THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Tchoupitoulas street, hay, bacon sides, beef, India bagging; at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Bourbon and Customhouse streets, furniture.

By J. B. Crozat, at 10 o'clock, on Conti street, near Broome street, household furniture.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Benton and Clio streets, household furniture.

At the cargo sale of the brig Josiah Dex, this day, June 19th, by R. T. Montgomery, at 4 o'clock, P. M., foot of Toulouse street, will be sold corn, salt, hams, butter, lard, soap, coffee, tea, India bagging, cotton cards, boots and shoes. Also, at 10 o'clock, at store No 39 Tchoupitoulas street, will be sold, hay, bacon sides, mess beef and India bagging. At 11 o'clock, at the residence corner of Bourbon and Customhouse streets, the entire contents of said residence, consisting of elegant parlor, chamber and dining suits, bedding, crockery, glassware, elegant Brussels carpets, curtains, kitchen utensils; also one fine R. W. Picolo piano. For full particulars in regard to currency, refer to all advertisements.

Dry Goods at Auction.—Hoffman & Marks will sell this morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 Chartres street, a fine lot of dry goods. All bank notes will be taken except the Bank of Louisiana.

McCerren & Landry sell, to day, at 10 o'clock, corner of Clio and Benton streets, the furniture of a private dwelling.

The U. S. Mail steamship Creole, John Thompson, commander, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mail and the following passengers:

Geo Mers and son, J Ludowig, Mrs M S Malin, S A Horn, Mrs Horn, Lieut Frances, Mrs Hutchins W P Fry, Mrs Howard, Miss M Israel, Mrs H Goldman 2 children and servant Mrs Tra l and 2 children, Mrs M Bonny, Mrs Jones and family, Miss S Carriere, Mr A W McDonnell, E Vasrandt, J Israel, T Murray and servant, T C Clack, Dr Jean sim, Z Apstein, F Billy, G Gitbaugh, Capt Dayton, J J Hickey, S M Weldide Mrs, Jones and 2 children, Mrs Schweitfoerer and 2 children, A M Lamm ly y 4 children and servant, A Hillsheimer, S Weiberhan, F Schweitfoer and son, R Pike, G Lathrop, Leon Pierre, O P Pillsbury, Capt W s Havins, Capt Hildreth, C Geiss and lady, and 70 in the steerage.

Additional from Mobile Papers.

Stonewall Jackson's Successor—General News.

The *Picayune's* Mobile files furnish the following:

STONEWALL JACKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

The Mobile *Tribune* publishes the following letter from a member of Hays's Louisiana Brigade:

Camp Near Hamilton's Crossing, May 29, 1863.

For some time past considerable interest was manifested throughout the corps as to who would succeed the late and lamented General Jackson in command of the same. There were, of course, many surmises and much speculation on the subject. Early's division, firmly attached to their former commander, knowing and appreciating his valor and soldier-like qualities, espoused the cause of their favorite chieftain, Gen. R. S. Ewell, and, encouraged by the fact that Gen Jackson, the sagacious and valiant leader, had in his last moments designated him as a proper successor, felt sanguine as to the result. Nor were they doomed to disappointment.

On yesterday reliable information reached camp of his promotion; to-day he arrived and, as might have been supposed, was received most warmly and cordially. Lieut.-Gen. Hill, Gen. Early, and the many officers of the army to whom he had during his military career endeared himself, were present to greet the hero once more returning to the service of his country. Gen. Hays's Louisiana brigade was present in review to receive him, and claim the honor of escorting their former favorite commander to his temporary abode. Amidst deafening cheers and rolling sounds of martial music he was once more ushered into active service. LOUISIANA.

MUSTERS OF WAR.

We copy the following paragraph from the Augusta (Ga) *Constitutionalist*:

"At the polite invitation of Capt I P. Girardy, paymaster, we yesterday visited the arsenal of artillery, just out on foot in our city. It is located on the canal, and comprises the old Augusta machine works, and is now turning out a fine Napoleon 12 pounder daily. These guns are of the new Austrian metal, highly approved in Europe, and which has been found superior to any heretofore used in this country. It consists, we believe, of copper, zinc and iron, and is susceptible of a polish equal to the old brass pieces. Our own State quartzes furnish all the ore necessary, save the zinc, which is said in a limited quantity, and is rapidly supplied."

A GOOD BEGINNING.

We are informed that the Augusta powder works, now getting fairly in operation, have made and furnished to the army during the last year one million pounds of powder. Their operations for the next year will reach a much higher figure.

THE CHECK ON SPECULATORS.

