puebla was done by 1500 Californians and a body of deserters from Gen. Prim's army.

A Pernambuco letter states that the Alabama had burned eight more vessels off that coast.

The Captain of the brig Whistling Wind reports his vessel burned burned by the Corsaire, one of the Alabama's prizes, which had been manned and armed as a tender.

English papers state that Captain Semmes is about to take command of a new and powerful ship of 21 guns. Captain Maffit takes command of the Alabama, and Captain Bulloch of the Florida.

[From the Extra Mississippian of the 22d.]

Latest from the North—The Federal Gen. Dix on His Way to Richmond.

Richmond, June 20.—The New York *Herald* of the 18th reports the arrival of Dix's troops at Chambersburg, and says they are in strong force at Williamsport and Cumberland.

Shelbyville, June 20.—Nashville papers of the 19th have been received. A New York dispatch of the 17th says that Dix's army is reported near Richmond, supported by the ironclads and gunboats on James and York rivers.

Harrisburg, June 19.—Over two thousand rebel cavalry and infantry are in Chambersburg. Gen. Jenkins ordered the stores to be opened, compelling the inhabitants to take Confederate money for gold.

Stuart's cavalry occupied Littleton to-day, ten miles from Gettysburg.

The farmers in the valley are sending their horses and cattle to the mountains.

Another Great Battle—Vicksburg Stormed Again.

From our special correspondent in the front and from various other sources last evening, we learn that the enemy assaulted the works at Vicksburg at two o'clock, A. M. on Saturday morning and continued the attack with desperation until ten o'clock Monday morning—the object being to compel the surrender of the enemy estimated to be greater than at any previous assault.

It is stated that the enemy are throwing pontoons across Big Black between the railroad bridge and Baldwin's Ferry, near Warrenton.

It is also reported that our forces have taken possession of Union Bluff on the Yazoo.

Letter from the Front.

Mechanicsburg, Miss., June 21, 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—After a long and wearisome scout I return to my bivouac, and write you a short letter before going to rest. The last friend I met after reaching camp was your welcome little paper, which was read with delight and satisfaction.

I have no news of interest to relate. All is quiet along General Jackson's closely guarded lines. Since our arrival here the enemy have made no demonstrations in the direction of this place. Our loop well set up in their lines. They crossed east of the Big Black twice in some force, but were easily driven back by Col. Ross, the chivalrous commander of the Texas Brigade.

General Jackson's scouting parties capture a few Federals each day; some of them negroes, armed and equipped ready for the conflict. One was captured several days since on outpost duty while asleep; another one while attempting to get to Clinton with his family. His pass was dated headquarters [illegible] (African descent). Many are the statements we receive from these negroes and white prisoners about the force of the enemy; their different commanders; and their losses in the late charges upon our Southern Gibraltar. As to the strength of the enemy, we learn enough to form upon it the belief that there are a *great many of them*; their opinions vary so much about their commanders that we cannot arrive at any reasonable conclusion as to who they are, &c.; but also their losses in the different assaults, will, to a single person's calculation, that it is frightful to contemplate, and that the cessation of our two days' bombardment was to bury their dead.

We hear to camps to-day that General Jackson has given orders that no more "Flags of Truce" will be permitted to come up the lines, but must keep their ground. If true, this is a wise order, as it prevents the enemy from taking soundings, ascertaining shoals, &c., in the river.

A courier just in reports another great battle at Vicksburg, commencing on the night of the 20th, at 2 o'clock A. M., and continuing until 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day. Again our forces were again victorious. No firing heard since the cannonading ceased. All the cavalry are in good spirits, and feel confident of success in the approaching struggle. God grant that our great leader may preserve the proud reputation which he has so nobly won amidst the carnage and smoke of so many terrible conflicts. No one doubts him; we look confidently to him and gaze with admiration upon this great man—the hope of the West, le chieftain without a peer. WALTON.

The Battle at Winchester.

THE EVACUATION AND RETREAT.

[From the N. Y. Times of the 18th.]

