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

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Any persons receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be as kind as to call on subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1863.

Sales This Day at Auction.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 93 Camp street, choice groceries and liquors.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, Java and Rio coffee.

CHEVALIER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.—We are gratified to learn that by an imperial decree of April 29th, our esteemed friend, Mr. Fauconnet, acting French Consul in New Orleans, has been appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. This merited tribute to his worth as a gentleman is also a fitting reward for the zeal, integrity and dignity which he has displayed in the fulfillment of his duties as a public functionary.

The U. S. mail steamship Continental, Marshman, commander, will leave her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning, for New York direct, with a good freight, $250,000 in specie, the United States mails and the following passengers:

Mrs. Arthur C Vaughan & daughter, Mrs John Workman and child, Mrs G Hopkins, Mrs W H Hayward, Mrs Belcher, child and servant, Miss L T Tutter, Miss A M Boyd, Mrs Peck and two children, J A Settles, Wm Fisk, F K Lewis, A O Fournerette, L Meier, W E Baum bilder, F M Evans, J J Chadwell, C Morris, E P Bry, N Stevens, and 18 in steerage.

The sales by R T Montgomery this day, (Tuesday) June 2d, are as follows: At 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, a choice assortment of groceries and liquors comprising, in part, butter, brandy cheese, lard, navy tobacco, teas, starch, soap, brandies, whiskies, &c. Also, at same hour, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the usual sale of new and second-hand furniture, and other household goods. Terms cash in current funds.

News from Washington.

TRADE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

[Special Dispatches to the New York Times.]

Washington, Friday, May 22.—Information has been received here from an American official in Mexico, who says that the occupation of the Rio Grande frontier would interfere largely with the New York traders in that region dealing with rebels. They justify themselves in the illicit trade by saying that in exchanging every kind of rebel supplies for cotton, they are benefitting the Union. The rebels are building privateers in Europe with the proceeds of Texas cotton, which is seized and contributed by the State authorities to what is known as the gunboat fund. Brazos is made the rendezvous for the Texas navy, and, in the language of his letter, the first thing we know we will be terribly mortified at what we hear from there. He says nearly all classes of goods can be bought in Brownsville, Texas, as cheaps as in New Orleans. Refugees and deserters are constantly arriving in Mexico from Texas, bringing news that the Union men still hold out faithful, though heartsick at repeated disappointments. The rebels have made Hamilton's wife a hostage, to check his labors in the north.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

As soon as Judge Wylie had to-day discharged the fugitive slave Hall, on the ground that the Fugitive Slave law is inapplicable in the District, the claimant re-zed the boy again, just outside the Court room, without process, and attempted to carry him off. The boy's counsel and other bystanders interfered and prevented the act. The boy was then put under the protection of the Marshal and sent to the contraband camp. This case decides over a couple of hundred others, involving the same principles.

ISAAC ADMIRAL A. H. FOOTE.

I am assured of the entire recovery of this gallant commander from the wounds received at Fort Donelson. He had aside his crutches about three weeks since, and has offered his services to the Secretary of the Navy, ready for a command afloat, and anxious to again take an active part in subduing the rebellion. He is now, as he has been since his partial recovery, at the head of the important Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting for the Navy in this city.

PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

The payments made to the army within the last fortnight have amounted to $21,000,000. There are still unpaid $10,000,000. Four troops yet unpaid are Gen Grant's, Gen Rosencrans's, Gen. Schenck's, Gen Heintzelman's and Gen Peck's. The money is all ready for the Potomac army whenever the pay rolls are ready. Paymasters are now in New York with the funds, *en route* to all the coast expeditions.

SUBSTITUTES IN THE SOUTH.

The Richmond journals contain advertisements offering $2,000 for substitutes.

THE CASE OF COL. DUTASY.

The D'Utasy Court martial made up a verdict and adjourned to day. The sentence is understood to be quite severe.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—*The Cable to be in Operation in June.*—We learn in the China's New York weekly London firm, which has already subscribed £25,000 to the stock of the Atlantic cable have just added £40,000 more, making their whole subscription £65,000. Subscriptions to the same stock in this country are also coming in very fast. The aggregate thus far subscribed, we understand, is sufficient to warrant the immediate commencement of the work, and to confidently predict that the cable will be laid and in operation before the year 1864.

