THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the New Basin, near the Bridge, schooner Mabel.

By G. Leadmont, at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Chartres street, boots shoes and brogans.

By D. E. Morphy at 11 o'clock, on First street, near Apollo street, furniture.

THE MORNING STAR FOR NEW YORK.—We call the attention of those contemplating a trip to the North, to the advertisement of the agents of this "floating palace." She is now due and sales on Friday the 29th.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.—Exchange on London and Paris is for sale by the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company. See advertisement in another column.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Friday) May 22d, at 10 o'clock, at the New Basin, near the bridge, the successor of Leopold Komm, consisting of the fast sailing schooner Mabel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies in the New Basin. Those wishing to invest should be present at the hour of sale.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of the public to his sale of furniture to take place this day, at 11 o'clock.

Constitutionality of Greenbacks—Important Decision in the Supreme Court.

The question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress making Treasury notes a legal tender, was yesterday decided in the Supreme Court by Judge Hoadley.

The case was—Richard B. Field was indebted to one John Toubley, by way of note and mortgage, on a balance due of two thousand dollars—and Field tendered Toubley the two thousand dollars in legal tender notes, and demanded his note and mortgage. Toubley refused to give them up, or receive the money, on the ground, as he claimed, that the Treasury notes offered were not money, and were not a legal tender, and he demanded gold and silver. Thereupon Mr. Field brought suit to compel the surrender up of the note and mortgage, alleging a tender of lawful money. The defendant answered denying that greenbacks were a legal tender, and claiming that he was entitled to be paid in gold or silver. This question, therefore, was squarely presented.

Messrs. Kepler, Whitman and Forde appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Field, and A. N. Riddle, Esq., for the defendant.

The Court held that the tender was good, the law making greenbacks a legal tender constitutional—and ordered the note and mortgage to be surrendered.

We believe this is the first decision of this important question in Ohio. The Court, in deciding it, alluded to similar decisions which had been made in New York, and said he should follow them.—*Cin. Com.*

BARAB MAKINO—On Monday evening Prof. Horsford, delivered the annual lecture before the "Harvard Natural History Society," in Lyceum Hall, Cambridge. His subject was "Bread making," the art and science of which were felicitously handled by the Professor, who has made the subject a specialty for several years. Bread, including all kinds of pastry, as food, replaces the worn out organisms of the body, such as bones, muscles, nerves, integuments, circulatory system, &c. The stomach be decomposed the laboratory where digestion is performed. Bones can be supplied only by phosphates, dissociating, nitrogen, starch, oils, animal and vegetable phosphates, fibrine, &c. A corn of wheat, it was said, consists of bran, gluten and starch; bran consists of woody fibre, gluten contains albumen, fibrine and phosphates; starch is changed to dextrine, sugar and alcohol, carbonic acid, &c. He spoke of bread as light and heavy, and discussed at length the reasons therefor, also, the effect of fermentation, &c.

By fermentation he showed that starch is changed to dextrine, this to sugar, this to alcohol, and this to acetic acid or vinegar. He discussed the art of bread making in Paris, where dough is used instead of brewers yeast to produce fermentation. He spoke of the use of bicarbonate of soda and muriatic acid, lactic acid, bicarbonate of potash, phosphate of soda, air, &c., variously employed in bread-making. He gave his preference for phosphate of soda, as restoring the phosphates, separated from the starch by the process of baking. Flour that contains the gluten would be self-leavened, as it were. He deemed it much better army economy to transport flour than bread. It requires nearly five times as many horses and wagons to transport the bread made of fifteen barrels of flour, as it does to transport the flour of which the bread is made. Aerated bread made of dough prepared by a new process, which may be used almost as soon as kneaded.

[*Boston Courier.*

CONFEDERATE CAVALRY PRISONERS.—The men under Mosby and White, brought to Washington, are many of them said to be marked men. A *Herald* letter thus describes some of the party:

Among the group could be observed some splendid specimens of humanity, and prominent among them was a private in Mosby's command, by the name of Taliaferro, a member of one of the F. F. V's, his ancestors having settled in this country some two hundred years ago, and who claimed originally from Italy. He is a distant relative of the rebel Gen. Taliaferro, and has a plantation of eighteen hundred acres in Arkansas, upon which he employs one hundred slaves. Also his own property. He is a magnificent specimen of manhood in its graceful proportions, his height being six feet and two inches, and he is possessed of a frank, open countenance and ingenuous manner. His whole conduct was so honest, straightforward, and at the same time courteous, that Captain Meyer, and those present during his examination, were prepossessed in his favor. Mr. Hammond, a Methodist preacher, was also a prisoner. He is a violent secessionist, of the uncompromising order.

