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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15 1863.

THE CREOLE COMING UP.—We received last night the following dispatch:

Southwest Pass, May 14—The steamship Creole, 6 days and 23 hours from New York, crossed the bar at 3 P. M.:

S. B. BEVANS & Co.—This firm of 51 and 53 Poydras street, have just received and offer for sale a choice collection of groceries, comprising the most ordinary articles and the best fancy groceries, all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. See advertisement.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise: 1st—At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a valuable lot of ground, situated on Johnson street, between Paydras and Perdido streets, First District; five other valuable lots, situated on Euphrosine street and the Shellroad, First District. 2d—At 3 o'clock, P. M., on Bayou Road, near the Gentilly Road, Third District, the contents of a tin-house, one horse, harness, one lot of wagons, furniture, &c. See advertisements.

Arrest of Governor Moulton.

The *Era* announces the arrest of ex Governor Moulton at his home near Vermillionville, on the 23d instant, by order of the Provost Marshal General. Governor Moulton was arrested by Captain Silvey, who had a detachment of twenty men from the Rhode Island Cavalry, under Captain Hooker, at his command.

Important from the South.

The New York *Herald* of the 28th contains the following news from Southern papers. The statement of affairs along the Rappahannock possesses much interest from late operations in that region:

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE UNION TROOPS IN FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA.—SKIRMISHING ALONG THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—REPORTED ROUT OF OUR TROOPS AT BIRMINGHAM.

Richmond papers of the 27th inst. have been received. They contain news of importance.

The *Enquirer* of the 27th has the following:

THE ENEMY IN FAUQUIER.

The enemy have occupied the county of Fauquier in large force—it is reported from 20,000 to 30,000. They are said to have 15,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry. Their infantry force was at last accounts on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, below the Warrenton junction, and their cavalry picket on the Rappahannock. It is reported that a small force of the enemy made a dash up to Washington, Rappahannock county, but that is not certain. They are skirmishing along the river as was daily taking place.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

A Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writes on April 26th as follows:

"No news here. The sun and wind to day have dried the roads very much. We are quiet, but expectant, hopeful and confident. My private opinion still is that the Yankees are leaving.

FIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM—COL. HATCH, OF THE TWENTY FIFTH IOWA, REPORTED KILLED.

Okolona, April 25, 1863—Our cavalry engaged the enemy yesterday at Birmingham. The fight lasted two hours and a half. The enemy was completely routed, with fifteen killed and a large number wounded. Colonel Hatch, of the Twenty fifth Iowa, was seen to fall from his horse, which ran into our lines and was captured. Our loss was one killed and twenty wounded. The destruction of a bridge prevented pursuit.

From Hooker's Army—Expedition to Northern Neck.

The army correspondent of the *Herald* writes as follows:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, April 25, 1863.

The expedition to the Northern Neck returned last night. The force was composed of the Oneida (New York) cavalry, Captain Mann, and a detachment of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, and arrived in the vicinity of King George Court House on Saturday night, where a halt was made for a few hours.

At three o'clock on Sunday morning the party started again, the command taking different directions, and proceeding into Westmoreland and Richmond counties. A number of prisoners were taken, and some important letters found in the houses of prominent Secession[ists]. Among the correspondence captured by Captain Mann was a letter to the authorities in Richmond, urging that measures be taken for preventing the sending of leading citizens of Northumberland to our custody, alleging that the influence was in part responsible in exciting a negro insurrection and assisting smugglers.

Colonel Taylor, of the First Pennsylvania, accompanied by a lieutenant and six men, started after the party on Sunday morning, but was fired into by a squad of rebels in Ambush, and only saved himself by hiding in the woods until the return of our cavalry. Three of the men fell from their horses, but it is not known whether they were killed or wounded.

After this exploit the rebels fired the bridge over Mattox creek, a large unfordable stream, but the expedition returned before it was consumed, and crossed while the structure was in flames. Captain Morris's command being compelled to go over it, single file. Had the party been detained a few moments later they would have been almost completely cut off, and would have had a circuit of several miles to make to reach camp.

Nothing more was heard from the guerrillas. The citizens have a complete system of signals, and give notice to the surrounding country upon the approach of any of our troops.

A number of rebel cavalry remain on this side of the Rappahannock, and their infantry make occasional visits to King George.

Another Canal Completed—The White and Arkansas Rivers Connected—Official Dispatch from Commodore Porter.

Under these headings the *Herald* of the 29th furnishes us with the following intelligence:

Mississippi Squadron,
Yazoo River, April 16, 1863.

