THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1863. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,733.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, real estate in the First and Fourth Districts.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 76 Poydras street, floor; at 10½ o'clock, on the Levee, Second District, head of St. Louis street, hay.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, in Tchoupitoulas street, near Poydras, flour.

By Gabriel Leaumont, at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes, and brogans, matting, and dry and fancy goods.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Poydras street, crockery and glassware.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, valuable improved real estate, situate on Delord street, between Camp and Magazine streets, First District, and on Seventh street, between Camp and Magazine streets, Fourth District. For particulars see advertisements.

There will be a peremptory sale of 300 barrels of flour this day, Friday, the 26th instant, at 10½ o'clock, on Tchoupitoulas street, near Poydras street, by R. T. Montgomery, and made for the account of whom it may concern. Dealers, grocers and bakers should be present at this sale, as the flour is certain to be disposed of without reserve.

Closing out sale at auction of a large fancy and staple crockery store, No. 134 Poydras street, at 10 o'clock to day, by McCerren & Landry.

FROM MEXICO.

A PROCLAMATION OF COMMODORE TOMAS MARIN.

The Mexican Commodore, Tomas Marin, who is also political chief and military commander of Carmen, issued lately the following proclamation:

The day has come at last when the booming of cannon announces to the world the heroic capture of Puebla. This new and brilliant triumph of the army which defends among us the cause of law and order, as well as the nationality of our beloved Mexico, proves conclusively that we ought to have implicit faith in the nation which is endeavoring sincerely to rescue us from the abyss into which our unhappy country came near being precipitated by the intrigues of the infamous and treasonable party which claims to be liberal. Such was to be the result, were it a holy cause, defended by brave soldiers, and the valor they display in their great and noble enterprise could not but be crowned with success.

Mexico will soon return to its normal state, and its untold mines of wealth will be accessible to all those of its children who long for peace and for the re-establishment of the industry and welfare of the country.

For those blessings we are indebted to France. Let us Laid her fellow-citizens, let us offer her our grateful thanks, since her flag waves triumphantly on the walls of Puebla. Let us hail her valiant soldiers who have won such a brilliant victory.

Mexicans! let us trust in the future of our country. Long live our nationality! Long live France! Long live the Emperor of the French! Long live his intrepid soldiers!

TOMAS MARIN.

Carmen, May 23d, 1863.

A Bewitched Baker at the Mayor's Office—Operations of Weehawken Gipseys—Curious Facts.

Ferdinand Farbel, a German baker, accompanied by his wife Catharine, was recently taken to the Mayor's office, and complained, which included some very curious facts, was made against him by his wife. The German had been operated on by some New Jersey witches; and his performances under their influence had got him into conjugal difficulties, and were likely to result in some very serious if not fatal consequences.

Mr. and Mrs. Farbel are engaged in the baking business in Forty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Both have been in this country for many years, and speak comparatively good English. They have been married a short time only. Mrs. Farbel having but recently been a widow. She is about thirty years old, would be pretty if she were not so fleshy (her weight is about two hundred pounds), and her good humor never fails her. Even while she complained of her husband for endeavoring to sell his property, so that "he might go away, and she go too"—in different directions)—she did not lose her temper, but, with the utmost gravity, exposed the operations of the witches and the influence they had acquired over her husband, for the purpose, on her part, of preventing the consummation of their schemes.

It appears that among Mr. Farbel's customers are some gipseys, living in or near Weehawken, who for several weeks have regularly passed over the Forty-second street ferry to buy bread and that they have bewitched the baker. The first manifestation of their power occurred about three weeks ago. At that time the baker became convinced that he was an ill-used man; that he had no friends; that his wife was against him, and that he would very soon be ruined unless he applied to the witches for aid. They were willing to grant it, and could easily relieve him of his troubles. He informed his wife of the facts, insisting that he ought to consult the gipseys and to pay them. They would charge but a dollar, and would tell him how to avoid the threatened evil. So she consented and he gave them the amount. His wife says she has since discovered that he had previously paid them money and had concealed the fact.