Washington, Tuesd., June 16.—The following official telegram from Gen Milroy has been received:

Harper's Ferry, Tuesday, June 16.—I am in with the greater part of my command.

The fortifications at Winchester were destroyed by about 15,000 rebels and 30 pieces of artillery.

They carried my outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening.

Spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the remainder of my command at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, leaving all the horses to my artillery and wagons, but was interrupted by an overwhelming rebel force, with artillery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and after a desperate fight of two hours, I got through.

We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys.

I think my loss will not exceed two thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Correction—The following communication has been handed to us relative to our report of a case in the Probate Court on Sunday:

MR. EDITOR.—John Lee is colored, not white people alone, when I requested him to retire into the car destined to the African race. He replied that a black man and his money were as good now as that of "white folks." I made him get into the "black folks'" car. When requested to sit down, he became noisy and angry, grabbed me by the throat and pushed me, seeing which a white person, with whip in hand, struck the impudent negro over the head with the butt end. The darkey became frightened, jumped out of the cars and made an affidavit against me. This is the true statement of the case, which was proved in court, and the Judge honorably discharged John Lee by dismissing the case."

Presumed Suicide.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of George Eggleston, a native of Hamburg, Germany, aged about twenty-eight years, found dead at Wibell's lodging house, No. 106 St. Charles street. It appeared that he took a room there on Friday last, and not appearing afterwards, a bad smell boiled out from the room when it was broken open on Sunday night, when he was found dead in his bed, very much swollen, and very black in the face. On the table was found a tumbler, with half a finger of opium dregs, showing that he had probably over-dosed himself with the drug. At his inquest some of his acquaintances said he was in the habit of smoking opium, and the verdict of the jury was, that the death was the result of an over dose of opium; though it was presumed to be a case of suicide. Among the effects of the deceased were found the promise to pay $1000 on demand, signed by Leonard Zinken, and a memoranda in German, signed by Zinken, in relation to a draft of $200. A small amount of money was also found, and the Coroner had the deceased decently interred. Two Masonic breastpins were also found in the clothing of the deceased.

Killed or Drowned.—On last Sunday, the body of a soldier with papers of an orderly to the Colonel of some regiment, was found in the river opposite the quarters of the Provost Marshall of the Parish of St Bernard. A wound over the eye and under the throat, the mark of a severe blow, etc., bore evidence that he had met a violent death. The name of P. Loring, Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, on his pistol, led to the belief that deceased bore that name. When the body was found, the limbs were in the attitude of swimming. The place was near the plantation of Dr. Knapp. The Coroner of the Parish was called, but as he did not come, the Provost Marshal held a jury of inquest, and after these facts the body was buried.

Pardoned by President Lincoln.—Charles Bowland, sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years, by Judge McCaleb in 1855, convicted of the charge of forging claims for bounty land warrants, (and who has been substituting in the Workhouse here since the Penitentiary was broken up in Baton Rouge), has been released on the pardon of President Lincoln, sent to Marshal Graham. The pardon states that it was made upon the representation of Hon. Michael Hahn, that Bowland was moderately *particeps criminis* in the chief culprit had been long [illegible] since "largess liberty."

Fire.—An unoccupied house, out on the Bayou road, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The owner of the property is in France, and the fire was the act of an incendiary.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—(Monday.)—The Grand Jury made their terminating report, which was read by their foreman to the Court; whereupon that body was discharged, with the compliments of the Court. In the interim, Col. Field called the attention of the Attorney, R. M. Cutler, Esq., to the fact that a man named Cutter was now in prison on the charge of having committed murder several years ago, and the case claimed the attention of the authorities. Mr. Cutler answered, that he was not aware of any cases requiring the further attendance of the Grand Jury, and the Court disposed of the application by suggesting that the accused could be brought before a committing tribunal for examination.

