THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 78 Chartres street.

☞ Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the carrier.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly..... 5

In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By J. B. Crozat, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, real estate.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11½ o'clock, at Post No. 1 First District, four white corn, flame, lard, soap and coffee; at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the foot of Toulouse street, Second District, sundries.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, bees.

By T. Keelar & Son, at 10 o'clock, dry goods.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

There will be two important sales this day, (Thursday) the 18th inst., by R. T. Montgomery, at the following hours and places: At 10½ o'clock, ex brig T. B. Watson, Post 20, First District, will be sold flour, corn, flame, lard, coffee, soap, &c.; at 4 o'clock, P. M., ex brig Josiah Jex, foot of Toulouse street, Second District, will be sold corn, salt, flame, butter, lard, soap, coffee, green and black teas, bagging, cotton cards, boots and shoes; also at 11 o'clock, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, an unusually large sale of furniture, bedding, crockery, &c.; also a large quantity of gas pipe and gas fixtures.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, would be happy to have his friends and the public call at his store, No. 47 Magazine street, and examine the bees which are to be sold at auction by him this day, at 10 o'clock. Mr. J. W. Rathert, the patentee of the hives, will be present to give the buyers a full explanation of the very great advantages his hives have over all other patents.

At auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, a great assortment of furniture, by McCerren & Landry, at their Auction Mart.

Additional Southern News.

[From the Extra Picayune.]

We copy the following from the editorial and general news columns of the *Advertiser and Register*:

Letter from Jackson.

Jackson, June 4, 1863.—The plot begins to thicken, and affairs look interesting. It is were prudent to publish army movements and speculate upon the probabilities of this and that movement. I could hold a very interesting gossipping confab with you, but as it is, I must content myself by putting my "light under a bushel" for the present. Of Johnson's movements but little is known. he don't tell everybody what he is going to do, to the infinite disgust of unthinking minds. Fortunately for Johnston he has made a military reputation too exalted for the calumny of fault-finders, and there are no more speculating operations between Vicksburg and other points in the Confederacy. The feeling of Jackson was a unit. The final calamity and cruelty hard upon individuals, it kicks a world of trouble out of Johnson's way, inasmuch as there are no heavy sugar and molasses trains to go forward, and he thus has the full capacity of the Southern Railroad at his command.

If Pemberton had not accepted the speculation in breadstuffs in his department, the garrison of Vicksburg would to-day have had to succumb to a more powerful enemy than the Federal army now "bearding him in his den." As it is, his supplies are said to be ample for a good siege.

The booming of the hostile guns announces the safety of Vicksburg. General Grant keeps "pegging away." All last night and this morning the heavy booming of Federal cannon and the answering thunders of the rebel guns could be distinctly heard here. Price is reported at Carthage, nearly opposite Grand Gulf. (I don't believe it.) The successful passing of our batteries by gunboats, and the possession of the mouth of Red river by the Federals renders the possession of Port Hudson of but little consequence or practical usefulness.

The latest advices from Vicksburg put our losses down at 5000 altogether for the entire campaign.

The mail arrangements between here and the East are again better than heretofore. For this much needed improvement we are indebted to the almost superhuman exertions of Col. R. A. Handley, the Government mail agent who is laboring in this department. To him we are also indebted for a large mail from the West, and the Western people for a large mail from the East. Letters and papers now come through on time, and if the people of Alabama, Georgia and other States do not get their mail matter regularly from this section the fault don't lie in Mississippi. Heretofore, in the way of news, I have always felt that Jackson was left most in the cold.

A difficulty occurred at Hazlehurst yesterday, between the Provost Marshal and a soldier. The Provost Marshal was severely cut by the soldier, and the soldier was subsequently shot by the guard. Have no particulars, but people seem inclined to censure the officer.

The streets of Jackson present a lively appearance, although there is little or no business doing, and little or no money is to be felt by the troops passing through. Last year a rumor got about that the people of Jackson did not want soldiers to walk upon their sidewalks. It has gone through the entire army and is believed, although Mayor Mebane gave an official denial through the columns of the *Mississippian*. The troops hoot at their comrades to "come off them sidewalks." "The Yankees have burnt your town, have they? glad of it—you are mighty glad to see us, ain't you? You'll let us walk on your sidewalks won't you?"

Jackson has a name hard enough, without this unkind report, which appears to be generally believed by the troops who are very bitter. As to the Bowman House, they now call it the Sherman House, in memory of Gen. Sherman, of the Federal army who burnt it down.

The wheat crop in all sections of the State is magnificent. The yield is so large that Mississippi will be an exporter rather than an importer of flour after supplying the demands of the people and army. In fact, the yield of all grain crops will be abundant. The fruit crop is fine, and everything promises well for a harvest of plenty and bountifulness. CHIT.

