THE DAILY BEE
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New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,730.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the steamship landing, foot of St. Joseph street, flour and bacon.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at 410 Magazine street, furniture.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at 241 Conde street, the contents of a grocery store.

By Anthony Fernandez, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, real estate.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 93 Camp street, India bagging, moss, groceries and liquors.

GROCERIES—R. Gutierrez, auctioneer, sells this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, No. 241 Conde street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets, the contents of said Grocery Store, together with the fixtures and license. Also, the transfer of the insurance policy, waterworks, etc—See advertisement.

R. T. Montgomery's sales this day, Tuesday, June the 23d, are important and should attract the entire trade; at 12 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, there will be sold: flour, bagging, moss, salt and other choice groceries and liquors. At 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, an unusually large sale of furniture, bedding, crockery, etc. For full particulars see advertisement.

SUCCESSION SALE—Mr. Anthony Fernandez, auctioneer, will proceed to-day at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, to the sale of the property belonging to the succession of Louise Hardouin, wife of Sixte Girodean. The property consists in houses and lot, situated in the Second District, and will be sold at six and twelve months credit. We call attention to the advertisement.

A Stewart's stove, a Sloat's sewing machine and the furniture of No. 410 Magazine street at auction to-day, at 10 o'clock, by McCerren and Landry.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of dealers to the 961 barrels choice extra flour, which will be sold by him at the steamship landing, this day, at 11 o'clock.

Affairs on Bayou Lafourche.

The following is taken from the *Evening Era* of yesterday:

We learn from a gentleman who arrived at Thibodauxville on Saturday, that some time during the afternoon, a few minutes after his arrival from the Crossing, a courier came dashing through the place with the intelligence that about a hundred mounted rebels were marching in the place from the direction of Indian Village. These rebels were a portion of the command of Col. Major, a part of whose forces also made a dash into Plaquemine Wednesday night, and committed depredations which were noticed in our Sunday morning's paper.

Shortly after the first courier had announced the approach of the rebels a second mounted man came dashing up, confirming the report of the first. Our informant, and several officers, including the Provost Marshal, except the Lafourche Crossing, three miles distant, and shortly afterwards the rebels made their appearance and attacked the force guarding the bridge. A short and sharp engagement followed, resulting in the routing of the rebels.

We learn that a train narrowly escaped capture, the rebels having made their appearance about a minute after it started from the depot, four miles from Thibodaux. The assailants fired at the retreating train, but without inflicting any damage, and all made their escape.

On the way down from Lafourche Crossing to the city, small parties of rebels made their appearance at different points, without, however, attempting hostilities. At one place, three of our men had captured two guerrillas, and brought them to the city. At another place, Allemande, a party of eighteen guerrillas came in and attempted to burn the bridge, but were driven off by our forces stationed there.

Dispositions were made soon after the appearance of this force, to prevent any further feats of molestation from the rebels, and all fears on the part of the inhabitants seem to have subsided.

Since writing the above, we learn on unquestionable authority, that a second attack was made by the rebels on Lafourche Crossing, Sunday night, and that the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss.

The second repulse was more decisive and disastrous than the first, and quite a number of his dead and wounded were left on the field, and several prisoners were captured by our men.

Further from Mexico

ORTEGA'S NOTE OF SURRENDER — PROCLAMATION OF JUAREZ.

From the Havana correspondence of the New York *Herald*, giving details of the surrender of Puebla, we take the following extracts:

Early on the morning of the 17th General Mendoza was sent by General Ortega to offer a capitulation on condition that the garrison should be allowed to march out with the honors of war. This proposal General Forey refused. General Ortega then called a council of his principal officers and represented the state of affairs. The council agreed that further defense was impossible, and, since a conditional surrender was refused, they advised that all the small arms and artillery should be destroyed, the flags burnt, and then word sent to Forey that they were his prisoners. In compliance with this decision the following note was written by

GENERAL ORTEGA TO GENERAL FOREY.