A private letter received by the China from a gentleman connected with the Atlantic Telegraph Company in London says: "I think we are now in a splendid position, and since the liberal offer we have received from Messrs Glass, Elliott & Co., success, and a perfect, both commercial and scientific, is fully impressed as a certainty on my mind."—*New York Herald.*

BURNING OF A HOSPITAL.—*Cincinnati*, Friday, May 22.—The Medical College at Lexington, Ky., used for a Government hospital, was completely destroyed by fire at noon to day. The sick were safely removed. Loss $90,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Suspected Stolen Goods.—Sergeant Malone, of the Second District police, found by virtue of a search warrant, twenty-seven pieces of cloth in a house on St Peter street between Marais and Tremé. He also found 92 pieces of cloth in a house on Chartres street, between Esplanade and Peace. All of these goods are supposed to have been stolen.

Accidentally Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a boy 9 years old, named Robert Gonges, who fell from the wharf into the river several days ago. A verdict of accidentally drowned was rendered.

Fire.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a bedroom of Mrs Rigby's residence, No 296 Bacchus street. It was soon extinguished, and originated from a machine playing with matches.

Painful Accident.—A boy reading on Galaxie, between Constance and Magazine streets, had a foot cut off yesterday by slipping off the cars.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(Monday.)—Levi Pierce, Esq., was introduced to the Court by Mr Schmidt, and his name was entered as a practitioner at this bar.

Judgment by default was entered in the case of Herman Boker & Co. vs Myers & Hunt. Also in the cases F E Wellington vs Watkins & Howman, and Brown, Holmes & Co. vs Lucas & Mason.

Hobart, Jr., vs Hobart & Foster. On the written confessions of the garnishees that the Louisiana State Bank is indebted to defendants in the sum of $211 and the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana in $100, judgment was decreed against them.

The case of Montana vs Saloy (which has been trying to get on its legs before a jury for several weeks without success) came up for fixed, yesterday, on its merits—Col. Field, for plaintiff, and Mr. Schmidt, for defendant. A heavy "cloud of witnesses" were also in attendance.

Plaintiff, a free man, alleged that his house had been twice searched by Saloy, in September, without legal authority, on the false pretence that his two slaves were concealed there; that on this false charge plaintiff was maliciously prosecuted, imprisoned and brought to trial in the Provost Court, when he was honorably acquitted; and that thereupon he claimed damages to the amount of $5000.

The answer was a general denial, with an after-plea that the acts complained of were done with probable cause, and a reconventional claim of damages to defendant by his arrest, imprisonment and fine on the prosecution of the plaintiff. The reconventional claim was stricken out, but the answer suggested to the Court the celebrated iron pot suit—in which defendant answered that the pot was broken when he borrowed it; that he had not borrowed it at all; and if he did borrow it he returned it unbroken. This appearing to be perfect authority for the pleading, the case was proceeded with by the examination of witnesses till the Court adjourned.

Provost Court—A. DeB Hughes presiding. (Evening Session.)—The evening sessions of this court of late were occupied with the examination of the charge of perjury by Ida Tolson against Charles Brunsteller. Mr. Walls, for the prosecution, tendered an affidavit to state the grounds of prosecution to the effect that, on the trial of a charge of assault and battery committed by her on the accused, the latter committed perjury, and wilful perjury by stating under oath that he had not seduced her, not taken her from her parents, never procured license to marry her, and did not know her. C. Campbell, Esq., for the defense, moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the matter stated as false was not material to the issue of the assault and battery case. The Judge called upon the prosecution to meet the exception raised, and Mr. Walls argued that any false statement under oath was perjury, and that the accused ought to be put on trial. The Judge decided that the statement alleged to have been falsely stated under oath must be material in the case on trial to make it legal perjury.

After some further elucidation, the Judge decided that the matter charged, as having been falsely sworn to, was sufficiently material to allow, to be legal perjury.

