THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the at numbers, payable to the carriers.
Daily Bee, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....3
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in order to have their paper discontinued.
Any person receiving the paper through any of the carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and children to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCeren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture and English ventilator; at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, real estate.

By E. M. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at the Mississippi Cotton Press, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Richard streets, cotton; at 12 o'clock, at Post 18, First District, white corn.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, at the Mississippi Warehouse, lime, cement and hides; at 12 o'clock, at No. 98 Natchez street, molasses.

By W. F. Vincent, at 10 o'clock, at No 61 Customhouse street, dry goods.

The steamship Mississippi, Capt. Baxter, sails this morning, at 9 o'clock, for New York direct, with a large freight and the following passengers:

Mr and Mrs Wheeler, Miss Wheeler and svt, Mr and Mrs Norman Jackson, Lieut Webster, Messrs Manhale, Rosemary, Geo A Parker, Mayo and sv, Kilburn, Burkley, J Wilkie, W F Cohn, Stickney, Menefield, A Hebar Jr, J Lane, A Ravelet, F Meunier, Wardron, Hanemeyer, and 50 in steerage.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—In the succession of Jacob and Isabella Kaiser, McCerren & Landry will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock to-day, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, several well improved lots of ground, and several unimproved ones—all situated in desirable localities of the Fourth District.

They will also sell at auction, at the auction mart, their usual large assortment of furniture, and five barrels English ventian red.

Dealers and all wishing to invest in cotton molasses and corn should notice and attend the sales to be made this day, (Saturday) the 6th inst., at the following hours and places: At 11 o'clock, at Mississippi Cotton Press, Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Richard, will be positively and peremptorily sold 115 bales cotton, all in the original bales. Dealers and all wishing to invest will have a fine opportunity to purchase on advantageous terms. At 12 o'clock, at No. 30 Natchez street, 262 barrels molasses, all in good shipping order. At 12½ o'clock, ex schooner Emily, Post 19, First District, 2000 barrels choice white corn, slightly heated. At 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a very large and extensive assortment of fine new and second hand furniture, bedding, crockery, mirrors, shades, &c. The sale of furniture is unusually large, and should be fully attended.

The attention of buyers and dealers is called to the sale of lime and cement advertised for this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Foreign News.

The American Question in Great Britain—The Cotton Trade.

The New York papers of the 19th contain the news from Europe to the 7th May, per the steamship City of New York. The following correspondence will well repay perusal:

The Cotton Trade.

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Washington, Dec. 26, 1862.—Mr. Moore, Her Majesty's Consul at Richmond, having been informed that only Consuls in person would be allowed to pass into the Northern States, deemed it to be his duty, at great personal inconvenience, to bring me himself the dispatches for your lordship and the Legation which had been sent to him from the other British Consulates in the Southern States. He arrived here on the 15th inst., and set out on his return to his post this morning.

From information which he gave me, it appeared evident that a very great desire existed on the part both of the so called Confederate Government and of private persons in the South to make large sales of cotton to neutral purchasers, and that the Confederate authorities were prepared to guarantee the safe transport of neutral cotton till it had passed beyond their own military lines. It seemed that they had even gone so far as to urge Mr. Moore to convey proposals from them to English merchants. This Mr. Moore, having no means of communicating with the Northern States or with Europe, except those afforded by the United States Government in virtue of its understanding with the British and French Legations here, could not do without a breach of good faith, and he, of course, refused to listen to any such proposals, which were made to him, or, indeed, could the proposals, if made, have led, under present circumstances, to any practical result, for it appears that the Confederates choose rather to burn their cotton than to run any risk of falling into the hands of the Federals, while foreign merchants will, of course, not risk their money unless they have a sufficient guarantee that they shall at least be able to keep, if they be not able to export, their purchases.

I lost no time in making M. Mercier acquainted with the information given me by Mr. Moore, and I asked him whether at the night there was any mode, consistent with the maintenance of our good faith with this Government, in which we could turn to account, for the benefit of our respective countries, the growing desire of the Confederates to dispose of their cotton to neutrals. The only plan which we could devise was to endeavor to obtain from the United States Government some definite assurance calculated to give confidence both to buyers and sellers of cotton in the South. We had very little hope of succeeding at this moment in eliciting any declaration favorable to our object, and explicit, but we agreed that there could be no harm to my mentioning to Mr. Seward the nature of the information which had reached me, and in endeavoring to find out from him exactly what security the United States Government would really give to neutral buyers, and what facilities it would afford for the exportation of their purchases.

I accordingly went to Mr. Seward on the 16th instant, and said to him that I conceived that he was not unaware that the Confederate leaders in England and France thought the most tempting offers of cotton. They said, "Here is cotton in abundance, buy it, or we shall be obliged to burn it." I observed that this course could not be successful, in one respect at least, unless the Federal Government took the means to defeat it. It could not but raise bitter feelings towards the United States in Europe. Could not Mr Seward give me some assurance which would tend to diminish such feelings?