"GENERAL—It not being possible for me to continue defending this place, for want of munitions and provisions, I have disbanded the army which was at my orders and destroyed the arms, including rifles and artillery. The town, therefore, remains at your disposal, and you can order its occupation, taking, if you deem it proper, the measures which prudence may suggest to prevent the evils which a forcible occupation will bring with it, which there is now no necessity for such. The generals, chiefs and officers of which this army is composed are now in the government palace and surrender themselves as prisoners of war.

"I cannot, General, continue to defend myself any longer; if I could, I do not doubt that I would do so. Accept, &c.,

"J. GONALEZ ORTEGA, General in-Chief."

As soon as the news of the surrender of Puebla became known President Juarez issued the following proclamation or manifesto to the nation:

"Mexicans, the nation has just suffered a great disaster. Puebla de Zaragoza, immortalized by numerous and glorious attacks, has just surrendered, not because of the power of the French, whom our soldiers had become accustomed to repulse, but for reasons which the Government must consider without a parallel for their glory alone.

"None of our generals or chiefs who have so greatly distinguished themselves in the defense of that city have as yet sent to the Government information of this deplorable event. It is a variety of private accounts which put the fact, although they are silent or vary on points of the greatest interest.

"But the occupation of Zaragoza, which could not be taken in any of the repeated assaults of the enemy, nor by the most formidable modes of warfare, does not in any way lessen or tarnish glory of our brave warriors, who have known how to maintain the name of Mexico in spite of the arrogant invaders.

Dishonorable and without glory has been their success who have always been worsted in the brave combats, of which the city of Zaragoza has been the theatre.

Mexicans, this calamity cannot in any manner discourage you in the holy undertaking which you are carrying out. Show to the French, proud to all the nations who are watching your actions in this unfortunate situation, that adversity is not a sufficient cause for failing, so determined are republicans when fighting for their native land and their rights. Our country is vast, and contains innumerable elements of war, which we will use against the invader. Not only will the capital of the republic be defended to the last extremity with all the elements which we can command, but all places will be defended with like vigor. The national government will urge with energy on all sides resistance so and attack upon the French, and will not listen to any proposition of peace from them which shall offend in any particular the independence, the complete sovereignty, the liberty or the honor of the republic. Mexicans, let us be resolute in this war. Mexicans, let us swear by the heroes killed in defending the holy walls of Zaragoza; let us swear by those who still live, victors, while able to do battle, that we will wage war without ceasing and without truce, or quarter against the oppressor which is profaning the soil of Hidalgo, of Morelos, of Zaragoza and of Gonzalez Ortega. BENITO JUAREZ.

The Situation.

We extract from the New York *Herald* of the 13th inst. the following, which that paper publishes under the head of "the situation":

It has been ascertained that the reinforcements reaching Lee from the Carolinas and elsewhere have swelled his army to double the number he had in the battle of Chancellorsville. His force is divided into three corps, of 30,000 men each. The rebels continue to fire at our pickets. Some artillery practice is tried occasionally by the enemy, but without much effect.

General Mosby's raid into Maryland, near Poolesville, was not of long duration, nor did it effect much. A telegram from Leesburg says his force was at Carter's Mills, on Goose creek, London county, at daybreak yesterday, heading back to the mountains, and that the Union troops were in pursuit.

Information having been obtained by the War Department that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artilly and mounted infantry, had been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania, the President has created two more departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major General Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major General Brooks. Governor Curtin issued a proclamation yesterday earnestly inviting the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective departments, and urging the importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defense of the State.