Ida Wilson in her evidence stated that she was induced by accused, who took out a license to marry her, and ordered the banns in church and cited their living with them as husband and wife thereafter. This evidence was corroborated by witnesses. A witness for defense intimated suspicious conduct on the part of the young woman as the cause of the desertion. The defense, it appears, depends upon showing that the charge as set forth in the affidavit, filed by the prosecution, contained grave errors of fact. Yesterday evening the counsel in the case refused to relieve the Court from further consideration of the matter, and the Court, in order to save the expense and delay of a long transportation around Vicksburg on the river front, or the expense and delay of a long transportation around Vicksburg on the Louisiana shore. Meantime the interest of the situation deepens, and the eyes and energies of both the belligerents will, in all probability, be turned and concentrated upon this point. It is not unlikely that the great battle of the war—perhaps, the decisive battle—will be fought within cannon hearing of the Hill City. From the death-like quietude on Rosecrans's lines, it is generally believed that Grant has been reinforced by the Tennessee army.

The Federals will need great numbers for the work before them, and they will send them. We shall want them, and they are going and going. We should not be surprised to find both Rosecrans and Bragg transferring their long expected fight in Tennessee to the soil of the Mississippi Valley, and then may begin the prophetic battle of Armageddon.

Gen. Johnston is quietly massing a powerful army in Grant's rear.

Interesting from Richmond.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, under date of May 19, writes:

The President was in high glee on Saturday, saying Johnston had the enemy just where he wanted them. But Johnston himself telegraphed a friend that he feared he had arrived too late. All accounts show there was a total want of foresight and concentration on our side.

It is stated that Lee's army is to be divided into three corps, to be commanded respectively by Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill. Rumored that General Lee desired G. W. Smith to be put in Jackson's place, but not believed Ewell has certainly reported for duty. Dr. Brown each having certified to his fitness he looks badly.

At West Point the Federals are playing the same game Hooker playing, viz—pretending not to have many men. First thing we know fifty thousand of them may be within ten miles of Richmond.

Gen. Lee was delighted with the conduct of his infantry. "Nothing can surpass their dash," said he, when driving Sedgewick over the river; "and if I can only get back in time and get my infantry in, I can feel assured that the fate of the army is stronger position than that from which they (the infantry) drove him at Chancellorsville."

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The British Agent in Mobile.

The *Advertiser and Register* says:

T. J. Cridland, Esq.—This gentleman has reached the city, bringing with him the very highest credentials of private and personal worth and character. He has been a resident of Virginia for eighteen years, and by long sojourn and association has come to regard himself more as home in the South than in the English island of his birth.

We learn from him that he bears no commission as a British Consul, and of course without a commission there can be no foundation for a Federal exequatur. He came simply to see how matters in the Rebel Congress office and submit it to the Grand Jury, as material witnesses were absent. All parties appeared heartily tired of the case.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—(Monday.)—A young man was arrested for breaking open the door of a tin-shop. It appears that accused came from a convivial reunion and brought a friend home. He mistook the door of the neighbor for that of his friend's dwelling. The Court discharged him.

Emile Dubois, for using disrespectful language towards the United States, was sent to prison for three months.

Henry German who keeps a saloon six blocks below Claiborne street, where the town bells rung, be heard, was tried on the charge of selling whisky after 9 o'clock, P. M., to three men. The evidence as to whose time-pieces were most incorrect caused the Court to suspend judgment to ascertain the behavior of the party accused.

Jno. Snaffer was arrested with a bundle of skeleton keys. In absence of criminating evidence he was discharged.

Two men, for selling liquor on Sunday, were drunk, had to pay $10 each.

Henry Reisbeck was sent to prison for sixty days, accused of having stolen a chicken and sold it.

Eliza Sickles, old and venerable in appearance, was again sent to the Workhouse, for being found drunk.

James Kenner and Caroline Miller were arrested for kicking up a family row. Kenner had to pay $10 and confessed himself as the only quiet party.

John Meuber, when drunk on Sunday night, for the fun of the thing, struck a boy. He paid $7 as a fine.