WEST POINT EVACUATED.

The Richmond *Whig* says

Information has been received that the enemy evacuated West Point on Sunday, a large number of transports having come up York river and removed the troops. It is stated that they took with them a good many negroes. The number of troops at West Point is not known with accuracy, though it is believed to have been not more than 5000. What the meaning of this new movement is remains to be developed; since it had been supposed that the enemy intended to make the place a point of permanent occupation. All eyes are turned to the people of that section, and gives them an opportunity of communicating once more with their friends at the capital. Some of the refugees, who hastily left West Point on the approach of the enemy, were making preparations yesterday to return to their homes.

Letter from Richmond.

Richmond, June 3, 1863.—Quite an important arrest was made yesterday by the city police. Some time ago a man named James A. Edie, employed in Charleston as clerk for a merchant named Taylor, absconded with $1000 of his employer's funds which he had collected the day previous. He wrote a note to Mr. Taylor, dated on board steamer Britannia which ran the blockade that night, saying he had sailed for Europe. This was not believed, and Mr. Taylor advertised him, offering a reward of $1000 and one-fourth of all moneys recovered.

Edie came to this city after running a course of vice, prepared to go North, company with a blockade runner. British protection papers enabled him to obtain a pass. Unfortunately, he forgot to pay a bill at a restaurant he had contracted, and the proprietor delayed him for payment. Meanwhile the advertisement of Mr. Taylor met his eye, and upon it he had Edie arrested. The facts have been telegraphed to Charleston, and Mr. Taylor sent for to identify him. Eight thousand dollars were recovered, the remaining $10,000 having been squandered upon courtezans, and in the house of one he was taken.

Another heavy robbery in the Treasury Department has been discovered. Signed notes to the amount of $10,000 were missing last night when the day's returns were made. Thus far no clue to the thief has been obtained, but suspicion rests upon one of the fifteen clerks employed in the room. The detectives are on the alert.

Several cases of murder and manslaughter are before the courts for trial. Yesterday, one F. P. Blair, son of F. P. Blair the notorious politician was arrested for stealing clothing to the amount of $100. The prisoner is a Federal deserter, turned loose on parole. This is additional testimony against this pernicious and dangerous habit.

For a day or two we have been regaled with rumors from the front all about raids performed by Mosby and others. If there is any truth in them, the fact will warrant but a slim story. I believe there was a skirmish between some of Mosby's men and the Federal pickets. Hooker seems to be moving, and, it is said, has commenced to throw up field works opposite Raccoon and Kelly's fords. He is in anticipation of an attempt to cross on our part.

Sometimes we see it stated that are quite affecting. A few days ago a wounded soldier died at a hospital in North Carolina. On the fly-leaf of his Bible was written: "If I die on the field or in hospital, in the name of humanity write home;" to this was signed his full name and address. The Bible was cut off and laid on the leaf in the Bible, and this sad relic is the message to his family announcing to them his death.

Cherles Marshall, a lawyer, of Wheeling, Virginia, E. Cunningham, M. Powell, Dr. Cracroft and faculty, of the city of Lynchburg, have been sent South. The charges against them are—friendly feelings towards the rebels.

The theatre and other places of amusement in the city are in full blast, and the houses are crowded. Monday night D'Orsay Ogden had a benefit, on which occasion he appeared in the "Marble Heart."

The past few days have been the dullest of the season; there is nothing in the world in the shape of news. Brief news from the West—Vicksburg—has filled every mind, and we only look to that quarter for coming events. EVELYN.

A British Consul Dismissed.

The dispatch from Richmond touching the annulment of the authority of the British Consul, Mr. Moore, of that city, affords an agreeable surprise. The question had to come up, and the wonder is that so long after the policy of the British Government in reference to this country was clearly established. We suppose the President has only been waiting for a good opportunity to declare his purposes; and we are now informed that the publication of the following diplomatic declaration contained in the message of Mr. Davis, "that the Confederacy is an independent Government." The rule applied by Mr. Draper Moore, of Richmond, is equally applicable to British Consuls everywhere. United States *exequaturs* are no longer recognized by the Confederacy. [*Tribune, June 9th.*

Letter from Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, June 5, 1863.—Rumors from "the front" of the advance of Gen. Bragg's army towards Murfreesboro', are confirmed by letters from Wartrace, and by verbal accounts from passengers by the down-train last evening. All of the troops had gone forward from Wartrace, on the 31, but Churchill's brigade. It is feared that the absconding telegraphic operator, who so mysteriously disappeared from Chattanooga some time ago, and who subsequently turned up at Murfreesboro', has given important information to the enemy. Every preparation seems to be making for a speedy advance. About six hundred thousand rounds of ammunition has been sent up within the past week, and seven extra wagons have been furnished each wagon for extra ammunition.