The argument in the murder cases of August Reiter and Ernest Sauerschwar was then resumed by Col. Field. He commenced by alluding to the argument of Mr. Lamont, and said that gentleman had urged that the Court was not bound by the law of Louisiana; that this Court had the right to select such laws as it regarded appropriate. Mr. Cutler asked if the gentleman had understood Mr. Lamont's argument. The Judge told Col. Field that he would apply the laws of this State, and desired him to elucidate them as applicable to the case in point. Col. Field then argued particularly his claim to set aside the verdict, on the ground that the jury had been permitted to disperse during the trial, and cited a long list of authorities to bear him out. The Prosecuting Attorney made the remark, that the gentleman had not brought up anything new; all his points had been fully made by Mr. Lamont. The Court took the cases under advisement.

Cornell & Hallett vs. Field.—The rule on the Marshal, to show cause why the seizure of certain property, more than sufficient to satisfy the award in the case, should not be set aside, was argued and taken under advisement.

Downing, Converse & Co. vs. The Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.—The rule for a new trial in this case was also argued and taken under advisement.

The report of the Grand Jury we give as follows:

To the Honorable Chas. A. Peabody, Judge of the U. S. Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana:

Sir.—The Grand Jury, in the termination of their duties for the present, would, were your permission, deliver to you their final report, and herewith make known their proceedings, aside from the criminal matters upon which they have passed judgments.

The committee of our body was deputed to ascertain the number and names of individuals that are incarcerated in the Parish Prison whose sentences were never promulgated, although many had undergone their examinations before the Military Commission instituted under the administration of Gen. Butler.

The following and attached information was elicited from Capt. Bufield, the keeper: A slave, belonging to a Mr. Erman, then a resident of the Fourth District, is still confined. He was convicted of the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon, employed against the person of his master. The boy was sentenced to be executed, and the time designated was on or about the 27th of April, 1862; but owing to the entrance of the Federal forces at that period, and the abandonment of the prison by its officers, the hanging was necessarily obviated. The next time for consummating the execution having passed, it is deemed useless if any further punishment can now be legally inflicted. This matter, however, we leave with the Court.

The larger number of cases, as before mentioned, having been investigated without any stated sentences declared by those before whom the individuals had been arraigned, we think the present recently established Military Court should take cognizance of all such cases as were left in abeyance by the inaction or indecision of the primary Court, and their destinies be duly meted out. Confinements without specified terms place parties charged with minor offenses in the same category with those implicated in allegations of a more serious character.

Further, there is now incarcerated a person who had committed assault and battery in 1861. He was arrested last October. It does not appear to have been an aggravated case, yet without condemnation his punishment has been co extensive with that of those who have committed a murder. He has a wife and two children dependent upon him, and were the offence substantiated, we think he has sufficiently expiated for it in the deprivation of liberty to which he has been subjected.

Some prisoners are retained without any apparent cause, and in instances of Provost Marshals and Chiefs of Police who seem to neglect or have forgotten the objects of arrests. If any guilt attaches, why not afford the accused a speedy trial; and either condemn them to their merited punishment, or discharge them at once. The term weather is upon us, and if Justice would but intercede, no doubt a less crowded throng would occupy our prison.

We append a list of such persons, who are entitled to a speedy decision of their cases, and invoke the Court to see that equity and justice be speedily dispensed.

After completing our business at the Parish Prison, we availed ourselves of the indirect invitation proffered by Captain White, to revisit the Insane Department. We spent considerable time in the investigation of various matters in connection with this Institution. We were happy to find the premises in as good and cleanly condition as practicable, and not only commend the Captain for his devotion to the wants and comforts of the inmates, but we must likewise accord thanks to his kind and gentle lady, for the interest she has so cheerfully evinced in extending those maternal duties her position exacts. Both cannot too highly be extolled. We had the pleasure, while in the building, of meeting on his rounds, Dr. White—now the attending physician—and were much gratified at his delicate deportment to each of his unfortunate patients. His countenance radiant with humanity and benevolence, seemed to afford substantial solace to the many who accosted him. The management in every respect could not be in better hands. We left the establishment well rewarded.

There is great necessity, however, for more comfortable quarters than this old bastile possesses. A good suggestion was made, that the portion of the police department, which fronts on Orleans street could be appropriated for the alleviation of the insane. The rooms are large, well ventilated and furnish through the windows a panoramic view of a large section of the city and its surrounding country, upon which the eye might rest with some relief, so entirely different from the heavy and mountainous scenery that generally present themselves in their present location.