FEMALE SOLDIERS OF THE MAMMAT Division.—The New Yorkers are rather short of the West. We have done our part in recording the soldierly deeds and bearing we use the word in its masculine tendency) of the Western female volunteers, but we knock under to one of the New York regiments, from the city of Gotham. The regiment belonged to the left wing of Hooker's army, and a few days ago a *corporal* of that regiment gave birth to a fine boy. She has been in the military service two years and even her messmates did not suspect her sex. She was sent, after performing this extraordinary duty as corporal, to the sick ward. Does the government intend to make lying in hospitals an army institution? Does the Corporal draw extra pay for training the young conscript? Suppose this baby should, during a battle, want its breakfast, what into the drum? Will any idea occur meaning, in view of such matters as this, be attached to the military phrase, a Corporal's squad, or will there be any impropriety in occasionally spelling it a Corporal's squad? We hope that the revision board for the Army Regulations will attend to these verging evils.—*Hitchcock's Louisville Journal.*

TRUE, EVERY WORD TRUE.—An exchange paper has the following, to which every one connected with the press, especially the daily press, can bear testimony:

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—are not allowed to lay off for sickness, or any calamity of sorrow. The judge may adjourn his court, the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may wail features and turn friend and stranger from the door—but the journalist must forget before the to-morrow of to-day—must write gaily and freshly as a newsmonger, on the tride of the court, whatever burden has been laid on that same hour by Providence, for his heart and brain as a man. It sometimes tires and mocks—is the world that reads which is thus written, would never dream of.

A NOVEL WAGER.—A couple of young gentlemen of this city, C. A. and E. M., were bantered yesterday to saw and split a cord of wood on York street. The owner of the wood offered them $5 a piece to perform the job, and another party offered to bet each of them $10 that if they commenced the work they would not finish it. Both propositions were accepted. The young gents drew their kicks, threw off their coats, and went at the work like old hands at the business, finishing the job in a few hours and pocketing $15 apiece. Good wages, that!

[*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Louisville Journal says the tobacco manufacturers of that city have suspended operations in consequence of the high price of leaf tobacco. It is said that there are about five thousand packages of plug tobacco in the four principal cities of the East. The suspension of the Louisville houses will keep about sixteen thousand packages out of the market monthly. The suspension will throw out of employment about three thousand hands.

FROM NASSAU—The Nassau (N. P.) *Adverteiser* of April 11th says:

It is rumored that Lord Clarence Paget, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, will probably succeed Sir Alexander Milne as the Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India station. The new line-of-battle ship Frederick William is fitting for commission to relieve the Nile as the flag-ship on the North American and West India station.

The British steamer Nile having left Bermuda for St. Thomas and Havana, Sir Alexander Milne has hoisted his flag on board the Galatea, twenty-six guns.

A New Orleans correspondent says: "Locally I note a dullness upon dullness—the city is passing, in a business view, from death to corruption. Of the very few stores which have been open some are closing out and others are closing. Every steamer North has a full list of passengers. The speculators are going home, some from fear of the expected yellow fever, and others because they have accomplished all they expected here."

MILITARY POSSESSION OF A TELEGRAPH LINE.—Secretary Stanton has just issued an order taking immediate military possession of the telegraph line owned by the Independent Telegraph Company, now in operation from Philadelphia to Boston, and forbidding the transportation of any news concerning movements of the Army of the Potomac, or any military forces in the United States, under penalty of imprisonment in Fort Delaware.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1863. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,697.

"The Alps by Sunrise."

This is the title of a new and excellent picture which Gignoux is just finishing. It is quite different in its treatment from any of his former works, and will probably be deemed his *chef d'oeuvre*. Heretofore we have regarded Gignoux, with some exceptions, as the especial exponent of autumnal scenery, his canvasses glowing with the rich, strong hues which nature with lavish hands spreads over the earth at this season of the year. In the present picture, however, he gives us another phase of his remarkable powers as an artist, in marked contrast to anything else he has before executed. It is what may be termed an eminently thoughtful picture, tender in color and delicate in treatment.