On the other hand, reports have been circulated that Rosecrans was also advancing instead of falling back towards Nashville. In any event, a "fight or a foot-race" is more than probable in a few days. A courier came into Wartrace on the morning of the 3d, and reported that twenty-two regiments of Rosecrans's army had just left for Vicksburg. Our troops held the rebels at bay until we received the Federal forces, when reinforcements came up and we drove the rebels beyond the town, taking fifty prisoners. Col. A. Faulkner was badly wounded.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

Jackson, June 9.—Our scouts report the enemy's pickets ten lines deep. Every means of approach is closely guarded, and the greatest courage and care are required to reach Vicksburg.

Gen Grant communicates with the fleet by signal lights, which were seen last night constantly. It is supposed that they indicate a movement or renewal of the assault.

The roar of the enemy's mortars at intervals of the afternoon was heard all night, and continues this morning.

An officer who was captured and subsequently escaped, arrived here this morning. He reports that the Federal army knows that Johnston is massing a heavy force in their rear.

Further from Vicksburg.

Jackson, June 9.—For the first time in ten days there has been no firing at Vicksburg for six hours.

All eyes are turned to Gen. Johnston, who is now in front superintending in person. Such is the secrecy of his plans that it is stated they are known to his division commanders.

A private dispatch says that General Kirby Smith is at Muddy's Bend.

Dismissal of the British Consul at Richmond.

The Richmond papers publish the proclamation in relation to the British Consul at Richmond. The dispatch says: "This revocation is only special and personal. Mr. Moore, it appears from "letters Patent," issued by the President, had assumed to act in behalf of the British Government in matters occurring out of Richmond and Virginia, (in the State of Mississippi,) and his authority for so acting he was requested to furnish to the War Department. There he failed to do before entering into another correspondence with that Department. Therefore the President considers it inconsistent with the respect due the Government that he should be allowed to exercise the functions and enjoy the privileges of a Consul in the Confederate States."

Letters Patent.

Revoking Exequatur of George Moore, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Richmond.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas, George Moore, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the port of Richmond and State of Virginia, has been recognized as such by the exequatur issued by a former Government, which was, at the time of the issue, the only authorized agent for that purpose of the State of Virginia; did recently assume to act as Consul for a place other than the city of Richmond, and a State other than the State of Virginia, and was thereupon, on the 20th day of February last, 1863, requested by the Secretary of State so submit to the Department of State his Consular Commission as well as any other authority he may have received to act in the name of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, before further correspondence could be held with him as Her Majesty's Consul at the port of Richmond, and whereas, the said George Moore has lately, without acceding to said request, entered into correspondence, as Her Majesty's Consul, with the Secretary of War of these Confederate States, thereby disregarding the legitimate authority of the Government:

These, therefore, are to declare that I do no longer recognize the said George Moore as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in any part of these Confederate States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges allowed to the Consuls of Great Britain. And I do wholly revoke and annul any exequatur heretofore given to the said George Moore by the Government which was formerly authorized to grant such exequatur as agent of the State of Virginia, and do declare the said exequatur to be absolutely null and void from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Confederate States of America to be herewith affixed.

Given under my hand this 5th day of June, [L. S.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

By the President: JEFFERSON DAVIS.
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Confederate States of America,
Department of State,
Richmond, June 5, 1863.

Sir—The President of the Confederate States has been informed that, in consequence of your assuming to act in behalf of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in matters occurring in the State of Mississippi you were requested to submit to their Department your Consular commission as well as any other authority held by you to act in behalf of Her Majesty's Government, before further correspondence could be held with you as British Consul for the port of Richmond. He has further been informed that you have not acceded to this request, and that, in disregard of the legitimate authority of this Government, you have again corresponded, as Her Majesty's Consul for this port, with the Secretary of War of the Confederate States. The President considers it inconsistent with the respect due the Government that he should be allowed to exercise the functions and enjoy the privileges of a Consul in the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

George Moore, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Richmond, Va.

Storm on the Florida Coast.

The storm in which the steamer Soler was wrecked, prevailed with great fury all along the Florida coast. It commenced on the 26th ult., but was felt most on the 28th. At Newport and St. Marks the river rose to a great height. In the streets the water was four feet deep. The salt makers on the coast had to fly. All their furnaces, tents, boilers, &c., were blown away. Forty thousand bushels of salt were destroyed. Six white men and seven negroes lost their lives. Among the salt makers thirty-five mules and eight oxen were drowned.

