THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,711.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at Jamison's Warehouse, on Tchoupitoulas street, near Poydras, ribbed sides; at same hour, at No 24 St. Charles street, store fixtures; at 11 o'clock, at No. 91 Camp street, choice groceries and liquors and moss.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, in the Home Warehouse, corn, bran, flour, beans, &c.; at 10½ o'clock, in the St. Louis Warehouse, flour; at 11 o'clock, at No. 36 Poydras street, mess pork; at 11 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, hardware and cutlery.

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

A Horse and Mule Strayed or Stolen.—It will be seen by an advertisement, to which we refer the reader, that a liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the above animals at Dr. J. Elliott's stables, corner of Baronne and Union streets. For particulars, see the advertisement.

Machine Rope and Goshen Butter.—E. S. Keep, No. 62 Poydras street, has just received a supply of these articles, and those in want of them we would advise to call and examine his stock.

The dealers in ribbed sides, flour, and general produce should notice the sales this day, (Thursday) the 4th inst, by R. T. Montgomery, and will occur as follows: at 10 o'clock, will be sold peremptorily, at Jamison's warehouse, Tchoupitoulas street, near Poydras street, 26 hogsheads ribbed sides; at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 73 Camp street, flour, lard, butter, tobacco, soap, starch, nails, brooms, tea, whisky and brandy and also 100 bales moss; at 10 o'clock, at 24 St. Charles street, all the valuable fixtures contained therein, being very costly and worthy the attention of parties to purchase; at 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large assortment of furniture, shades, bedding, crockery, &c.

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

Additional from Southern Sources.

The Siege of Vicksburg—Movements in Mississippi and Arkansas—Interesting Correspondence.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, of May 30th, contains the following additional intelligence, which we copy from the *Picayune*.

ARMING IN MISSISSIPPI.

We learn from the *Southern Motion* that Choctaw county, Miss., has organized eight new companies, and several more are in progress. Hon. James Drane, the President (we believe) of the Senate, all whose sons and sons-in-law are in the army, has organized a company of cavalry and gone with them to the scene of action. Choctaw county, with a voting population of 2100, had already sent twenty companies to the field, besides conscripts.

THE CONTRABAND COTTON TRADE.

We clip the following paragraph from the Charleston *Courier*:

What proportion of the cotton that has left this port within three months has reached a foreign neutral port? We will be under obligations to any friend of competent information for an authentic answer.

Passengers who lately left Nassau report that there was a brisk business going on in cotton from Nassau to New York. Where did the cotton grow?

Is there much gained by suppressing distilleries at home—supposing them to have been suppressed—and importing Northern liquors from Nassau?

Letter from Jackson.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURG—THE YAZOO—THE RUMORED CAPTURE OF HELENA—FLAG OF TRUCE.

Jackson, May 27, 1863.—The news from Vicksburg is cheering, and affairs are wearing a more hopeful and confident face. The Federals have made seven desperate assaults upon our works, and have been each time repulsed. All accounts represent that it has no equal in the war. The Federal officers are said to have represented to their men that Richmond had been captured by Hooker, and that the only remaining rebel stronghold was the city of Vicksburg, before which they were drawn up in battle array, and this added by determination and boldness in their charge they might take the place, and it once end the war. The troops did as they were commanded; their charges were not only stubborn but desperate, hence the immense number of dead that now cover the face of the earth, awaiting sepulture and poisoning the atmosphere. Our own loss is very small, hardly 200. So much for good entrenchments.

From the Yazoo I can learn but very little, and from that little I draw a sign of relief. The enemy went up the river as far as Yazoo City, Com. Brown sunk four boats in the river, which effectually obstructed it to prevent the enemy going any further up. The navy yard was burnt. Last year we had some gunboats in the river, but a few Federal boats started up on a reconnoitering expedition, when the Confederate officers became alarmed and burnt them up. Nothing but misfortune has ever attended our naval efforts in that quarter, and I am glad that they are done with.

From Helena, Arkansas, our information is meagre. All Western men fully believe that the place has been taken by Marmaduke, of Price's army. It is said that he hung a negro regiment, both officers and men. The number hung is said to be 348. It is stated on the authority of Memphis papers that no boats had been up for five days, and it was generally believed that the place had been taken.

Charpentier's battery marched through the city this morning, and attracted a good deal of attention. The men looked well and are in a fine state of discipline.