We have the interesting news from the British West Indies. The foreign trade to the rebel ports from Nassau, and *vice versa*, was immensely vital. The blockade runners prey, however, closely watched by our fleet, as will be seen from the reports of the sharp action of the United States steamers Rhode Island and Tioga—the former in pursuit of the whereabouts and designs of the contraband traders. England has yet another "grievance," as alleged by the colonial journals, in the fact that the Rhode Island attacked the Margaret and Jessie within the prescribed limits of marine law, and near the shore of James's Point, Eleuthera. Some of the shots from the Rhode Island fell on the land, ploughed up the ground near the dwellings of the people, and scared the inhabitants pretty generally. It is said that two colonial fishermen were wounded by her fire. Since July, 1862, fifty-seven steamers and ninety-one sailing vessels left Nassau for the rebel ports. Fifty one of the former and fifty five of the latter landed their cargoes, affording immense aid to the rebels and realizing vast sums for the speculators. Forty-four steamers and forty-five sailing vessels reached Nassau from the Confederacy during the same period. A letter, purporting to be dated on board the Tioga, published in the Nassau papers, indicates, if genuine, that the blockade runners were often betrayed to the United States cruisers. The captain of the steamer Sirius had protested, in Charleston, against the action of the Rhode Island in chasing her when within the maritime league of a neutral shore. A dangerous explosive war weapon, which had been shipped from Nassau for Charleston on the Margaret & Jessie, was thrown overboard by order of the captain of that vessel when near the rebel port. The concussion produced by its fall in the water exploded it, by which the steamer was badly damaged, and Captain Wilson, who was superintending the work of the destruction of the "infernal machine," was nearly killed. Mr. Roebuck's late assault on Admiral Wilkes, in the English House of Commons, as well as the fact of the ordering of British army reinforcements to Canada, were first reported to Nassau, from Charleston.

Important from the West Indies.

BLOCKADE RUNNING BUSINESS VERY BRISK.

The New York *Herald* of the 13th instant has the following news from Nassau:

The Cunard steamship Corsica, Captain L. Messurier, from Nassau, N. P., by way of Havana, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with our files of Nassau papers to the 6th of June.

The Anglo rebel trade by blockade runners between Nassau and the ports of the Confederacy was exceedingly brisk, as will be seen by reference to our shipnews columns to-day.

Since July, 1862, business at Nassau has been very brisk, especially with the rebel States.

Many thousand bales of cotton and gallons of turpentine have been landed at Nassau from Charleston and Wilmington.

From the above month to the month of May about fifty steamers and over ninety one sailing vessels have left for rebel ports. Of the former fifty one, and of the latter over fifty five have been successful in landing their cargoes, which have been of immense value and use to the Southern States, and have realized for the senders fabulous sums. On the other hand, forty-five steamers, and upwards of forty-five sailing vessels have been captured by our cruisers in the various ports of the Confederacy, with full cargoes of cotton and turpentine.

The Bermuda *Royal Gazette* of the 21 of June says:

"On the 12th the Confederate steamers Neptune and Ruby left Havana for Mobile, and were chased by the United States steamer Sonoma without effect, the Sonoma having returned to port.

The Confederate steamship General Beauregard, Captain Coxetter, arrived at Charleston from Nassau, N. P., on the 22d ult., taking in one of the most valuable assortments of goods that ever entered that port. The Beauregard was fired at fifteen times by the blockaders, and one of them discharged a whole broadside at her, but without doing any mischief. Captain Coxetter now retires from his ship, for the present at least, in consequence of impaired health. He has done the Confederate Government much good during the two years he has devoted himself to their service, first as commander of the privateer Jefferson Davis, and afterwards in the steamers Antonica (Herald) and Beauregard (Havelock).

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Romance in a Justice's Court—Suits for Services Quantum Valebant in Lieu of Matrimony.—It is not very often that a Justice's Court is the theatre of romance, but Judge Sandstrom's, a few days ago, was an exception to the general rule, and for the benefit of our readers and "the rest of mankind" we will attempt a modest recital of the circumstances which we have denominated romantic. A tolerably fair dame had instituted three separate suits against a tolerably well-to-do butcher—she was a daughter and he a son of Gascony. The first was a suit for damages, resulting from breach of promise and violation of contract of marriage—$100; the answer to this was a general denial of the promise, &c. The second suit was for services as servant, in washing, nursing, housekeeping, and general attendance, for twelve months to May 1, 1861—$100; the answer denied the employment of plaintiff as servant, but averred that she was his concubine. The third suit was for the support, washing, nursing, and taking care of defendant's infant male child, named John, now seven months old, at $11 per month, making the sum of $88, the answer denied the infant *in toto* and consequently the support. Exceptions were also filed in each suit.

