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

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers; payable to the carriers.
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Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 14 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, turpentine; at 11½ o'clock, at No. 41 Natchez street, coarse and fine salt; at 12 o'clock, at No. 92 Camp street, choice groceries and liquors; also, at same time and place, screened salt.

By McCarren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, household furniture.

By Gabriel Leaumont, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 Conti street, cotton.

THE NEXT STEAMERS EXPECTED.—The next steamers expected are the Merrimac, which was to leave Boston on the 24, and three others which were advertised to leave New York in the following order: The Quincey on the 6th of May, the Creole on the 7th, and the Morning Star on the 13th.

ORLEANIANS IN LONDON.—We have received Gun & Co.s Circular, giving a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.s American News Rooms, 19 Graven street, Strand, London. Among them we find the following persons from this city: F. Smith and John M Maddison.

Madam La Blanche, "the greatest clairvoyant and seeress in the world," states where she can be consulted in an advertisement which appears in our columns to-day. She promises much, and asserts great knowledge of the past, present and future.

The sales this day, (Thursday) the 14th inst., by R. T. Montgomery, should attract the notice of the dealers in salt and groceries, turpentine and furniture. At half past 10 o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, will be sold, 15 barrels turpentine, in good shipping order; at half past 11 o'clock, at storehouse 41 Natchez street, large sale of fine factory, filled and coarse Liverpool salt, and pulverized charcoal. The salt is just landed, full weight, and the sacks in fine order; at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, 225 sacks screened salt, a good article for packing; also, a large assortment of groceries and sugar. For particulars we refer to the advertisement. At 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, there will be an immense sale of fine furniture, being the contents of several well and elegantly furnished dwellings.

At auction, to-day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, by McCarren & Landry, a fine assortment of furniture, &c.

The War in Western Virginia.

Confederate Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Exaggerated Rumors—Confederates at Morgantown—Rumored Raid into Pennsylvania—Excitement at Pittsburg, Wheeling, &c.

We make the following extracts from the accounts furnished by the Baltimore *Sun* of the 29th, concerning the Confederate raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

It appears that the first intimation of any movement northward in Western Virginia toward the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road, was an attack on Beverly, in that (then) mountainous, some fifty miles south of Grafton, upon several companies of Federal troops under Col. Latham, by a cavalry force, with artillery. It is reported that Colonel Latham had to retire from the position, but we have no particulars of the affair. This occurred on Thursday last.

It is said that no demonstration occurred at any point from Thursday until Sunday morning, when, between 10 and 11 o'clock, about 200 Confederate cavalry, said to be under a Colonel McDonald, suddenly appeared at Kingwood, at the head of the Piedmont grade, seventeen miles west of that place, where they attacked and took possession of an engine and small train of empty coal cars on their way to O'Donnell's Newberg gas coal mines. The men on this train were paroled immediately, whereupon they came to Piedmonton foot and reported the fact of their capture, also stating that the engine was started by the Confederates up the road toward Oakland, ten miles distant, under a full head of steam, without any person in charge. As soon as this party appeared at Oakland the telegraph wires were cut, and all communication west of the Piedmont office ceased. By way of Wheeling, however, it was learned that squadrons of cavalry appeared almost simultaneously at Oakland, Cranberry, Summit, and Rowlesburg, the three stations next west of Altamont, although, as far as it is known, the aggregate of all these forces hardly exceeded some 500 men. At Rowlesburg, which was the most important point of the three, the companies of Federal troops there posted, and defended the place throughout the afternoon. At Cranberry Summit, eleven miles east of Rowlesburg, the telegraph wires were also cut, and several rails of the track taken up. As there is but one bridge of any consequence between Rowlesburg and Altamont, very little fear is entertained of any serious injury to the road there. This bridge was one hundred and eighty feet long, over the Youghiogheny river. It was burnt on Sunday night, but is being rebuilt by the railroad company, and will be ready for use again to-day.