Emily Lyons who put on airs in her own house against a police officer with a warrant, was fined $3.

A case of selling liquor to soldiers, at Milneburg, ended with the confiscation of the spirits and the infliction of a fine of $100.

Several owners of drays and carts had to pay fines of $20 each for not having their license registered.

The case against Augustus Bozel, for sending medicines into the Confederacy, was examined. The judge postponed sentence.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—The following judgment was rendered yesterday in the matter of the succession of Rose Hart, f. w. c.: "This is a rule to show cause why an order allowing a administration in this case should not be vacated, deceased being a slave. In 1847 the woman was a *statu liber*. She was then sold under an agreement to emancipate her within five years upon certain conditions. In 1854 there was judgment in her favor requiring her master to emancipate her. In 1856 the master took the proceedings then known to the laws of the State to effect this object. Before these were complete, came the law of 1857, prohibiting emancipation in any form. It is admitted that from 1847 till her death in 1863 she has been in the unrestricted enjoyment of freedom, and that her master did what he could to emancipate her legally. She died possessed of a small amount of property. If a slave, this belongs to her master; if free, it goes to her legal representatives as in such case.

"Under Art 3510 C. C., she acquired her freedom by prescription.

"Let the rule be dismissed."

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Late and Interesting News.

FROM MOBILE PAPERS OF THE 29th.

The Siege of Vicksburg—Great Battle on the 22d—Flag of Truce—Gunboats Reported Sunk—Mr. Vallandigham at Shelbyville—Gen. Rosecrans's Advance—The Capture of Helena Again—Great Fire in Wilmington—Fifteen Hundred Bales of Cotton Burnt—From the Yazoo—Interesting Letter from Richmond—The Situation in Mississippi.

The *Evening Picayune* has just published the following news.

We have a copy of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* of May 29, from which we copy the following intelligence.

From Vicksburg.

THE UNCLAIMED DEAD—GUNBOATS REPORTED SUNK.

Jackson, May 27—Gen Pemberton is burning tar and using other disinfectants to save his troops from the effects of the Federal dead that are decaying in parts of his works.

Grant sent a flag of truce to-day about his sick and wounded in our hands. He proposes terms of treatment and is very courteous in his communication. I have not learned the reply.

The *Mississippian* states that two gunboats have been sunk at Vicksburg.

From Richmond.

Richmond, May 27.—A private dispatch, received yesterday from Canton, says "All is well." Vicksburg holds out bravely.

From Tullahoma.

Tullahoma, May 26.—Mr. Vallandigham was sent beyond Rosecrans's lines to neutral ground, and walked thence to Shelbyville. He claims to be a citizen of the United States, but sympathizes with those opposing usurpation and tyranny. He claims protection only as an exile.

This morning he was permitted to enter our lines, and is now at Shelbyville.

The enemy advanced yesterday nearly to Manchester.

Fire at Wilmington.

Wilmington, May 27.—A fire broke out here at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, on the west side of the river, just north of the Manchester Railroad depot, which burned some sheds and a large warehouse containing spirits of turpentine and 1500 bales of cotton—the latter belonging principally to the Government.

Reported Capture of Helena.

The Jackson *Mississippian* of May 26 repeats the report already received respecting the capture of Helena by Gen. Marmaduke, these reports having reached Jackson through three distinct channels. The *Mississippian* adds:

We asked Major Turner, Quartermaster at Benton, particularly whether this statement might be relied upon, and he assured us most positively that it could.

Vicksburg and the Yazoo.

The Jackson *Mississippian* of the evening of the 26 ult says:

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Vicksburg last night, that the most stubborn battle of the series around that devoted place occurred on Saturday, May 23.

We have news from the Yazoo up to yesterday morning. The Federal gunboats were reported as having left Yazoo City, four steamers were sunk in the Yazoo by order of Capt. J. N. Brown, C. S. N., the Scotland, Golden Age, and two others. All other steamers in the river are safe. Our forces have evacuated Fort Pemberton, bringing off safely all the guns.

The Situation in Mississippi.