Vicksburg was given up here for several days, and the news that came in was sickening and painful. Our army, after its defeat at Baker's Creek, was very much disheartened, but rallying succeeded in repulsing the enemy in their assaults on Vicksburg, confidence is restored and a fine *morale* prevails. The garrison of Vicksburg is yet besieged from the river and the north, and Banks is reported to have crossed his army at Bayou Sara, and is marching on Natchez. The enemy has been terribly punished, but not driven away.

Grant sent in a flag of truce yesterday. I learn that its object refers to the treatment of the sick and wounded. Major McKnight, then Lovings's Assistant Adjutant-General, left, this morning with an answer.

CLINT.

Letter from the Trans-Mississippi Department.

STATE OF THE ARMY—SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE—GEN. MARMADUKE'S MISSOURI EXPEDITION—THE LOUISIANA DEFENSES, &C., &C.

Little Rock, Ark', May 18, 1863.

Missouri Register and Advertiser.

Since I last wrote you, I have had better opportunities to judge of the condition of affairs here, and have seen something of the practical working of the military system. I tremble to think how narrowly we have escaped utter destruction on this side of the Mississippi. That we are safe now, that the country is not overrun and trodden by the cohorts of the North, is more to be attributed to the ignorance of the Federal General, than to any vigilance, or incapability on the part of our own. There was a time when the Northern host had but to stretch forth his fingers and pluck the coveted fruit—when the army was demoralized and almost disorganized, when dissensions among the leaders had made confusion out of order, and discord out of harmony. Happily for this Department and the interests of the Confederacy, such a state of things promises to be of short duration, and the people begin to breathe the atmosphere of freedom. Under the guidance and supervision of the gallant Kentuckian and the hero of Lexington, the army begins to assume a shape and discipline, and to exhibit spirit and determination.

As you, Gen. Smith has deemed it prudent to concentrate in Louisiana, to look after and protect our interests in that locality. The vigor with which the enemy has struck there recently has aroused every one, and the forces employed together with the ill-provided condition of that region, have forced us from positions that were otherwise well taken and that should have been defended with more power. Army movements are proverbially slow, and if they had been ever so rapid, Gen. Smith has not had time to so dispose his forces as to render those points impregnable to the assaults of the enemy. For the failure to maintain that position Gen. Smith cannot in justice be held responsible. His army is daily gathering strength, the people are recovering confidence, the spirit of resistance to the end is growing stronger and stronger, and the clouds are beginning to break from our sky.

Gen. Marmaduke returned to Arkansas a few days ago, from his trip to Missouri. It was expected that, with his force and equipments, he would be enabled to penetrate the very heart of the State, throw the Federal forces into confusion, capture small garrisons, destroy the means of communication between St. Louis and the country, and bring out such bodies of Southern men as might be ready and willing to come to our army. You have doubtless already heard the expedition was a grand failure, a farce. Proceeding as far north as Cape Girardeau, and finding a Federal force, as he supposed, inferior to his own, he determined to attack and capture the garrison. Col. Jo. Shelby, in command of a brigade, brought on the attack, and though outnumbered four or five to one, succeeded in driving the Federals into their entrenchments. Had he been promptly supported by Marmaduke those who were there think there would have been little difficulty in storming the fortifications and capturing the entire concern. But there was delay, timidity, hesitation and, failure. The Federal forces numbered from 8,000 to 9,000 men—many more than Marmaduke had in his command. But the precipitation and panic in which they fled before Shelby's small band, indicated sure and easy victory.

Failing in this undertaking, without having effected the first single object of his mission, Marmaduke concluded to abandon the enterprise, and accordingly moved slowly towards Arkansas, with a loss of over a hundred men, several hundred horses, and the morale of success, with the addition of only about sixty recruits from the State. The enterprise, or adventure, was a most contemptible burlesque. It is with pain I record these facts. But it is useless—nay, dangerous, to shut our eyes to truths that stares us so plainly and stubbornly in the face. They are none the less truths because of their distorted and hideous countenances.

It is difficult to procure accurate information from Louisiana. Doubtless the authorities here have regular communication with our Southern defenses, but they keep their own counsel, and but little reliable intelligence reaches the outside world.

A fight occurred at Harrisonburg, on the Ouachita, on Saturday last, two gunboats having attacked the fortifications. No information of the result has reached this city, but it is supposed that the gunboats were compelled to retire.

Gen. Holmes still commands here, and people begin to fear he will be continued here. Everybody is dissatisfied with his course. He is universally unpopular. His dogged obstinacy, his self-will, his dictatorial overbearance, his palpable wont of foresight and capacity, and with all, his rough uncouth bearing and manners have brought down upon him the contempt and dislike (not to use a harsher term) of the entire army. One thing may, I believe, be said of him with truth—he has no favorites, and I might add, no friends.