There is very little account received of what occurred on Monday; no further damage was ascertained, and no engagement reported, though every precaution, it is said, was being taken to avoid disaster to the valuable railroad property in that section.

Considerable anxiety is felt about the condition of affairs at Grafton, which is the most important station between Piedmont and Wheeling, being the junction of the Parkersburg road.

The telegraph operators at Grafton, taking the panic on Monday afternoon, removed or broke their instruments, and no dispatches from that place have been received since then. Gen. Roberts, with another considerable Federal force, is not far off, while Gen Kelley, in chief command of that district, under Major General Schenck, is co-operating effectively in another quarter.

Dispatches from Chamberburg, on Monday night, located the Confederates, or a portion of them, at Morgantown, in Monongalia county, on the Monongahela, north of Fairmount, and near the Pennsylvania line. Information from Pittsburg and Wheeling last evening would seem to confirm this movement, but no one appears to understand its object, though a raid into Pennsylvania would seem to be contemplated. Considerable excitement, it is said, exists at Pittsburg, Wheeling and Parkersburg.

Major General Schenck received dispatches from Pittsburg yesterday evening, stating that it had been positively ascertained that a force of Confederates were then at Morgantown, and that the military arrangements had been so perfected that their capture was deemed certain.

It seems difficult to discover who are the commanders of the Confederate forces, but the most intelligent advices lead to the belief that Major-General Jones is at the head of the movement, seconded by Imboden and other noted guerrilla or partisan chiefs, and possibly by Fitzhugh Lee, unless, as it is also believed, their forces are overrated. Indeed, so far as can be reliably ascertained, they have shown no forces on foot at yet, but appear to be operating exclusively with cavalry or mounted infantry.

LATEST.

Safety of Col. Mulligan's Command—Another Railroad Bridge Reported Burned, &c.

At a late hour last night information was received from Col. Mulligan to the effect that he had succeeded in sustaining himself at Grafton; also, that he was then marching his command to an important station on the road, which would insure its safety.

Dispatches were also received stating that information had been obtained of the burning of the railroad bridge at Mannington Station, about fifty miles from Wheeling. There was no telegraph communication, and the report of burning of this bridge had not been positively confirmed.

The War in Tennessee.

The *World*, of the 30th ult., furnishes the following dispatches from Murfreesboro', of the 28th of April:

Murfreesboro', Tenn, April 28—A fictitious excitement was produced to-night by report that the enemy intended to attack Gen Rosecrans immediately. The facts derived from the best official sources are, that our scouts report the advance of the enemy to Beech Grove and Westmore, nine hours march from this point. It is probable that the enemy advanced in force without artillery to counteract a reported general advance of this army, which the enemy imagine was indicated by General Reynolds's expedition to McMinnville. At the same time they may intend a reconnoissance in force. They have been reinforced somewhat, but no military man here dare hope for such good fortune as an attack upon the Army of the Cumberland at Murfreesboro'. No patriot could desire a better thing for the Union cause.

It is reported that Gen. Bragg has been appointed chief of the artillery department by Gen Johnston.

Murfreesboro', Tenn., April 29—At noon to-day a small force of rebel cavalry appeared on the Manchester pike, and the videttes gave the alarm, and the enemy was advancing in force. Gen Negley, with commendable promptitude, moved out a short distance, but the alarm proved false. General Negley met several citizens, residents near the outposts, moving.

It is the general belief the rebel demonstration yesterday was made for the purpose of forcing Rosecrans to concentrate his lines, then leaving Van Dorn and Wheeler at liberty to act on his flanks with their cavalry, also to enable them with the force north of Duck river to detect any attempt that might be made similar to the one from McMinnville. At present all efforts of rebel cavalry on our flanks are futile.

News from Washington.

(From the Washington Correspondence of the World.)

The New York *World* of the 30th, in its Washington correspondence, contains the following items of interest:

SEIZURE OF REBEL PROPERTY.