The change now recommended may inconvenience to some degree those prisoners, who are nightly incudened for temporary confinement, but a few hours decrease of a few, should not be considered in the scale against the benefit to a large number of insane would receive from the exchange. The cells now occupied by the latter are obliged to be closed at night. The apertures are exceedingly limited, so that the [illegible] of night time is introduced is infinitesimal. The [illegible] who supply the food say they survive the trials of the night. Enough to exhaust the whole length of the galleries are indispensable to enable the beaming rays of the sun and no time should be lost in furnishing these certains.

But could another building be procured in the city or vicinity until the State recovers her Asylum in Jackson, we earnestly implore the authorities to engage one for the express purpose; and we are of opinion, there are some establishments which by a slight expenditure for fencing and fastenings with some few alterations, might be easily and economically adapted to the accommodation of these miserable creatures. We might point to the Touro Infirmary or the Sailor's Home in some vicinity, or to some eligible sites in Carrollton, such poor families as occupying either of the above locations may be removed to other unoccupied property, and be rendered equally as comfortable.

The attention of our body was directed to nuisances committed, apparently every day, by deposits of filth of every description at the head of Race street, and between Robin and Orange, chiefly in the immediate vicinity where such offal should be dumped directly from the wharf, specially appropriated, into the Mississippi, according to passed ordinances.

The committee assigned to this duty of inspection noticed the great variety of offal, comprising both vegetable and animal, in a decomposed state with other garbage disgusting in the extreme to both sight and smell. If the effects of this combined and highly concentrated mass of offensive substances does not contribute to engender malaria and disease, it must be attributed entirely to their neutralizing qualities. We think for sanitary purposes a lesser evil would ensue from an abatement of this seemingly noxious cause of distemper than in its tolerance.

There are several stables not distant whose manure is unceremoniously discharged upon the levee, possibly at the instance of proprietors desirous of filling up their lots, but a far better and more suitable mode is procured from the alluvian so convenient and bountifully left by the subsidence of the river.

Before closing our observation, we would invite our authorities to afford more succor to the Charity Hospital than that institution derives at present. It is understood, that during the administration of General Butler some $6000 was monthly appropriated for its support. Within the past three months but $4500 has been obtained, much of which has been disbursed for previous engagements. Formerly revenues were derived from rentals of a cotton press, several stores, from places of amusements and particularly from the tax imposed upon immigrants, not to say a word of the State's annual appropriation amounting to say $50,000, passed at our last Legislature. It was made payable quarterly. Of this sum but one quarter was available—the remainder $37,500 is unpaid, &c. Hence the utterly reduced income starting the fund to relieve present necessities. Were it not for the rations now dispensed through the generosity of the United States Government and occasional subsidies, the doors of that most benevolent of institutions would be closed. Their wants, however, are not confined to furnish many stimulants absolutely required in the medical department, and which are so indispensable in many cases, to particular patients in a prostrated condition. Doctor Morrison suggests an excellent idea, namely, the converting of much space now surrounding the Hospital to the cultivation of herbs and other medicinal plants, some of which are fully as ornamental as flowers, and in the substitution a great benefit would be experienced in the useful application, all these herbs and plants would influence over the sick and convalescent.

In conclusion we desire to extend our thanks to the Court and its officers for the courtesy we have received at their hands, and the assistance they have afforded us in the discharge of our duties.

Respectfully submitted by the Grand Jury.

T. S. BURBANK, Foreman.
H. T. VERHARD.

New Orleans, June 29th, 1863.

Report of the Committee of the Grand Jury who visited the Parish Prison on the 24th June, and found the following

Amie, slave of Bill Nunoo—Condemned to be hung on the 25th April, 1862, for assault with an ax on the person of his owner—found guilty of an attempt to murder.

Mat Johnson—Sent to prison on the 20th June, 1861, for the crime of murder—has been tried by the Military Court and remanded to prison—no sentence.