Our Mobile contemporary tells the following news of the situation in Mississippi:

Gen. Grant having made seven assults upon Gen. Pemberton's entrenched lines at Vicksburg, has gone to "digging." This means regular siege operations and an attempt to starve the garrison.

Vicksburg is well provisioned for some months, and a half provisions for double the number. Grant's possession of Snyder's Bluff gives him large advantages in his proposed siege. It enables him to shorten his line of communication with his base of supplies, and avoids the danger of running the batteries on the river front, or the expense and delay of a long transportation around Vicksburg on the Louisiana shore. Meantime the interest of the situation deepens, and the eyes and energies of both the belligerents will, in all probability, be turned and concentrated upon this point. It is not unlikely that the great battle of the war—perhaps, the decisive battle—will be fought within cannon hearing of the Hill City. From the death-like quietude on Rosecrans's lines, it is generally believed that Grant has been reinforced by the Tennessee army.

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New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,709.

A Great Battle at Port Hudson

LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES.

The *Era* has received the following dispatch from Port Hudson, with authority to publish:

Headquarters 19th Army Corps,
Before Port Hudson, May 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the Era:

A severe battle was fought here yesterday by the forces under Major-Gen. Banks and the rebel garrison in Port Hudson.

The Union was considerably cut on both sides, but will fall short of the first estimate.

Our forces advanced to the enemy's works, and hold their position to-day. A. G. H.

From Washington.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—DECISION OF THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

[From the New York Herald of the 2d.]

Washington, May 29, 1863.—The Hall fugitive slave case was again up to-day in the Supreme Court for this district, Judge Carter presiding. The court were equally divided on the point as to the applicability of the Fugitive Slave law to the District of Columbia. In reply to the question, what would be the condition of the fugitive, Judge Carter replied that he was where he was originally, with Justice Wylie, who issued the writ of habeas corpus. Judge Wylie said that if so he would discharge him. The case, however, will come again before the Chief Justice on another point for further proceedings.

Owing to this division the fugitive was remanded, subject to the order of Judge Wylie, who, having issued the warrant of arrest, but subsequently decided he had not the power to do so, discharged the defendant from custody. As the slave was leaving the presence of the Judge, his owner seized him, whereupon Mr. Dean, one of his counsel, rescued him, and the slave of the police was called to prevent a breach of peace, which seemed imminent. Action and counteraction ensued on both sides, after which the fugitive was delivered to the military authorities, to be held in custody till to-morrow for the further action of the judiciary.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The following is an important decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in relation to bonds or certificates of municipal indebtedness:

Several blank forms have been laid before me, which have been prepared for execution as acknowledgments of the indebtedness of municipal corporations to creditors for money loaned. The phraseology of each is diverse, but they are for the most part in substance the same. They acknowledge or certify that the corporation is indebted to a person named in a certain sum of money, to be paid on a day therein appointed, at a fixed rate of interest. The papers are intended to be signed by the chief officers of the city or borough, and the seal of the corporation is to be affixed. What kind of stamps do such papers require? An obligation, or bond, is defined to be "one or more persons become bound to another to pay a sum of money, or to perform a certain duty, at a time appointed. The form of the instrument is unimportant. It is requisite that it shall be a deed, that is to say, shall have a seal, and it must contain a recitale the obligation or duty of the obligor, to pay the money or to do the act, whatever it may be. The common money bond is but an acknowledgment of indebtedness, with a condition, on the performance of which the obligor is to be relieved from the payment of the debt.

For the sum acknowledged to be due, though but a penalty, the writ issues when suit is brought, and judgment is entered for it on a warrant to confess judgment. The phrase, "Know all men by these presents," &c., has no more force than "This is to certify," and the nature of legal import of the instrument is not altered by a variance in the words. If a seal is attached to a form of words usual in promissory notes, the instrument becomes a bond. All the papers before me are prepared for attestation by the seals of the municipal corporations. Such papers have been repeatedly decided to be bonds. The corporate seals give them that character. If they were executed without such seals they would be held, under the sixth section of the act of the 1st of March last, to be promissory notes, though not properly classed as such at common law. The act says: "Any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money, to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, shall be considered as a promissory note, and stamped accordingly. The instruments in question, if they shall be sealed, must be stamped as bonds, if they shall be executed without seals, must be stamped as promissory notes.