But the baker grew worse. He was troubled during the night. He heard strange sounds, and saw unearthly sights. He could not sleep. He must give the gipseys money. The next day he carried them five dollars. Still he could not rest. He suffered more than before. What should he do? His relations with his wife became critical. She did not believe in the witches. They had endeavored to operate on her, and she had not succeeded to come to the house. They must be allowed to come. Meanwhile, the condition of the baker changed materially. He became fully possessed of witches. He felt them in his head, in his stomach, in his abdomen. He was sore he would get sick and die. Again he desired to consult the gipseys. Mrs. Farbel consented. "Give them five dollars more," she said—"Give them ten," and he gave them the larger sum.

When he came home, however, he was much excited. He could no longer stay in his house. He must, he said, rent out, get the money and go away. Nobody must know where. He would put the money obtained for his bakery in the bank for his wife. He had already invested some money in the same manner for her, but she says she never saw nor heard of the bank book. So she refused to believe in the new arrangement, particularly as he sometimes hinted that she must take care of herself, and in any event they were to be separated. Then there were quarrels; the baker was desperate, if he could not sell the bakery must be shut up, and she must leave while he would do for himself.

Therefore Mrs Farbel had him marched off to the Mayor's office. She thought the witches had overdone their business, and that she had a right to remain at home. Marshals Brown and Hitchman attended the case. They heard the complaint. Mrs Farbel told her story substantially as here given, which Mr Farbel did not contradict, but strenuously insisted that he was bewitched. It should be observed that the gipseys had obtained a shawl and a cloth, besides the $17, and were likely, it was thought, to get all the baker's wife's property. The relation of the story was very amusing.

Mr. Farbel was directed to go home, attend to his business and not again permit the witches to interfere with him. This condition was also imposed him—that he must not sell the bakery and put away his wife; but if he leave the premises, which he declared he must do, he should give his wife peaceable possession.

The baker was puzzled and perplexed. Mrs. Farbel had gained her point; she believed that under such circumstances he would not abandon her, and the pair departed. At Mrs. Farbel's request she received permission to make another complaint if she should be unable to cope with the "witches," or if her husband should attempt to put his project into execution.

It is believed that the operations of the gipseys up in Mr. Farbel have not come to an end.—*New York Post.*

FEDERAL GUNNERY AT THE ASSAULT ON CHARLESTON.—A Charleston correspondent of an English paper, writing of the assault on Charleston, says: "The Federal gunnery during the late engagement here was not very good. Some of the boats from the ships were out of line, several too high, and of even those which struck the fort a great many did so by accident of ricochet. The damage of the Federal balls were not at all serious to Sumter. The filling up of some of the casements with new brickwork was in two instances battered in; but this in some is damaged the solidity of work. The holes were, however, immediately made up by a facing and backing of sand-bags. The brick traverse that had yielded to the demand of the Northern shot a storm of bricks has been faced with sand-bags, and is now no longer a subject of danger to those it was intended to defend."

Curious Correspondence.

THE USE OF INDEPENDENCE SQUARE ON JULY 4

The following correspondence explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1863.
431 Walnut street

To the Democratic Executive Committee of the City of Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—The President of the United States and several members of his Cabinet will be in this city on the 4th of July next.

The Governors of all the loyal States and many distinguished men have been invited, and most of them are expected also to be in the city.

All of these dignitaries come here to attend a Grand National Celebration to be held on that day.

The celebration is not to be local or partisan, but a national one, in which all loyal men can take part.

As a committee having part of the arrangements in charge, we applied to the Commissioner of City Property, more than two weeks since, for the use of Independence Square. He informed us that your committee had engaged it until noon on that day, but that we could have it after that time.

As our arrangements are very extensive, contemplating accommodations for over fifteen hundred persons on the staging, we should require the use of the entire square for three or four days of the week in which the Fourth of July occurs.

We, therefore, respectfully ask whether such change cannot be made in your arrangements as would enable you to yield the use of the square on the morning of the Fourth, for the purpose of enabling us to provide accommodations worthy of our distinguished visitors, and creditable to the city which boasts of containing the birthplace of our national independence.