The rising sun is pouring its rays of light over the snow-clad summits of the Bernese Alps, down upon the lake and the valley at their base. The morning mist is wrestling itself among the hills, and, mingling with the pure blue of the sky above, gradually fades from sight. The effect of light and shade is admirable, and the aerial perspective is so skillfully managed as to give to the mountains the appearance of immense distance. There is a softness, a coolness and a rellucidness about the atmosphere which rivals nature itself, and the delicate blue of the sky, with the fleecy clouds floating therein, and the golden hale surrounding the sun, have rarely been equaled. The sunshine falling on the tops of the gray cliffs at the left of the picture, on the wooded hill sides at the right, and making a gleaming pathway across the waters of the lake, is wrought with exquisite fidelity and truthfulness. The greenness of the Alpine pines, the freshness of the vegetation generally, and the summerlike character of the foreground, are in strong contrast to the snowy peaks and icy glaciers of the distant mountains, which are essentially wintertrin in their aspects. There is, poetically speaking, an idyl, breathing the very spirit of rural peace and quietude, to be found in the right-hand corner of this picture, where a charming bit of landscape attracts the eye, showing an old mill with fallen rafters and broken wheel, shaded by lofty trees and moss with the spray which rises from a mountain torrent that leaps and dances over the mossy rocks beside it. Two figures of peasants in gay attire and several cows give a home like interest to the scene. In the immediate foreground is a beautiful cliff sustaining two come like pines, and below it the plain is seen sloping down to that edge of the lake which still lies in shadow.

This picture gives a good idea of the general features of the scenery in Switzerland, and its novelty of character cannot fail to make it extremely popular. It is not quite as large as the artist's "Indian Summer," but the subject is even more pleasing and interesting.—*Northern Exchange.*

A Few Extra Taxes.

The Urbana (Ohio) *Union* has "a few more left of the same sort" of international taxes that ought to be laid, if they are not:

For lending a newspaper, $5.
For eating hard crackers out of the army, 25 cents.
For "kissing in the dark," 2 cents. If the old folks are opposed, exempt from tax.
For not bowing to a nigger, $1.
For treating a girl's brother, 50 cents.
For playing euchre with a girl, 25 cents. When "hearts are trumps," $1.
For pulling a cat tail, 10 cents.
For every woman's "new bonnet," 37½ cents.
For eating steak more than three times a day, $1.
For counting the stripes in a balmoral, 50 cents.
For not appreciating "John Brown's" song loudly, $1.
On each flirtation, $2 and upwards, according to style.
For declining a government contract, $10,000.
For trying to light your cigar by the town pump, 25 cents.
On every single lady over twenty, $1. (This is useless—there isn't any.)
For reading the proceedings of Congress, 25 cents a day. Sumner's speeches in full, $10 extra.
For swinging on the gate, 50 cents.
For playing jew's harp, 2 cents a tune with variations, 1 cent extra.
On the present tariff bill in the United States $100. (Always women think her baby the prettiest baby, she will realize an enormous sum.)
For trying to "escape history," 2 cents. (See President's Message.)
For murdering a piano, $1 a day. If there are any nervous people about the house 25 per cent. off.
On all roosters that crow over the elections, $5.
For drinking rye coffee, 2 cents a drink. Rye in any other shape, 2 cents.
For cheating the printer, $500 for each offense.
For "putting on style" without *sense* (not cents) to back you, 3 cents (and boots).
For going to bed with your boots on, 50 cents.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Curious Mulatto Baby Found Drowned.—The Coroner was called yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, to view the body of a mulatto baby, about one year old, which had been taken from the Galvez Canal, at Bienville street bridge, between 5 and 6 o'clock the same morning. The fact that so young an infant should be found drowned at daybreak, and that no one could give any clue to its home or parentage, though many of the neighbors were in the assembled crowd, threw a cloud of mystery over the occurrence. Its own feeble limbs could scarcely have borne it far, and it was, besides, evident that when taken from the water, it could not have been there many minutes. The dress showed that it had been tended with pride and care—a green calico frock, white linen apron with small blue spots, and brown merino underskirt scolloped at the bottom. The jury rendered a verdict of found drowned, and the body was left on the spot during the day in the hope that it would be identified.

Charged With Robbery.—Marx Cohen and J. A. Bergman were arrested yesterday in the Second District, on the charge of robbing a Samuels of $185, and his pocketbook of $45. All four were sleeping together in the same room at the hotel de Remus No. 123 Bourbon street. In the morning Samuels's empty pocketbook was found at the foot of his bed, but all the money was gone and so were Cohen and Bergman. Consequently they were arrested on suspicion.

The Gold and Silver Coin.—The slave of Mr H T Vennard, "Frank Digge," in whose possession a considerable quantity of the hard silty lucre was found, has confessed that he stole it. His master, it appears, went to N. York in December, and just before leaving buried the coin in a tin box. Digge discovered and appropriated the box and contents, amounting to $1000, of which some about one-half is expended. He had run off with the treasure, and lived merry life with his wife until suspected of roguery. He regrets his yielding to the temptation, and offers to go to work to reimburse his master.