Learned counsel being engaged on each side, it was agreed to try all the suits and the exceptions *en masse*, and the day being fixed, "a great cloud of witnesses" were in attendance, mingled with not a few of those who happened to be cognizant of the affair. Prominent in the foreground were the prosecutrix and the prosecuted—she confident of victory, he looking frightened and rather dubious about the result. Take the familiar illustration nowadays of two armies drawn up in battle array, just on the eve of conflict, and the scene in the court room may easily be imagined. The hour fixed for the trial was but a few moments off, and the judge had seated himself on his bench in all the majesty and dignity of his high office. The testimony commenced with the defendant, showing his white handkerchief as a flag of truce, approached the distinguished advocate of the plaintiff, whispering in his ear something about *mariage*, as a good panacea for all the evils complained of in initiating the suit. Bark was within. Smiling inwardly and outwardly at the novel and unexpected proposition, the damaged one's counsel conveyed it to her, and commended it to her acceptance, though it was coupled with the condition that she should be responsible for all the costs of court. The conditions troubled her for a moment or two, but finally she gave her assent, if the proposal were consummated on the spot. This immediate embarkation upon the perilous voyage of matrimony was rather trying to the nerves of the proposer, and he suggested that he had no license—that he preferred to wait a few days to make the necessary preparations. But those who had the matter in charge were not to be persuaded from their course by any such pretext for procrastination; and, "the *premier* cam" emphatically declared that the trial should proceed at once unless the matrimonial bonds were entered into on the spot. It being shown that the Judge had the power to give necessary license, no further resistance was made; and after the papers were duly executed, it was a goodly sight to see the learned counsel escorting their respective clients to the Judge's bench, transforming it for the nonce into an altar, from which came words pronouncing the pair husband and wife, in a stentorian tone which would, no doubt, have probably made them mortal enemies for life.

This delightful and apparently happy termination of three suits—and we feel bound to believe that there must have been considerable affection existing between the parties, or they would not so easily have been persuaded to merge their petty difficulties by running the risk of the much more serious ones of matrimony—amply repaid the judge, counsel, complainants, clerks, witnesses, and spectators, for what they had lost in other ways, and the singular scene will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune of being present.

The latest advices we have had from the matrimonial domicile, say that all "goes merrily as a marriage bell," and "if the Court know aught," the wife has paid all the costs, as she agreed to.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(Monday.)—On motion of the United States Prosecuting Attorney, it was ordered that George White, convicted of manslaughter, be arraigned before this Court on Tuesday (to day) to receive his sentence.

On motion of Mr. Mandiverni, counsel of Adam Padroff, who has been a long time in prison on a charge of murder, the Court granted the application to release the prisoner to answer, under bail bonds of $2000—the Prosecuting Attorney consenting.

In the case of Sauerschwarz, Mr. Hallett vs Spencer Field the Court gave a decision denying the motion for a new trial.

In the case of Sauerschwarz, convicted of murder, Mr. Fisk, of counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial (which was granted) on the prosecuting Attorney to show cause to-day why the verdict of the jury should not be set aside, and why a new trial should not be granted—on the same grounds made in the case of Reiter, except that of new evidence. Arrest of judgment was also asked for on the same grounds as in the other case.

The Grand Jury came into court and made a report of their progress, submitting their action upon certain cases.

It appearing that they had not completed the business before them, the Court thanked them for what they had done, and requested them to retire for the further prosecution of their duties.