The correspondent hints that the army will soon make a forward move, but in what direction is not stated.

BLOCKADE ARRIVAL AND CAPTURE.

The steamship Britannia, Captain DeForrest, arrived here yesterday from Nassau, having left there on Thursday evening.

On Wednesday last the steamer Eagle left the port of Carrabelle port, and during the night she was fired into and captured by a Federal cruiser. The second shot struck her aft, and we are informed killed three of the crew of the Eagle. It also mentioned that the officers of the Eagle mistook the Federal gunboat for the British steamer Flora, and under that impression allowed the cruiser to get near her.—*Charleston Mercury*, 26th.

FLYING THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.

The Orion was the first vessel which entered our harbor flying the Confederate flag at her peak. Her commander, our well-known young townsman, Frank Bonneau, late first officer of the steamer Ella and Annie, under the intrepid Curlin, took the new flag out on the last trip of that vessel, and we believe it was the first vessel that ever so sailed. The Orion so inhibited in British territory. The Orion sailed under British colors until yesterday, when her name and nationality were changed, and she will henceforth be known as the Alice, of Charleston, in compliment to the only daughter of President Bee. The Alice is a Clyde built steamer, and originally intended to run between Lubec and St. Petersburg, and was owned by parties in Lubec at the time of her purchase by her present business. The Ella and Annie and the Sirius, are owned by the Exporting and Importing Company of Charleston, Wm. C. Bee, Esq., President.—*Char. Courier*.

THE POLISH SCYTHEMEN.—A letter from Cracow thus describes the dreaded scythemen of the Polish army:

I believe the soldiers of Russia have the credit of being able to stand a terrific charge as well or better than those of any other nation except one, which need not be particularized for the benefit of English readers. In all other quarters the Russian shrinks from the Polish scythe, as from death itself, and whenever it has been found possible to get the Kosciuszko in however small a number—within something like reach of the enemy, the latter has invariably unpopular. His dogged obstinacy, his self-will, his dictatorial overbearance, his palpable wont of foresight and capacity, and with all, his rough uncouth bearing and manners have brought down upon him the contempt and dislike (not to use a harsher term) of the entire army. One thing may, I believe, be said of him with truth—he has no favorites, and I might add, no friends.

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On the other hand, the scythesmen are said to have become quite unmanageable when they were exposed for any length of time to the fire of the Russians, to which they were of course unable to reply. Accordingly, as a general rule, they have been kept out of sight, either in ambush or behind ordinary infantry, until the moment arrived for them to rush forward and strike terror into the ranks of the Muscovites. All the victories gained by the insurgents under the command of Langiewicz, (and I can't think of an instance in which they were really beat on) have been decided by the scythesmen, or the combination, and generally by the scythesmen alone. At Skala, Langiewicz not only led the scythesmen in person, but himself carried a scythe, which he took up at the last moment before giving the order to charge.

VIOLATING THE SOVEREIGNTY OF CANADA.—Captain John Haddock, Thirty fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, recently arrested in Canada and brought away a deserter from the Federal army. He has been dismissed from service, by an order from the War Department, for violating the sovereignty of a friendly foreign State, and the deserter has been discharged from his enlistment.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Times*, in an editorial on the danger which threatens Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, owing to the success of Admiral Farragut in running the blockade, says that Vicksburg is not yet taken, nor Port Hudson neither; and though the capture of both of these places would probably fail to insure safe navigation of the Mississippi, it cannot be denied that the present success of the northerners may produce material results. It creates a less sensation than the capture of Charleston would have done, but it may prove a greater consequence to them. The Confederates are not like ly to be disheartened by the loss of a city, but the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson would open the Mississippi to the States of the Northwest, diminish the growing disaffection of the population of those States, and enable the Federals to claim one more of the real victories of the war.

The Government has again purchased the old Lake Ontario steamboat Niagara, which came so very near proving a coffin to six companies of a Massachusetts regiment belonging to the Banks expedition last fall. She is to run on some of the rivers in Louisiana, and the owners are to deliver her in New Orleans.—*New York World*.

THE UNION MEN OF MARYLAND.—At a meeting of the prominent Union men of Maryland, held in Baltimore on the 14th instant, it was determined to recommend a call of the Union State Central Committee for the purpose of consultation as to the best policy of conducting the coming elections. The main object is to harmonize the entire Union element of the State in the paramount object of subduing the rebellion, and giving the Administration full support to that end.