J. W. W. LEWIS, Commissioner.

The Army of the Potomac.

The Washington Star of May 22 has the following, under the signature of "Pen and Pencil" from the Army of the Potomac:

Telegraphic news received here to day state that Stuart is said to be making a heavy force of cavalry on the upper Occoquan for a raid within our rear. This information, however, is based, so far, on rumors only.

The following is from the Washington *Republican* of yesterday:

We have reliable information from a highly intelligent gentleman, who was imprisoned at Gordonsville, and who has just arrived at the south side of the Rappahannock, in substance, to the following effect:

The enemy claims that he has, altogether, eight thousand three hundred of our men captured, which includes the wounded left upon the field. This number embraces one thousand and six wounded men belonging to the Eleventh Army Corps, all of whom were doing well day before yesterday. At least one hundred and fifty men of that corps were killed on the field, or have since died of their wounds.

According to the rolls two thousand six hundred men are missing from the Eleventh Army Corps since the battle. After deducting the number above, as killed and wounded, from the total missing, it will appear that one thousand four hundred and forty-four were captured by the enemy, resulting from the rear movement of Jackson.

The rebel officials acknowledge that they lost altogether in killed, wounded and missing, about ten thousand men. The rebels are willing to say that the battle of Chancellorsville and in Fredericksburg, under Hooker and Sedgwick, were the severest and most expensive that the Confederacy has yet experienced in the war.

Our informant says that the leading rebels acknowledged to him that Lee was expecting reinforcements to enable him to get between Hooker and the river, with the intention of cutting off his supplies, by destroying all the ferries and pontoon bridges with the hope of starving him out.

Our soldiers, who are prisoners of the enemy, are suffering greatly for want of food, although they do not hesitate to say that they shared equally with the rebel soldiers, so far as they could judge.

The Vallandigham Meeting in New York—Letter of Gov. Seymour.

At the great indignation meeting in Union Square, New York city, on the 18th instant, the following letter from Governor Seymour was read. The *World* says: "The State of New York spoke by the voice of its Governor these fit and measured words":

"Executive Department, May 16.—I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. I do not, at this hour, trust myself to write on our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men were sent into the homes of an American citizen and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with our right to be secure in person; it violated our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted the law but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the Government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down. Even now the governors and courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic power claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now walk with the deepest anxiety the decisions of the administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of Government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Vallandigham Case.

FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT-MARTIAL

Cincinnati, May 18.—The Commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced and the statement of the accused, find the second, Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, guilty as follows:

Of the specification (except the words, "Two propositions by which the Northern States could be put back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the last battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority; and the words accentuating that "he firmly believed, as he asserted six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before"), "guilty."

And to these words, "not guilty."

Of the charge, "guilty."

And the Commission do therefore sentence him, the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, to be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States to be designated by the commanding officer of this Department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war.

II. The proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed, and it is directed that the place of confinement of the prisoner, Clement L. Vallandigham, in accordance with said sentence, be Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

By command of Major Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

We published this morning the fact that on 22d the President changed the above sentence to transportation to the South—through the bands of Gen Rosecrans into the lines of Gen. Bragg.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Indiana — Copperheads Active and Armed.

Indianapolis, May 20, 1863.—The Democratic State mass meeting to-day was largely attended. D. W. Voorhees presided. Messrs. Merrick and Edon, of Illinois, and McDonald, of Indiana, were the principal speakers.

A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day, and forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, shouting for Jeff. Davis, &c.: A military guard was placed in different parts of the city, and patrolling the streets in the vicinity of the square where the convention was held to prevent disturbances.

The speeches consisted principally in opposition to the war measures of the administration. It is said that the Convention assembled for the purpose of discussing grievances and petition to redress, protesting in the name of the democracy against the flagrant and wicked abuse of power which placed Vallandigham in prison.

At three, P. M., resolutions were introduced and hurriedly passed, amid great confusion, after which the Convention immediately adjourned *sine die*.