Mr. Lamont submitted to the Court the following report of the Grand Jury:

"The Grand Jury have investigated the charges against Joseph Wightel, S. Sparkman and H. Anderson—the two first charged with murder and the last for arson, have dismissed the charges, finding no bill against either. We do find true bills against Johnson Scott, for manslaughter, (drowning her infant) and Chas. Beckell, f. m. c., for manslaughter, (killing the servant of Maj Bache)."

On motion of Mr. Lamont, it was ordered that Johnson Scott and Chas. Bickwell be brought up for arraignment to-day, and that Wightel, Sparkman and Anderson be also brought before Court for discharge.

The case of Barker vs McCheney came up on the rule of defendant's counsel that the plaintiff show cause why the writ of arrest (obtained under the allegation that defendant was about to leave the city permanently) should not be set aside.

The case caused a hard fought battle between Mr. Barker for himself, and Messrs. Rozelius and Field for the defendant.

The writ of arrest was procured on the affidavit of Mr Barker, alleging that McCheney was indebted to him in the sum of $3700 (as awarded by the arbitrators in the controversy between the parties) and affiant was informed and believed that defendant was about to leave the city permanently without leaving sufficient property to satisfy said award.

The books of the defendant and witnesses were called by Mr. Barker in support of his allegations.

Mr. Rozelius contended that the writ of arrest should be aside, mainly on the grounds that the affidavit was defective, because the affiant simply swore that he was informed and believed, and did not swear he "verily believed," as required by the law; besides there was nothing in the testimony adduced which proved the allegations made; and, also, that the debt claimed was not really due.

Col. Field, on the same side, urged another defect which vitiated the writ of arrest, that there was no petition filed by the plaintiff when he obtained the writ; that the supplemental petition relied upon was filed after the arrest was made; and further, that no one could be imprisoned for debt longer than the creditor could obtain a judgment.

Mr. Barker argued, in reply to his opponents, that he had simple grounds for his belief that the arrest was necessary to protect him in his rights; and claiming that his life had always been one of kindness to his fellow-men, and that he was not actuated by malice in this case, he asked the Court, "in its omnipotence," to grant him justice. All he wanted was his money from the defendant, or punishment, if he did not pay it.

The case was finally taken under advisement, and the Court adjourned.

Provost Court Militaire.—Colonel Dwight presiding.—Capt. Walker was arraigned yesterday on the charge of having wilfully permitted the capture of the towboat Fox, by a launch from Mobile, at Pass a l'Outre a few weeks ago.

John Dublin was the first witness called. He was one of the officers of the Fox, and Colonel Dwight warned him that he was implicated in the charge against Captain Walker; therefore he was not bound to criminate himself. The witness then went on to state as follows: that he was mate of the Fox on the first of April, on the 11th, stores and ammunition were taken on board for forts Jackson and St. Philip, and some freights for the Government plantations. The freight was landed. Arriving at Pass a l'Outre in the evening they saw two schooners sailing through the Pass and a brig at anchor outside. Captain Walker hailed the schooners, and agreed to take them up the river. The Fox was then tied up for the night, and orders were given to fire up early in the morning, so they could also go to the brig outside. It was Sunday night, and all hands "turned in" early, save the wheelsman, Charles Glavey, who was "on watch" from 8 o'clock, P. M., till midnight. Witness was summoned from his repose in the arms of morpus about 11 o'clock, by somebody rattling in his stateroom door, inquiring for the mate. Responding to the query, he was informed that the mate was not on board were prisoners to the Confederate steamer Florida. The arresting gentleman proved to be Greenleaf Andrews, an old acquaintance of witness in Confederate days. A guard was placed over the captain and the other officers, the crew were not captured while asleep, steam was got up, and the towboat was taken into the port of Mobile on the following night, through a shower of balls from one of the blockading vessels—one ball only sticking her in the smokestack. The crew of the Fox consisted of 22 men and a boy, while the captors numbered only 18. The prisoners were well treated, and after nine days' confinement in Mobile, were sent to Richmond, but on the way and in Libby prison they did not fare so well—the captain and his officers being treated just like the men. On the 15th May they were exchanged at City Point, with over 4000 other prisoners. Via Annapolis, Washington and New York, they finally got transportation back to New Orleans. In reply to the question why 22 men allowed 18 to capture them, the answer was, that the crew were not armed and were mostly asleep.