The chief contest, so far as Baltimore is concerned, will be within the Union party itself for the nominations. It will have no opposition on the day of elections.

MODIFIED.—Gen. Burnside has modified order No 66, and has concluded to allow all persons of known loyalty, notwithstanding their close relationship to rebels in arms against the country, to remain unmolested on this side of the lines.

Wit, War, &c.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Western lawyer, "would you set a rat-trap to catch a bear, or make fools of yourselves by trying to spear a buffalo with a knitting-needle? I know you would not. Then how can you be guilty of convicting my client of *manslaughter* for taking the life a *woman*. The prisoner was acquitted.

A Baltimore Secesh lady has rather got ahead of the Senator who said that a stone thrown at a dog on Pennsylvania avenue one night, knocked down three brigadier generals. It was at the time when brigadiers were sprouting like mushrooms and spreading like Canada thistles, that one of our soldiers entered a street car in Baltimore and unconsciously put his foot on Madame Rebel's silk dress. Without a word to him, she turned to the conductor and said, with sublime scorn: "Sir, won't you ask this *brigadier-general* to take his foot off my dress?"

Literary.

Mr. S. F. Glenn, formerly on the staff of Gen. Butler, has nearly ready for the press a volume whose title is to be "The Capture of New Orleans, and a Year in the City." He was with General Butler from the organization of the Gulf expedition to the recall of the General, and will give full details of every incident, with many important documents not hitherto printed.

Mr. Parton, who has been for some time engaged upon a life of Benjamin Franklin, has laid this aside to prepare a biography of Gen Benjamin Franklin Butler.

Mr. Allibone has no less than six hundred and eighty Smiths in his great dictionary of authors; of these more than eighty call themselves John Smith.—*New York Post*.

A lady having accidentally broken her smelling-bottle, her husband, who was very petulant, said to her, "I declare, my dear, everything that belongs to you is more or less broken." "True," replied the lady, "for even you are a little cracked."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Perfect Mule—A suit for $15 has been pending in the Third District Court for a long time. It was tried recently, and Judge Hiss had decided without hesitation in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant had consigned to the veterinary skill of the plaintiff, an old French soldier, a sick mule, and after the animal was cured he refused to pay the bill of expenses, amounting to about $15. He, therefore sued, but animated by the remembrance of a slap on the ear about a year previous, he swore that he would resist to the death, or at least till it should cost him $30. He did resist, through the thick and thin of the courts, till at last judgment was given against him, and the cost, we learn, of about $50. S. Seiler was the counsel of the plaintiff.

A Woman Charged with Rape—Sophia Frick was yesterday arrested by officers Walsh and Whitaker, of the Second District, on Madison street, Algiers, by virtue of a search warrant from the Provost Court, in the following words: "W. H. Paris has permission to search any premises or place to find a woman named Sophia, charged with rape by him, and to arrest all parties concerned."

Not to particularize, we may mention that about four days ago the accused hired a girl of near fifteen, who had left her address at an intelligence office. The employer happens to be one of easy virtue, and, it appears, assisted, in some way, an unknown man who visited the house, to perpetrate the outrage. The man has not yet been arrested, and is represented by the woman to be unknown to her.

Battle by Name, for a Great Fine—Kate Little was yesterday arrested on Old Levee street, charged with Chas. Bradwell with battle and great offensive, viz: being drunk and disorderly, using obscene language, and threatening to set fire to his premises.

Inquests—The Coroner yesterday held two more inquests at the Third District Cotton Press, on the bodies of young contrabands—one died of pneumonia, the other of diarrhea.

United States District Court—As several of our clementeries have published what we knew unofficially, a day before yesterday, we will tread in their footsteps and mention the report that the U. S. District Court will shortly be in the full ride of successful organization, with the following appointments: E. H. Durel, as Judge, and James Graham, notary, as U. S Marshal.

Injunction Refused—In the United States Provisional Court, Messrs. Cutler and Thomas presented the petition of Captain John Orr, the *bona fide* owner of the schooner Washington, and who is and has always been a loyal citizen which was captured by Capt. Cowles, in a raid on Pearl river, in April last. The schooner was brought to New Orleans, and consigned to the Quartermaster of the Department. Capt Shipley, Assistant Quartermaster, condemned her as a prize, and the was ordered to be sold at auction yesterday. On these facts the petitioner proceeded for an injunction to stop the sale. Judge Peabody refused the injunction on the ground that Capt Shipley was acting under the authority of the Commanding General, and he could not interfere with any military act which was presumed to be under that authority.