We have been threatened for some time past with an attack from the Arkansas rebels in steamers. Every provision was made to meet it. Lieutenant Commander Selfridge saw the difficulty in defending the mouths of White and Arkansas rivers while kept so far apart by a tedious neck of land, and proposed to me to cut it. I ordered him to do so, and he passed through with his vessels twenty-four hours after he cut the bend, thus saving a distance of over ten miles. The mouths of Arkansas and White rivers are now brought close together, and a small force can defend both.

One of the worst points for guerrillas is also cut off, as these pests of the human race could, from the isthmus, attack a vessel on one side, and be ready to meet her on the other as she came round, the distance being ten miles around and half a mile across.

I have force enough at Arkansas and White rivers to prevent any attack.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Act. Rear Admiral Com'd'g Miss. Squadron.

A report from Lieutenant Thomas O. Selfridge, commanding the Conestoga, has reached the Navy Department, from which we extract as follows, viz:

United States Steamer Conestoga,
Off Arkansas River, April 14, 1863.

I have the honor to report the arrival of the Curlew, Cricket, Rattler and Prairie Bird, also the Ram. Permit me to thank you for the strong reinforcements you have sent.

The cut-off above Alexandria was made on Saturday last. I passed through on Sunday—the first steamer through. It shortened the distance between the two rivers at least ten miles, and enables me to concentrate our strength very completely. I enclose diagram of the different stations.

I was up through the cut-off yesterday on a reconnoissance, and captured a prisoner, Cornelius Jones, private Twenty-first Texas. He was employed as a mail or dispatch carrier. He had on at the time a Federal uniform, and attempted to pass himself off as a citizen. He says that all the pickets on the river had been drawn in. His regiment had gone to Bateseville, Arkansas. From all I can learn there is some secret move on hand amongst their forces.

Important from California.

Under this heading the *Herald* of the 29th publishes the following late advices from California:

A SQUADRON OF STEAMERS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE PACIFIC COAST—ORGANIZATION OF LOYAL LEAGUES—AID FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, &c.

San Francisco, April 26, 1863.—It is understood that the General Government has purchased a fleet of steamships here for coast harbor services, including the Washington and California, from the Pacific Steamship Company; the Panama and Oregon, from Ben Halladay, and Hermann from John T. Wright. The vessels were immediately raised and refitted for active service. The authorities have warned large dealers in arms and ammunition not to sell cannon without first informing them.

The collector of the port astonished several large importing firms connected with recent fraudulent duty cases, by seizing their books under the act of the 3d of March last.

Seamen are scarce. Several ships for the East and Europe are detained by the difficulty of getting hands.

Arrived to day, steamer Oregon, from Mexican ports.

Sailed 26th, ship Rangoon for Callao.

Sacramento, Cal., April 19, 1863—The Union League movement was inaugurated last evening by a great meeting at the Agricultural Pavilion. Speeches were made by Governor Stanford, General Wright, Senator Conness, and some members of the Legislature.

Senator Conness in the course of his speech noticed the reports circulated in the East, in regard to his probable co-operation with the "copperheads." He indignantly repudiated any such intention. He defended the administration, eulogized the President, and denounced as the real abolitionists those who were striving to abolish the Government and nation.

The meeting was enthusiastic, and the Loyal League pledge was numerously signed.

Union Leagues meetings were also held at Marysville and other towns, and measures were taken to extend the Loyal League movement to every county in the State.

Sacramento, April 25, 1863.—In addition to the appropriation of one cent a half million dollars from the counties of San Francisco, Sacramento and Placer, a bill granting State aid of ten thousand dollars per mile to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, passed the Legislature yesterday. This appropriation comes direct from the Treasury, and with the several State aids already granted secures beyond a doubt the early completion of the railroad across the Sierra Nevada mountains. The first division of the road is graded already.

AT JOURNMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—ARRIVAL OF TREASURE AND SPECIMENS OF SILVER ORE FROM MAZATLAN, ETC.

San Francisco, April 27, 1863—The State Legislature adjourned at noon to-day. The following are among the bills approved:

Legalizing and providing the means for enforcing contracts payable in gold, so that paper cannot be used to pay debts with when coin was promised.

Appropriation from the State Treasury, $10,000 per mile, towards building fifty miles of the Pacific Railroad.

This is additional to the two millions proposed to be voted by the counties along the line of the road.

Providing for the survey of the eastern boundary of the State.

Providing for uniforming and equipping the militia organization, and appropriating $100,000 therefor.

The steamer Oregon, from Mazatlan, brought $120,000 in treasure and a large number of specimens lots of silver ore.

Great Raid on the Jackson Railroad.

LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY CAPTURED AND DESTROYED.