In an advertisement districting the State of Georgia, for commissary purposes, the chief of that bureau for the State gives the following warning to speculators:

"It is proper to inform speculators that their accumulations will be subject to impressment for the Government use by the District Commissioners, who have special powers to send. In such cases (see section 6, [illegible] that act) the owner has no other remedy [illegible] impressment except the prices fixed by the [illegible] schedule of the Impressment Commissioners."

In a General Order, dated at Tullahoma, June 9, Gen. Bragg protests against Gen Rosecrans sending into the Confederate lines "non combatants found at their houses in the peaceful pursuits of life," and also against the use of the flag of truce for "the purpose of protecting the guards who drive forth these exiles." Gen. Bragg declares that, hereafter, that flag will not protect those guards, but they will be seized and sent forward, to be treated as spies or prisoners of war, as the circumstances in each case may require.

Miss Jane Sansom is the name of the heroine who piloted Gen. Forrest across Black Creek, near Gadsden, Ala., after the Federal cavalry had burnt the bridge in hopes of delaying pursuit.

FROM THE TEXAS COAST.

From the *Texas Ranchero* of the 7th, we learn that some six or seven days previously there was quite an exciting time at Aransas Pass and vicinity. It seems that the schooner Independence, bound from —— to the Brazos, got in too close proximity to the blockading bark Anderson, and to save herself put in over the bar, the blockader following, and firing briskly, but doing no damage. The Independence was run ashore near the lighthouse and abandoned, when our brave boys took possession of her and turned her over to her owner. The bark then commenced shelling our troops, having lost $25,000 worth of cotton by not making the capture.

On the Sunday following this affair another boat with cotton was chased ashore, and the Federals, after landing the cotton, kept it under their guns, waiting an opportunity to send it North. Captain Hobby, of Colonel Hobby's Regiment, with a small force, at night, concealing themselves behind the sand hills, waited for the men to come ashore. The first boat's crew reconnoitered, and climbing the sand hills, discovered our men after them at full run. They attempted to escape, but were made prisoners. Our boys commenced firing on the other boats. One boat was completely riddled, and escaped with only two men at the oars. The other fared equally as bad. The Lieutenant commanding the boats was killed; several bodies drifted ashore. They were exposed to our fire an hour, and returned it, while the bark shelled.

Vallandigham Sympathy Meeting.

Philadelphia, June 1.—The meeting held tonight in Independence Square to protest against the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham was largely attended and quite enthusiastic. About ten thousand persons were present. Judge Lewis occupied the chair, and speeches were made by Senator Bigler, Congressman Biddle, Charles J. Ingersoll and others.

The latter counselled perfect obedience to the laws and the constitutional authorities, but rebuked the late attempts to control the ballot-box. The proceedings were very orderly. The name of Vallandigham was frequently cheered, as was also that of Gen. McClellan.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the arrest and banishment of Vallandigham as a violation of law to which the American people will not, and ought not, to submit; that the remedy is in the ballot-box at the coming elections, when the State authority will be restored to the hands of the Democratic party.

An aged citizen of Pittsfield, who is in ill-health, recently called, in his night clothes, upon a neighbor and invited him to his funeral.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Burglary.—Wood's Cotton Press, on Claiborne street, near Canal street, was robbed a short time since of half a hogshead of sugar. The publication of the fact, and that the thieves had not been discovered, resulted in another visit night before last, when a barrel of sugar was carried away, through the Claiborne street door, and no one knows yet who the rascals are.

Suicide.—Lieut. Com. John E. Hart, of the United States gunboat Albatross, stationed off Bayon Sara, shot himself in the head, on the 11th inst, while suffering from the delirium of an intermittent fever. He was a native of New York, and leaves a family.

The Cheating Gambling Case.—This case was tried in the Provost Court yesterday afternoon, before Judge Hughes. Special Long was the prosecutor, and argued the matter "with a vim" against Counsellor Earhart. The result of the trial was as follows: John Berger was found guilty of keeping a gambling table, with a cheating roulette; Geo Duval, guilty of keeping a cheating box for red and black; John Ross exonerated himself, in some measure, from being one of the gang, except as a player, and his case was taken under advisement. A decision on each was promised Saturday or Monday.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—(Thursday)—The trial of Ernest Sauer schwatz for the murder of his wife was resumed at the opening of the Court yesterday, (the testimony having been closed at the adjournment the previous day) for the argument of counsel.

At the request of Mr. Fisk, the prisoner was permitted to make a statement to the jury. It was not in very plain English, and rather rambling and assertive. He wanted a new trial, as he had two witnesses in the Confederacy who told him Charley Brown was on the spot at the time of the killing; that his wife was a bad woman—had children by Brown; and that Brown had killed his brother, and wanted to kill him. This was the substance of his address, and did not seem to be very impressive.