We learn, however, that in some way or other the sale of the vessel did not take place as proposed.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—Wednesday—In the case of Flynn vs. Flynn, a rule on defendant was fixed for Saturday next, to show cause why the balance, ($15) due plaintiff for alimony, should not be paid to her.

On motion of Mr. Sullevan, for plaintiff, the suit of Samuel M. Chase vs. Henry Bradley, was discontinued.

Mr. Horner filed an answer for defendants in the case of Bowen, Holmes & Co. vs. Lucas & Musson.

A controversy between two daguerrean professors was fixed for Saturday, on a rule to show cause.

Montague vs. Saloy. This case, which proves to be long winded, from the number of witnesses testifying, was again resumed and continued till the adjournment.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

A Curious Revelation.

LETTER FROM THE SHEPHERDS OF THE PETERHOF — MR. MASON INTERESTED IN HER SUCCESS.

The following letter is copied from the London *Daily News*. That paper thus introduces the letter:

"The name of the Peterhof may or may not be destined to become historical; but unquestionably a very important piece of public interest is just now gathered about it. Unfortunately the most expeditious communication between this country and the port where we now lie leave a long interval, during which the public must wait for information concerning her. In the meanwhile, whatever throws light on the character of the trade with which those connected with her were engaged will be read with interest. In this belief we publish the subjoined document signed by the highly respectable and enterprising firm of Messrs Bennett & Wake, the shippers of the Peterhof.

"Mr. Bennett, we may observe, was on board the Peterhof when she was taken. Mr. Wake was one of the deputation which waited on Lord Russell to press for a spirited assertion of the rights of British commerce, Mr. Redgate, mentioned in the circular, was a passenger by the Peterhof, and wrote the protest against her seizure. Messrs. Harding, Pullein & Co., it will be remembered, were the brokers for negotiating the Confederate loan, and Mr. Harding was one of the deputation which waited on Earl Russell. It will be seen that he is the gentleman named as the factor for the distribution of the proceeds of the cotton, &c. Mr Bisbee, who holds the contract to deliver the goods into the Confederate States, and who is not bound to take them through Matamoros, is a citizen of the South. With these indications we subjoin the document.

"(Copy.)

"No. 77 CORNHILL, E. C.

"Dear Sir: We may state for the guidance of any friends who may be desirous of shipping to America, that arrangements have been made for the dispatch of a vessel by us to the Rio Grande about the first week of December, that cost of freight, and insurance on goods can be paid at the port of delivery. The services of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Brown, Fleming & Co., at Matamoros, have been secured, also those of Mr. Redgate, Lloyd's agent, an expert in cotton, and who has been resident nearly forty years in Texas and Mexico. That gentleman's services will be of great value to shippers in respect to his local knowledge and influence, and also as regards agency of the inland transit, and landing and shipping of goods and cotton. Mr. Harding, of the firm of Messrs. Harding, Pullein & Co., of this city, has been named and consented to act factor for the receiving of the proceeds in cotton and the equal distribution of the same to shippers according to value of respective shipments, and who will effect the necessary insurance.

"Further, a Mr. Bisbee, of the Confederate States of America, holds a contract from that Government whereby he is to receive one hundred per cent. on invoice cost, payable in cotton at special value, clear of all charges of freight, &c., for any goods he may deliver into the Confederate States. Said contract has been authenticated by Messrs. Mason and others. He is willing to share same, say to the extent of fifty per cent., with any houses who may feel inclined to ship. Moreover, said parties are at liberty to send out their own supercargoes, and if the goods can meet with a better market, shippers by our vessel may avail themselves of said contract or not, but in the latter case (if they do not send out under Bisbee's contract) there will be no certainty of getting cotton back, as the wagon traffic cannot be properly carried out without the aid of Government support in shape of teamsters to attend to cattle, and which the Confederate Government will supply from the army to facilitate the inland transport of goods and the bringing back of cotton for the contract. In the event of peace or cessation of hostilities the Confederate Government, by the contract, binds itself to receive goods that are shipped but not delivered, and for any order not shipped, but in course of same, ten per cent. profit upon invoice cost and charges.

"Any further information you may require, we shall be happy to give you our best efforts to obtain from the respective parties interested.

"We remain, dear sir, yours truly,

"BENNETT & WAKE.

REPORTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES—A letter from Chicago, referring to the ecclesiastical trial of the Rev. Mr. Hager, charged with conduct unbecoming a clergyman, and of which he has been honorably acquitted, says:

One circumstance connected with the case is rather funny. The Bishop attempted to make the trial a secret tribunal, and put every one within the pale of his honor not to reveal the proceedings. But pretty full reports appeared in the daily papers. Here was a mystery. The Bishop endeavored in vain to find the "leak." After the trial is over the reporters explain. The sittings were in an upper room of a public building. The first floor was occupied by a hose company. By inserting a hose into the chimney they got a tolerably good hearing of what transpired above through a stove pipe hole in the room where the court was sitting and the public had the benefit of it.

IMMENSE BUSINESS ON THE ERIE CANAL.—During the first sixteen days of May nine hundred and eighty two canal boats were cleared at the Buffalo collector's office, making a daily average of upwards of sixty boats. If it had been necessary to move the aggregate of property taken by this fleet of boats by rail, it would have taken sixty trains of twenty-two cars each daily, or an aggregate of twenty one thousand six hundred and four cars. This alone shows the importance of the Erie Canal as a great highway for commerce.—*N. Y World*.

Between the Pickets.

[Army Correspondence of the Herald.]

On the Rappahannock, May 19, 1863.—The pickets on the other side of the river do not always get responses to their questions. One of them, however, asked "Is Brooklyn Fourteenth boy yesterday," "Where is Joe Hooker now?" The response was, "Gone to Stonewall Jackson's funeral."

There were no further it quiries on that post; but on another part of the line a group of rebel artillerists came down to the river bank, and one of them maliciously cried out, "Hallo, Yankee, where's the Eleventh corps? Have they stopped running yet?" Your correspondent does not know the reply to that interrogatory. One of the same group of rebels called out: "Are you well left on each a knapsack and a good rubber blanket?" A slight pause, and then another rebel jerked out, "Your barracks had first rate crackers and coffee in them."

PICKET CORRESPONDENCE.

Here is a sample of the picket correspondence, from which it is proper to omit names of regiments and individuals:

May —, 1863.

To the Pickets of the United States Line

As I am aware that the —— are relieved, I am writing you this note for the purpose of getting up a correspondence with you. As we had most friendly communication with them on yesterday and this morning, I am of opinion that they are gentlemen, particularly Company ——, and I hope that you will be as kind and sociable as they were.

Though it is positively against orders for me to have any communication with you, yet we fear no orders, as our boys are all of the same notion. I hope we may all meet in peace again before long, though the prospect looks gloomy at present. I once had many friends in the North, and hope they are all well.

You will confer a great favor on me to send me a canteen and some coffee. I will send you a paper as soon as the train comes in, and any thing you want you have nothing to do but to ask for it and you will get it if we have it. Send the articles to me in my name. Also send me the name of your regiment.

I hope you are all well as we are in good health and doing well. Our boys send their respects to you all. Hoping to take you all by the hand in friendship after this war is over, I will say no more at present. I am yours, respectfully,

—— regiment, —— Volunteers.

P. S. Don't send the boat if you see an officer riding up here to us.

ANOTHER BRIEF LETTER.

May 12, 1863.

To the First Sergeant, Company F —th —— Volunteers.

According to your request and my promise, I send you a plug of sorry tobacco; but it is the best I have at present. I also send you a fish hook but I have no line to send with it. I am sorry to say that I can't send you the paper as I promised. I can't get a paper to day, and am sorry for it. I will be relieved in the morning, or I would sent it to you to-morrow.

Some of the boys are wanting a couple of canteens, if you have them to spare. They are sending you some tobacco, with their respects. I can have no more correspondence with you to day, but I would be glad if you would send me a good pocket knife in the morning before I am relieved. No more at present. I am yours, with regard,

—— regiment, —— Volunteers.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The following is taken from a letter dated headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, May 19:

A regiment of rebels crossed the Rappahannock fifteen miles below here on Saturday night in order to protect the passage over the water of sundry medical and other supplies from Richmond, for Confederate use. They are said to have taken eight prisoners from a scouting party of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, and to have effected their purpose.

FROM GEN. PECK'S DEPARTMENT.—We take the following from the letter of the New York *Tribune*, dated Carrsville, Va., May 19:

"The rebels are at work removing the rails from the road, where we commenced operations, and will undoubtedly place the Blackwater between them and us ere long. The work is progressing rapidly on our part, and in the course of a day or two we shall undoubtedly begin to turn toward camp. Yesterday a deserter came in who reports the enemy's force on the Blackwater at 30,000.—*Baltimore Sun*.