Charles McCarty—Sent to prison by Judge Bell for want of bail for good behavior, on the 20th June, 1862.

E. Boniface—Sent to prison August 4th, 1862, for the crime of murder—tried by the Military Court—no sentence.

Washington Cramer—A soldier in the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment—tried by the Military Court and remanded to prison.

Jose, a Gonzelles—Tried by the Military Court on the charge of murder, and sent to prison Oc ober 8th, 1862—no sentenced declared.

Michael Montague—Tried by the Military Court on the charge of murder—remanded back to prison on October 21st, 1862.

Wm. Wilson, alias Red Bill—Tried by the Military Court—remanded to prison.

Joseph Gonzelles—Tried by the Military Court on the charge of murder, and remanded to prison October 30th, 1862.

F. Abellanede—Tried by the Military Court on the charge of murder, and remanded to prison October 30th, 1862.

Freeman and Cuzac, slaves of Mr. Millaudon—Tried by the Military Court for the murder of the overseer, and remanded to prison 18th November, 1862.

Lucien Adams—Sent to the Parish Prison, November 20th, 1862. Charge unknown.

John Simpson—Remanded to the Military Commission, for murder—on the 28th November 1862.

Jacob Reiger—Remanded to prison by the Military Commission, on the charge of assault and battery on Robert Elliott, on the corner of Rousseau and Philip streets, Fourth District—for assault and battery on the 22d October, 1862.

John Crosby—Remanded to the Prison by the Military Commission from the Customhouse, 1st December, 1862—charge unknown.

Austin, slave—Remanded to Prison by the Provost Marshall, Parish of St James, for the murder of a white child—December 10, 1862. No trial.

A. Maitin—Remanded to prison by Judge Bell, June 24th, 1862, for an unnatural crime—no trial.

John McEntyre and Frank Loomis—Remanded by the Military Commander to the Custom-house, and from there to the Parish Prison, in default of paying a fine of $500—each in the tar and feathering case—February 19, 1863

Captain Chasking—Remitted to Parish Prison February 3, 1863, by Col. French, Chief of Police, for the charge of killing a sergeant of the gunboat New Londons.

Louis Trezillion—Remanded to prison in default of paying a fine of $500, for the tar and feathering affair—February 12, 1863.

Patrick Walsh and John Pier—Remitted to prison March 10th, 1863, by Col. French, Chief of Police—no charge.

John W. Andrews—Transferred from Ship Island to the Parish Prison on the 17th March, 1863, has the privilege of the city by day on parole—sleeps in the Prison.

Barney Williams—Remanded to prison by Colonel Halibard until he accounted for stealing a horse and buggy, April 24th, 1862.

Calvin Wilson, *f. m. c.*—sent to prison by Col. Hopkins for desertion, May 4, 1863

Peter Loizelle—sent to prison by Capt. Killborne—no charge.

Ellen, colored girl—sent to prison by Judge Bell, June 24th, 1862, for an unnatural crime—no trial.

John McEntyre and Frank Loomis—Remanded by the Military Commander to the Custom-house, and from there to the Parish Prison, in default of paying a fine of $500—each in the tar and feathering case—February 19, 1863

Captain Chasking—Remitted to Parish Prison February 3, 1863, by Col. French, Chief of Police, for the charge of killing a sergeant of the gunboat New Londons.

Louis Trezillion—Remanded to prison in default of paying a fine of $500, for the tar and feathering affair—February 12, 1863.

Patrick Walsh and John Pier—Remitted to prison March 10th, 1863, by Col. French, Chief of Police—no charge.

John W. Andrews—Transferred from Ship Island to the Parish Prison on the 17th March, 1863, has the privilege of the city by day on parole—sleeps in the Prison.

Barney Williams—Remanded to prison by Colonel Halibard until he accounted for stealing a horse and buggy, April 24th, 1862.

Calvin Wilson, *f. m. c.*—sent to prison by Col. Hopkins for desertion, May 4, 1863

Peter Loizelle—sent to prison by Capt. Killborne—no charge.

Ellen, colored girl—sent to prison by Judge Bell, June 24th, 1862, for an unnatural crime—no trial.