Mr. Lamont, United States Prosecuting Attorney, opened the argument. He commenced with the proposition that this was a case of murder with malice prepense. He recapitulated the evidence, showing that the killing was with a dirk or dagger, and that the prisoner after his arrest admitted that he had cut his wife. This fact was admitted. There never was a plainer case of willful, deliberate murder. The prisoner went to his wife's room with the knife, or dirk, and when he killed her he made no excuse. Why did he do the deed? The wife had refused to live with him, and the ground that he had been a convict in the Penitentiary was a sufficient to law to justify her. His defence for the act, that she was unfaithful, was not proved. Even if it had been proved, under the circumstances, the killing was murder. Decisions under the law of Louisiana, based on the common law of England, defined that killing without justifiable cause was with malice prepense. When the defense rests upon violent provocation, if time has ensued for reflection and coolness of the blood, the killing was murder. It was only when the provocation was sudden that there was any mitigation, reducing the crime to manslaughter. The *tenor*, no matter how sudden the act made it murder. The law shows how scanty of ground is the pretence of accused. Blackstone says, if there be express malice, no matter how sudden the provocation, it is murder. As a general rule, all homicides are presumed to be malicious, unless justified by the proof. To attempt to blast the reputation of the dead with stamps the crime committed with greater villany. It is a miserable pretext, to shield the prisoner. The witnesses disproved the allegations, particularly Rose Specht, who lived in the adjoining room, with a glass door between.

Mr. Fisk, counsel for the prisoner, said there was but little difference between him and the learned prosecutor as to the law on the subject. He regarded it as only necessary for him to define his position in the case, as appointed by the Court to defend the accused, and to refer the jury to the evidence. He visited the prisoner, and found he was full of the belief that he was the man Charley Brown he was striking at when he killed his wife. This idea might have been unfounded but it was proof of a disordered state of mind—delusion—insanity. Therefore the accused deserved some mercy. The jury must decide upon the case according to the law and the evidence. The statement of the prisoner, that he had two witnesses in the Confederacy, who told him Charley Brown jumped out of the second story window at the time he attacked his wife, should make the jury cautious as to their verdict, because they might regret their verdict of murder if these witnesses should finally return, and prove the deed was committed under such provocation. If there was any reasonable doubt of the sound mind of the prisoner, the verdict ought only to be manslaughter, and not murder. Counsel urged, that even the slight proof of insanity and provocation justified a verdict without capital punishment.

Mr. Cutler, in closing the case as Assistant Provost Attorney, said he was proud to know that law governed all things—from the dirt we tread upon to the vault which moves in infinite space. This was a case most extraordinary in its nature. He felt compelled to declare that the defense raised was weak and absurd—there was no mitigation shown in the circumstances, and he asked, upon them, an unqualified verdict of murder. The support of society demanded the administration of the law—life, liberty, and property rested upon this. The defense professed to be only palliative, and was designed to divert the minds of the jury from the plain requisitions of the law, in letter and spirit, as read by his learned associate.

But in this matter we all have a duty to perform. Yours, however, is the most solemn and responsible. You have the life of that man in your hands, it is true; but, never forget you must remember that society demands, for its preservation and well-being, the vindication of the law. "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall."

The sympathies of the jury have been appealed to; and that "milk of human kindness" which naturally flows in the breast of every good man made it necessary that the law and the facts of this case should be particularly urged. The killing was confessed. Do the law and evidence show any palliation contended for? None of us were present at the time, but let us come in imagination to the scene of the tragedy, and look upon it as ascribed by the dying lady, Miss Specht, who was present, and who was the most honest and truthful witness, counsel had ever seen upon the stand. Whence came the man? The influence from the lads adduced is, that he was fresh from the penitentiary, or from some low haunts of debauchery. Did he salute his wife as a long separated husband would? Did she provoke him? She simply replied to him, that the children were at school; and without another word he seized and stabbed her with the deadly knife, so brutally and fiercely that it chilled the blood of the young witness, depriving her of the power to give the alarm. Three times he plunged the sharp blade into the body of the poor wife, one of the stabs letting out her heart's blood. She struggled and broke from him. He pursued her out on the gallery, and there he inflicted another wound, when she fell at his feet in the last agonies of death. Where, then was the Brown, who was the person the prisoner believed he was stabbing? Shame on such a defence! And then, to cap the climax of the atrocious deed, the murderer looked down on the bleeding form at his feet, and smiled! Was this human nature? No, it was that of a fiend, animated by diabolical and deadly malice.

All these circumstances constitute this as one of the most awful and extraordinary of crimes, and counsel trusted that an example would be made by the jury which would help to wipe out such deeds from the annals of this city.

As to the charge of incontinency on the part of the wife, and the pretence of insanity on the part of the prisoner, there was no proof. All that was brought against the wife were a few breaths of slander, which were disproved by the testimony of her nearest neighbors.