THE CAPTURED PRISONERS.—The corps of newspaper reporters captured a few days ago by the Confederates near Vicksburg. In a letter dated Jackson, 6th instant, one of them says:

We are now en route for Selma, under guard, and will probably be sent to Richmond. We have been fortunate, from the moment we fell into the Confederate hands, in being treated with great kindness and courtesy, and having our situation made unusually pleasant for that of prisoners. I write this hasty note in the *Appeal* office, which we are allowed to visit on parole. Messrs. Dumble and McClanahan are here, and, with other members of the press, have been very kind in their attentions.

Yours, A. D. RICHARDSON.

ENOUGH TO MAKE ANY ONE DRUNK.—John Titeman would not say in the Police Court yesterday morning whether the charge of drunkenness, upon which he was arraigned, was true or false, but would give the court an inventory of what he had drank, and from which the court could infer, as well as he, in what condition of mental steadiness and physical perpendicularity he was at the time of the arrest. He left home early o'clock on Monday evening, and was arrested at 10 o'clock, drinking in the interval three glasses of ale, two of whisky, and one of gin. The court deemed this too much for any one man, and fined the culprit two dollars.—*Chic. Times*.

The Diamond Market.

To procure the stock to supply the demand for diamonds elicits an unusual amount of enterprise. For the first time in many years diamonds of first water are not to be had in indefinite quantity. While the powers of money are unequivocally great, there are times when even money parts with its usual omnipotence.

The commencement of the present war found diamonds abundant and comparatively cheap. As the trade knows, however, diamonds in point of value are only second to gold. A first water, free from defect, a correspondent size represents at all times a corresponding equivalent in coin.

A tour among our most extensive dealers in and manufacturers of jewelry now shows a minimum stock, from which all the best have been called, with great difficulty in filling their places, though prices have been advanced fully seventy per cent. The duty is *ad valorem* ten per cent., but the cost of exchange brings up the price. During the last three years the demand for diamonds, we learn, has been quick even in the European capitals to a large extent. They were cheaper during the Crimean war than before or since. Wealthy Turks placed their money in the market, and a desire to realize upon long-hoarded gems seized the minds of Christians as well as Mussulmans.

Now matters are in a different position, and diamonds are diamonds in the strictest interpretation of the phrase. A new class of purchasers have sprung up. People who two years ago could not tell the difference between a tiara of gems in parure may scrape and the gingerbread affairs sported by queens in tragedy, have of late been the best consumers to the lapidaries. A case in point, narrated to us yesterday by a Chestnut street jeweler, is worth telling.

"An Irishman, dressed in fine clothes, to his very apparent discomfort, entered the store. His face was bronzed, his hands horny. His nose was an unmitigated peg, and his teeth were indelibly stained by second-class cavendish. A tailor had clothed him like a gentleman to the manor born, but his garments were an evident incumbrance.

"I want to look at some dimons," he said, as he entered the doorway. A junior clerk showed him to the "dimon" counter. He here repeated his request to the senior clerk. The latter took a quick glance at his customer, and made up his mind that the man had come to the wrong place.

"You wish to see diamond jewelry?"

"I do,"

The clerk produced a tray filled with imitation gems, and submitted them for inspection.

The man fingered several of the articles without speaking, and as silently laid them down. "Thim isn't that I'm after. I want the rale kind. Show me somethin' wid the rale sparrikle."

Thinking to get rid of a profitless customer the clerk produced a velvet case, in which reposed, in gorgeous effulgence, a bracelet, breastpin and ear-rings, in the finest diamonds.

"How do those suit you?" asked the clerk.

The man looked at them. "Ah! thim's the beauties. What's the price o'thim?"

"The set is seven thousand dollars," said the clerk, preparing to return them to the case, not dreaming of its purchase.

"Well, I'll take them," was the quiet and prompt reply.

The clerk was slightly astonished. In his experience the purchase slightly exceeded all former precedent.

Word was quietly passed to one of the firm that a seven thousand dollar customer was at the diamond counter, and the head of the house very briskly came forward. The result was the further purchase of a single stone diamond ring at eight hundred dollars. The purchaser gave his check in payment for the lot. He was detained, without knowing the fact, in an inspection of other goods while one of the clerks was sent to bank to test the value of the check, but the clerk returned with the money and the information that if drawn for five times the amount it would have been as promptly honored. Subsequent inquiry led to the discovery that the purchaser of the diamonds in question had accumulated money in following up the army and purchasing its offal for soap manufacturing, at the same time loaning money to officers of soldiers and others against the Government. The man, two years ago was foreman in a lard and tallow factory.