The *Picayune* published last evening in the shape of an extra the following intelligence:

We have just received information that a combined movement of a portion of the forces of Gen. Sherman's command concentrated on the Jackson Railroad yesterday. A body of cavalry under command of Colonel Davis, of Illinois, the cavalry left the Amite river, at Sevictus ferry, on Tuesday morning, and made for Tickaw station, on the Jackson Railroad, where they broke up the bridges of the road and then rallied to a body of infantry under command of Colonel Clark, of the 26th Michigan Regiment, at Pontchatoula, which, in the meantime, had been sent across Manchac Pass.

The result of this raid was the capture of one Lieutenant and twenty men of the Confederate army, including about fifteen Choctaw Indians with their sculping knives.

A large quantity of corn, cotton, lumber and bacon fell into the hands of the Federals.

General Nickerson, on the Lake, is prepared to invade that section of the country with a large force.

Four schooners were captured and destroyed on the Amite river, and also a very large amount of contraband property.

Intest from Mexico.

We have received, through the courtesy of a friend, copies of late Mexican papers. To complete the details of recent operations in the vicinity of Puebla, we give the following dispatch from Gen. Gonzales Ortega to Comonfort, and by him transmitted to the Minister of War:

Zaragoza, April 14, at 4 P. M.—Senor Don Ignacio Comonfort—Dear friend and companion—The enemy has not been able to make a single step in advance.

He continues his cannonading against Fort Carmen and the redoubts in the neighborhood of that fortress, situated between it and San Augustin, on the side that looks towards the open country, but in the results he has not been so fortunate, as our engineers have replaced his guns two or three times—and if the enemy has not brought all his guns into play, neither have we opened as yet with one tenth of our Sarmon and howitzers.

The fire from small arms has been slow, but continuous on both sided.

The enemy disappointed in his first assault, has not renewed the attempt.

He has not ceased to hurl his projectiles and rifle balls upon and over the city.

We are well, very well; the morale of our army has increased in proportion as it has witnessed the impotency of the enemy in its efforts to take the city.

Gen. Reyes informs me that the forces under your command have had an encounter with the enemy, in which the latter was defeated. For this receive my cordial felicitations. We could neither hear nor see anything relative to your encounter by reason of the noise and smoke, with which we are surrounded in this city.

Nothing further of importance has occurred. We have had but few killed and wounded during the last day and night.

Your obedient servant,
J. G. ORTEGA.

I have the honor to inform your excellency, and through you the citizen President, that last night General O'Horan, broke the lines of the enemy and ought to arrive at these headquarters in a few hours. COMONFORT.

The following is a dispatch from T. O'Horan:

Ocotlan, April 14—To the President of the Republic: Conformably to the orders which I had received from the Commander-in-Chief, I broke through the lines of the enemy at 1 o'clock in the morning, with the cavalry force under my command, about 1,000 strong. I met the 31st regiment, of whom a large number was killed. We have captured a large number of prisoners.
T. O HORAN.

Gen. Quintara writes, under date of April 9th, that Breton, who had under his command five or eight hundred Mexicans who had joined the French, was beaten at Rovio, by Rafael Cedier, who had been sent to pursue him. The fight lasted three hours. The Mexicans had captured over one hundred prisoners from Breton.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 24th gives the following latest news from Mexico:

The news from Puebla has rather taken the starch out of the Mexicans here. Forey did not rush at the fortifications of Puebla blindfolded, but rather every step was matured and guarded against disaster. The repulses which he is said to have suffered were but masquerader, in which he presented fine face to the fire while he had another for different purposes. Weeks before fight he declared his intention to take the place without any disastrous sacrifice of French lives, and with his immense artillery force it was entirely practicable with him to have destroyed the place without the hazard of an assault. The note programme in front of Puebla was conceived and executed in the highest style of military genius, and it may result yet that the fight at Puebla will force a peaceable solution of the war. The design of Gen. Forey evidently was to strike a Cerro Gordo blow at Puebla, and he has done it. The Mexicans were allowed to collect all their available force, they were allowed to fortify every avenue of approach, they were suffered to gain every advantage whereby the troops were enthused and rendered confident, and then they were attacked and defeated in detail, and then they were beat prepared to defend. Their entire force was invited to the encounter, and the battle was made under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army, with his reserves in shouting distance. Such a fight was to no Indian-blooded victory. It is the death blow to resistance, for no army that the Mexicans can bring into the field will ever pretend to face the fierce and desperate fire of the French soldiers. The campaign has commenced in earnest. The Mexicans have gone to the Capital. The delay at Puebla is such as to leave the road open to the legions of Napoleon, and the fate of Puebla will render resistance less active at the city of Mexico. Meantime, the question arises, what was Comonfort doing that he reserves while Forey was assaulting Puebla? Was he playing for the occasion to offer a negotiation with the French whereon he might say that his mere inaction was to favor the success of the French over Ortega? If this was his plan, he will stand a chance to be forced when Napoleon comes to consider the political reformation of Mexico; but if not, he is not only losing his country, but he is losing his opportunity to benefit himself, by his earnestness. He has probably before this made his election, whether he is to live in Mexico, or whether he is to be an exile again. There can be no doubt, in view of recent events, but he is aware of the French, and if we only knew what the policy of Napoleon was to be, we might just as well be forming our conduct to meet the requirements of the imperial programme.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Barney Williams.—This heading is sufficient to "point a paragraph." A short time ago he was incarcerated by the Judge of the Provost Court on the charge of illegally obtaining money from a man he had arrested in his capacity as a special officer. Barney has filled a large "space in the public eye" for a long period of time, and somehow or other he has often been "jugged." Soon after he had served out his imprisonment, a day or two ago, we learn that Barney has been again arrested on the charge of stealing a horse and buggy.