On the several trains leaving the city to night, the excursionists commenced firing on the soldier's Home and the houses on the line of the railroad. The military authorities ordered the trains stopped and searched the passengers. About three hundred revolvers were taken, and numerous arrests made.

The Search for Privateers.

CRUISE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ALABAMA IN SEARCH OF THE "290"—A MISTAKE RECTIFIED, ETC.

United States Steamship Alabama,
Off St. Pierre, Mar., May 2, 1863.

I enclose you these hastily written lines to let you know that the report of the blockade of the rebel steamer Alabama, in a bay on the other side of this island, by the United States steamers Alabama and Oneida, is untrue. I fear such a report may have got into the newspapers, as the Vanderbilt has just arrived from St. Thomas, where the report is current and credited. I learn from a report that the rebel was coaling in Galeon bay, and from the fact of our having gone over there to look after her. We found that she was not there, and never had been. But as we did not return as soon as we expected, it was seen by parties who had found the rebel, and were detained in blockading her.

P. S. The Vanderbilt, with Admiral Wilkes on board, and the Oneida, Captain Aiken, left here this afternoon, each steaming at full speed. The Wachusett and General Banks are at St. Thomas.—*New York Herald.*

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.—*A Fight near Gen. Marmaduke's Forces—Memphis*, May 14, 1863. Reports have reached this city from Arkansas that Gen Marmaduke, last Saturday or Sunday, had a fight with the Union forces on Crowley's Ridge, near St Francis river. A Dubuque, forty miles west of Memphis. Rebel reports claim a victory for Marmaduke.

NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.—*Guerrilla Attack on a Train—The Rebels Concentrating a large Force to Invade Kentucky.* Cincinnati, May 18, 1863.—A letter from Louisville says that on Saturday a party of sixty mounted guerrillas fired on a train near South Union. The guard on the train returned the fire and routed the rebels, with the loss of one killed and wounded.

The rebels are collecting a large cavalry force south of the Cumberland river, and a large infantry force in East Tennessee, and intend to advance into Kentucky the month under Gen Breckinridge.

Important from Mexico.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT PUEBLA—THE MEXICANS ABOUT TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

[From the Express of May 22.]

New Orleans, May 19.—The steamer Golden Age has arrived from the city of Mexico to the 21st of May, and from Puebla to the 9th of April.

Gen Ortega's dispatches to Gen Comonfort state that, on the night of the 24th of April, the French exploded a mine on the Lock called "Steamer," occupied by Mexican troops.

A number of the Mexicans were buried in the ruins, but the balance resisted the French all night, fighting desperately.

On the morning of the 25th both parties were reinforced, and continued the fight with the utmost determination and ferocity, the Mexicans, at its close, holding their original position.

During the contest the French exploded another mine in the Santa Jesu, and another light caused hour lasting seven hours, the Mexicans retaking masters of the field and captured one hundred and thirty prisoners from the First Regiment of French Zouaves.

The French left four hundred dead on the field.

Since these fights the French have kept up the bombardment of the city, though less vigorously than before.

On the 1st of May, President Juarez left the city of Mexico for Gen. Comonfort's camp, near Puebla, for the purpose of urging immediate defensive operations against the French.

San Francisco, May 20.—General Ortega's dispatches to General Comonfort, dated Puebla, the 9th of April, indicate that the military situation during the last month and a half

"The French have made eight assaults, succeeding only in two. We have lost nothing save our abandoned forts and one line of defences. For the last twenty-one days we have not lost a foot of ground.

"The French continue to throw their bombs into the city, and are cutting ditches and covered ways for an attack on Santa Anita."

THE CONSCRIPTION IN THE STATE.—The important statement, published in the *Express* yesterday, that New York has filled her quota of troops, under the last call, is now positively ascertained after the careful examination of the books at the War Department, made at the request of Governor Seymour. The conclusion thus arrived at was communicated to Col. Nugent both by the Washington and Albany authorities. Hence, New York will not be required to furnish any more men to fill up quotas under previous calls, but whenever there is a fresh call for troops, drafting will be immediately resorted to, for which all the necessary arrangements are now being made.