Chimneys, roofs, and everything assailable by wind and water suffered terribly.

[*Tribune, June 10.*

Federal Raid upon Bluffton, S. C.

The Federal raid on the Combahee has put the Charleston people in a bad humor. The beautiful town of Bluffton was almost entirely destroyed. The loss was about forty private residences and nearly one hundred outhouses, stores, &c. The *Mercury* gives the names of thirty-nine persons who lost their houses, and says "the invaders, who were principally a New Hampshire regiment, are not known to have been punished in any way." "A marauding expedition of this character is certainly a very mortifying circumstance."

[*Tribune, June 10.*

Mr. Vallandigham arrived at, Lynchburg, Va., last Thursday, on his way to Richmond.

[*Mobile Tribune, June 10.*

CIVIL PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Examiner* learns that the Confederate authorities have "taken decided measures to effect the release on all persons of civil occupations and pursuits held as prisoners by the enemy, and to secure the discontinuance of such arrests."

The Mobile *Tribune* of June 10th says that the representatives of the several banks of Charleston met on the 4th instant, to devise measures for the relief of persons lately arrived in Mobile. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in view of the destitute and distressed condition of many of the persons referred to, the representatives of the several banks present be requested to bring the subject before their respective boards, recommending a subscription on their part; and that the presidents be requested to receive contributions from the citizens for that object."

The Charleston *Courier* gives the following account of the beginning of the good work:

The ladies, who have always been first and foremost, both by example and energetic action, in every generous as well as patriotic work, were again ahead in coming to the aid of the sufferers. Accordingly, we learn that a benevolent lady, a native of New Orleans, who has already been the means of cheering the hearts of many, has commenced raising funds, heading the list of subscribers with the generous donation of $1000.

The Selma *Reporter* says the Government Foundry works at that point have been transferred to Catsaby Ap. R. Jones, commander and ordnance officer C. S. N.

STILL LATER.

[From the Jackson Mississippian of the 13th.]

Capture of Hamburg by Col. Reddy—Heavy Firing at Vicksburg—Reported Capture of Transports—Kirby Smith said to be at Milliken's Bend.

The *Eco* published yesterday evening in an extra edition the following news, taken from the *Mississippian* of the 13th inst.:

Panola, June 12—No news from the front. No papers. Nobody from Memphis.

Farmers busy getting out wheat; quartermasters are doing their "level" best to get all the corn from north of the Tallahatchie, and shipping it to Canton daily; price $1 25 at the crib. Government is paying $2 75 for wheat delivered at the depot. Wheat good as ever grew, and more than can be estimated. Meal, $1 75; shelled corn, $1 50, at the depot cattle, $12 50, cheap enough.

All Federal cavalry expeditions have gone back. Several efforts were made this week to throw trains off the track, near Pope's Station, by placing obstructions on it. Fortunately they run in day-time.

Hamburg Taken by Col. Reddy.

Panola, June 12.—A report has just reached here that Col. Reddy has crossed to the west side of the Tennessee river, and captured Hamburg, a few miles above Savannah, securing a large amount of bacon and other stores.

Transports Taken.

Capt. Jas. Mathews, of DeSoto, has brought intelligence which may be relied upon, that General Marmaduke fired upon two down-river loaded transports, a few miles above Helena, sinking one and taking the other. A force of two regiments was sent up against him from Helena, which he completely routed, and drove what was left of them back to their den.

General Price is cutting a road through the bottom for his artillery, from the Old Town Point, some eighteen miles above Helena.

A paragraph from the Nashez *Courier* says that a fight took place at Ashwood, west of Vicksburg, on Sunday, the 31st ult., in which the rebel Generals Dick Taylor and Walker were engaged. The Union forces were, it is said, driven to their gunboats. No particulars of losses on either side are given. The rebels were intending to move on Richmond, La.

Heavy Firing at Vicksburg.

The *Mississippian* says that on the night of the 11th the heaviest firing was heard from the direction of Vicksburg. This would prove that the siege was still progressing.

The *Mississippian* hears "many favorable rumors," which it deems proper to withhold from the columns for the present. There is no doubt but the struggle for Vicksburg is being waged with a determination on both sides worthy of the stake played for. And while the rebels express a confidence in the result, those writing from Gen. Grant's army are equally sanguine of the triumph of the Union arms.