In conclusion, Mr. Cutler only asked of the jury the vindication of the law. Here was a case of murder. The Legislature had given them the power to bring in a qualified verdict where palliating circumstances were shown; but society demands justice when great outrages like this are committed.

The Court then charged the jury to the effect following: The prisoner is charged with murder. Murder consisted in taking the life of another intentionally and with malice aforethought. Malice is presumed from the act. The burden is on the prisoner to show palliation. If you find no palliation, the deed is murder. If you find palliation, you can bring in a verdict of murder without capital punishment. If the accused killed his wife unintentionally, or in the heat of passion, it was manslaughter. There was no apparent proof of provocation, nor of insanity—if there was it was very slight. The prisoner was evidently a very stupid, worthless man, and this fact might be considered. As to what had been said about the bad reputation of the wife, or the accused, the jury must throw that aside, and not regard it.

When you come to a reasonable doubt let the prisoner have the benefit of it, but it must be from the evidence. If you find him guilty of murder he will be executed; if without capital punishment, imprisonment for life; if manslaughter, the punishment will be smaller.

Mr. Lamont asked the Court to charge the jury that the fact of the prisoner being brutal by itself does not excuse murder. This was assented to in substance by the Court, when the jury retired to consider upon their verdict.

After an hour's absence the jury returned with a verdict of "murder as charged," without qualification.

The prisoner was then remanded to await sentence, and the court adjourned.

Col. Dwight's Provost Court—Julia Street.—Dennis McCarty, tried on the charge of obtaining a passport under false name, for the use of a deserter from the army, was discharged.

Jose Sole, convicted of being engaged in smuggling, was remanded to prison to await sentence.

Jos. Callinet, Chas Fullmer and Jean Etienne Pierre, were arraigned on the charge of smuggling goods to Madisonville. One of the accused said he was acting for a Mr. Carriere, and the case was continued for the arrest of that individual.

Gila Podrida.

A man resides in Newburyport who is without a wife, though two women are living to whom he has been married. One of the women has been married to two men, both living, and the other to three, all of whom are still young and active. Promising disciples of Brigham Young!

The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says that somebody was kicked out of an editorial room the other day for impudently stating "that he had seen in Germany a fiddle so large that it required two horses to draw the bow across the strings, which would continue to sound six weeks."

A boarder of Mrs. Perkington's was seen to pink something out of a sausage he was eating. "What is it, Ben?" asked a boarder, sitting opposite. "A little piece of bark, I believe," replied Ben. "Well, old fellow, it's my opinion you'd better not hunt any longer, or you might find a growl pretty soon."

A young lady from the country being invited to a party was told by her city cousin to fix up and put her best foot foremost, in order to catch a beau. She looked so green in her country attire. The country lass looked comically into the face of her rather faded relative, and replied, "better green than withered."

An acidulous old bachelor of our acquaintance says that he never hears a piece called "Rose Cottage," without thinking of the lots of thorns that there must be inside.

A celebrated philosopher used to say, "The favors of fortune are like steep rocks: only eagles and creeping things mount to the summit."

Somebody, we know not who, has given utterance to the following scrap of philosophy, which, if it be not good is at least cool: "The poor man's purse may be empty, but he has as much gold in the sunset and silver in the moon as anybody."

In 1831, Mr. Ziba Babbitt of Taunton, Mass., committed two noteworthy acts; he got married, and he carved his initials, with the date, on the back of an ordinary box turtle. A few days since Mr B found the turtle still carrying around his mark.

Little Willie, having hunted in all the corners for his shoes, at last gave them up, and climbing on a chair, betakes himself to a big book lying on the sideboard. Mother says to him, "What is that you are doing with the book?" "Ith the dictionary; I'm looth in the dictionary for things, and I'm looking to see if I can find my shoes."

The O'Connell family has disappeared from the British Parliament. Daniel, the son of the liberator and lately member for Tralee, has been pensioned off by the Palmerston Administration, having been appointed a special commissioner of income tax. At the time he was the only member of the House of Commons belonging to the family.

"The law," said Judge Ashurst, in charge, "is open to all men, to the poor as well as the rich." "So is the London Tavern, added Horne Tooke, who was present.

I have a brother—a wee little chap—who sometimes says things we think very odd. One day, as he was disposing of some bread and milk, he turned around to his mother, and said, "Oh, mother, I'm *full of glory*!" There was a sunbeam on my spoon, and I swallowed it!"

Birds have often seemed to us like the messengers from earth to heaven—charged with the homage and gratitude of nature, and gifted with the most eloquent of created voices to fulfill the mission.

Marriage, remarks Mr. Beeswax, on the day that the honeymoon sets, is a gate through which a lover passes, leaving his enchanted regions and returns to earth.