I observed to Mr. Seward that what the Confederates wanted was to be assured that cotton sold to neutrals would not fall into the hands of United States officers.

To this Mr. Seward answered that the offers of the rebels were insidious. Why had not cotton been already sold to neutrals if they had it not been brought to market? The Government of the United States had given every facility; it had declared that it would respect cotton, the property of neutrals, however obtained. It had even at the time conceded that cotton bought in the South might be paid for in gold instead of United States Currency, that no question should be made as to how the gold had been conveyed to the insurgent States; no questions asked as to who the cotton had been purchased from. A neutral would have had nothing to do but to take his cotton to New Orleans and export it. Still no cotton has appeared. The only effect of all those concessions had been to demoralize the army.

I asked Mr. Seward whether all these concessions had been recorded in official documents so distinctly as to leave no doubt of their existence or their extent. The same questions concerning them had, I observed, taken place during my absence. I might not be fully acquainted with them, but certainly the impression on my mind was that the facilities for bringing and exporting cotton had been by no means so great as he represented them to be. I would ask him two questions:—Was there any formal declaration that neutral cotton would be respected, so clear as to be calculated to remove all doubt from the minds of neutral buyers, as well as Confederate sellers? Again, might an English merchant at this moment safely buy a large quantity of cotton in the Southern States, and send it to New Orleans with a certainty that he would be allowed to export it?

Mr. Seward observed with regard to the first question, that neutral property was guaranteed by assurances given over and over again by this government. To the second question, General Butler's proclamation would, he said, have been a sufficient answer; but the case might now be altered, for General Banks had probably by this time superseded General Butler, and the new pleas might have been put in force.

I communicated to M. Mercier what Mr. Seward had said, and after some consideration we came to the conclusion that the only thing which would have any chance of being attended with a practical result would be to endeavor to obtain from Mr. Seward some assurance in writing.

On reflection, however, I became convinced that a mere informal declaration from Mr. Seward would not be sufficient. I could not feel sure that such a document would be held to be binding by all the departments of the government. I remembered with regard to the proclamation of General Butler, on which Mr. Seward laid so much stress, that it was the only document which Mr. Seward had accepted from Mr. Stuart on compliments on his proclamation, orders had without his knowledge been issued which rendered the concessions made by it altogether inoperative in practice. I came, therefore, to the conclusion that nothing would be gained unless I procured a regular formal document declaring the intentions of the whole government. With this view I wrote to Mr. Seward the letter of which a copy is inclosed. It was read and approved by M. Mercier on its way to the State Department.

I am not sanguine as to the success of this or any other attempt to obtain practical facilities for the exportation of cotton. It is difficult, if not impossible for the government of the United States to devise any plan by which sales of cotton can be effected in the South without occasioning a very material addition to the resources of the so called Confederate government. This is to the United States a certain and immediate evil. Against it they have only to set the remote and uncertain danger that the want of cotton may drive the European Powers to take part with the South in the war.

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Washington, Dec. 26, 1862.

MY LORD—With my dispatch of the 19th inst. I had the honor to transmit to your lordship a copy of a letter which I had written to Mr. Seward, with a view to ascertain whether the government of the United States was willing to give definite assurances calculated to give confidence to Confederate sellers and neutral purchasers of cotton. I spoke to Mr. Seward about this letter yesterday, and endeavored to obtain from him some definite answer to the questions put in it. Such an answer, however, he was evidently unprepared to give. I then inquired whether he could furnish me with any information respecting the intentions of the government which would be calculated to allay disquiet in Europe, and to give a turn to public opinion favorable to the United States.

Mr. Seward admitted one of the impediments to the pacification of the cotton trade had been an impression that the possession of New Orleans by the Federal government would be only temporary, but that there was proof that the impression was fast fading away from the Southern mind. I might, indeed, Mr. Seward added, confidently assure people in Europe that, in a very short time, General Banks's military talents and administrative ability would restore loyalty to the whole State of Louisiana, that by a vote of the loyal inhabitants that State would resume its normal position in the Union, and that this could not fail to revive the cotton trade.

I observed to Mr. Seward that this prospect was distant and vague, and that my purpose would be much better answered by some distinct assurance as to matters at the present moment under the control of the Federal Government. If any English merchant should apply to me, might I advise him to make at once purchases of cotton in the so called Confederate States, and send them to New Orleans? Might I tell him that he would be allowed to export his cotton without obstacle?

In answer to this Mr. Seward reverted to the new regulations which it is proposed to establish, and in virtue of which cotton is to be taken possession of by the Federal officers, and sent by them to the Northern markets, no other mode of exportation being allowed.