Allusion is made in an editorial paragraph in the *Mississippian*, to the report of the occupation of Milliken's Bend by Kirby Smith, &c., in this wise:

"A gentleman who left the Federal lines, near Vicksburg, a few days ago, overheard one Federal officer ask another what he thought of the situation. He replied 'It it is true, as reported, that Kirby Smith has possession of Milliken's Bend, and that Johnston is in our rear with 70,000 men, as is also reported, there will not be enough left of us to tell the tale.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Accidentally Killed by a Fall.—Benjamin Deeon, f. m. c., fell accidentally into the hold of the brig Harriet Hallock, lying opposite Post 3 in the Second District, night before last, and was killed. The Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the proper verdict was rendered.

A Rusty Affair.—We saw a double-barrelled shot gun at the Second District police station yesterday, which was found in an ice house on Old Levee street, near Hospital. It was all rusted together, and from that it looked to be a fit portion for a hospital armorial.

Hospitalled.—Ellen Connelly was kicked and beat in a house on Perdido street so frightfully that she had to be taken to the Charity Hospital. Thomas McCarty was arrested and held to answer for the assault.

The United States District Court.—Judge Durell yesterday presented his commission to Judge Whitaker, of the Second District Court, and was duly sworn in. The latter, also, that Alfred Shaw, Esq., has been appointed clerk of this court, and that James Graham, the Marshal, has entered upon the duties of his office.

Accidentally Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Henry Rawlins, f. b. c., aged 9½ years, a native of Louisiana, who was accidentally drowned in the Old Basin, opposite St. Claude street. Verdict accordingly.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody (Wednesday.)—Two murder cases made the course in the Court yesterday quite imposing.

The case of Reiter was to be concluded, and that of Sauerschwarz, for the murder of his wife, was to be tried.

Both prisoners were present—Reiter looking more oppressed than yesterday, and Sauerschwarz not much so, but with a remarkably heavy and unprepossessing countenance. His eyes were so nearly closed that they were very imperfect "windows of the soul." A strange, quiet smile would steal across his face at times.

Mr. Hall, counsel for Reiter, was absent, and without difficulty a jury was empannelled.

Mr. Cutler, the district attorney, then opened the case by defining the crime of murder from the common law of England, which definition had been adopted by our Legislature in 1805. The substance of it is, that where a person of sound mind and memory takes the life of a fellow-being with malice prepense or implied, it is murder.

Dr. Berthelot was first called to the witness-stand. He testified to holding the post-mortem examination of the body of Mary Sauerschwarz, and that he found three inches of wounds, with some sharp cutting instrument—two of which were sufficient to cause death; one was in the heart.

Dr. Beach testified to the copy of the inquest handed him by Mr. Lamont.

Rosa Specht, examined: She occupied a room adjoining Mr. Sauerschwarz, in the third story of the house on Poydras street; was talking with her at the door when the prisoner came up; witness had never seen him before; the wife told her this was her husband, and asked what he wanted—that she was bothered enough with him already. He asked for some money, and the next they knew was a shot. Witness says quarrel, or any other remark, he walked into the room, and stabbed her three times. The wife broke from him and ran out on the gallery, where he followed and stabbed her again. She then fell, and as the prisoner was rushing down stairs, witness locked herself up in her room. The wife died in five minutes. She was a very nice woman—was very industrious and took in washing.

The cross-examination tried to prove that a man named Charley Brown, was in the room at time, or just before, or previously—but witness saw and knew nothing of the kind. There was a glass door between the room of witness and Mrs. Sauerschwarz, and nothing of that nature was possible without the knowledge of witness. The prisoner gave no excuse for what he did, and there was no quarrel.

Eva Roth called: Never saw the prisoner until the day of the killing. Lived next door, heard screams, and saw him stabbing the woman on the gallery. When he left the body to come down stairs he smiled; he did not look like as if he was drunk. Knew the wife to be good and industrious. Cross-examined: Witness did not know Brown, and saw no other man on the spot or previously.

Mr. Miller called: Lived next door. Never knew the prisoner till that day. Heard screaming, and ran to the front of his house, when he saw Sauerschwarz coming out of the adjoining alley. Somebody told witness to get a policeman—that the man had done something. He ran and got one, and the prisoner was arrested. Witness went to the lockup, where the man said he had cut his wife because he was jealous of Brown, a policeman; but he spoke in a jocular tone, and made light of the whole of it. Witness knew the wife to be a hard-working woman, careful mother, and never heard of any improprietv on her part.

Cross examined: Witness knew no Charley Brown, and never saw any man going about the third story except those who he supposed were having their washing done.

The testimony for the prosecution here closed—only two witnesses for the defense were called. Their evidence related, principally, to a child which was said to have born while the prisoner was a prisoner at Baton Rouge for a term of five years, but there was considerable discrepancy manifest between the witnesses, and their testimony was not of a very heavy character.

The Court then adjourned, for the argument of the case, to day.