A decision is to be made at 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow (Wednesday) whether the celebration is to be held at Independence Square or some other spot remote from it. Our report as a committee has to be made at that time, and we trust, therefore, that you will see the necessity for an early answer.

Hoping that you will enable us to have this celebration on the spot where the Declaration was adopted and was first read,

We are, very respectfully,
R. RANDLE SMITH,
JOHN B. KENNEY,
HENRY DAVIS,
CADWALADER BIDDLE,
Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1863.

Gentlemen—Your letter, dated 9th inst., was received, and laid last evening before the Democratic City Executive Committee.

I am directed by that Committee to inform you that, in accordance with the time-honored custom of the Democratic party of the city of Philadelphia, they resolved, on the 4th of March last, to celebrate the Eighty seventh anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in Independence Square. They have invited distinguished statesmen and patriots from other States to unite with them on this occasion, and a cordial invitation is extended to all who are loyal to the Constitution, the Union and its laws, and who recognize the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and protection from arbitrary, oppressive and vindictive arrests.

Your request to surrender the possession of Independence Square is, therefore, declined. We do not, however, wish to interfere with any other organization of our citizens. We intend to occupy Independence Square during the morning of the Fourth of July, and it is now of that day will deliver possession of the same to the Commissioner of the City Property.

Very respectfully, yours,
R. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

To R. Randle Smith, Esq., John B. Kenney, Esq., Henry Davis, Esq., Cadwalader Biddle, Esq., committee.

In consequence of this conduct on the part of the Democratic Committee the celebration will take place at Fairmount Park, to which spot the procession will move.

A Horrible Death.

The Milwaukee *News* relates a horrible incident, occurring near Lawton, Van Buren county, Wisconsin—the burial alive of a man named George Little.

Mr. Little was engaged in cleaning out a neighbor's well. After he had got into the tub and descended some distance, the man turning the crank asked him how far he was from the bottom. He replied it was about fifteen feet. Immediately afterwards Mr. Little called out in an excited manner to the man at the windlass to haul him up. After two or three evolutions, however, it was discovered that the well was caving in rapidly below Mr. Little, and that it would be utterly impossible to save his life.

On the contrary, it was only by almost a miracle that both men were not killed. The man at the windlass felt the platform settling and jumped to get out of the way, but not in time to escape. The caving of the well was so rapid that he could not possibly get away, but was shoot being fired at when he was seen making for the cars at the top of his speed. He was taken on board, and expressed great satisfaction at not being left behind.

On the arrival of the prisoners at Pittsburg, a Irishman who was looking on expressed publicly his sympathy for the captives and was taken in charge, and is now in Fort Delaware with the objects of his sympathy. The whole party were taken to Fort Delaware last night, about ten o'clock, when those who refuse to take the oath of allegeance will be kept until exchanged.—*Phil Inquirer.*

Fortunes Made by the War.

It is generally believed, and with truth, that large fortunes have been made on of the war during the past eighteen months. We have seen a list of the names of one hundred and fifty persons who have made fortunes, varying from one hundred thousand to a million and a half of dollars during that period—some by stocks, some by contracts, some by shoddy, some by selling bad vessels to the government, some by crackers and cheese for the army, and some by disposing of spavined mules. These shoddy aristocrats have added about two hundred brilliant new equipages to the Ring at the Park, and will soon figure largely at the watering places. Jay Cooke, the banker, is said to have cleared three hundred thousand dollars—some eight or ten thousand dollars for advertisements—by the conversion of government bonds alone. So we go. Money is as plenty as dirt. It will soon be time to spend this spare cash at the summer retreats, and the season will be a splendid one.—*New York World.*

ANOTHER IRREPRESSIBLE FEMALE.—One of the crew on a New Bedford whaler, was discovered after a five months cruise to be a woman. She performed her duty well, but in a long chase after whales became exhausted, and acknowledged she had married a man, named Leonard, who left her. Early in the war, she enlisted and served fifteen months in the Army of the Potomac before her sex was discovered. Her father is a respectable jeweler in Philadelphia.