Washington, April 29—The United States Marshal has seized the property and real estate of Dr. Cornelius Boyle, amounting, it is supposed, to between $30,000 and $50,000, and the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, on information filed by the District Attorney, has issued an order for persons interested to show cause why the property shall not be condemned and sold under the confiscation act. This is the first case under that law in the district.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Discharged soldiers mustered out of the service, their term of service having expired, are arriving daily here from the Rappahannock.

THE CONSCRIPT BUREAU.

The Provost-Marshal General's bureau in the War Department is becoming one of the vast detail, already employing no less than thirty clerks. General Fry has detailed as his Assistant Colonel Ruggles of the regular army. The bureau is busily engaged preparing the necessary rules, blanks, etc, for the enforcement of the enrollment act. A visit would not leave the impression that the recent published statement that the draft was to be postponed had any foundation. It has been established that States which have furnished militia for three or nine months are not to be placed on a level with those that at the beginning went beyond the requisition of the Government in furnishing three years volunteers.

MORE REGIMENTS MUSTERED OUT.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth New York Regiments were mustered out of the service to-day, and left for Elmira.

News from Port Royal.

REPORTED PROSPECT OF AN THER ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The New York *World* of April 30th contains the following:

The transport steamer Arago, Capt. Gadsden, arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, with news to Sunday, the 26th inst.

Our troops are said to be embarking on transports, which are conveying them to various points between Port Royal and Charleston, and it was currently reported in naval circles that a renewed attack on the city would take place on the 33d of May. Considerable shipments of ordnance to the gunboats and monitors had been made. Strong positions have been taken on Cole and Folly Islands, and also on Kiawah Island. A large force occupied North Edisto. The troops on Folly Island are intrenching. The iron clad fleet has been fully repaired and is ready for fresh operations. Two of the monitors are at Port Royal and five are off North Edisto. The frontlet pentagons had been distributed, and had not yet been fully disposed of, in the Second Judicial District of the Parish of St. Bernard—all the costs and some other legal forms had not been complied with, though the suit had been disbottomed. It was shown that the costs and part of the fees had been paid clerks of the Second Judicial District Court, and that he was disqualified from receiving them because he was disloyal. The costs due to the present clerk who had been substituted by the defendant as a witness amounted to a dime, which was paid on the spot by Mr. Thomas as counsel for plaintiff.

Dr. Knapp desired to know who should pay the expenses of the Clerk as a witness; the Court inquiring who had summoned the witness, and the Doctor replying that he had, the decision was that he must pay the fees. Mr. Thomas suggesting that he was ready to pay the costs at any time if the discontinued suit, and that the exception moved was not a peremptory one, the point was submitted for the adjudication of the Court.

The case of McCheuey vs. Jacob Barker was next in order. Mr Barker, as counsel for himself, said he was ready for trial, but Col. Field, the prosecuting counsel, was absent, and was reported to be very unwell. While Mr Barker was complaining of the delay, Col. Field made his appearance, and stated that he was so prostrated in health that he was really not able to go on with the case, and therefore he desired a continuance. He had only taken charge of the case a day or two ago, and that was the reason for the delay he asked was that it would take a week to read the answer of the defendant. That was a heavy task in itself, and combined with the testimony of one of defendant's witnesses (which was taken by the commission, who gave a long and learned disquisition on mice and rats, showing their capacity in the line of destroying bank checks, and that the mice in Mr Barker's bank had actually consumed two overcoats and a blanket, besides making serious inroads upon a wagon in the yard—he (Col Field) had contracted a severe bowel complaint which would utterly incapacitate him from trying the case this week. He proposed to the Court, also, that a trial by jury would facilitate the suit very much.

After considerable debate on the part of Mr. Barker, the case was continued to Wednesday of next week.