The next murder trial will be that of Hugh Robinson, on Tuesday next—the case in which Col. Field's exception to the jurisdiction of the Court was overruled.

The Military Provost Court—Col. Dwight.—This Court has been removed to Julia street, a few doors from the Hall of Records.

The smuggling case was argued and decided in this Court yesterday. The accused had employed some wood-choppers to help them transport their goods to the Lake, in the rear of Dr. Berthier's plantation, on the Metairie Ridge, which was accomplished; but the employers left the goods on the bank of the bayou. Special O'Connell and Rice got wind of the enterprise, and seized the goods just as they were being sailed over to Madisonville. Dr. Berthier was acquitted. Thompson was sentenced to one year in the Parish Prison. Every $100 of the fine carries with it six months imprisonment. Gerard, $1000 fine. All the goods taken (amounting to from $3000 to $4000,) were confiscated. Messrs. Lacy, Rochine, Earnart and Mandeverg were counsel for the accused respectively; but the statements of the prisoners were taken by the Court as their only evidence almost exclusive of argument by counsel.

A case of procuring passes illegitimately and another smuggling case, were partially tried and continued.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Late and Important from Mobile Papers.

The following appears in the *Picayune* extra of this morning:

Siege of Vicksburg—Condition and Losses of the Garrison—Col. Marks Mortally Wounded—A Destructive Fire—Skirmishing in Tombigbee—Kirby Advance—A Fight on the Rappahannock—Gen Hooker's Movements—News from Richmond, &c.

We copy the following highly interesting intelligence from the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* of the 9th instant:

[LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.]

From Vicksburg.

Jackson, June 7.—Heavy shelling is going on at Vicksburg. The lines is cheering, but contraband.

Jackson, June 8.—A courier from Vicksburg reports cheeringly. The men are a little worn but in good spirits. Our loss is a little over 500. Col. Marks, of Louisiana, is mortally wounded. Waddell's Battery of Columbus, Ga., lost 13 killed and 19 wounded. Lieut. H. Hays had his leg shot off. Slightly. The Vicksburg ladies promenade the streets during the bombardment, and at night go out to see the display, which is very fine. The women look more to the safety of their chicken coops than to their own. Shelling is constant and A fire occurred in a drug store, resulting in the destruction of one square.

Grant is slowly advancing by constructing parallels, which are 400 yards from our centre works. There has been no general assault for ten days past. There is plenty of provisions, ammunition, and both soldiery and citizens are confident. There was heavy firing of musketry and artillery all day yesterday, and artillery firing to-day.

Reinforcements for Grant.

A Panola telegram of the 8th inst., reports as entitled to full confidence, which says heaven and earth are being moved to reinforce Grant. Ten regiments will be from Rosecrans's army, arrived in Memphis on the 6th. West Tennessee is stripped, and merely a garrison is left in Memphis.

Movements in Tennessee.

Shelbyville, June 6.—A reconnoissance in force which was sent out yesterday, found the enemy in force at Murfreesboro. Our forces drew up in line of battle, nine miles of Murfreesboro, when the enemy came out in force and we were trifling. The reports that Rosecrans was retiring to Nashville, and his headquarters there, are not credited.

Movements in Virginia.

Richmond, June —Letters from Hamilton's crossing state that a brigade of Federals, with six pieces of artillery, have crossed the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg, and taken possession of the Mansion house. The movement is supposed to be a feint.

Three transports and one gunboat went up the Matapony river on Friday. Heavy firing had been heard in that direction.

The enemy have burned several mills and houses in King William county, and are reported to have carried off a number of negroes.

Engagement on the Rappahannock.

Richmond, June 8.—The Federals who crossed the river advanced on Saturday to take possession of Hamilton's Crossing, supposing our forces had removed from that vicinity. When they had approached within a mile and a half of the railroad, two or three of our brigades made a dash at them, when the enemy, without firing a gun, retreated to their entrenchments at Deep Run.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the *Dispatch* says the Federal skirmishers advanced across the river road yesterday afternoon, but were promptly driven back, when their artillery opened an ineffectual fire for about an hour.

Hooker's Movements.

Richmond, June 8.—The Federals were crossing and recrossing the pontoon bridge during the day. They have dug rifle pits from Deep Run down to town (?) Bernard House, but have made no demonstration of right (?) but it is believed they will to-night.

The above is utterly unintelligible to us.—ED. PIC.

The Skirmish on the Rappahannock.

Augusta, June 8.—In the skirmish on the Rappahannock on Saturday, there were wounded of the Second Georgia Battalion, Co. A.: Randolph Mitchell, leg amputated; Jas. Ryan, both thighs; J. Reese, hip and leg; Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment, Co. D, S. Williamson, in the knee.