I observed to Mr. Seward, as I had done on more than one previous occasion, that I thought these regulations would cause alarm rather than satisfaction in Europe, that they would be viewed with suspicion as a worse position guarded by placing neutrals in a worse position than they were already. Could not the United States Government at least give some additional facilities to purchasers? If neutrals were sure of retaining control of their purchases they might be willing to buy, with a view to holding the cotton in the hope that some contingency such as that which he had mentioned of the restoration of loyalty in Louisiana) would enable the Government to remove all the restrictions on its exportation. This might, at least, save a great deal of cotton from destruction by the Confederates.

Mr. Seward said that the great difficulty lay in the mode of payment for the purchases. What were neutrals to send to the insurgent States in return for cotton? Here a military question arose at once. Could the Generals allow salt or shoes or clothing to pass? Could they not allow gold? I asked. And I added that in fact the only practical mode of facilitating purchases would be to bar all inquiries as to how the cotton was paid for; to let the buyers and sellers settle that matter as best they could.

It became evident that there was no use in continuing the discussion. Mr. Seward was plainly not in a position to make any concessions at all to neutrals. Nor is this surprising, for the only mode in which the Federal Government could, under present circumstances, bring cotton to market without adding to the resources of the so-styled Confederate Government or diminishing the privations of the Southern people, must be by seizing it by force and confiscating it, and, consequently, the only facility likely to be given to neutrals is that of buying from the Federal authorities cotton thus seized. This seems to be the meaning of the new regulations. I have, &c., LYONS.

[From the New York Times.]

Reminiscences of Stonewall Jackson.

In the course of my journeyings as a correspondent, I have met with many old classmates and acquaintances of the late rebel Gen Jackson, from whose lips I have heard much about him, and as everything pertaining to this remarkable man seems to interest the public, I will set down two or three anecdotes which have not yet found their way into the public prints.

Jackson, you know, was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1846—considered the most remarkable class that ever graduated from the Academy. McClellan, Couch, Foster, Reno, Seymour, Stoneman, and others equally or less distinguished, belonged to it.

While at West Point he was regarded as decidedly dull and slow. It took him three times as long to learn the tasks as the average of the boys, but when he had them, he had them well. He was of a retiring and taciturn disposition, but wherever he spoke, his face would light up with a pleasant smile. At this period he used to fancy he had consumption, and was wont to sit bolt upright at his desk.

Ignorant of the difficulty he had in learning anything, I remember an anecdote of Gen Seymour's. Seymour was, at that time learning to play on the flute, and Jackson (they were young Lieutenants together) took it into his head that he also would learn. He set to work to the work with his accustomed vigor and perseverance, but he *could not* succeed in learning to play even the simplest air. He blew six months on the first bar of "Love Not, and then gave it up in despair. It is evident he had no music in himself, and, if Shakspeare is to be believed, he was in this respect at least, "fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

The story of his behavior at Chepultepec I have seen given, but incorrectly. It is thus: Jackson was a Lieutenant in command of Magruder's Battery. The Fourteenth regular Infantry was ordered to charge up the road, but the fire was heavy, and the men seemed inclined to advance. Perceiving this, Jackson stepped out on the road, and, amid the shower of missiles, exclaiming—"You see, my men, there is no danger; follow me!" Whereupon they immediately rushed forward to the charge.

At various periods of his life he was afflicted with different forms of hypochrondria. One of his maxims was to believe that everything he eat *went down and lodged in his left leg!* At another time he would never eat except by the watch, at the precise moment; and he would take out his watch, lay it on the table, and eat at that moment. If the meal was behindhand, he would not eat at all. Probably camp life cured him of these eccentricities.

Current reports have stated that Jackson was slovenly and rough in dress, in action or on the march not distinguishable from the common soldier. This, at least lately, since he came into high command, seems to be incorrect. In the manuscript diary of a rebel officer in which we found at the Chancellor House, on our arrival, and now in my hands—among entries of the greatest interest and importance, extending over several months, I find the following portrait of Stonewall Jackson. It is, you will observe, a mere *silhouette*, but the picture is almost Carlyean in its touch.

March 23.—Rode out about dinner time Stonewall Jackson came over to make a visit to the General. I went out to ride and met him going away in the road between headquarters and Mr. Garnett's. He was sweeping along at an easy gallop on a large handsome bay. Passed so quickly that I had not time to distinguish his features, nothing in him to recall the caricatures which popular venerat on has delighted to make of the popular hero—handsomely dressed in a full general's uniform—a jaunty cap, a full black beard and a fine horse, altogether a rather dashing vision for one used to comparatively leaden-like forms.