Severely Injured.—A boy named George Lanneman was run over on Wednesday evening by the Carrollton cars at the upper boundary of the First District, on the railroad track. His left arm and leg are considerably injured. He is about 10 years of age, and was brought to the dwelling of his parents, No. 101 St. Charles street.

Search of the Jesuits' School.—A soldier at the University Hospital having observed some of the boys of the school walking around instead of under the Union flag in that locality, arrested one and found in his books some Confederate emblems. The boy was taken before the Chief of Police, and upon the facts specified in the case, one officer Ford was sent to search the school held at the church on Baronne street. A number of the boys' books were found similarly marked with seditious tokens. What was the result we have not learned.

Jefferson City—The approaching civic election, with the advancing summer, warm up our neighbors, who are considerably occupied with selecting candidates and canvassing their merits for municipal office.

Third District Court—Judge Heistand.—Michael Evans prays this Court to divorce him from Catharine his wife, on the ground, that the petition alleges that the parties were married in 1853 and have two children, that the wife for the last four years has led a loose, intemperate life, indulging in a continued series of excesses, with violent temper, and is adulterous in her disposition; that she has repeatedly told one to the Workhouse for drunkenness and other offences against the laws, and that most of her time is spent in the House of Correction. Petitioner further asks for the custody of his children and that after due proceeding a judgment of divorce be granted in the premises. J. Mallay counsel for plaintiff.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Thursday.—The Marshal having summoned another panel of 150 to draw from for the petit jury, Mr. Lamont moved for the calling of the roll.

About 75 responded to the call, and after being sworn to answer the questions to be propounded to them in view of the oath required by the act of Congress from jurors—marched in single file to the bench of the Judge, who questioned them severally and closely on their various excuses. A few were excepted as officials on duty, as firemen, as foreigners, but the large majority were incapacitated from taking the required oath by the fact that they had, principally by money, given "aid to the rebellion." Many of these, however, are now "loyal citizens;" but under the sweeping requirements of "the oath," cannot do all that is asked of them.

After the process of examination of this panel, the residue was thirteen, who took the oath and their seats as petit jurors—making a total of twenty-eight, including those chosen from the previous panel.

This number falling short of the possible exigencies of the Court in the prosecution of its jury trials, Mr. Sullivan, the Assistant Provost Attorney, said it was evident that the whole city might be summoned without avail under the oath which was required, and therefore he would suggest that the Court in its discretion would somewhat modify it—limiting it to the time of the occupation of the city by the Federal forces.

To this Mr. Lamont strenuously objected. This oath or none at all must be administered. While "registered enemies" were being driven from the city, disloyalty in this place should not be countenanced.

Mr. Durant presented the petition of sundry creditors of W. G. Betterton, (who had been predeceased to the Commanding General, and indorsed and referred by him to the Provisional Court,) stating that if the property of Betterton were hurriedly sold to pay his fine of $25,000 to the Government, it might be sacrificed to the injury of his inner creditors; that if sold through the Receiver it would realize more; that John Eaton (the former partner of Betterton) would be a proper person to perform the duties of Receiver; that he had furnished a bond of $50,000; and that an inventory of the property should be taken by James Graham, notary public.

The Court decided that the oath could not be modified; and remarked, that if a jury could not be obtained to administer justice, it would be administered without a jury.

The jurors sworn were then discharged to Thursday of next week, (the 28th instant,) and another panel of 150 was ordered to be summoned for the same day.

Mr. Durant, after presenting the petition and the documents of approval from Gen. Banks and Gen. Bowen, with the bond of the receiver, said it was only necessary to ask the Court for the confirmation of Mr. Eaton's nomination, so he might act under its control and report to it.

The Court consenting to the petition, directed the Clerk to examine the bond of the Receiver.

In the case of St. Ceran vs Ivens, the motion for a new trial was denied.

The application for a trial by jury in the case of Montaine vs Saloy was also denied—"without reference to the experience of the day."

Mr. Durant moved for a rule on plaintiff to show cause why a new trial should not be granted in the case of Eames vs White and Trufant.