Naval Shooting.—We heard of a shooting affair near the Poydras Market yesterday, but the only particulars we learn are that officers in pursuit of some deserters, came across them in the vicinity of the Poydras Market, and to bring them to, he fired two shots with his navy revolver. As they had no effect, we presume they were only shots "across the bows."

Confederate Buttons—In the Sixth District Court, the case of N. Rivera, transferee of one Tony vs. S. Romyer, was filed. The suit was for $400, for the manufacture of Confederate army buttons in those times. The jury could not decide whether such a claim could be enforced in a Federal Court, and after debating the question many hours, they were discharged.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Thursday.—McPhelan vs. Dr. Knapp. The exception in this case was overruled by the Court. The previous action had been discontinued, and so far as possible, consistently with law, the costs had been taxed.

On motion of Fellowes and Mills, counsel for defendant, in the case of Mrs. DeBare vs. R. DeBare, plaintiff was ordered to show cause on Thursday next, why a new trial should not be granted.

Emerson vs. Guillotet.—On motion of Mr. Schmidt, counsel for defendant, it was ordered that plaintiff show cause on Wednesday next why the judgment rendered in this case should not be set aside, on the ground that it was contrary to law and to the evidence.

[A pair of iron-clad specs was picked up from the floor of the court. If they be prized by the proprietor, he can get them from his reporter.]

Mr. Cutler asked for a judgment by default in the case of McPhelan vs. Dr. Knapp and wife, the exception having been overruled. The motion was entered.

The suit of Jean Lamarque vs. L. O. Reggio and L. A. Dacros, was discontinued on motion of Mr. Cutler, counsel for plaintiff.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Interesting from Washington.

THE UNITED STATES BONDS ABROAD.

Under this heading, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows:

At the instance of foreign banks, agents, about four weeks ago, were sent to Europe to make sales of our bonds authorized to be issued by the last Congress. The late steamer brought news that a large sum will soon be placed to Government credit in Hamburg, London and Paris. Robert J. Walker is understood to have sailed on the 8th inst., fully empowered to perfect the arrangements initiated here by German agents in March.

The correspondent of the *Times* communicates the following paragraph:

THE RICHMOND FORTIFICATIONS.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 23d, contains an advertisement for five thousand laborers, slave, free and white, to work on the Richmond fortifications.

A COMPLAINT FROM THE MEXICAN MINISTER

Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*:

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, had an interview to-day with the President, during which he complained of the unfriendly treatment his country had received in the refusal of permits to ship munitions of war from New York for Mexican account, while the French were suffered to buy freely in that city, St. Louis and elsewhere.

DEPORTATION OF INDIANS.

Under this heading the same writer says:

Indian Superintendent Thompson has completed arrangements in St Louis for the deportation from Minnesota of the Winnebagoes and Sioux Indians, the removal to begin immediately. Those under sentence of death will be sent to one of the Southern seaboard forts—probably the Tortugas.

NEGRO REGIMENTS ORGANIZING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

A commencement has been made here for the organization of a regiment among the colored population of the District of Columbia. Those who are prominent in the movement believe the Executive authorities will grant the necessary facilities for its formation.

APPEARANCE OF A NEW DISEASE.

Under this heading, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus refers to a disease recently noticed as having made its appearance in the West:

A disease little known in this country, called the spotted fever, has broken out in this city. In one family five children died of it in one day. It is a very violent disease, those attacked usually surviving but a few hours after it develops itself. It is also very contagious, and has thus far baffled the efforts of the physicians to save the victims.