Jackson's mode of attack was peculiar, even in the tactical formation of his troops, and it was his own. He always threw his men in, in column of battalions, about a two company front, without skirmishers, resting on their colors, and with a yell peculiar to his men.

He was a gallant foe, and I have heard many an officer in the army declare he would like nothing better, if we only had this affair settled up, than to follow Stonewall Jackson into fight. His personal loss to the rebel cause is immense; but he has trained many able divisions commanders such as Early and the two Hills.

W. S.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Homicide.—The Coroner concluded his labors last night in the case of the homicide of Henry Heyman by his step son, Joseph Wykle. The widow, Mrs. Margaretta Heyman, her daughter, Elizabeth, and some neighbors testified at the inquest. The lamentable occurrence took place at the corner of Union and St. John the Baptist streets, on Wednesday evening, about 6½ o'clock. The widow testified that her husband had been troublesome for some time. They had been depending on the earnings of the son, Joseph Wykle, who kept the barber-shop, for some time.

On Wednesday he had as frequently before been quarrelsome, and in the evening did drink two cups of coffee, when her son Joseph was preparing for a walk. Her husband threw a ticket tendered by her intended for the purchase of bread to her feet with the remark that she could get bread herself, if she wanted it. He, deceased, then took two dresses of her daughter Elizabeth, threw them into the gutter, and trod upon them in order to force them into the street. Witness endeavoured to prevent it, and her son, Joseph remarked that deceased did not furnish the dresses and ought not to destroy them.

The mother witness was knocked down by deceased when trying to save her daughter's dresses. Joseph then said, if deceased would illtreat his mother deceased could leave, as he, (the son) was providing for the family. Wyman then turned on the son, knocking him down in the yard where this scene occurred, and followed him into the barbershop, where he seized him by the with a barber's footstool, kicked away his wife, seized the young man with one hand and declared, holding up the stool with the other hand, that he would not let him go alive. At this moment the young man got hold of a razor and inflicted the deadly wound mentioned before. The other witnesses agreed as to the quarrelsome disposition of the deceased, and that the daughter Elizabeth bired out as a servant in families, thus escaping violent ill treatment from her step father.

The verdict of the jury was "Homicide by Joseph Wykle in self-defense."

Child in Search of its Mother.—A colored woman lodged a complaint at the Fourth District police station that she was in possession of a very young child, which was very sickly and in need of medical attendance, and she wanted some interpreter to be her friend, as the young child was not her own, and not in the remotest degree related to her. Her story was, that on the night of the 13th of February last, at the corner of Josephine and Coliseum streets, a white woman asked the colored one to take care of the child (which was about eighteen months old) for a few moments. The favor was granted, the white woman left, and has never returned to claim her offspring.

Tomahawking.—Joseph M. Newell, a negro, was arrested yesterday on board the steamboat Iberville, on the charge of having made a murderous attack on Harrison Wade with a hatchet. The Provost Court will take cognizance of the affair.

Fraud on the Government.—John K. Stanton and Ansel Heller, employes in the horseshoeing establishment of the United States at Leeds's Foundry, were arrested yesterday on the charge of selling horse-shoes and other valuables which did not belong to them.

Contraband Arms.—A Minie rifle and a musket were found in the house lately occupied by Mr. Girard, a registered enemy, on the Bayou Road, near Tonti street. The arms were taken to the Second District police station, and we presume will be confiscated.

Inquests.—Four inquests were reported yesterday by the Coroner on the bodies of deceased contrabands, who died in the lower Cotton Press. These make sixteen deaths in that locality since the 1st of this month.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—(Friday.)—The auditorium yesterday exhibited a beggarly account of empty seats, and almost perfect silence reigned during the morning hour, scarcely disturbed by motions or rules. The case of Pelié vs. Taylor Beatty, however, came up after awhile, when Messrs. Durant and Mills, as counsel for the opposing parties, in their arguments on points of law and facts claimed attention. The suit was brought for $32,000, as a balance due on sundry promissory notes, originally amounting to over $50,000. During the trial Mr. Durant objected to the introduction of certain documents as valid proof. He urged that the parties, who had voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the "so-called" Confederate government, and pretending to hold office, were aiding and abetting the armed rebellion against the United States; and their acts or certificates to documents could not be recognized. The case eventually was submitted for the judgment of the Court.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Military Provost Court, &c.

The following General Orders appear in the *Era* of this morning:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 45.

A Military Court, to be known as the Provost Court of the Department of the Gulf, is hereby constituted, for the purpose of hearing, deciding and passing judgment upon

I. All cases of violations of General or Special Orders, violations of the Rules and Articles of War, violations of the recognized laws of War, or other offenses arising under the military jurisdiction, where the offender is not in the military service of the United States and where the people are the Confederates.