On the rule for a new trial in the case of Emerson and Gaillotet, Mr. Durant replied to Mr. Schmidt's argument of the day before. He could not see how it was possible for this Court to entertain for a moment any proposition asking it to recognize the acts of an officer of any rebellious Government, and this pretended Confederacy was simply a Vigilance Committee on a large scale, the head of which was in Richmond. The act of which the plaintiff complained was that of a sub-vigilance committee, compelling him by imprisonment to receive Confederate money when he was entitled by the laws of the Government to demand gold and silver. But by the law of every land, a contract without consent was void. The Court took the motion under advisement.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

The Death of General Jackson—The Funeral Ceremonies.

Last evening General Jackson's remains were received in this city at 4 o'clock, from Gullien's depot, in Carolina county. The announcement that they would arrive at half past 1 o'clock, caused an entire suspension of all business in this city, and a throng, the size of one of nearly all the inhabitants of the city, who were anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed chieftain. When it was known that the body would not reach the city before 4 o'clock, the immense crowd slowly dispersed, but assembled again at the last hour finished in even greater force than before. The tolling of the different bells gave the signal that the cars were slowly wending their way down Broad street, when preparations were made for the reception of the body by an appropriate disposition of the military.

The train was stopped at the corner of Fourth and Broad streets, and after a short delay the coffin containing the body was removed to the hearse in attendance. It was enveloped in the flag of the Confederacy. On the flag were placed wreaths of evergreens and rare flowers. A few minutes before 5 o'clock Gen. Elzey gave the command, and the procession started, marching in the following order:

Gen. Elzey and staff, mounted the Public Guard, Lieut. Gray commanding the Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, Pettigrew's Brigade, Col. Singleton commanding, the Armory Band, playing a funeral dirge, Col Frank Skinner, First Virginia Regiment, and some of the Governor's staff, the hearse containing the body, surrounded by raven plumes, and drawn by two white horses, the Staff of Gen Jackson, including Major Pendleton, Adjutant-General, Major W. I. Hawkes, Chief Commissary of the Corps, Major D B Bridgford, Chief Engineer Capt Douglas, Lieutenant Smith, Aids de Camp. Hr McGuire, Surgeon, and others, the members of the City Council, two abreast, and lastly an immense host of citizens and strangers.

The procession thus formed, the military with reversed arms marched slowly to the corner of Ninth street, and turned towards Main, entering Capitol square by the gate on Grace street. The military having formed a line extending across the square past Washington's monument, the body was slowly conveyed down the line to the Governor's mansion, and carried into the large reception-room. The bells were tolled till sundown, till which time hundreds of people remained on the square. We have never before seen such an exhibition of heartfelt and general sorrow in reference to any other event whatever as has been evinced by all since the announcement of the death of Stonewall Jackson.

The body was embalmed, and today the remains will lie in state in the Capitol.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday it became known to his attending physician that there was no hope for Gen Jackson's life. The General was informed of the fact, and he was offered something to prolong his existence. These he refused to take, and a short time after his mind began to wander. Among his last words was a reference to his men. He said, speaking of his commissary: "Tell Major Hawkins to send forward provisions to the men."

About 1 o'clock his wife entered the room, and took the last farwell which he bid on this earth, and at 3¼ o'clock his spirit ascended to its Giver.

Death of Stonewall Jackson.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The following order was issued by Gen. Lee on the day indicated by the date:

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 46.

With deep grief the Commanding General announces to the army the death of Gen. Jackson, who expired on the fifth inst., at 3¼ P. M. The daring skill and energy of this great and good soldier are, by the decree of an All-wise Providence, now lost to us, but while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence that in God is our hope and our strength. Let his name be a watchword to his brave corps, which followed him to victory so many fields. Let the officers and soldiers emulate his invincible determination to do everything in defence of his beloved country.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

RIOT IN INDIANA.—On Saturday a Copperhead riot occurred at Centreville, Indiana. Two weeks before a man named Cain had taken a Union flag out of his breakfast breastpin. The Sheriff took the obnoxious breastpin from him. The man's friends gathered at Abingdon on Saturday and visited Centreville for the purpose of punishing the Sheriff. The friends of the latter got the better of the rioters and dispersed them. Being reinforced they made a second attack on the town in the afternoon, shouting for Jeff. Davis as they rode in. The Union people overpowered them and captured twenty-seven, who are now in jail, charged with disturbing the peace and camping with arms in their hands.—*Intelligencer.*

SPEECH BY SAM. HOUSTON.—The Galveston *Telegraph* of March 23 publishes a speech made in that city the previous week by Gen. Houston. The speech is of considerable length, and in it General Houston declares that his fondest, best wish is in behalf of the Southern Confederacy. The success of the rebel cause, he says, depends on the ardent and devoted hearts and strong arms of the Southern people. He does not expect foreign intervention, but looks with hope upon the signs of division and discontent at the North, and the depreciation of Northern currency.—*New York Pos.*

Elections in Indiana—Riot at Fort Wayne—The Butternuts Stone an Excursion Train.