Speaking of the late movements of General Banks in the interior of this State, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

The success of General Banks, in his Louisiana expedition, is regarded by the military authorities here as of the highest importance. In connection with the movements of the gunboat fleet on the Mississippi, it is supposed that the expedition of General Banks will render it necessary for the rebel forces occupying the strongholds upon that river to fall back upon some new base of supplies, as their communications with Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, through which they have been receiving a large amount of provisions and munitions of war, will have been cut off.

Says the correspondent of the *Herald*, writing under date of the 28th:

ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT OF HIS PASSAGE OF THE VICKSBURG BATTERIES.

The Navy Department to-day received a letter from Rear Admiral Porter, dated April 17, giving a few particulars of the passage of the Vicksburg batteries the evening previous, but not materially different from what has already been published. He adds: "All the vessels were ready for service half an hour after passing the batteries. An examination of the Indianola showed that she was much shattered. The rebels got her to nine inch guns. One eleven inch gun was burst, and was lying on deck, and the other half overboard, and now lies alongside, in nine feet of water.

The Movements and Strategy of Gen. Grant.

The following, which we copy from the New York *Herald*, of the 26th ult., will prove interesting as showing the movements of General Grant previous to his recent operations in the vicinity of Vicksburg:

The position of affairs before Vicksburg assumes now a far more important character than has been the case for a long time. Scheme upon scheme has been adopted, cannot have been one here and there, and bayous investigated almost without number, old routes, long disused, have been re opened and new ones have been made by turning the waters of streams. Heretofore, however, success has not always followed the playing of the trump card—spades—nor has the exploration of old or new routes been marked with any brilliant results.

A NEW ROUTE TO BE OPENED.

But now we have had a new scheme before us in the shape of the canal at or near Duck port, by means of which the forces of General Grant's army below Vicksburg have a water communication with the Mississippi above place. A portion of his forces occupy positions along the route from Milliken's Bend to Dallas, thence to New Carthage, at which place Gen. Grant now has his headquarters. Richmond, situated at the forks of the Bradey and Roundaway bayous, has for some time been held by a strong force from one of the armies of the Department of Tennessee, and this position commands the water route by which Grant's new headquarters can keep open communication with the Upper Mississippi and Yazoo rivers, and also with the water routes to General Rosecrans' department.

GENERAL GRANT'S STRATEGY.

What success has been attained by means of this new canal has not yet been officially announced; suffice it, to say that Gen. Grant's former services have developed the fact that he is no cautious general, to risk a game he thinks his command unless he felt confident of maintaining his position. New Carthage is twenty nine miles below Vicksburg, and about one hundred and forty miles above the mouth of the Red River. The fleets of Admiral Porter and Farragut are now operating between these points, will greatly aid Gen. Grant in his strategical movements, whatever they may be. We do not deem it judicious to state the precise nature of the plans now being partially developed, but it is not at all unlikely that many days will not elapse before the Stars and Stripes will float for strong it certainly is—will be in our hands, together with the horse, foot and artillery defending it.

RICHMOND.

Richmond is the shire town or capital of Madison parish Louisiana, and is situated in the angle formed by Bradey and Mexico, and Tensas bayous. It is a village of perhaps a thousand inhabitants, and was, until lately, the headquarters of a Louisiana cavalry regiment. It is with this regiment that a part of McArthur's division skirmished so hotly several months since.

NEW CARTHAGE.

New Carthage is a post village also of Madison parish, and is situated on the Mississippi river, at a point about 240 miles above Baton Rouge, and about 380 miles above New Orleans. The parish itself contains about 640 square miles, or nearly four hundred and ten thousand acres. The surface of the country is low, and the soil alluvial and fertile. The Tensas river intersects the parish, and is navigable. The aggregate population of the parish is about fourteen thousand, of whom but sixteen hundred are free.

THE CITY OF VICKSBURG.

The following account of the inside of Vicksburg is from a man who has had a good opportunity to inspect everything within the walls of rebel lines. The map we give elsewhere will answer for reference:

From the depot we take Washington street, the third from the river, and find our way to the Washington House, the only hotel in the city. Confronting us at the very door of our hotel a tropical canvas awnings, its thick curtain fronting down the street, and on this canvass a sign of the house is painted, "Washington House." The streets from the deserted levee slope steeply upward, and the northeasterly quarter of the city also rises highest in the city plat. A little above where we stand there is another screen of canvass, and upon this is painted, "Brown's Methodist Book Depository." We begin to get curious, and look behind the screens, and there discover that the issues of this depository are likely to be heavy shot and shell; for these are the screens that mask each an immense siege gun. See them on the map, so placed as to command the river both above and below the bend. How this is attained our diagram cannot show; but the reader must understand that the highest point in the city are indicated by the positions of these guns. The canvass screens are designed to hide the guns in the streets from the inspection of Federal eyes and longnetes from the gunboats up the river, which they do completely.