Mr. Seward said that the great difficulty lay in the mode of payment for the purchases. What were neutrals to send to the insurgent States in return for cotton? Here a military question arose at once. Could the Generals allow salt or shoes or clothing to pass? Could they not allow gold? I asked. And I added that in fact the only practical mode of facilitating purchases would be to bar all inquiries as to how the cotton was paid for; to let the buyers and sellers settle that matter as best they could.

It became evident that there was no use in continuing the discussion. Mr. Seward was plainly not in a position to make any concessions at all to neutrals. Nor is this surprising, for the only mode in which the Federal Government could, under present circumstances, bring cotton to market without adding to the resources of the so-styled Confederate Government or diminishing the privations of the Southern people, must be by seizing it by force and confiscating it, and, consequently, the only facility likely to be given to neutrals is that of buying from the Federal authorities cotton thus seized. This seems to be the meaning of the new regulations. I have, &c., LYONS.

[From the New York Times.]

Reminiscences of Stonewall Jackson.

In the course of my journeyings as a correspondent, I have met with many old classmates and acquaintances of the late rebel Gen Jackson, from whose lips I have heard much about him, and as everything pertaining to this remarkable man seems to interest the public, I will set down two or three anecdotes which have not yet found their way into the public prints.

Jackson, you know, was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1846—considered the most remarkable class that ever graduated from the Academy. McClellan, Couch, Foster, Reno, Seymour, Stoneman, and others equally or less distinguished, belonged to it.

While at West Point he was regarded as decidedly dull and slow. It took him three times as long to learn the tasks as the average of the boys, but when he had them, he had them well. He was of a retiring and taciturn disposition, but wherever he spoke, his face would light up with a pleasant smile. At this period he used to fancy he had consumption, and was wont to sit bolt upright at his desk.

Ignorant of the difficulty he had in learning anything, I remember an anecdote of Gen Seymour's. Seymour was, at that time learning to play on the flute, and Jackson (they were young Lieutenants together) took it into his head that he also would learn. He set to work to the work with his accustomed vigor and perseverance, but he *could not* succeed in learning to play even the simplest air. He blew six months on the first bar of "Love Not, and then gave it up in despair. It is evident he had no music in himself, and, if Shakspeare is to be believed, he was in this respect at least, "fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

The story of his behavior at Chepultepec I have seen given, but incorrectly. It is thus: Jackson was a Lieutenant in command of Magruder's Battery. The Fourteenth regular Infantry was ordered to charge up the road, but the fire was heavy, and the men seemed inclined to advance. Perceiving this, Jackson stepped out on the road, amid the shower of missiles, exclaiming—"You see, my men, there is no danger; follow me!" Whereupon they immediately rushed forward to the charge.

At various periods of his life he was afflicted with different forms of hypochrondria. One of his maxims was to believe that everything he eat *went down and lodged in his left leg!* At another time he would never eat except by the watch, at the precise moment; and he would take out his watch, lay it on the table, and eat at that moment. If the meal was behindhand, he would not eat at all. Probably camp life cured him of these eccentricities.

Current reports have stated that Jackson was slovenly and rough in dress, in action or on the march not distinguishable from the common soldier. This, at least lately, since he came into high command, seems to be incorrect. In the manuscript diary of a rebel officer in which we found at the Chancellor House, on our arrival, and now in my hands—among entries of the greatest interest and importance, extending over several months, I find the following portrait of Stonewall Jackson. It is, you will observe, a mere *silhouette*, but the picture is almost Carlyean in its touch.

March 23.—Rode out about dinner time Stonewall Jackson came over to make a visit to the General. I went out to ride and met him going away in the road between headquarters and Mr. Garnett's. He was sweeping along at an easy gallop on a large handsome bay. Passed so quickly that I had not time to distinguish his features, nothing in him to recall the caricatures which popular venerat on has delighted to make of the popular hero—handsomely dressed in a full general's uniform—a jaunty cap, a full black beard and a fine horse, altogether a rather dashing vision for one used to comparatively leaden-like forms.

Jackson's mode of attack was peculiar, even in the tactical formation of his troops, and it was his own. He always threw his men in, in column of battalions, about a two company front, without skirmishers, resting on their colors, and with a yell peculiar to his men.

He was a gallant foe, and I have heard many an officer in the army declare he would like nothing better, if we only had this affair settled up, than to follow Stonewall Jackson into fight. His personal loss to the rebel cause is immense; but he has trained many able divisions commanders such as Early and the two Hills.

W. S.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Homicide.—The Coroner concluded his labors last night in the case of the homicide of Henry Heyman by his step son, Joseph Wykle. The widow, Mrs. Margaretta Heyman, her daughter, Elizabeth, and some neighbors testified at the inquest. The lamentable occurrence took place at the corner of Union and St. John the Baptist streets, on Wednesday evening, about 6½ o'clock. The widow testified that her husband had been troublesome for some time. They had been depending on the earnings of the son, Joseph Wykle, who kept the barber-shop, for some time.