Bernard Glavey, the watchman, was next examined. He testified that the mate came alongside, and somebody in it wanted to see the captain, saying there was a vessel aground outside, which they wished pulled off. Four men then jumped aboard, but did not show any arms, and insisted on seeing the captain. They were taken to his state-room, and he was made a prisoner, without threats of blood if he made any resistance. Witness knew three of the captors, viz: Captain Andrews, John Connors, a river pilot, and Wm Jones, an Engineer.

Several other witnesses testified that Captain Walker had made no exhibition of any knowledge of the capture, and though they were all warned at New York of the suspicions against them, they came back, and were arrested here on their arrival.

The case was not decided, but the captain and his officers were paroled till to day.

Nancy—In the Provost Court on Sunday a negro soldier was arraigned on the charge of invading the residence of a most respectable family on Dauphine street, and disturbing the peace. It appeared that he came there, claiming that he was empowered by the military authority to take away the property of a colored lady, who had been a servant in the household. In his defense, he stated that he was told by the members of the family that the Confederate would soon be here, and his reply was, that when they come, the city would be the home of alligators and frogs. Mr. Abell appeared for the prosecution, and so warmly did he urge the unwarrantable conduct of the accused, in thus trespass upon the rights and feelings of his clients, that the Court gave a sentence of imprisonment.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Movements of the Rebels in Virginia and their Probable designs.

We take the following from the New York *Herald* of the 19th:

While we are patiently awaiting the universally expected news of the capitulation of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the movements of the rebels in Virginia have become exceedingly interesting. The late cavalry fight on the Upper Rappahannock developed a larger force of rebel cavalry, infantry and artillery in the neighborhood of Culpeper Court House than General Buford was prepared to encounter, while the masses of the enemy along the heights of Fredericksburg appear to have suffered little, if any, diminution. We may, from these facts and from certain rumors afloat, assume that the army of General Lee, instead of being depleted to strengthen Johnston or Bragg in the Southwest, has been considerably reinforced from North and South Carolina for an aggressive campaign in the East.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th instant says "it is now generally known to raise any question of prudence in speaking of it that General Lee has put his army in motion;" that "a forward movement on his part has for some time been anticipated by the enemy, and is regarded with very perceptible misgivings;" that "it should be remembered that the Rappahannock, "events of great consequence must speedily follow." Upon this important fact, that "General Lee has put his army in motion" the question recurs, what are his designs? The Richmond *Examiner* emphatically declared that the trial should proceed at once unless the matrimonial bonds were entered into on the spot. It being shown that the Judge had the power to give necessary license, no further resistance was made; and after the papers were duly executed, it was a goodly sight to see the learned counsel escorting their respective clients to the Judge's bench, transforming it for the nonce into an altar, from which came words pronouncing the pair husband and wife, in a stentorian tone which would, no doubt, have probably made them mortal enemies for life.

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The Gold Market.

The afternoon edition of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 13th inst., makes the following report:

There has been little excitement in the gold market this week, the sales at the board coming up altogether only $960,000. The price opened on Monday at 143½, and fell at one time as low as 140, rallying again to 141½ to 142 up to last evening. To day it opened at about 142 and was sold at the board at 142¾ to 142¾, advancing outside by one o'clock to 142¾ to 143. The Hammonia to day takes out $151,400, and the Edinburgh $10,692—in all $162,092. Foreign Exchange this morning rules at 154 to 154½ for commercial signatures, and 155 to 156½ for bankers, with sales at 155 to 156. Bankers bills on Paris are quoted at 5f. 62½ to 3f. 60.

Our correspondent adds: "At 2:30 P. M., gold 43¼ premium.

From Pennsylvania.