The best two streets along the river are occupied by lines of rifle-pits, to make a landing dangerous. A heavy water battery frowns at a little above the bend for a raking fire, and on the Walnut Grove bluff above lurk in the thicket seventeen siege guns in position to command, with a plunging fire, the approach from above and below. Near by is the signal station, where a flag by day and a lantern by night may send word of battle imminent to the forces in the interior or up the Yazoo. Another signal tower is the church, situated northeast of the city. Below the city is a line of batteries and rifle-pits. The sum total of the defenses of Vicksburg, then, is:

Siege guns in position in the streets	8
Water battery	4
Batteries north of the city	18
Walnut Grove batteries	17
Two batteries on the bluff	2
Batteries below the city	24
Total siege guns	69

For the rest, there are quartered in the city about 5000 infantry, and other camps in the surrounding country are within call. Vicksburg has a dingy, dilapidated look. Once a place of four thousand population, with a cotton trade of 100,000 bales annually, it has been totally ruined by the rebellion. Up to the time of the seizure of the Red River communications by Admiral Farragut, Vicksburg was the entrepot of a large influx of contraband goods from the Southwest. This is all cut off now. A part of the real defense of Vicksburg are twelve miles north, on the Yazoo, as General Sherman found to his cost.

Confederate Invasion of Missouri.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MARMADUKE.

The *Herald* of the 28th contains the following intelligence from Missouri:

A special dispatch from Patton, Bulder county, dated yesterday, the 26th, says:

Gen. Marmaduke, with three thousand men and six pieces of artillery, left here last night on the Cape Girardeau road.

He has stripped this section of country of everything movable, robbing Unionists and Secessionists alike. His train consists of one hundred and fifty wagons, loaded with plunder.

Cannonading is now heard in the direction of Cape Girardeau. If he remains there, he will be annihilated by the command under Gen. Vandever. If he retreats in a southeasterly direction, he will be hotly pursued by our forces.

We have already taken a number of prisoners straggling from his army.

St Louis, April 27—Evening—A dispatch from Col. Pomeroy, date Cape Girardeau, 4th A. M., says: "The enemy are moving off fast, and Gen. McNeil was starting in pursuit. There is no doubt but Gen. Vandever will strike him to day."

Another dispatch from Gen. McNeil, some two hours later, states that Gen. Vandever attacked the repulsed enemy half an hour ago, a large number of prisoners, horses, arms, &c. Gen. McNeil says: "I'm in pursuit of the flying enemy, who are retreating towards Bloomfield."

Cairo, April 27, 1863.—The latest from Cape Girardeau says that fifty five or sixty rebels were killed in the attack yesterday, and over two hundred wounded. Seventy five horses were killed, and there is a prospect that Marmaduke will be completely cut off.

THE CAPE GIRARDEAU AFFAIR—CAPTURE OF PRISONERS, ARMS, HORSES, ETC.

The *Herald* of the 29th ult. contains the following in regard to the late affair at Cape Girardeau, Mo:

Cairo, April 28, 1863.—Affairs at Cape Girardeau are at an end. The rebels are in full retreat on the Bloomfield road, with General McNeil in close pursuit. It was General McNeil's intention to send a force to the enemy's rear for the purpose of destroying the bridge over White river, thus cutting off their retreat. Should he succeed most of the rebel force will be captured.

Refugees entertained that the Union force at New Stafford, which numbered but two thousand, may be overcome by the rebels, who are seven thousand strong. All of General McNeil's pursuing forces are mounted.

In the attack on their camp on Sunday night, five hundred or six hundred prisoners were taken, and a number killed.

The rebels have completely stripped the country through which they have passed, making no difference between friend or foe.

Interesting from Central America.

We copy the following interesting intelligence from Central America, from the New York *Herald*, whose advices from Aspinwall are up to the 17th ult. The Panama correspondent of the *Herald*, writing under date of the 17th, says:

I have nothing of any importance to communicate by this mail. The steamer from Central America will not be due here until the 21st, and the one from the South Pacific coast will not arrive until the 22d. The Anita arrived at this port on the 15th inst. from Guayaquil and Honduras. Among the passengers are Senors Juan Francisco and Aldi Maria Zarate, the former late Intendente General of Cauca, under the conservative administration.