On Wednesday he had as frequently before been quarrelsome, and in the evening did drink two cups of coffee, when her son Joseph was preparing for a walk. Her husband threw a ticket tendered by her intended for the purchase of bread to her feet with the remark that she could get bread herself, if she wanted it. He, deceased, then took two dresses of her daughter Elizabeth, threw them into the gutter, and trod upon them in order to force them into the street. Witness endeavoured to prevent it, and her son, Joseph remarked that deceased did not furnish the dresses and ought not to destroy them.

The mother witness was knocked down by deceased when trying to save her daughter's dresses. Joseph then said, if deceased would illtreat his mother deceased could leave, as he, (the son) was providing for the family. Wyman then turned on the son, knocking him down in the yard where this scene occurred, and followed him into the barbershop, where he seized him by the with a barber's footstool, kicked away his wife, seized the young man with one hand and declared, holding up the stool with the other hand, that he would not let him go alive. At this moment the young man got hold of a razor and inflicted the deadly wound mentioned before. The other witnesses agreed as to the quarrelsome disposition of the deceased, and that the daughter Elizabeth hired out as a servant in families, thus escaping violent ill treatment from her step father.

The verdict of the jury was "Homicide by Joseph Wykle in self-defense."

Child in Search of its Mother.—A colored woman lodged a complaint at the Fourth District police station that she was in possession of a very young child, which was very sickly and in need of medical attendance, and she wanted some interpreter to be her friend, as the young child was not her own, and not in the remotest degree related to her. Her story was, that on the night of the 13th of February last, at the corner of Josephine and Coliseum streets, a white woman asked the colored one to take care of the child (which was about eighteen months old) for a few moments. The favor was granted, the white woman left, and has never returned to claim her offspring.

Tomahawking.—Joseph M. Newell, a negro, was arrested yesterday on board the steamboat Iberville, on the charge of having made a murderous attack on Harrison Wade with a hatchet. The Provost Court will take cognizance of the affair.

Fraud on the Government.—John K. Stanton and Ansel Heller, employes in the horseshoeing establishment of the United States at Leeds's Foundry, were arrested yesterday on the charge of selling horse-shoes and other valuables which did not belong to them.

COTTON.—It is stated in letters from General Banks's division that his operations in Louisiana and neighborhood are expected to release two hundred thousand bales of cotton from the rebel States. This is a large amount of cotton to be able to send into our markets, and the fact must have an important bearing upon the value of the Confederate bonds which sympathizing brokers in England are endeavoring to get rid of for the benefit of the Confederacy. These bonds are based upon cotton, which is pledged for their redemption as soon as it can find a market. The progress of our arms into Louisiana and Mississippi opens the cotton region to our troops, and the result is the cotton falls into hands which will make a good use of it for the interest of the world as the rebels, only the proceeds will not go into the rebel treasury. The only way it can now be kept from our troops will be to burn it. But whether destroyed by the rebels themselves or secured by our arms, the result is the same to the loan holders in Europe. Their only security is taken away, and the bonds will only be so much worthless paper. [*Philadelphia Ledger.*

LOUISIANIANS CAPTURED AT GRAND GULF.—The following list of prisoners from Louisiana, captured at Grand Gulf, and now in the prison at Alton, is published in the St. Louis *Republican*:

George W. Williams, Alonzo Snider, J. C. Williams, John D. Clarke, Robert Murdoch, Athis F. Brown, Thomas P. Farrell, Julius Aroni, John Bromley, Robert H. Snyder, Richard L. Casselman, Reeve Lewis, Richard C. Lewis, citizens of St Joseph, Tensas Parish; James Dixon, Thomas Clark, N. W. Thomason, Wm Lane, Wm H. Crigsby, John Fearlong, Seventeenth Louisiana, H. H. Rockett, Wm B. Reeves, John McClandon, Thirty first Louisiana, Thomas Calahan, First Louisiana, Wm T. Lawrence, Twelfth Louisiana.

A MAN HAS HIS ARMS SAWED OFF.—A few days ago, in the Mississippi penitentiary, one of the convicts, named Wm Thompson, met with a terrible and painful accident. He was in the act of throwing off the band which was turning a circular saw, when his foot slipped, and he was thrown against the saw in such a manner as to get both his arms—first one and then the other—sawed off just below the elbow. The poor fellow endured the most excruciating torture, but submitted to the dressing of his wounds, and will probably get well.