Church has just received a picture order at $7500. Bierstadt has refused $4000 for one of his.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Further Late News from Mobile Papers.

The *Picayune* publishes the following additional intelligence from Mobile papers:

Miscellaneous.

CORN.

The steamer Jeff. Davis, which arrived yesterday from Montgomery, among many other things, brought down 2252 sacks of corn, 176 barrels and 100 sacks of flour. This is the largest consignment of corn that has been received here for some weeks past.

(*Mobile Tribune*, 16th.)

The break in the bridge across the Perdido river, on the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, has been repaired, and the trains will in future run according to schedule time.

Messrs Beuse and Hines, of Athens, Ga., are manufacturing alcohol from China berries. They have succeeded in making it 90 per cent. proof. It is said to have been tested and pronounced an excellent article for mechanical purposes.

Mr. Burgess Mobley, of Chester District, S. C., has recently sold twenty thousand bushels of corn to the Government at $1 50.

A "MOVING APPEAL."

The Mobile *Tribune*, June 11, thus notices the receipt of the *Appeal*:

We received yesterday the Memphis *Appeal*. The *Appeal* has had a rough voyage through life. First it moved from Memphis to Grenada, thence to Jackson and now to Atlanta. It is very properly called a moving *Appeal*. We believe, however, it is now anchored in a safe place.

A correspondent writing to the *Tribune* from Waco, Texas, exclaims: "Such prospects for wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye I never saw. Help us to save the grain in the northern counties, is the cry!" The question is what is to be done with all the fertile harvests of the year? Will its superabundance make it cheaper? A thirsty individual at our elbow suggests that the laws against distillation ought to be relaxed. He banks on the flesh pots.

Richmond News Items.

THE "STONEWALL BRIGADE."

In accordance with a desire expressed by General Jackson previous to his death, and in compliance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the officers of this brigade, the Department has issued an order directing that the brigade referred to shall hereafter be designated as the "Stonewall Brigade." The order commends the spirit which prompts the request, and hopes that the zeal and devotion of the fallen hero may animate not only the "Stonewall," but every other brigade in the service.

(*Richmond Dispatch.*

BLAIR RELEASED.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., son of F. P. Blair, of Missouri, appeared before the Mayor yesterday to answer the charge of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel from Captain John Taylor, but as the captain failed to answer as a witness, the prisoner was discharged. Blair, as we are informed, was a lieutenant in the Federal army, and was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville. When about being forwarded here for exchange, he declined going North, took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and has since joined a cavalry corps.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Fourteenth Louisiana Regiment, of the Virginian army, has subscribed $4540 to the relief fund for the benefit of persons arriving in Mobile.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that President Davis has had a flag presented to him on behalf of some ladies of Washington City. It was brought over by a gentleman to whom it was intrusted, and was presented by the Rev. J. P. Davison.

Letter from Ora.

[Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.]

Chattanooga, Saturday, June 6.—The week has been characterized by a series of dreary rains, which have continued up to this morning. At the present writing it is warm and clear, but lazy looking clouds still hang heavily in the east, indicating that the "rainy term" is not yet over. The corn never promised a more abundant yield, but the wheat in some districts is slightly touched with the rust, produced by the late rains, and there is some difficulty in being able to save the immense crop in East and Middle Tennessee for want of hands to secure the harvest. The flour mills in East Tennessee last year principally supplied our whole Southwestern army, and it is to be hoped that some means will be afforded to farmers to gather their crops before it is too late to save them.

The Board of Commissioners for this State under the impressment law, has fixed the price of shelled corn at two dollars per bushel. This is complained of very much by the farmers, who think it is under the average price, corn in Virginia being fixed at four dollars per bushel. The Commissioners, however, promise to raise the schedule of prices according to circumstances. It would be desirable if the Commissioners in each State would agree on a uniform system of prices, which could be easily done.

The movements of our army towards Murfreesboro' indicate that General Bragg is determined that General Rosecrans shall show his hand, and not keep up an appearance of strength under false pretenses. We have therefore made an advance to feel of the enemy, and already several skirmishes have occurred. A portion of our forces have advanced to within five miles of Murfreesboro', and if Rosecrans will come out of his fortifications an engagement will take place. But if not, it is supposed Gen Bragg will not attempt to storm the enemy's works without having learned his strength, in the latter case we may attempt to turn the enemy by a flank movement and gain the rear.

Vallandigham Sent Through the Lines.