General Eliseo Payan has been elected Governor of the State of Cauca.

An attempt has been made to assassinate General Mena by a man by the name of Manuel J. Rodriguez. He received a severe wound on the head, the weapon being a "machete," or common sword of the country. Although severely wounded, hopes were entertained of his recovery.

We have nothing later from the National Convention at Rio Negro. The dates received are no later than those sent you in my last letter. Gen Canal and his staff had arrived at Guayaquil, *en route* for Lima.

There was a row on the Isthmus at Aspinwall, but the authorities immediately put it down and arrested the ringleaders. Since then everything has remained quiet on the isthmus.

We have in port the British screw frigate of war Barbadoes and the United States sloop of war St Mary's.

Official Orders.

We find the following orders in the *Era* of this morning:

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

GENERAL ORDER No. 22.

I. The act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 5, 1863, entitled "An act to prohibit the emancipation of slaves," never having been adopted or sanctioned by the Military authorities, and being inconsistent with the principles which control the policy of the Government, is hereby declared to have been without force or effect since the occupation of Louisiana by the forces of the United States on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1862.

Since the said occupation all owners and persons legally empowered to act in the place of such owners, have had and still should continue to have the right to emancipate their slaves on petition to any court of record.

II. Any person held as a slave and being legally emitted to freedom, may bring a suit for his or her freedom in any court of record against the person claiming or holding him or her as a slave.

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

Office of Provost Marshal,
New Orleans, May 13, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the steamer A. G. Brown will leave the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, at 12 o'clock on Friday, the 15th inst. All Registered Enemies whose names begin with A, B, and C, with the exception of those who have provided transportation for themselves, will be at the wharf in readiness to go to Fort Christian, Miss. Officers will be ready on board at 8 o'clock, A. M., to receive freight and baggage.

By command of BRIG. GEN. BOWEN,
Provost Marshal General.
Department of the Gulf.
C. W. KILLBORN,
Provost Marshal New Orleans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—A. Dell. Hughes presiding.—Thursday Morning.—S. Levy was brought up for contempt of Court, in neglecting to pay money he had been ordered to pay some weeks ago. On his promptly forking over the funds, he was discharged.

A little washer-woman was charged with the larceny of some "duds" that were hanging on a line. The prosecutrix has the fastest tongue we ever heard wag—comma, semicolons and colons she had in plenty, and it was only when she got out of breath that she used a period. The accused was fined $5.

Wm. Wallace, half white, and another named John Hall were charged with burglary and stealing. The alarm being given, the policemen caught Wallace running away, and on his person was the booty. The burglary was committed, John Hall was found in one of the rooms, with a mosquito bar, and a petticoat. They were convicted and sentenced to jail for three months.

A young Irishman was charged with being drunk. He "acknowledged the corn" juice, but said it was the first time for thirty years.

A very black girl was charged by a policeman with singing the "bonnie blue flag" on the street. She was sentenced to thirty days in jail, but on her master's appearing and stating that he intended to leave the city to day with her, she was permitted to take her leave.

A charge of swindling was examined; the testimony showed that a barrel of sugar had been taken from the levee on a bogus order, and the sugar was afterwards found in possession of the accused. It being shown also that he had bought the sugar from another person, he was discharged on condition he would point out the man who had sold him the sugar.

Miss Louisa Mullen, who keeps a private school, was charged by a very young Miss Augustine Fournier, with ordering her to go home, because she wore an Union ribbon. After the little prosecutrix had made her statement to the effect that she had been ordered home because she had the flag, it was conclusively shown that she had wilfully misinterpreted the affair, and that Miss Mullen ordered home because she had cursed her schoolmistress. On this showing the case was dismissed.

A tall gray-haired negress, called Widow Devin, was charged with abusing a policeman, but it was shown that she was insane.

James Malan, the pilot of the Union, was arraigned on the charge of threatening to sink another boat. Col. Field appeared to prosecute. A soldier testified that he heard the accused say on the Algiers side that he would "sink another." A sentry who heard the remark, arrested him. A woman also testified she heard him speak to the same effect on another occasion. Mr Wood, of the ferry-boat, testified to his apprehension that these threats would be fulfilled. The Court decided that the accused should be remanded to close custody till the examination into the ferry boat disaster was disposed of.

Frank Devine was charged by his wife with threatening her life. She was very good-looking and very well-dressed. According to her statement he had often threatened her, but not being prepared to support her she had been compelled to resort to another mode of living. This appearing to be the cause of quarrel, the case was dismissed.