The Court then adjourned.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—Wednesday Morning.—Ellett Thompson, "a white sepulchre," was charged by a soldier of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts with robbing him. He was on a visit to her establishment, when she invited him into a back room, and after fumbling about his pocket she ran away from him. He thought it a hard case—that he should lose his all (about $50) in this summary manner. There were eight or nine women surrounding him. She denied the whole charge, and as the soldier appeared to have been half tight on the occasion, the case was somewhat puzzling, but it was finally disposed of by sending the accused to prison for two months.

A mulatto and a black man, named Henderson and McDonald, were arraigned on a double charge of threatening the life of John Crawford and whipping severely an old black man, also with stealing, or attempting to steal, an engine. The testimony bore down so hard upon the accused, that McDonald was given nine months and Henderson six months in the Police Jail.

Mike Hill was charged by a policeman with being overheard to remark that he could whip all the Yankees in the country. Mike denied the charge; and as the Court ascertained by inquiry that "nobody was hurt," he was told to go and be careful.

Mrs Lawrence was brought forward as an same, and by her dress and manner looked so much like Ophelia that she was consigned to the asylum.

The case of John Clinton, who was arrested day before yesterday, on the charge of ordering a tenant to remove because she raised a Union flag, was dismissed after the fashion of a nolle prosequi.

Ann Hall and Dora Holland, two Basin street beauties, got to pulling each others hair on the banquette, and were fined $10 each.

The docket was remarkably meagre yesterday morning, and the Court was adjourned an hour before the usual time.

A decent-looking poor woman was charged by policeman No. 72 with abusing him while he was in the discharge of his duty on Circus street. It appearing that the policeman had been rather ugly in his mode of addressing her, the accused was discharged.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES.

The steamship United States, Capt. Powell, arrived this morning from New York, with dates to the 30th ult. She brings the mails up to the 29th.

Later from the North.

Arrival of Steamship United States.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

INVASION OF THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Movements of the Army of the Potomac

OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI, TENNESSEE, &c.

GENERAL PRICE IN ARKANSAS.

Loss of the Steamship Anglo-Saxon.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important News from Mexico.

THE FRENCH IN PUEBLA.

By the arrival of the steamship United States we are in possession of New York papers to the 30th ult. We extract the following from the "Situation" in the *Herald* of the 29th ult.:

Some exciting rumors concerning a formidable raid of the rebels towards Wheeling, Va., and Pittsburg, Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were prevalent in the city yesterday. That a considerable force of the enemy did move in that direction, and reached as far as Morgantown, on the Monongahela river, near the Pennsylvania State line, appears to be true; but the safety of Wheeling or Pittsburg is not imperilled. Demonstrations were made by the enemy on Sunday afternoon at Cranberry Summit, Oakland and Rowlesburg. At the latter place they were splendidly repulsed by our troops, and have not been seen there since.

It was stated in Baltimore by passengers from Harper's Ferry that a force of the rebels had moved up the Shenandoah valley, and that fighting had commenced and was still going on in the neighborhood of Winchester. The latest dispatches received in Baltimore on yesterday the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad can be considered entirely safe; that no property was taken on the recent rebel raid, nor was any of the road injured, except at a small bridge near Oakland, which was slightly damaged, and which is now repairing, and will be ready for the passage of the regular trains immediately.

Large Government forces have been moved to all important points on the line, which guarantee simple and permanent protection.

That the same anxiety should be in Wheeling with regard to the safety of that place is evident from the fact that a quantity of specie was sent from thence yesterday to Pittsburg.

Our reports from General Hooker's army show that the new cavalry division of General Stahel has been very active in sending out scouting parties in the vicinity of Rixey's Court House. Other accounts from that quarter report the constant movements of reconnoitering parties, all of which are attended with success. Our troops sometimes meet with stubborn resistance from squads of the rebels.

Official dispatches from General Curtis, dated St. Louis, confirm the former reports which we have published of the total defeat of the rebels near Cape Girardeau, Missouri, on the night of the 26th, by the combined forces of Genera's Vandever and McNeil, who not only routed the enemy, but followed them up and took several prisoners.