Details of the Trip to Dixie—Sentiments of the Soldiers—Conversations with the Prisoner—Interesting Incidents.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Murfreesboro', May 26.—It was about ten o'clock, P. M. on Sunday, when the somewhat suppressed whistle of a locomotive announced that an extra train from Nashville, with Mr. Vallandigham on board, had arrived. A few officers belonging to the staff of General Rosecrans went down to the depot to receive him. He was immediately placed in a small open spring wagon, and taken to the office of Major Wiles, Provost Marshal General of the Department, accompanied by Captain Murray—who had brought him from Cincinnati—and a squad of the Thirteenth regular infantry. Maj Wiles now took the prisoners in charge, in accordance with an order from headquarters. He order directed him to take Mr. Vallandigham to a point near our outer pickets, keep him there until morning, and then go under cover of a flag of truce, to pass him within the lines of the enemy. Major Wiles was prepared to execute the order immediately, but as Gen Rosecrans and others wished to converse awhile with the gentleman, it was nearly or quite two o'clock Monday morning before Mr Vallandigham again stepped into the wagon which was to convey him beyond our lines.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

None save those immediately surrounding General Rosecrans, knew anything about the time when the prisoner would arrive, or when he would be sent South, and consequently there was no stir and no excitement. This secret proceeding was a precautionary measure for the personal safety of Mr. Vallandigham. No army in the United States is in a better state of discipline than the army of the Cumberland. None is more easily controlled by its officers, and keep within the strictest bounds of propriety and law. But had it been publicly known throughout the camps, that the notorious copperhead, Vallandigham, had arrived in town, it is the belief of those accustomed to reason most coolly, that all sense of discipline and restraint would have at once been lost, and that a crowd of ten thousand men would have collected instantly round the Provost Marshal's quarters, with a wilder and more ungovernable excitement. What might have followed no human tongue can tell, but it is certain that each soldier in the army entertains for that man, Vallandigham, an intense and burning hatred, which can find expression only in curses True, they feel a stern indignation against the armed rebels in their front, and at the risk of limb and life itself are determined to vindicate them, but their special detestation is reserved for the army traitors of the North, who, with base ingratitude, hiss at the very soldiers whose sinews and blood have thus far purchased for these ingrates exemption from the woes of war.

THE CAVALCADE SETS OUT.

It was, as I have said, two o'clock in the morning of the 25th instant, when Vallandigham stepped into the little spring wagon which had brought him up from that Dixie which, not withstanding it was night, now began to loom up most distinctly before him. Not one of those who accompanied Mr Vallandigham that night will ever forget it.

COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY.

Colonel McKibben, Senior Aid to the General Commanding, was in charge of the arrangements, ably assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Ducat, Inspector General of the Department. Colonel McKibben had once sat in Congress with this same Vallandigham, and, although differing in many points, they had fought together against the iniquity of Buchanan's administration. When taking his seat in the wagon, the prisoner remarked to Col McKibben, in a jocular manner, "Colonel, this is worse than Lecompton!"

This was true in a deeper sense than he intended it, for the offense against the nation for which he was about to be punished, was much worse than the infamous attempt of Buchanan to fasten negro slavery upon the outraged inhabitants of Kansas.

The prisoner himself was in charge of Major Wiles, the able Provost Marshal General of the Department, efficiently assisted by Captain Goodwin, of the Thirty seventh Indiana.

Captain Dunlavin and Lieutenant Kelly, of the Fourth Regular cavalry commanded the two companies of cavalry forming the escort of General Rosecrans but which, for this occasion, were the escort of Vallandigham. A second small wagon, with a trunk and some other baggage, followed the vehicle containing the prisoner. Major Wiles and Captain Goodwin rode in the wagons. Colonel McKibben and Colonel Ducat preceded, and the escort followed. A Cincinnati correspondent, who was kindly permitted to form one of the party, went loosely and *ad libitum*.

THE PROCESSION ON ITS WAY.

Such was the remarkable procession which at this silent hour passed along the streets of Murfreesboro', through the quiet and slumbering camps, and down the Shelbyville turnpike toward rebellious Dixie. Guard after guard, picket after picket, sentinel after sentinel was passed, the magic countersign opening gates in the walls of living men, which, circle behind circle, surrounded the town of Murfreesboro. The men on guard stood looking in silent wonder at the unwonted spectacle, little thinking that they were gazing on the great Copperhead on his way through the lines. Stone rivers was passed, and several miles traversed, when your correspondent began to wonder where the mystical "front" so often spoken of might be.

AN HOUR'S HALT.

Just as the first faint streak of dawn appeared in the east, the party stopped at the house of a Mr. Butler, in order to wait for daylight, for we were now near our outposts. The family stared about them in great surprise when they arrived, whereupon the inquisitive Mary Jane was dispatched by her mother to provide what refreshments they could for enabling the party to take an hour's repose. Here, for the first time, I was introduced to Mr. Vallandigham, and as none of us felt like sleeping, we commenced what to me was an extremely interesting and profitable conversation. Mr. Vallandigham talked with entire freedom; told me with the greatest apparent frankness his views of the policy of the Administration; discussed dispassionately the circumstances of his arrest and trial, and stated clearly what he supposed would be the ultimate results of his punishment. He manifested no bitterness of feeling whatever, seemed inclined to do full justice to the Government in reference to its dealings with himself, and spoke very kindly of General Burnside.