COAL FAMINE.—The Cincinnatians are in a terrible way about their supply of coal. Within the last few days it has gone up to forty cents a bushel, with a prospect of a still greater rise. The river at Pittsburg is dead low, and no possible chance of shipping them a supply is at hand. Quite a number of coal boats are sticking along at various points in the river, but even with a rise they would not float, being too badly broken.

Ole Podrida

Mr. Amos Nicholas, of Richmond, Mass., at the great age of one hundred and three years, died on the 9th instant.

It is stated that the smelting of copper will be commenced in California during the month of May next.

A Drawn Bot—Queen Elizabeth's portrait.

Graves are dug, in these times of conflict, by the bayonet instead of the sexton. So says Henry Ward Beecher.

A new Cathedral is about to be erected in Havana built wholly of iron, the estimated cost of which is one million of dollars.

Mrs. John Ryan, of St. Louis, having been notified that her husband was found dead in a stable, remarked that there was no great loss, and unchaningly inquired if anything was found in his pockets.

The last words of a dying shipmaster, recently deceased in Brunswick, (Me.) were: "Steer the ship easy—steer it easy." Felicitous words, expressive of a calm confidence that he was gliding into the final haven of rest.

The following is a genuine transcript of an epitaph: "Here lies the remains of Thomas Woodken—the most amiable of husbands, the most excellent of men. N. B. The name is Woodcock, but it would not come in rhyme."

Shoemaker's motto—"Never too late to mend."

"Porter," inquired an old lady of an Irish railway porter, "when does the 9 o'clock train leave?" "At sixty minutes past eight, ma'am," was Pat's reply.

Of all the dust thrown in men's eyes, gold dust is the most blinding.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Burglars—James Griffin, John Connors and Chas. O'Neil broke into a Government warehouse, No. 117 Fulton street, on Wednesday, and stole therefrom a quantity of goods in boxes. They have been arrested, and will have to "show cause," &c.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(Thursday.)—Holtzman vs. Manuel White & Co. The Court decided that "the motion to this case must be denied."

Cummings vs. The City of New Orleans. This case was continued till to-day.

The rule for a new trial in the cases of Reiter and Sauerschwartz, convicted of murder, then came up for argument.

Colonel Field opened, by saying that he was prepared to try the rule in both cases—and in the case of Reiter he had witnesses, discovered since the conviction of his client, to prove his insanity.

Mr. Leamont objected to the hearing of such testimony, on the ground that no affidavit had been filed with the application, disclosing the names of the witnesses and the facts they were to prove. He cited authorities to support his objection.

Col Field accepted this as the general rule of law, but urged, that as his client was insane, he could not be required to make the affidavit required.

To save time, under the circumstances, the objection was set aside, and the trial of the rule was proceeded with.

Samuel Myers, Esq. and J. S. Huff and Mr. Cohn gave testimony. The first-named was captain, the second was lieutenant, and the third a sergeant in a militia company in 1861, to which Reiter belonged. They agreed in testifying that his conduct was such at that time, that he was generally regarded as out of his mind—he could not be controlled at all, and always spoke and acted like an insane man.

Mr. Fisk, for the prisoner, argued that the testimony proved the former insanity of the prisoner Reiter, and that the *onus* was on the prosecution to prove that he had not remained so. He also contended that the separation of the jury was fatal to the verdict.

Mr. Lamont replied in a most argumentative speech. He contended that this Court was not bound by the practice of the State Courts, and had the right to try by jury or capital cases without a jury. With regard to the ground that the jury had been separated, he remarked:

Is it necessary to keep a jury in session? It was an old rule in the common English law that a jury could not be discharged; but in the progress of common sense and civilization, English and American jurists had discarded this rigid rule. He quoted decisions in New York and South Carolina to show that the separation of the jury, in criminal cases, was not regarded as vitiatory, except in the case of abuse, when the jurors drank spirituous liquors and spoke of the case. There was no allegation of the kind in this case. Other decisions were quoted, to show that when a jury separated, without any proof of impropriety on the part of its members, there was no good ground for setting aside the verdict. In short, Mr. Lamont contended that jurors had rights as well as prisoners, and that this old and rigid rule regarding the incarceration of the jury had been set aside in the progress of common sense and civilization.