May 13, 1863.

Provost Court Militaire.—General Robert C. Camp, Wm. Reid, Wm. Brooks and Wade H. Gilbert, planters, were tried on the charge of having given aid and comfort to the Confederates in their recent attack on Plaquemines. It was proved that all they had done was perforce, and they were accordingly discharged.

P. H. Webster and J. H. Frost, were examined on the charge of being spies; but it was so evident that the prosecution was malicious, the accused was discharged, and the prosecuting witnesses were arrested, viz: Paulina Summers, Mary Sweetmeyer and Delia Leonard, f. w. c.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes—(Monday.) Fifteen Spaniards and Italians were up for keeping an unlawful assemblage, causing great noise and disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. One of them was additionally charged with drawing a knife on a police officer. They played at balls in a house, and the noise was sufficient to cause the owner of the establishment to be fined $200. The man who drew the knife was sent to prison for 30 days.

John Bott had eleven months ago his trial on the charge of stealing a lady's jewelry, and was then discharged. The lady asserts that he since that time admitted the theft, and caused him to be brought up again. He was discharged.

John Doyle, for beating his wife and children, and causing the officers to punish him with a bloody head, was sent down for fifteen days.

A little negro was incarcerated for thirty days, a revolver having been found in his possession.

Colored Nelson struck his wife in the face, and had to pay $5 for it.

John Smith, who beat his wife and children, against the peace and dignity of the city, had to go to prison for fifteen days.

John Gorman paid $10 for furious riding on Jackson street.

John Keegan, for drunkenness and insulting a young lady, paid $5.

The Courts.—Inquiring of a legal friend about the Courts, since the departure of Judges Whitaker and Howell, we were informed that their courts (the Sixth and Second) would be kept running by Judge Hiestand till the 4th of July, with his own court, the Third. After the 4th of July the Second District Court will be kept running mainly for private business.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 26, 1863.

Arrived yesterday, 46 Beeves, 9 Hogs, 61 Veals. Amount of Cattle sold—46 Beeves, 9 Hogs, 56 Veals. Stock remaining on sale to 114 Beeves, 85 Hogs, 208 Sheep, 186 Veals and 3 Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net..... @20 22
Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net..... @18 20
Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net..... @16 18
Veals, 1st quality, ₱ head..... @12 15
Veals, 2d quality, ₱ head..... @10 12
Hogs, ₱ lb, gross..... @8 8½
Sheep, ₱ head..... @1 00 1 50
Hides, according to quality, ₱ head..... @3 00 3 50

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

IMPORTANT NEWS.

FROM THE JACKSON MISSISSIPPIAN OF THE 23D.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON VICKSBURG

Reported Repulse of Union Troops

FEDERAL RAID AT PANOLA.

Fight Near the Tallahatchie.

FIGHT AT HERNANDO.

We received this morning a copy of the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 23d. It contains dates from Richmond to the 20th, and from the North to the 18th via Richmond. We take the following from the *Mississippian*:

Vicksburg Stormed Again.

From our special correspondent in the front, and from various other sources, last evening, we learn that the enemy again assaulted the works at Vicksburg at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and continued the attack with desperation until 10 o'clock in the morning. The slaughter of the enemy is estimated to be greater than at any previous assault.

It is stated the enemy is throwing pontoons across the Big Black, between the railroad bridge and Baldwin's Ferry, near Warrenton.

It is also reported that our forces have taken possession of Union Bluff, on the Yazoo.

Departure of Steamers.

Charleston, June 22—Three blockade runners, the Atlantic, Beauregard and Antonia, went to sea safely last night.

The Federals have left Folly Island, having changed their base of operations to Cole's Island.

Fight on the Tallahatchie.

Columbus, Miss., June 22—I have just received the following, which is official:

Pontotoc, via Oldona, June 21—We yesterday attacked the enemy, eight hundred strong, with two guns, at Attachahubbeestah Swamp, near Rocky Ford, on the Tallahatchie, and routed him completely. We captured two cannons, the baggage train, ammunition and supplies, and killed about fifty. Our loss was small. Our forces were under the command of Gen. Ruggles.