General Couch has assumed command of the Department of the Susquehanna, and issued the following order:

GENERAL ORDERS FROM MAJOR GENERAL COUCH.

Department of the Susquehanna, Chambersburg, June 12, 1863.

The undersigned assumes command of this Department. In view of the danger of the invasion now threatening the State of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the Government, a new military department has been made by direction of the War Department, embracing all the territory of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and Laurel Hill range of mountains, headquarters at Chambersburg.

To prevent serious raids by the enemy it is deemed necessary to call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania to furnish promptly all the men necessary to organize an army corps of volunteer infantry, artillery and cavalry, to be designated the "Army Corps of the Susquehanna." They will all be mustered and organized in accordance with the regulations of the United States service, for the protection and defense of the public and private property within this department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States to serve during the pleasure of the President or the Secretary of War. The company and field officers of the department corps will be provisionally commissioned by the President upon the recommendation of the General Commanding. They will be armed, uniformed and equipped, and while in active service subsisted and supplied as other troops of the United States. When not required for active service to defend the department, they will be returned to their homes subject to the call of the Commanding General.

Cavalry volunteers may furnish their own horses, which will be turned over to the United States at their appraised value, or allowance will be made for the time of actual service, at the rate authorized by law. All able bodied volunteers between the ages of eighteen and sixty will be enrolled and received into corps.

The volunteers for the State defence will receive no bounty, but will be paid the same as like service in the army of the United States, for the time they may be in actual service, as soon as Congress may make an appropriation for that purpose.

If volunteers belonging to this army corps desire they can be transferred to the volunteer service for three years or during the war, when they will be entitled to all the bounties and privileges granted by the acts of Congress.

The Commanding Officer, in accordance with the foregoing general authority, calls upon all citizens within his department to come forward promptly to perfect the company organizations under United States regulations, to wit: one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, sixty four privates as the minimum and eighty two as the maximum standard of each company.

The General Commanding specially desires that citizens of this district recently in the army should volunteer for duty in this army corps, thereby, from their experience, adding greatly to the efficiency of the force for immediate defensive operations; each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officer, with the number of the company, to the Adjutant General's headquarters, in order that they may be promptly furnished with transportation to the general rendezvous, which will be at Harrisburg. Any person who will furnish horses for mounted men will be enrolled, if otherwise unobjectionable, will be entitled to a substitute.

Any person who will bring twenty five or more men, under the above conditions, will be entitled to a first lieutenancy, and every person who will bring fifteen or more men, under the same conditions, to a second lieutenancy. On their arrival at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments.

So far as practicable, and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same locality will be put together in the regimental organizations.

For the present all communications will be addressed to Harrisburg. The chiefs of the respective organizations will report accordingly.

Major General Commanding.

Something Brewing in Virginia—Mysterious Army Movements.

(Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Baltimore, June—. Editor of the Sun: Our position remains about the same as indicated in my letters sent you last week. I learn that a division still remains south down the river to-morrow, and it is thought will accompany in the neighborhood of United States Ford. Gen. Hooker has lately returned here, and we are in daily expectation of marching orders. If I interpret rightly the signs I see about me here, we will see a rapid movement of the army. At headquarters the staff officers are very busy. Last night we had an arrival of ordnance ammunition. For some days our pontoon trains have been placed in readiness to move. It is believed here that another attempt will be made to capture Fredericksburg. The enemy keep remarkably quiet just now, and their movements are a mystery to our forces in front.

Washington, June 8—From what can be ascertained from persons arriving from the Rappahannock, a division went over the river at Fredericksburg last night, and if the rebel rifle pits, foliage, etc., along the banks have been destroyed, so that the enemy will not find cover from which to annoy us. Earthworks have been thrown up in front, with a view, it is probable, of preventing a night attack and to overlook our men if the enemy should open a cannonade.

Fredericksburg is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops to take it. The troops we have thrown over are not far from the town. The rebels have not yet fired a shot at our pickets. It would be improper to mention the whereabouts of the several army corps. The movements of both armies are involved in mystery.