AN APT QUOTATION.

After an hour passed in conversation there was an effort made to obtain a little sleep, and Mr. Vallandigham himself had just fallen into a doze when Col. McKibben waked him, informing him that it was daylight and time to move. Some poetical remark having been made about the morning, Vallandigham raised himself upon his elbow and said, dramatically,

"Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain tops."

He had evidently forgotten the remaining line of the quotation, but it seemed so applicable to his own case, in view of the wrathful feelings of the soldiers towards him, that I could not forbear adding aloud,

"I must be gone and live, or stay and die."

I indulge in no vanity when I say that the extreme appositeness of the question startled every one who heard it, including Mr. Vallandigham himself.

AGAIN UPON THE MARCH.

The cavalcade again set forth, and just as the first rays of the sun tinged with gold the trees upon our outposts, we reached our remotest outposts. Major Wiles and Col. McKibben now went forward with a flag of truce toward the enemy's videttes, who could be plainly seen stationed in the road, not more than half a mile off. The rest of the party halted, and Colonel Ducat, Captain Goodwin, Lieutenant Kelly, Mr. Vallandigham and myself, took breakfast at the house of a Mr. Alexander, just on the boundary line between the United States and Dixie.

After all were seated at the table, Colonel Ducat informed Mrs. Alexander, who presided, that one of the gentlemen before her, pointing him out, was Mr. Vallandigham. Immediately the women turned all sorts of colors, and exclaimed, "Can it be possible? Mr Vallandigham! Why, I was reading only last night of your wonderful doings! I must introduce you to the old man sure!" The "old man" is understood to be much more than half "secesh," and he and a not remarkably handsome daughter, united in giving the prisoner a warm welcome.

VALLANDIGHAM IN DIXIE.

After breakfast was over, and while waiting for the return of the flag of truce, I had another long and interesting conversation with Mr. Vallandigham, which I shall again have occasion to refer to.

The flag at length returned, and Col. Webb, of the Fifty first Alabama, having signified his willingness to receive the prisoner, Major Wiles and Capt. Goodwin alone accompanied him for a short distance within the rebel lines and handed him over to a single private soldier sent to take him in charge.

By 9 o'clock the whole matter was over, and the party mounting their horses, galloped back upon the now heated and dusty turnpike to Murfreesboro'.

The Confederate Flag.—Some diversity of opinion existing as to the change which has recently been made by the Richmond Congress in the flag of the Confederacy, we give the following description from the Charleston *Courier* of May 11th:

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.

An act has passed the Confederate Congress establishing that the flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows: The field to be white; the length double the width, with the union (now used as the battle flag) to be a square of two thirds the width of the flag, having the ground red thereon, a broad ratine of blue, bordered white, and emblazoned with mullets or five pointed stars, corresponding to the number of Confederate States. Approved May 1, 1863.

The New York *Evening Express* has the following items under the head of

Personal.

The fashionable, who can't stay at home, is there pleasant, well-furnished, well ventilated, and well supplied and convenient homes in this city, but must be giddy as soon as hot weather sets in, or threatens to set in, are already on the move. A very strong eddy in the great tide of movement sets in the direction of Newport, where all the cottages are even now taken, and the best apartments in the hotels are already secured.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, according to a gotemporary, was "shamefully outraged" in a late sale, at auction, of pictures said to be his "If seven of the whole lot collected, numbering, at least seventy or eighty," says the authority from which we quote, "were ever the property of this clergyman, or were ever seen by him, yet purchasers bid high, supposing they were buying souvenirs of a public man, or at least having the benefit of his appreciation of art. They are sufferers in common with those who so often attend auctions at private residences, where the family has discontinued housekeeping, or removed to Europe, and find themselves victimized by purchasing refined stuff, just procured from some cabinet shop."

BANISHMENT TO THE SOUTH.

St Louis, June 1.—The second instalment of persons ordered to be sent to the Southern States, took their departure to night. The delegation numbered seventeen, among whom were Philip Coyne, Jas H Kennett, W. K. Knight, Dr. Wm Golding, Mrs Trusin Polk, wife of ex Senator Polk, Mrs Walsh and Mrs Dorsey, also, at their own request, Miss Coyne, Miss Mary Polk and Miss Elizabeth Polk, daughters of Mrs. Trusin Polk, Miss Walsh, adopted daughter of Mrs Welsh, and Mr James Dorsey, husband of Mrs Dorsey. All of these persons were under charge of Captain J. H Davis, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, who will transfer them through our lines under a flag of truce, and deliver them to some responsible Rebel authority.