Repulse of the Enemy near Hernando.

Grenada, June 22.—While the Federals were at Panola on Friday, Chalmers attacked the Second Illinois cavalry four miles south of Hernando at daylight, making a clean sweep, wounding and capturing all but one company.

Saturday night Chalmers was at Hickahalla, with a Federal force this side of him. General George, with State troops, and McCulloch were four miles in the rear of the enemy—a good position. The enemy are heading north. T.

Destruction of Panola.

We have not received full particulars of the Federal raid to Panola. The report is that the depot and town of Batesville is entirely destroyed. Panola, our private informant says, is a heap of ashes. The Presbyterian Church was burnt. The Courthouse, which has been used as a hospital, was set on fire, but put out. The force sent by General George to guard the Yocona bridge, thirteen miles this side, amounted to only twenty five men. With that force, the officer commanding says he could have defended it.

The enemy opposed him with six times his force, and after a gallant defense, he was compelled to retreat. The bridge will be fixed in a few days. Gen. George, of the State troops, having been ordered to the front in case the Federals might have sent a hundred or even fifty men more to guard so important a point, particularly as he had determined to evacuate Panola. The Federal force that entered Panola amounted to eight hundred men as per the most reliable report. Every body is moving out of the facie thinks Panola, an important army provision point, could have been successfully defended.

General Chalmers had left the Sunday previous to meet the enemy, reported at another point.

Reliable news has been received that Gen. Ruggles defeated seven hundred cavalry near Rocky Ford, on Friday, taking train and prisoners.

The Fight at Vicksburg on Saturday.

In our extra of Monday morning, we published a letter from Mechanicsburg, our advanced post in the rear of Vicksburg, stating that the enemy had assaulted our works at 2 o'clock, and heavily. This letter and reports from near Big Black Bridge corroborating in their general tenor, we deem it safe to state to the public as authentic that a great battle had been fought and a great victory won by our garrison.

We have had no reason to change our opinion, notwithstanding the reports current on the streets, that it was heavy cannonading. Skirmishing would not be likely to occur before a garrison with both sides thoroughly intrenched. The report of the capture of Union Bluff we place no reliance on.

Important from Up the River.

The Rebel Attack on Donaldsonville.

The *Era* published the following in an extra edition:

The enemy attacked Donaldsonville Sunday morning at 1:30, and fought until daylight. They met with a bloody repulse, losing 130 prisoners, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, five captains, and five lieutenants. The killed and wounded of the enemy have not been reported. Our loss in the fort was only five killed, and a few wounded.

Another Account.

The above is founded upon official information. The following account is from another source:

On Saturday afternoon, a considerable rebel force approached Donaldsonville, and General Greene, the commander, sent a flag of truce, demanding the unconditional surrender of the place. In case the summons was not complied with, he demanded the removal of the women and children during the afternoon.

The demand for the surrender of course was not complied with, and preparations were made for a vigorous defense.

About 1:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, the rebels moved up and made the attack, in numbers largely superior to our own.

The battle was smartly contested, and lasted until daylight, when the enemy was repulsed, with severe loss. Among his slain are known to be a Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors and five Lieutenants.

A hundred and twenty rebel prisoners were captured.

Among them is a Colonel, two Majors and a Captain.

Our own loss was six killed and fourteen wounded; among the latter, two commissioned officers.

One or more gunboats participated in the fight.

The Late Invasion.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBEL MOVEMENTS—VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

The Washington *Star* of the 17th says:

The telegraphic reports concerning the whereabout of the rebel invading force, are very conflicting this morning. It is certain that the people of the border do not yet consider the danger as past, and are making every preparation to give the rebels a fitting reception. Rifle-pits and earthworks are being erected at all points along the river from Harrisburg to the Maryland line, and troops are being thrown forward rapidly.

From private advices, we learn that in York county the excitement is intense. The Northern Central Railroad Company have removed their rolling stock and such other property as could be damaged by the rebels, from York and Hanover Junction. The banks too have remov