We have another chapter in the history of the rebel pirate Alabama. The British brig Ocean Pearl, from Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday, which place she left on the 15th instant, reports that the Confederate steamer Alabama arrived there on the evening of the 7th instant, and sent a schooner tender into port for powder and coal, and was supplied them by the Spanish authorities. She sailed the same night. The bark Gen Cobb, from Palermo, reports that on the 9th instant, in latitude 37 42', longitude 39 15, she was boarded by a boat from the ship Morning Star, of Boston, from Calcutta for London, who reported that she had been captured by the rebel steamer Alabama, and released after giving bonds to the amount of $50,000.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Forward Movement Progressing Yesterday—Gen. Hooker's Troops Crossing the Rappahannock near Port Royal—Significance of the Advance.

In the *National Intelligencer* of Tuesday appeared the following announcement:

"We shall not be announcing anything, we presume, not already known in the city, when we state generally that General Hooker commenced, at daybreak yesterday morning, a forward movement. Heavy masses of artillery and other troops were crossing the river at sundown."

We are enabled to corroborate the above by saying that yesterday the army under General Hooker proceeded with energy the movement thus begun. Troops were crossing throughout the day near Port Royal, twelve or thirteen miles below Fredericksburg.

The rebel pickets will be reached as the scene of the recent raid across the Rappahannock in pontoons by two Federal regiments, who took the place by surprise on a foggy morning, capturing large numbers of horses and a quantity of stores.

We are in possession of other and highly important private information respecting the movement now progressing, the publication of which we defer, for the obvious reason that such publicity might derange the plans of the general in command and jeopardize the success of the advance.

The sequel, if it be what is now hoped, will startle the entire country.

The War in Missouri.

SURPRISE AND DEFEAT OF MARMADUKE'S ADVANCE GUARD.

St Louis, April 29—The correspondent of the *Democrat* with General Vandever's command says that at about 10 o'clock on Sunday night a rebel regiment under Col. Newton, the advance guard of Marmaduke's army, which was then retreating from Cape Girardeau, were surprised three miles west of Jackson while cooking supper and loitering around their camp fires. Two small howitzers were hooked up, rocket balls and hauled by hand within thirty yards of them, were simultaneously discharged, killing and wounding a large number.

At the same time the First Iowa cavalry charged them, and not a man of their entire regiment, it is supposed, escaped—all will were not killed or wounded being taken prisoners. All their horses, guns, camp equipage, and several thousand dollars worth of stolen plunder were captured.

Early next morning General Vandever advanced and saw the main body of the enemy in full retreat. He immediately followed, keeping upon constant artillery fire on their rear.

At 2 P. M General McNeil joined General Vandever, and the combined forces continued the pursuit.

Firing was heard all the afternoon, and it is scarcely possible the rebels can escape with their booty.

General Marmaduke's command consists of Missourians, Arkansans and Texans. They left Powhatan, Arkansas, on the 15th instant, ostensibly for the purpose of occupying Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau as a base of operations for a projected expedition under General Price this summer, but really for plunder. The force was composed of four brigades under Gen Shelby and Col Bledsoe and Gen Green. They had ten pieces of artillery.

The War in Tennessee.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BRAGG'S REBEL ARMY.

Murfreesboro', Tenn, April 28—The rebels are reported as having made important movements on our front, momentarily changing the situation, whether in reply to ours on McMinnville, or that the rebels are weary waiting for us to advance, is not known. It is known that Gen Bragg has been reinforced by one brigade from Mobile, and a Mississippi regiment from Vicksburg was sent back from Chattanooga. A force has reinforced Manchester to the number of about 3,000 with Cleburne's division. He was on a visit to her establishment, when she invited him into a back room, and after fumbling about his pocket she ran away from him. He thought it a hard case—that he should lose his all (about $50) in this summary manner. There were eight or nine women surrounding him. She denied the whole charge, and as the soldier appeared to have been half tight on the occasion, the case was somewhat puzzling, but it was finally disposed of by sending the accused to prison for two months.