From Shelbyville.

Shelbyville, June 8.—All quiet in front. Burnside is constructing a railroad, as a "military necessity," from Nicholasville to Danville, Ky. Reliable information has been received of the suppression of two papers in Nashville.

From Richmond.

Train Blair, recently arrested in this city, has been discharged. Major-General Trimble has issued an address, invoking the Marylanders to join the troops from that State serving in the Valley.

There have been no official advices from Vicksburg for several days.

It is understood that Mr. Vallandigham will proceed to a Southern port, en route for Nassau.

Washington News and Gossip.

[Special Dispatches to the New York Herald.]

ORDERS RESPECTING CAPTURED PROPERTY.

According to an army order just issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, hereafter all captured property, of whatever description, will be transferred to the department of the staff to which the property appertains. Contrabands will be in no case hereafter transferred save by the Provost Marshal General, officer failing to make prompt and complete returns of the captured property that may fall into his possession, and to transfer the same, or permitting such negligence, will be specially reported to headquarters for such action as to his dismissal from the service with disgrace.

DISCHARGE OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The female employees in the Treasury Department yesterday received their discharges. It is thought that their services will again be required by the Secretary of the Treasury. During the time they have served the Government, they have performed an immense amount of work to the entire satisfaction of the heads of the Currency Bureau. As many of the ladies discharged were really in need of the small monthly stipend—fifty dollars—allotted as a compensation for their labor, which was as hard as that performed by any of the male employees at more than double their pay, it is no more than justice that they should be assigned to the first work the Treasury Department has suitable for them.

[Special Dispatches to the New York Times.]

A COMMAND FOR GEN. FREMONT ASKED.

A committee from New York, originating in Dr. Chester's church and indorsed by such men as Horace Greeley, George Opdyke, William Cullen Bryant and Edward S. Dickinson, are here to request the Government to give a command to General Fremont at some point where he can rally around him the colored men of the country. Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, they were presented by Senator Sumner to the President, with whom was Secretary Chase. The President declared that he would gladly receive into the service not ten thousand but ten times ten thousand colored troops; expressed his determination to protect all who enlisted, and said that he looked to them for essential service in finishing the war. He believed that the command of them afforded scope for the highest ambition, and he would with all his heart offer it to General Fremont.

COL. STRAIGHT'S OFFICERS HELD BY THE CONFEDERATES.

Colonel Ludlow, Commissioner of Exchanges, who is here, reports that the Rebels refuse to exchange or parole the officers of Col. Straight's command, taken in Alabama, about sixty or seventy in number, on the ground that colored soldiers were found serving under them. The Rebel State authorities claim that they be handed over to them as threatened in the proclamation of Jeff. Davis. Pending this question our Government refuses to make further exchanges.

CAPTURE OF "SECESH" NEGROES.

[From the Washington Star of yesterday.]

The War Department was advised this evening of the capture of three negroes—John Thompson, Abe Foote and David Brown—by Major Michael McPhail, of Baltimore, on the 13th ult., on the Philadelphia turnpike road, charged with having in their possession a lot of contraband goods, with which they were on the way to the States in rebellion. The case was referred to Captain Todd, who ordered them to the Old Capitol.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

At the election on Thursday last, the vote in Berkley county for annexation to Western Virginia was 653; against it 7. The vote in Fairfax county for Lieutenant Governor, as far as received, is: Cowper, 102; Minor, 54. The vote in the same county for annexation to Western Virginia was 53; against it 27. For the House of Delegates: Hawkhurst, 125; Tucker, 97. For State Senator: Brown, 100; Purdy, 45. Purdy is elected from the Senatorial district.

TRANSFER.

The Boston *Herald* says: Gen. Howard, at the suggestion of Gen. Hooker, has visited Washington and made an arrangement with the War Department by which the German troops in the Eleventh Army Corps will be exchanged for an equal number of American regiments now in Heintzelman's command.

INVASION RUMORS.

Yesterday was one of the "feverish Sundays," in the way of sensation rumors, to the effect that Lee, with his talked-of army of invasion, had made his appearance at points on the Potomac apart, now at Kelly's Ford, now at Thorough fare Gap, and now at Harper's Ferry. The only one of the rumors that finely took any reliable shape was that of a raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad by Mosby's gang of guerrillas, which was, however, speedily scattered by Stahl's command.

From what we can ascertain positively from the front, there seems to be no doubt that the Confederates are shifting position, and the indications are that they have moved a considerable force up the river in the direction of Culpepper. Persons who have heretofore prophesied accurately as to the moves of the Confederates, indicate a belief that a third battle upon the bloody ground of Manassas may occur shortly.