[N. Y. *Express.*

Later from Bermuda.

REBEL CRUISER ALABAMA—REPORTED REVISITION OF CAPTAIN SEMMES—HE TAKES COMMAND OF ANOTHER SHIP MOUNTING 22 GUNS—A WRECK SEEN AT SEA.

We have files of the Bermuda Royal *Gazette* by an arrival at this port, with dates to the 5th. The Hamilton correspondent of the Royal Gazette, Bermuda, from Cuba, that Captain Semmes, late of the Alabama, has resigned the command of that vessel to his late first officer, and that he had taken command of "a fine Confederate ship mounting 22 guns."

Capt. Williams, of the schooner Sunny South, who arrived at St. Georges on the 24, from Cuba, reports that on the morning of Friday, the 24th ult., before daylight, in lat. 27, lon. 73, he passed the wreck of a vessel which appeared to him to be bottom up. On the previous day he passed several chests of tea and some planks he picked up one of the chests and found the tea completely spoilt by salt water.

[Probably the remains of some homeward bound East Indiaman, destroyed by the Alabama.—*Exp.*]

Rumor was current that the Home Government have it in contemplation to strengthen the military defences of the Bermudas by the immediate addition of a second Regiment of the Line, and two more batteries of artillery.

[*New York. Express.*

FROM MATAMORAS.—A correspondent at Matamoros, under date of April 28, says: Several vessels, too loyal to fly the British flag for the purpose of trade, have left this anchorage without clearances from the Mexican authorities, as it was understood the commander General E. Pinckney, and West Florida were fitting out in Brazos as privateers, and were only waiting for crews to make their appearance. Do not send us any more blockaders, they only protect the trade with the rebels, through misunderstanding of the statutes. General Magruder has been in Brownsville some weeks. The citizens gave him a splendid ball, costing three thousand dollars. The General and staff were daily expected at the mouth of the river to visit one of her Britannic Majesty's vessels. The sloop Lexington, seized by the rebel authorities, has come from York, with a valuable cargo. She was taken on the bar, and discharged in the river, on the Texas side.—*N. Y. Herald, May 17.*

SUNDAY RIDING.—The New York *Express* says:

A weekly paper has the following:

Henry Ward Beecher, in a peculiar way, was making inquiries of a Brooklyn railroad conductor, by whom he was unknown, as to whether the Sunday riding could not be broken up. "I think it might be," said the conductor, "but for that conscientious hypocrite Beecher. So many of the fancy people from all parts visit his establishment, that it makes the road more profitable on Sunday than any other day in the week. If he would only shut up the thing could be done."

Brigham Young, Governor of Utah, goes in for kindness to the Indians. He says: "I will, comparatively speaking, take one plug of tobacco, a shirt, and three cents worth of paint, and save more lives and hinder more Indian depredations than others can by expending millions of dollars invested in any army to fight and kill Indians.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, June 1, 1863.

By our days' later dates from New York were received last night by the steamship Geo Washington say to the 13: ultimo inclusive. These advices state that the supply of money seeking employment in loans was largely in excess of the demand, and that rates were ruling very low, ranging from 4 to 5 per cent on satisfactory collaterals. The foreign Exchange market is reported to have been active, but closed dull at the following rates: Bills on London, sixty days documentary, 160 commercial, 165 to 165½; Bankers' 163¾ to 164¼, and short sight 164¾ to 165. On Paris, sixty days 5 15 to 5 14 and short 5 12½ to 5 11. The prices of Gold were 148¾ to 149, without special activity. The rows of gold speculators had been pretty well cleaned out of Wall Ham street, under the effect of the law taxing all operations over three days.

The stock market had improved at the morning board, but at the second board there was a decline in prices owing to the pressure of sales. The ease in the money market continued and the large disbursements by Government were expected to cause a further speculative movement in stocks.

The condition of financial and commercial affairs here has undergone no noticeable change, business matters generally being held in abeyance by reason of the events. The movement in cotton continues decidedly slow and limited, while the volume of business in other staples is not much more striking, which denotes increased activity at an early period.

The movement in Exchan