[Telegraphic Correspondence Daily Commercial.]

Indianapolis, May 5.—Municipal elections were held in most of the cities of this State today. In this city, the copperhead ticket was withdrawn on Thursday last, and no opposition was made to the Union ticket. John Caven, for Mayor, received 2890 votes, Sullivan 1400, Sam 9890, and other candidates about the same number. The new council now stands seventeen Union to one butternut. In Terre Haute, Albert Lange, late Auditor of State, was elected Mayor, and the whole Union ticket carried by a majority of about four hundred. Michigan City and Shelbyville, have also gone Union.

The Centreville rioters were brought here yesterday, and all but seven were released by General Hascall. These were held for further examination.

On Saturday a riot occurred at Fort Wayne. It was an organized attempt to break up a Union meeting. Threats were made during the day, and several attempts were made to execute them, but were promptly put down. In the evening squads of butternuts, armed with stones and clubs, made attacks in different parts of the city, badly wounding many Union men. A force of seventy-five attacked the excursion train leaving on the Chicago road. Stones were thrown, hurting several persons badly, but no lives were lost. No attempt was made by the civil officials to quell it.

The editor of the Plymouth *Democrat* was brought to the city to-night, having been arrested by order of General Hascall, for publishing an article defying him to execute his late order.

The paper is to be stopped until a new editor can be obtained, who will be required to give a five-thousand-dollar bond.

The United States Circuit Court convened here to-day, Judges Davis, of Illinois, and Smith presiding.

General Hascal has answered a recent letter of Jos. K. Edgerton, member of Congress from the Fort Wayne District, asking an explanation of his late orders, by declaring that active opposition to the war measures of the Government constitutes in opposing the emancipation proclamation, the policy of arming negroes, the tax laws, and the conscript law. He says that Indiana shall not be the abiding place of such men, and that he will hold the leaders and the press responsible for violations of his orders, which have been approved by General Burnside, and that a sufficient force has been placed at his disposal to execute it.

NOT CLEAR.—A newspaper correspondent, writing an account of Hooker's retrograde movement, observes that "the present seeming of wrongful blundering may evolve itself into rightful reality in the end." What does this mean in English?—*N. Y. Post.*

The Raid on Morgantown.

A correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, who was in Morgantown, Va., during its occupation by the rebels, says the force was under command of Colonel Harman, of Staunton. Not more than six hundred appeared at first, but when they returned there were between two and three thousand of them. They represented to the citizens that Wheeling had been occupied permanently, Harper's Ferry and Winchester captured by Fitz Hugh Lee, and that Stonewall Jackson was coming with thirty thousand infantry. They set afloat many such stories seemingly with the purpose of frightening the citizens, and keeping them quiet. The writer says:

This rebel cavalry was undoubtedly the flower of their army. Ashby's old regiment was among them. The most of them were comfortably dressed and well equipped. Their boots, particularly, were better than we expected to see. They were very healthy looking and stout men, evidently experienced in "raiding" and capturing horses, if not in fighting. Most of them are educated men, and most of them well-behaved. They killed two men and wounded and left for dead another on Thursday morning, about seven miles from here, near John Darnell's. The two killed were Lloyd Bell (a very estimable man) and a Castle, and the latter was named Roby. He is not yet dead.

The rebels alleged that they were bushwhacking them, and wounded one of their Lieutenants and shot two or three of their horses. Their friends allege that they were not bushwhacking at all. While here on Monday, they fired our beautiful suspension bridge, but greatly to our relief again put the fire out, and our bridge still stands. They shot at several persons running with horses, but without effect so far as I have learned.

The losses in this county are about as follows:

Bayard's horses	
Carl Hanway things, &c	$1,000
Dick A. Scott, goods	500
Joseph Wilson, dry goods	6,000
Chas. Watts, boots, &c	400
Frank Demain, groceries	500
G. M. Hagan, goods	500
J. Buckman, hats	600
H. H. Chadwick, goods	100
H. D. Murphy, goods	100
All the hotels of all their grain and provisions	

After all the scare is over, there are many incidents very serious, amusing and ridiculous, which might be related, but time and your space forbid. I believe I have stated the main facts of the raid on Morgantown. It may be mentioned that, in taking horses, they were not respecters of persons, and if a horse-owner claimed to be inclined to the South side, they would reply, "All the better."