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Loss of the Anglo-Saxon.

Montreal, April 29—A dispatch from the mail officer on the Anglo-Saxon, says all the mails are lost and that 227 lives were lost out of a total of 445 souls.

From Europe.

The steamship New York, from Southampton April 15th, with three days later news from Europe, arrived at New York on the 28th ult. The Edinburgh, from Liverpool 15th and Queenstown 16th April, arrived same night. The new rebel pirate Virginia is said to be exceedingly strong and capable of a high rate of speed. She carries ten guns in addition to two of Whitworth's 68 pounders on pivots. While lying off the coast of France the Virginia received a number of seamen and a quantity of guns, arms and ammunition from the steamer Alar.

The Confederate loan was reported steady at 1½ to 1½ premium.

The *Irish Times* thinks that the steamship St. Andrew, which sailed from Kingston lately, had on board 400 young men recruited for the Union army, but ostensibly engaged to construct a railway at Chicago.

Complaints have reached England that St. Thomas is becoming a Federal base of operations for a projected expedition under General Price this summer, but really for plunder. The force was composed of four brigades under Gen Shelby and Col Bledsoe and Gen Green. They had ten pieces of artillery.

Baltimore Sun.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS—A terrific tornado occurred in the vicinity of Grundy county, Illinois, recently. Houses were torn from their foundations and dashed to pieces. The heavy timbers were torn to fragments, and horses and cattle scattered through the fields. Hose-hold furniture was carried a distance of half a mile. Forty acres of timber were blown down. But one person was killed and others injured—none, as far as learned, seriously.

United States District Court for New Jersey.

CASES OF ALFORD DISLOYALTY EXAMINED.

Trenton, N J, April 23—The United States District Court is now in session in this city. The Grand Jury have been in session for the last two days, and have adjourned until Wednesday next. The investigation of certain charges of disloyalty, will, it have been made at various times against various individuals, is a part of their business.

Official Orders.

We copy the following orders from this morning's *Era*:

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.

The Mayor of the City of New Orleans is hereby authorized and empowered to make such rules and regulations respecting Distilleries, Breweries, Refineries of Sugar and Molasses, and manufactories of Vinegar, as he may deem best for the sanitary condition of said city, and by statute of the State, or ordinance of the City, not conflict with such rules and regulations, are hereby suspended.

By order Brig. Gen G F SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAMES F. MILLER, A. A. General.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
City Hall, 12th day of May, 1863.

All distillers, brewers, and refiners of sugar and molasses, and manufacturers of vinegar, within the limits of this city, will be required to take out a license from this office, and any person or persons, working any distillery, brewery, refinery of sugar and molasses, or manufactory of vinegar, after Saturday, the 16th inst., without the license aforesaid, upon conviction thereof before the Provost Court, will be subject to a fine of Two Hundred ($200) Dollars per day, for each and every day he or they shall work said distilleries, breweries, refineries and manufactories.

The Chief of Police is charged with the execution of this order. By order,

JAMES F. MILLER,
Capt. U. S. A., Acting Mayor.
J. F. BAILEY, Assistant Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, 1863.

SUGAR.—The supply is very light, and the sales to day are confined to 100 hhds. and 100 bbls., in several lots, at 5½@7½c. for Inferior and Common, 8½@9½c. for Fair to Good Fair, new crop, and 10c. for Fully Fair old crop.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales embrace about 500 bbls. and 100 half bbls at 30@32c. for old, and 35@36c. for new fermenting.

CORN.—About 250 sacks white sold at $1 20 ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—We have heard of small sales at $1 05 ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—200 bales sold at $55 ⅌ ton.

FLOUR.—A lot of 300 bbls. good Superfine sold at $15 ⅌ bbl.