The persons thus passed throughout lines are forbidden to return within the lines of the United States during the war, under pain of the rebellion, except by permission of the Secretary of War, under penalty of imprisonment during the war, and such other punishment as may be imposed by the military authorities.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—Thursday Morning.—Mrs. Comins was charged by Mrs. Horrigan with assault and battery, but on ventilating the affair the horse was shown to be of another color, and the accused was fined only $5, which the prosecutrix had to pay double the amount. Mrs Collins's face beamed with joy—Mrs Horrigan's was dark with clouds.

An Irishman and his son were up on the charge of fighting another father and son. The fuse began between the boys, and the papas got mixed up with it. The accused father was fined $5, and the boy was discharged.

Mary Holmes was charged by her married daughter with beating her. The accused said she was only obeying the Scripture, to "spare not the rod" with an erring child but the Court did not think she had that right in this case, and admonished her accordingly.

Two boys, about 12 years of age, named Bickford and Sullivan, were examined on the charge of picking the pocket of another boy while he was asleep, on the steamboat Sallie Robinson. Bickford proved to be the doer of the deed, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Captain Swain appeared to show cause for moved several days ago by Mr. Sullivan, why he did not pay to Mrs Burke and her sister the $100 alimony decreed by this Court. The Captain stated that he had not the funds to pay, as the estate of Mr. Alexander Palfrey, of the firm of *Nevins Walker Lane & Palfrey*, owed the firm of *Swain & Fowler* a large amount, which he was ready indebted to him, as might be seen by his account. Mr. Sullivan contended that the item charged of $100 for services in attending law suits was unreasonable, and that the alimony should be paid in preference to it, and even to the State taxes, which, it was alleged, were also to be paid. Captain Swain explained, that when his charge of $100 was struck out, there would then remain only $80 in his hands to pay the June alimony, and the State taxes should be paid out of that. The Court decided in support of Mr Sullivan, and ordered the $80 to be paid. It was stated by the counsel that Mrs. Burke was very sick, and that her husband (John M Burke) had recently been killed at Port Hudson.

M W. McChesney was arraigned on the charge of breach of trust. The charge was made by Ned Watts, slave of W. H. Strange, whose statement was in substance, that he had deposited with McChesney $300 in gold, on his solicitation, and on his promise to return it when ever it was called for that when the prosecutor demanded it, the gold was not forthcoming, and that it had been appropriated. The prosecutor admitted that the two had been engaged in almost and cotton partnership before and at the time, but positively denied that the gold had anything to do with those transactions—that it was simply a special deposit. An account rendered by McChesney to Ned, showed transactions amounting to about $10 000—the balance due Ned being about $700. The receipt of the gold was not denied by the defense, but was proved by several witnesses. It was, however, contended that the $300 in gold was included in the $700 balance, and this was substantiated by the testimony of Rev Dr. Chubbuck, who was the adviser of Ned, and who said it was his understanding, but at the same time it was understood that the gold was to be returned in gold. Mr. Hill, book keeper of McChesney, testified that the entry of the gold was made in the cash book of the business of the two parties, but it was not posted to the ledger, by direction and explanation of Mr. McChesney, and did not go into the account current. The gold was sold for a premium of about $170. The case promising to occupy considerable time, it was continued to Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Thomas appeared for the prosecution—Rosselius and Field for the defense.

The Lake End gambling case was postponed to this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18, 1863.

Monetary and financial affairs have been disturbed to-day by the surprise and interruption caused by two of our banks, the Bank of Louisiana and Louisiana State Bank having been required to go into liquidation, under three commissioners each, appointed by the authorities. Placing these institutions in liquidation should cause no serious interruption to trade, as their affairs are in good hands and their position remains satisfactory. Owing to the absence of commercial operations of importance, transactions in financial circles continues on a very limited scale.

There was a slight improvement in the demand for Exchange to-day, this having been mail day, the steamship Creole being announced to depart to-morrow morning, carrying the mail for New York. There is not much offering however, in this way of Exchange. The amounts drawn for are generally small, and the rates remain unchanged. Sight Checks on New York ranging at 1¼@2 ⅌ cent. premium for Treasury notes and the notes of several of our banks, and 4@5 ⅌ cent. premium for the City currency. Sterling 164@165 for the former, and 170 for the latter. France 5.40@5.30.

There is but little doing in Specie, the rates ruling for Gold at 48@50 ⅌ cent. premium for Treasury notes and 52@55 for the City Currency, and for Silver 38@43 ⅌ cent. premium. Local Tender notes command 92@94 ⅌ cent. premium for City currency.

There is nothing of any moment doing in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgage Securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 18, 1863.

COTTON.—The supply is very light, there is little or none in the market, and we have not a sale