This incident, which is literally true, is an illustration of the causes to which are attributable the present prices of gems. What is true of diamonds is true, also, of pearls, opals and emeralds. Rubies of any size are out of the market. Even Garnets, the cheapest of all the precious stones, have advanced in price with the rest of the precious stones.

The transmutations caused in society by the present war are singular. Many people, their life long accustomed to the possession of gems, have parted with them forever, and many others now wear them who, two years ago, knew not the difference between the finest diamonds and the glassy baubles that glitter upon the nude arms of the ballet girls and danseuses of the concert saloons.—*Philadelphia Press*.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—The New York correspondence of the London *Morning Herald*, says:

The immense arrivals of Irish astonish those who are not in the secret. Their passages are paid by the United States Government, and will be charged to enlistment expense. The sum appropriated for this purpose is $3,000,000, and it is estimated that it will bring over to America 1,200,000 Irish persons. Of this number it may be safely estimated one third will enlist that will cost only $50 each for outfit, and in any other shape it costs the United States $100 per soldier.

SHARP.—A New York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, speaking of the wealthy classes of the former city, says: "I am credibly told that one of the rich ones recently, on being required to give an account of his personal property for taxation, gave a note to the wife for $500,000, and then swore he was worth only $40,000 personal, and owed $500,000."

Arrest of a Sammambulist.

A police officer on Wells street was approached by a woman about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, who inquired what part of the city she was in. She was clad only in a single under garment, and had a bed quilt wrapped around her, reaching from her chin to her heels. She was bare footed and bare-headed. This seemed a girdle singular, and she was accordingly arrested. At the Police Court the woman was arraigned on a charge of vagrancy, to which she pleaded that she was a somnambulist, that she resided in the North Division, and that in the night she had risen to her arrest. She awoke and found herself in the street in a strange part of the city, and, wishing to find her way back home again, she had applied to a policeman, though she had avoided the other parties whom she met upon the street, for information which would enable her to reach home.

She gave the name of Alice Doyle, and told her story in a straightforward manner, and with the air of an honest woman. She was quite modest and respectable in appearance, though somewhat plain, and stated that her husband is a Lieutenant in the army, and that she resides with a married sister during his absence. She has often walked about the house in her sleep, but is not conscious, since her residence in Chicago, of having walked upon the streets, though she may have done so, and returned to her home without waking. She was discharged and allowed to remain in the office while a policeman went to the residence of her sister, in the North Division, for some necessary article of female apparel, without which her appearance on the street would be highly improper. The policeman found her story in every respect, and her sister laboring under the greatest apprehension for her safety.—*N. Y Times*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—Wednesday—A. Newhouse, who had been arrested on the complaint of Wm. Hudson, for carrying concealed weapons and threatening his life, was fined $100 for the threat, but he showed a permit for carrying the weapons.

Henry Jewell and Amos King, who were arrested yesterday for having stolen property in their possession—a silver pitcher, a pistol, and other articles—were both sent to prison for two months.

Mrs. Gibbons was brought up for being drunk on fighting whisky, which gave her a pair of black eyes. She pleaded that she was a mother with five children, but the Court thought that was a good reason for keeping sober, so she was Workhoused.

Several more of the non-registered license tribe were hauled up, and after unloading their pockets of $20 each, backed out of court.

Two individuals were arrested by the "police" on the charge of peddling shoes without license; but one proved that he was taking his work to his employers, and the other that he was only with another man who had a license.

One of her Majesty's Navy officers, who was walking the street enthused and spoke to a lady he had not been introduced to, was fined $10.

A white and a yaller boy were up for fighting in the street—white boy fined $10 and yaller $5.

John Farrell was charged by one O'Shaughnessy with kicking him without provocation; but it was proved that the prosecutor was the aggressor. Accordingly he was let on to account of $15, and the accused was let out scot free.

Two female nigs were up for fighting about a debt of 5 cents, and were discharged at "double quick."

The case of a cistern worth $15 was tried with two lawyers and a lot of witnesses. The accused had carried it away after it had been seized under an execution and given to the prosecutor. The Court dismissed the case, after ordering the accused to return the cistern.

Frank Digger, slave of Mr. H. T. Vennard, was arraigned on the charge of stealing $1000 in silver and $75 in gold. The master, on going to New York last December, buried the coin, because the banks were not taking it at that time. The boy dug it up, furnished a house and began to live luxuriously. When arrested, he had spent $400 of the money, and the balance was given up. Confessing the charge, he was sent