Washington, June 9—The enemy to day was at work on the entrenchments at the edge of the woods skirting the plain not far from Fredericksburg. There was some picket firing this morning, but there is nothing of greater importance in that direction.

From Vicksburg.

Jackson, June 13—An officer who left Vicksburg last Wednesday night reports that all was working well at that place. They were well supplied with water and provisions and in the best spirits. So far little damage has been done by the enemy's fire. The total loss of the garrison since the siege began does not exceed 300.

Jackson, June 13.—A gentleman just from Vicksburg, says that the garrison there is in the best of spirits with plenty to eat and an abundance of ammunition, &c. It is considered there is little to fear now in regard to its safety. Preparations are now arrangements to go to the front, and, if possible, will leave on Monday. The time is close at hand for more stirring events.

Twenty-two companies from North Mississippi have reported for duty, under the late call of the Governor.

Grant's present force does not exceed 60,000, notwithstanding heavy reinforcements have reached him. As fears are felt in regard to the assistance of our garrison, Lee's last statement in his proclamation, that he issued one quarter pound of bacon, half pound of beef, five eights pound of meal, with an allowance of peas, rice, sugar and molasses.

Jackson, June 13, P. M.—It is stated positively that Jackson's cavalry has retaken the Big Black bridge. We have no particulars yet.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

This distinguished Ohio exile arrived in Petersburg on Monday morning, 8th inst., in the train from Lynchburg. The *Express* says that during the day he was called upon by several citizens.—*Mobile Tribune.*

Admiral Foote.

The New York *Sun* says

The appointment of Admiral Foote to the command of the Atlantic Blockading Fleet, is likely to infuse a spirit and energy into that Department, which is much needed. Admiral Foote has proved himself an excellent commander—not wanting in a proper degree of caution, yet full of daring and enthusiasm. Above all he has the rare faculty of inspiring in his officers and men the same noble qualities with which he is himself endowed. When he was in command on the Mississippi river, there was not a man or boy in the fleet who did not feel a personal interest and pride in the old hero, and when his health compelled him to retire, he was followed by the sympathies and good wishes of all. His return to active service inspires the hope that the same good fortune which has attended all his operations may enable him to put an end to blockade running, and employ the iron clads under his command to good advantage against Charleston. His appointment means warm work in that quarter.

THE REBEL SPY CASE.—In the Kirkland *habeas corpus* case, before Judge McCann, on Monday, the prisoner was discharged. The decision of the Judge, which was quite lengthy, was strongly in favor of State sovereignty, and almost wholly ignoring United States authority in such matters. He held that Kirkland (who it will be recollected was arrested as a spy by Col Nugent) having committed no crime against the United States, was not amenable to military or United States authority, and must therefore be discharged, which was accordingly done. Col. Nugent, however, appeals from this decision to the Supreme Court, and he is determined to prosecute the matter, believing that Kirkland ought to be dealt with by military authority. Kirkland, it will be remembered, was not examined, and positively refused to do so.

(COLORED) IMPRESSMENT.—A Baltimore correspondent says

We are continually receiving colored immigrants from Missouri and Arkansas. They supply a great want, since so much of our productive labor has been absorbed by our civil troubles. Lawrence is their great "city of refuge."—The Canaan to which they journey with cheerful hearts "the flesh pots of Egypt" I am not aware, however, that the people of that city have any fears of its becoming Africanized.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

Two days later advices under the Indian mail were received in the North last evening. These advices prove to be of an inside character, and have had no influence upon the Stock Exchange. The Bank of England of the 18 ult says:

The movement in money is much modified, and the demand for discount is very moderate, the transactions in the open market are very small, and prices are declined nearly one half per cent, the leading publication of the speedy resumption of the working of the mines and the early appearance of the Mexican dollars.

The Minimum market rate is now 5 per cent, and it is not improbable that it may be lowered to 4 per cent before the end of the week.

The Money market has been very dull, and the demand for discount