The Paper Combination.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 7th says:

The New York *Times* appears this morning printed on paper imported by the proprietors from Belgium. It is white, and of texture sufficiently good for newspaper use. It was bought in Belgium for seven and a half cents per pound, at the very time when the Paper-Makers' Association or combination here had, by simultaneous action, forced printing paper up to twenty two and twenty-four cents the pound.

The proprietors of the *Times* deserve credit for the enterprise they have shown by importing from abroad, and thus not only saving money, but resisting the efforts made by a few manufacturers, who have unfortunately nearly a monopoly of an important business, to impose unwarrantably high prices upon their wares, and thus virtually rob their customers and the public.

The public will be curious to know how it could be that while a Belgian manufacturer could sell paper for seven and a half cents, an American asks twenty-four cents. If it be said that rags are scarce, the evident answer is that they would probably get scarce in Europe as soon as here. If it be said that labor is scarce here, we reply once more, to the allegation of the makers, that in their business the cost of labor is an almost insignificant item, and when this singular difference in prices is carefully considered, it will be found that it was the result of a prohibitive scale of duties, passed by Congress, which has enabled twenty or certain manufacturers, and induced them to combine to effect, by extraordinary means, an extraordinary and unjustifiable rise in a commodity which is one of the necessities of civilized life. To rouse such an avaricious spirit in certain quarters, it will be found that it was an injudicious tariff system and this is done while at the same time the revenue of the Government is not probed, but is on the contrary injured.

Congress, a few days before it rose, decreased the paper duty, but by so slight a percentage that though prices instantly fell to a corresponding degree, yet it is believed a further decrease would have benefited the revenue and made paper cheaper, without injuriously affecting our manufacturing interests. The *Times* has paid to the Government four thousand five hundred dollars, and will pay the balance already incurred under the amendment scale of duties. Before the amendment it was impossible to import paper except at a serious loss. The present instance may warn our paper-makers of their precarious hold on their ever-growing profits. Further reduction of the Government shall derive its revenue, in this matter, from imports or from home manufactures.

Frauds on the Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

The United States vs Solomon Kohnstamm. This controversy grows out of extensive frauds on the commissary department of the United States in this city. It will be remembered that the defendant was some time since arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette and was released on being sent to Washington. The United States demand his arrest now in civil proceedings as having defrauded the Government out of over $100,000 in the purchase of a quantity of some hundred affidavits which his very voluminous. The statements of seventy six persons show that Kohnstamm wasin the habit, when he paid a claim against the Government amounting to one hundred dollars or thereabouts, of adding to it five hundred dollars, and pocketing the difference on every claim. In some instances amounts have been paid to Kohnstamm, on his representations, of amounts due to parties who never had any claim whatever against the Government. One of his employees named Isaac Levy testifies that it was a common joke for Kohnstamm to procure bills to be made out for rations, lodgings, &c., in cases where nothing of the kind had ever been furnished. In other instances his directions to his employees were to make out bills for much larger amounts than were actually due. Hundreds, being to find out how many men and officers had recruited and then filling up the blanks without any reference to the fact whether any rations or lodgings had been furnished, he only paying for such bills from ten to twenty per cent of their amount to contractors, whose names he would use, and in some cases he would pay nothing at all. Upon these affidavits a capias was issued, holding the defendant to bail in $150,000. He has not yet procured bail, and remains in custody. *New York Journal of Commerce, 9th.*

THE McDONOGH BEQUEST—In the City Council, on Tuesday, was received the report of John W. Randolph, Esq., who had been appointed as agent to visit New Orleans and ascertain the condition of the McDonogh bequest and property belonging to this city. Of the notes due by parties for property sold there had been realized, so far this year, $29,967 14, and from present indications it is supposed that from $25,000 to $35,000 more will be received within the coming month. The depressed condition of business in that city had prevented the payment by those owing of other notes. The city of New Orleans for its portion of the fund had received $15,000 in bonds, and the same interest with the interests of the city had refused to receive such notes, as they were not current in this city. The condition of business in New Orleans is represented as being very depressed; but a brighter prospect is now apparent. The operations of General Banks in opening the highest and most productive portion of that region of Louisiana extending 200 miles north-west of New Orleans, having opened an avenue for the immense productions of that region to be conveyed to New Orleans.—*Baltimore American.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER AT HIGH ALTITUDES.—Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxer, the now famous balloonists, have made another ascent, reaching the height of four miles and a half. They were nearly carried out to sea, and only saved themselves by a rapid descent; falling the last two miles in forty-five minutes. The most curious fact elicited by this ascent is, that the action of the sun's rays upon "sentitized" photographic paper is much less at great altitudes than near the earth's surface. Mr. Glaisher took with him slips of such paper, and arranged that similar slips should be exposed at Greenwich Observatory, and the amount of coloration noted simultaneously every five minutes. The report tells that "the paper in the balloon was exposed to the full rays of the sun, with this extraordinary result—that at three miles high the paper did not color more than in half an hour or in the grounds of the Royal Observatory in one minute. This would seem to indicate that the chemical effects of light are largely due to its passage through the atmosphere, or at least to the density of the atmosphere through which it has recently passed."