FREIGHT.—Sailing vessels for Northern ports are taking Cotton at 9-16 ⅌ lb, Sugar at 3/4 ⅌ hhd., and Molasses at 31 ⅌ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 2300 sacks Yellow Corn at $1 04@$1 14 ⅌ bushel, 20 bbls Mess Pork at $14, and 70 bales Louisiana Hay at $22@$30 ⅌ ton.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 14 1863.

Arrived yesterday 28 Head Hogs. Amount of stock sold was 60 Beeves, 29 Hogs and 46 Veals. Stock remaining on hand is 20 Beeves, 64 Hogs, 35 Veals and 4 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	6@6c 30
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	5@5c 20
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	3@4c
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25@28
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	20@25
Hogs, ⅌ lb, gross	4@4c 50
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	$75@$125
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	50@$1

Cattle Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 29—General Price was reported to be at Little Rock, Arkansas, ten days ago, with 8000 troops, preparing for a campaign to Missouri.

Proceedings have been commenced against Trusten Polk, formerly United States Senator from this State, now in the rebel service, in the United States Court, to confiscate his property.

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State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.

The Mayor of the City of New Orleans is hereby authorized and empowered to make such rules and regulations respecting Distilleries, Breweries, Refineries of Sugar and Molasses, and manufactories of Vinegar, as he may deem best for the sanitary condition of said city, and by statute of the State, or ordinance of the City, not conflict with such rules and regulations, are hereby suspended.

By order Brig. Gen G F SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAMES F. MILLER, A. A. General.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
City Hall, 12th day of May, 1863.

All distillers, brewers, and refiners of sugar and molasses, and manufacturers of vinegar, within the limits of this city, will be required to take out a license from this office, and any person or persons, working any distillery, brewery, refinery of sugar and molasses, or manufactory of vinegar, after Saturday, the 16th inst., without the license aforesaid, upon conviction thereof before the Provost Court, will be subject to a fine of Two Hundred ($200) Dollars per day, for each and every day he or they shall work said distilleries, breweries, refineries and manufactories.

The Chief of Police is charged with the execution of this order. By order,

JAMES F. MILLER,
Capt. U. S. A., Acting Mayor.
J. F. BAILEY, Assistant Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, 1863.

SUGAR.—The supply is very light, and the sales to day are confined to 100 hhds. and 100 bbls., in several lots, at 5½@7½c. for Inferior and Common, 8½@9½c. for Fair to Good Fair, new crop, and 10c. for Fully Fair old crop.

MOLASSES.—To-day's sales embrace about 500 bbls. and 100 half bbls at 30@32c. for old, and 35@36c. for new fermenting.

CORN.—About 250 sacks white sold at $1 20 ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—We have heard of small sales at $1 05 ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—200 bales sold at $55 ⅌ ton.

FLOUR.—A lot of 300 bbls. good Superfine sold at $15 ⅌ bbl.

FREIGHT.—Sailing vessels for Northern ports are taking Cotton at 9-16 ⅌ lb, Sugar at 3/4 ⅌ hhd., and Molasses at 31 ⅌ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 2300 sacks Yellow Corn at $1 04@$1 14 ⅌ bushel, 20 bbls Mess Pork at $14, and 70 bales Louisiana Hay at $22@$30 ⅌ ton.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 14 1863.

Arrived yesterday 28 Head Hogs. Amount of stock sold was 60 Beeves, 29 Hogs and 46 Veals. Stock remaining on hand is 20 Beeves, 64 Hogs, 35 Veals and 4 Milch Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	6@6c 30
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	5@5c 20
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	3@4c
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25@28
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	20@25
Hogs, ⅌ lb, gross	4@4c 50
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	$75@$125
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	50@$1

NEW YORK MARKETS.—The N. Y. *World* of the 30th ult., says:

Money was in demand at five to six per cent. Gold was steady at 150 to 150½. Bankers' sixty day sterling bills closed firm at 155, and francs at 5 42½ to 5.40. The stock market was buoyant and active in the morning, but closed rather weak in some stocks.