Dr. Brackman was charged with interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. A soldier had knocked an old woman in the gutter, in attempting to arrest the soldier he violently resisted, and the policeman called on the Doctor and others for assistance. The Doctor did not help, but rebuked the officer. The interference did not amount to much, and the case was dismissed.

S. S. Callender was charged by special officer Fitzpatrick with having been found in possession of a variety of Confederate documents—constitutions, poetry, note paper with flags stamped upon it, &c. On the representation of Mr. Adams, that the accused was a registered enemy, and that he was preparing to leave the city, he was permitted to go on condition that he would leave.

The perjury case was called, but the defence not being ready it was postponed till to-morrow.

The arson case of the State vs Tice Robertson was examined in this Court yesterday afternoon. The charge was made by Mrs. Griffin. The case terminates in a dismissal of the charge.

Indictments by the Grand Jury.—During the late sitting of the Grand Jury, the following true bills of indictment were found:

Against Charles Read, for the murder of James McCullogh, in February, 1862.

Against Hugh Robinson, for the murder of Vincent Maximillion, Fm c, on the Gentilly Road, about two months ago.

Against August Reiter, for the murder of his wife last Christmas.

Against Thomas Burns and his sister Margaret Burns, for the murder of Wm. McCullough on the 26th June, 1862.

Against George White, of Wilson's New York Zouaves, for the murder of Susan Parker, a young courtesan, several months since, on Dauphin street.

Against Ernest Sauerbschwartz, for the murder of his wife on the 31 February, 1862.

All the accused, except Burns, are in prison, and will be tried as soon as the petit jury is organized.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, 1863.

COTTON.—Yesterday and to-day, not previously reported, about 60 bales Low Middling were sold at 44 @ 45c. By auction, to-day, 37 bales Low Middling sold at 46c., and 7 do. at 46½c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR.—There was an increased inquiry to-day but owing to the very high supple the sales are confined to 100 hhds, in several lots, at 8¼, 9¼, and 9½c for Fair to Good Fair, 10c. for Prime, and 10½c. for choice new crop.

MOLASSES.—The supply is extremely dull, and there is little or now a in first hands. A small lot of new common sold at 30c., while about 500 bbls. sold from second hands at 30@35c. for new, according to quality.

FLOUR.—We notice sales of about 500 bbls. Superfine at $4 @ $4 25, for which a ready demand is supplied at $12 25 for Superfine, and $13 for Extra.

FREIGHT.—Rafting vessels for Northern ports are taking Cotton at ⅞c ⅌ lb bale, Sugar at 95 ⅌ hhd., and Molasses at 81 ⅌ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction today: 10 bales Hams at 7d@11c., 40 firkins and 10 kegs Butter at 16@17c., 5 kegs Lard, prime tolle at 17½c., 50 boxes Tea at 42d @ 1 15; 125 sacks Rio Coffee at 32c., 15 bbls. Whiskey at $1 25@$1 65; 11 cases dry $5 80 for boxes at 6@6½c., 5 sacks Indian Meal at 90c. 6 kegs Lard at 12½c., 7 tierces do at 11½c., 125 sacks assorted Salt at 75c., 40 do coarse at $4 50, and 500 do fine at $4 85; 15 casks Clear Nutmegs at 90c., 1 case do at 65c.; 4 cases Ripped Shoes at 44c.; 2 do shoulders at 7½c.; 3 do assortment Tobacco at 40@50 ⅌ doz; 5 half bbls. Split Peas at $2 25; 10 boxes Chocolate at 29c.; 20 boxes Soap at 8c. ⅌ lb., and 14 bbls. Turpentine at $2 40 ⅌ gallon.

Cattle Market,
JEFFERSON CITY, May 15, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 26 Beeves and 36 Cows. Amount of stock sold was 15 Beeves 1 Hogs and 26 Veal. Stock remaining on sale is 27 Beeves, 57 Hogs and 4 Milch Cows. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net ..... @6c. 2d
Beeves 2d quality, ⅌ lb net ..... @5c.
Beeves 3d quality, ⅌ lb net ..... @4c.
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head ..... $25@
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... $20@
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross ..... 6½@7c.
Milch Cows, ⅌ head ..... $75@$125
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head ..... $3@$5

MARINE NEWS

Port of New Orleans, May 15, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Wildwater, Rankin, Liverpool, G A Fredick
Bark W A Patterson, Davis, for New York, J W Pickman & co
Schr Gilbert Fence, Nickerson, for Belize, (Honduras) Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Surprise, from the Coast, (schmaler, 2d day
Schr Summer Shooting, for sale cheap, 100 firkins choice Goshen Butter, 50 sacks choice new Shinders, 50 bbls Favorite Mule