A NEW STYLE OF ORDNANCE.—Application has been made to the Commissioners of the Harbor Defense for an opportunity to make trial of the Ferris gun, preliminary to taking it to Washington to be tested by the Government authorities. It will be introduced into the service at once, if its claims are established by trial. The ball used in the gun now in the city is about two inches in diameter. Two shots were fired at a bull's eye at a recent experiment, and at one hundred yards distance missed the centre by about four inches. Twelve quarter-inch wrought iron plates having been placed against the end of a log, a steel bolt, weighing three and one half pounds, was fired at fifty yards distance, twenty six ounces of powder having been used, and the bolt broke through them all. At this rate the hundred pounder which Mr. Ferris is now constructing would be likely to pierce any armor that has yet been invented.—*N. Y. Post.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Conflagration.—Seven small frame tenements were destroyed about 12 o'clock last night, on Poydras street, between Tonti and Morales streets. The fire began in the house of Thos. Freeman. The others were owned by Thomas Keenan, Thomas Allen, John Martin and M. Nolan.

A Trunk Missing.—Sergeant Shelleck reports, at the First District police station, that a cabman, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, took from the house of Garry Olds, on Common street, a trunk containing $600 in money and jewelry.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—(Friday Morning.)—A pour docket, both in quantity and quality, this morning.

A sporting gentleman was sent three months to prison for pawning the diamond ring of a feminine, and investing the proceeds in a little game of "pharaoh." The ring was restored to the prosecutrix.

Jennie Stanley and Catherine Logan, the first named not famous for virtue, and the other looked like a servant, were charged with seditiously abusing Union women, and were sent to learn better manners in the Workhouse for thirty days.

Mrs. Thompson was arraigned on the charge of having in her house fire-arms, uniforms, and other contraband articles. On her representation that she knew nothing about them, and that her husband has been recently sent to the Insane Asylum, she was discharged, and the articles were confiscated.

Mrs Ureton and Mrs. Malone, were charged by Mrs. Cronan with scandalizing her and disturbing the peace. The testimony did not much elevate the characters of the accused for sobriety and lady-like conduct, and it was thought by the Court that the public good would be benefitted by sending them to the Workhouse for a month.

Two "faller" boys were convicted of stealing birds that cackle and crow, and were sent to jail for two months. A black instigator of the fowl act, was sent for one month.

On the application of Mr. Mandiveri, Peter Kenney, who is now in prison on the charge of murder, and who has been pardoned by the Governor, was ordered to be brought into Court next Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1863.

SUGAR—There are only a few small lots in the market, and the sales are consequently confined to about 75 hhds. at previous prices. Fair to Fully Fair, new crop, from 9c. @ 9c. By auction, to-day, one leaf sold at 12¼ @ 13c.

MOLASSES—Owing to the very light supply the sales are confined to 60 hhds. in several lots, at 50c. for old crop, and 38c. for new.

HAY—230 bales Prime Northern sold, in two lots, at $1 25 @ $1 30 ⅌ cwt.

CORN—The sales embrace about 500 sacks white at $1 20 @ $1 25 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—A lot of 100 sacks sold at $1 05 ⅌ bushel.

FREIGHT—Sailing vessels for Northern ports are taking Cotton at ⅝c. ⅌ lb. Sugar at ⅞c @ 1c ⅌ lb., and Molasses at 5c. ⅌ gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS—The following sales were made at auction today: 17 barrels Hams at 4¼ @ 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 12 barrels Shoulders at 4¼ @ 4½c. ⅌ lb. Beef at $1 50; 25 kegs Pigs Feet at 75c.; 40 cases Kentucky Bagging at 14¼ @ 16c. and 2 cases do. at 20c. ⅌ yard; 10 cases Brooms at $4 75 @ $5 ⅌ doz.; 3 cases Shoulders at 4¼ @ 4½c. ⅌ lb. Beef at $1 50; 25 kegs Pigs Feet at 75