WHAT A FEW PRIVATEERS CAN DO.—Since the commencement of hostilities, one hundred and six merchant vessels belonging to the Northern States have been captured by the rebel privateers. The amount of damage done by the Alabama and Florida alone, it is stated, amounts, up to the present time, to about eight millions of dollars, including vessels and cargoes. This is the work altogether but of about five privateers, mostly the work of but two in operation at the same time. Now, if two vessels can destroy eight millions of property in about one year's operations, what would be the extent of damage which could be done by us to the commerce of any nation like England, if we were forced into a war with her, and all our unemployed vessels were fitted out as privateers? In the present position of affairs we do not anticipate any such event, but it is well enough for us to bear in mind, our power to inflict some of the evils of war upon those who are disposed to quarrel with us. [*Philadelphia Ledger.*

STOCK JOBBING REPORTS.—It is reported that General Gen. Hooker's staff has been superseded for attempting to send stock jobbing reports from Falmouth to New York. The name of the three officers dismissed, we see by another statement that his position has been assumed by another General, but as there may be other reasons for the removal, it is not necessary to give the name. The public would like to know what influence it was which lately sent over the wires, and published in the Northern papers, the report of the capture of Richmond and the recrossing of the Rappahannock by Hooker's army. The New York newspapers attributed this report to rebel newspapers in Philadelphia, but these latter statements had some other origin than the rebel press, and it is probable that the publication of the character of a stock jobbing operation, and a knowledge of who the stock jobbers were, would tend very much to guard the public from similar impositions.—*Ibid. Ledger.*

Says a New York paper: The loss of rebel general officers in the late battles was extraordinary. The Richmond papers have already published many of their killed and wounded. Lieutenant General Jackson died. Brigadier General Thomas died. General Ewell lost a leg. Brigadier General Kelly was killed. Brigadier General McGowan, wounded. Brigadier General Hoke, wounded. Brigadier General Nichols, wounded, leg amputated. Brigadier General Hoke, wounded. Every staff officer of Jackson's died, or wounded. Half of Jackson's staff died at the first same late.

A FORMER COLONEL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY ARRESTED FOR STONEWALL JACKSON.—Charles L. B. Samwall, formerly a Colonel in Pennsylvania regiments, was arrested, eight days ago, in Baltimore, on Saturday, and taken before the Provost Marshal, upon the charge of expressing disloyal sentiments, and wearing crape in the lapel of his coat as a badge of mourning for the late Stonewall Jackson. Mr. Samwall is a native of Baltimore, and was formerly a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, connected with the East Baltimore Conference. He is held for an examination.

GREAT LIVING IN CHICAGO.—Living appears to be comparatively cheap in Chicago. Chickens sell at two dollars per dozen, potatoes at from fifty to seventy five cents per bushel, choice butter at twenty cents per pound, sugar-cured hams at ten cents, while fresh pork, turnips and other vegetables sell at less than one half the price demanded here.

A NEAT THIEF.—A woman at Rutland, Vt, stole a pair of pants recently in a rather novel manner. She visited a store and informed the modest clerk that she had lost one of her garters, and requested him to give her a strip to substitute its place, as her stocking gave her much trouble. The obliging clerk complied, and she went behind the counter for the avowed purpose of fitting the garter on. The fitting it appears, was really her, to tie the pants which she had contrived there to lay hands on, inside her hoop skirt.

Miscellaneous.

A French naval report, just laid before the Legislature, proposes to increase the number of Vice Admirals in time of peace from twelve to fifteen, and of Rear Admirals from twenty four to thirty, for the reason that the extension which the maritime forces of France has assumed of late years, the necessity which exists for supporting French political and commercial interests in different parts of the globe, and the rapidity of operations resulting from the creation of steam fleets render it imperative on the Government to develop every branch of the naval service.

The Civil Tribunal of Lyons has just decided that railway companies have no right to refuse receiving a handbox among a passenger's luggage, under the pretext of its being too fragile. Railway companies, says the judgment, are subject to the same laws as all other carriers, and have no right to exact any other mode of packing than that established by general usage.

The small amount of destruction caused by war, in proportion to the powder and ball continued, is remarkably illustrated in the siege of Puebla. It is estimated that the Mexicans have fired fifteen thousand cannon and one million of rifle shots, killing but forty one French soldiers and wounding one hundred and sixty one.

It is proposed to light Bombay with gas made from the bones of dead Hindoos. It is calculated that each body will yield two hundred cubic feet of gas.

The valley of the Connecticut river will this season be appropriated almost exclusively to the culture of tobacco. In 1860 over 6,000,000 of pounds of tobacco were raised in the State, and this year the amount will probably be double, which, with the price also double, will render profitable returns to the producers. Connecticut is the tenth state in the Union in the amount of tobacco raised.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—(Friday Morning.)—Ellen Murphy was charged with furnishing liquor to soldiers. The police officer said she handed the soldier a cup of whisky in the street, but he had not drank it. She was sent fifteen days to the Workhouse.