Business was generally inactive yesterday. There was a large business done in sugars, but otherwise general dullness prevailed.

An Important Arrest.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COLLAPSE OF THE REBELLION.

A Mississippi firm, comprising two or three wealthy Rebels, recently sent an agent to Philadelphia for the purpose of contracting for cotton machinery—principally gins, it is understood—and the agent, venturing to this city, was arrested yesterday by our authorities, and condemned to give a bond of $3000 or go to Fort Lafayette.

Not all the details have been disclosed, but the main facts are, that the principals in this affair are possessed of property of much value, and they have come to the conclusion that the rebellion will soon collapse, therefore, in order to be ahead of their neighbors, they desire to purchase cotton machinery. In order to obviate the danger of capture of the property here, or seizure at home, as well as to avoid risks of all kinds, they proposed to have the machinery constructed and boxed up, but it was not to be sent to Mississippi till the end of the war—which, however, they expect to be very soon.

It further appears that the agent, who, it is said, is a Mormon, and was selected for the service partly on that account—his name it is not deemed advisable to publish at present—has been sent here contrary to his instructions, and the order is to be carried out to the letter.

Meantime the arrest takes place. The man cannot now give bonds, and we understand that under the peculiar circumstances of the case there is some hesitancy on the part of the Provost Marshal General or General Wool, or both, in sending him to Fort Lafayette.

The manufacture of the machines will not, of course, be interfered with, and the enterprising Mississippian will have the benefit of their forecast—*New York Post.*

Corruption in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, just adjourned, appears not to have been conspicuous for its purity. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

"All Harrisburg has rung with allusions to countless bills affecting private interests, which were *bought* through both Houses, just as you would buy a house or a horse. Is it not notorious that squabbles among the Ring more often defeat bills than the bad character of the bills themselves? Who was it, for instance, that killed the course of the Ridge Road if he did not get $200 more than he had already corruptly received he would prevent the Governor from signing a certain bill by exposing its character? And who was that conferee who laughingly told his friend that it was too late, as he had dogged the Governor until the bill had been signed, and that the Governor did not and never would know its character? Again—What Philadelphian gave a Philadelphia representative $700 to pass a certain market house bill? And why was that bill defeated? Was it not because the receiver of the $700 only gave so much of the money as was needed to pass the bill, instead of one half of the $700? Then again, did not a certain speculator deign a very ingenious and promising hint, because, as he openly told his friends, he had not $3000 wherewith to pave its way through the halls of legislation.

POLITICAL ARREST—Captain J. W. Heard, J. W. Howard, J. W. Riordon, A. Loveday, G. W. Dall, J. Nicklay, Augustus C. Taylor, Augustus Rowe, and F. Markell, were brought to the city yesterday from Frederick, where they were arrested on the charge of disloyalty served in the Second Maryland Confederate regiment. They are confined at the central police station, to await his examination by Colonel Fish.—*Baltimore Sun.*

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS—A terrific tornado occurred in the vicinity of Grundy county, Illinois, recently. Houses were torn from their foundations and dashed to pieces. The heavy timbers were torn to fragments, and horses and cattle scattered through the fields. Hose-hold furniture was carried a distance of half a mile. Forty acres of timber were blown down. But one person was killed and others injured—none, as far as learned, seriously.

United States District Court for New Jersey.

CASES OF ALFORD DISLOYALTY EXAMINED.

Trenton, N J, April 23—The United States District Court is now in session in this city. The Grand Jury have been in session for the last two days, and have adjourned until Wednesday next. The investigation of certain charges of disloyalty, will, it have been made at various times against various individuals, is a part of their business.

Official Orders.

We copy the following orders from this morning's *Era*:

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JAMES F. MILLER,
Capt. U. S. A., Acting Mayor.
J. F. BAILEY, Assistant Secretary.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each column, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.

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