Yesterday there were to be seen but few rebel pickets here in distance of the smoke up and down the river fronting Falmouth, and Berkeley's Mississippi brigade, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first regiments) which were drilling on Thursday in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, show now no sign of their presence.

RULE TO CHECKMATE SPIES.

The Government has begun to put in force a new rule, by which effectively to prevent pretended deserters and refugees from the rebel army from returning South with information for the enemy, which they have acquired while wearing the mask of suffering loyalty and enjoying the free run of our camps.

It has been determined that all who call themselves deserters shall be sent, as soon as they arrive within our lines to Philadelphia, where the oath of allegiance will be administered to them, and an additional oath, by which they bind themselves not to go further north than Philadelphia, under the penalty of being treated as spies. Forty were sent yesterday to Philadelphia, and thirty more will go to-morrow.

[*New York Journal of Commerce.*

The Brannan Divorce Case.

We made brief mention of the decision in this case recently made in the Supreme Court at Washington; but find some details in the New York *Express* which are interesting:

Chief Justice Carter granted a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Gen. John M. Brannan, against Eliza, his wife, he to have the custody of the only offspring of the marriage, a daughter. Mrs. Brannan mysteriously disappeared from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Colonel Crane, on Staten Island, in July, 1858, and subsequently was discovered in Italy residing with Powell T. Wymac, of the army, since killed in battle at the head of a Massachusetts regiment. Mrs. Brannan is now living in Boston.

The Chief Justice in his opinions states the facts of the case as follows:

"The case briefly shows that in 1850 John M. Brannan married the defendant, then a girl bearing the name of Eliza, both of whose families were connected with the highest circles of the country, and very respectably connected. That they lived together from 1850 to 1851, when the birth of a daughter occurred, the only fruit of this marriage. That they continued from 1851 to 1858 in the normal relation of husband and wife. That the wife in 1858, under one of those strange and wicked caprices that sets at defiance the vows of marriage, and the obligations of honor, of respectable parentage, and respectable kindred, broke loose from her marriage relations, and took up her abode with a Mr. Powell T. Wymac, a captain in the United States army, who has since gone to his grave. That she afterwards resided in France, and during this period lived and cohabited with and married the said Wyman, taking his name, and returning to this country under that name, braving public opinion, and without disregarding the moral sense of propriety of society in the country in which she was raised.

"It appears that Gen. Brannan—and this is the most painful feature of the whole case—regarding his wife with confidence and affection, and supposing her to have committed suicide in a paroxysm of insanity, or to be wandering about in a demented state, exhibited the greatest anxiety and agony at her mysterious disappearance, and expended his time and money in taking the latest and most advertising in the highway to ascertain her whereabouts, and if possible, to recover her, in which efforts he was actively assisted by his wife's mother and brother.

During all this time, it appears she was coolly speculating in prostitution on the other side of the Atlantic; thus knowing of this great anxiety and agony on the part of all her kindred and husband, she refused to disclose her whereabouts. It was nearly two years before the facts came to light. It took upon this as one of the most aggravated and cruel instances of infidelity upon record, and do not hesitate to decree a divorce to General Brannan, with the restoration to him of all the rights of an unmarried man and the custody of the only offspring of this marriage. The decree, however, had better, perhaps, be nominally amended—so as exactly rejecting the Latin, (for that mode of expression does not add any force,) but setting forth that he is restored to all the rights of a single man, in plain English; for a hundred years hence, every person may not understand what '*a casulus matrimonii*' means."

The Case of Dr. Edson B. Olds Against Gov. Tod, of Ohio.

Cincinnati, June 2.—Governor Tod appeared before the Fairfield county Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in obedience to his recognizance, to answer to the charges filed against him by Dr Edson B. Olds.

The attorney for Governor Tod filed a motion declaring that as he (Tod) was the Chief Executive of the State he was not liable to arrest until he vacated his office, either by the expiration of his term or by impeachment. He therefore could not be punished now. The case should be removed to the Federal Court, under the provisions of the act passed by the last Congress.

The Governor's case was then continued, by consent, he entering into a new recognizance to appear at the next term of the court.

A TERRIBLE RECORD OF CRIME.—At Pittsfield, Ill., recently, three young men, respectably connected, pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and were sentenced to the State Prison, two for life, and one for twenty years. The strange circumstances attending the crime show that the wife and two step daughters of the murdered man prompted the deed, that the man himself partially assented to it, stating that he did not blame the men who were about to hang him for his wife and daughters, who he handled with his eyes with his own handkerchief, that the girls rejoiced when the deed was done, and gave the murderers $10 apiece, and asked them for locks of their hair, while the old woman gave them a horse and started them to Missouri.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—Wedn