Another woman, the wife of a Confederate soldier, was charged by a policeman with abusing him because he refused to buy a pair of shirt studs from her. Her story was that he had treated her very roughly, and she was discharged.

A Mexican boy was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days, and two smaller Irish boys to the House of Refuge, for stealing sugar on the Levee.

A very black woman was charged by three very black men with disturbing their peace. One of the accusers proved to be her husband, and it was also shown that "the green-eyed monster" was at the bottom of the mischief. The husband and wife were fined $20 in *solido*.

A tall man, of respectable appearance, was charged by officer Long with borrowing $5 on the pretense that he was a special policeman. The lender of the money could not swear that such a pretense had been made, and as the court would not enforce the collection of such debts, the case was dismissed.

Seven small boys were up on the charge of bathing in the canal. The officers said these were a sample of about 100 who were in the habit of going there to bathe, but they could not positively identify either one. With an admonition to go and bathe no more in the canal, they were discharged.

Wm. Carr was charged with selling whisky without license. A negro swore to paying for one drink, and the accused was fined $30, with the confiscation of the liquor.

Old Mrs. Taylor, of Philippa street fame, was charged by Ann Brown with larceny. The accused wanted a witness, and the case was postponed till to-morrow. As the old woman is reputed to be quite rich, there is not probably much bottom to the charge.

A French baker, whose bread was found of short weight yesterday, was fined $35.

A big sailor, from the ship Tennessee, was charged with knocking down and stamping a one-legged black boy. The accused denied stoutly the charge, and said it was somebody else who "hove" the prosecutor out of a house. A fine of $2 was imposed.

Mayo, colored, was brought up on the charge of swindling another colored man named Martin, by inducing him to purchase a stolen mule from one Crowdey. A funny argument sprung up between counsel on the exception that it was a civil case and the remedy was elsewhere. "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war"—the clash of intellect will make brilliant sparks. For instance, one of the learned counsel argued that where there lies a civil action there is no crime, which the opposing advocate rebutted by the illustration that if a man were prosecuted and hung for arson, there could be a civil action against him afterwards. The Court, however, concluded to try the case, but it was not proved that the accused was aware of the mule being stolen, and the charge was dismissed.

A St Charles street restaurateur was charged with selling liquor by the glass after 9 o'clock. The defense was, that it was not sold by the glass, but by the half bottle, and witnesses also testified that the accused had positively refused to sell to his best friends by the glass. It was also contended that the authorities had sanctioned this practice of coffee-house keepers, but as this matter was somewhat in doubt the decision of the Court was reserved.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 5, 1863.

The movement in monetary and financial affairs is slow and limited and the volume of business generally is small. There is no demand for Exchange to-day, however, on the part of purchasers to operate. The supply of the leading staples Sugar and Molasses being very light and the great variety of Cotton from the interior not being now placed on sale in this market, we have no transactions to report in direct to import in financial circles. The supply of Produce and Provisions generally is fair and ample, but there is very little speculation, the daily transactions being in all for food, the immediate and pressing wants of the city and neighborhood.

Exchange is dull and inactive. The movement is confined to a few limited transactions at rates ranging at 1½@2 ⅌ cent premium for Bank and Business sight checks on New York, and parcels of such drafts in outsider hands, 1⅝@1¾ for Sterling, and 3 4 @ 1 ⅌ cent for French. Local tender notes may be quoted at 1⅝@2 ⅌ cent premium, operations at 1¾ and 1⅞.

Specie continues very dull, and we have not a transaction of any description to report. We have no change in the rates for ⅌ cent premium, which we quote at ⅌ cent for silver.

There is nothing doing in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgage securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 5, 1863.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1, 1862, bales.....
Received past week.....
Received previously.....17
Additional, under previous weeks and damaged cotton, samples, cut ends of mattresses, pickings, &c. and waste rejected from factories in the city.....
Exported past week.....
Exported previously.....11,74
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....4,

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO

Stock on hand September 1, 1862.....hds
Arrived past week.....
Arrived previously.....

Exported past week.....
Exported previously.....11,

Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds.....

For the week ending we delivered the quantity of hogsheads of tobacco comprised in the following table, which is also the first market-report held up to date.

COTTON.—Little or no business was done in the market and we have no sales of any moment to report. Some sales of small parcels of inferior to prime cotton, Good Ordinary and Low Middling, at 57 and 58 cts. Middling, at 60 cts. Good Middling, at 62 and 63 cts. Fair, at 65 cts. Fine, at 68 cts. Prime, at 70 cts.

MOLASSES.—Owing to the short supply we can only quote a little business in the market, at 17 cts. for fair to prime, and 16 cts. for fermenting. Sales of a little