As to the plea of insanity, Mr Lamont contended that it was groundless, because the evidence on that subject had not been procured with due diligence, and he quoted a decision to show that this requisite of "due diligence" had not been complied with. Besides, the evidence on that point, showing that the prisoner had been eccentric and strange in his conduct as a member of a militia company in Confederate times, was only a proof that he was sane, as everybody was insane at that time—sticking to his company for the fun of it, and running away from it because he expected to have a fit, was proof that he was more sane than the others, who remained. Further, what was testified to by Samuel Myers, Esq.—that he had been employed to defend the prisoner for a trivial offense, and offered a fee which was fabulous in amount—was only another proof of his insanity; because he went to a learned and distinguished member of the bar, and also engaged others, showing that he was wise enough to know that "in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," and that people generally would work for money.

Col. Field commenced his argument, with the ground that the indictment and the proceedings of the Court were not in conformity to the statutes of the State, which were based upon the common law of England. He had merely broken ground, in his speech, when the Court suggested that as the hour was late, it would be advisable to postpone a further hearing to another day.

Monday being agreed upon as the day for resuming the case, the Court then adjourned. As Mr. Lamont will probably leave on the Morning Star on Saturday, Mr Cutler, we presume will be found to reply to Col. Field, as the U. S prosecutor.

The Military Provost Court—Col. Dwight James Williams, a corporal in the 26th Massachusetts regiment, was sent to prison for two months, convicted of larceny.

Charles Babcock, a soldier, was tried on the charge of stealing $55 from a discharged soldier named Lee. He made a fair showing, returned the money, and was discharged.

Capt Ainsley was acquitted of the charge of trying to sell goods up the river without a permit.

James W. Curtis was remanded for another hearing on the charge of coming inside the lines without reporting himself, and for preparing to take goods into the Confederacy.

Wm. Scheffer was sent to prison, in default of paying a fine of $50, for furnishing liquor to the pickets.

Lawrence Doyle and Patrick Ryan were convicted of smuggling goods across the Lake, and were sentenced to six months imprisonment. In the course of the testimony it became apparent that Sergeant Burrowes and Corporal Hilmes, then doing guard duty at the lake, had a thumb in the pie, and the Court, in giving sentence, remarked that there was another hinge in the case which would be looked into. The accused Doyle said, emphatically, that he had been seduced into the transaction by Sergeant Burrowes.

FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY

We are indebted to Captain White, of the schooner Tiptop, for a Brownsville paper of the 9th instant.

NEWS FROM BROWNSVILLE.

THE BROOKLYN AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Removal of the Troops of General Magruder.

MIRAMON AT BROWNSVILLE

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

We have received by the schooner Tiptop from Matamoros, the *Fort Brown Flag* of the 5th June. We extract the following news

BUSINESS.—Trade and commerce have been pretty active during the week. Cotton has been dull at one time reaching 20 cents. The demand for goods is not yet up to the expectations of holders, and lots are daily being sold under the hammer to meet obligations. Our quotations are almost the same as last week.

THE BROOKADER.—The steam propeller Brooklyn, sloop-of-war, appeared off the bar last week, and remained there three or four days. She captured a small schooner during her stay, and made a display of the fact by vainly parading the captured vessel, which looked like a jawl-boat, through the fleet of vessels off the mouth.

MILITARY MATTERS.—General Bee removes his headquarters to Columbus, after this week. We regret the movement, although it is but temporary, as we believe, for we are convinced that General Bee should stay upon this frontier. It must have been an urgent necessity that made General Magruder remove not only our troops, but also his commanding officer, whose presence has been equal to an army. Gen Bee understands the Mexicans and can manage these frontier affairs with great skill. He should be left here, even if the garrison must be reduced, for his long acquaintance with the authorities of the adjoining State of Mexico and their confidence in him, not only enables him to avoid troubles, but such as necessarily arise can be easily and promptly adjusted. We hope soon to see him back in his old quarters. In the meantime the command of the frontier devolves upon Col. Duff, whose character and capacity are such as to give assurance that we shall have an able officer to arrange and determine our military affairs. So far Col. Duff has given universal satisfaction.

Conscription is now the order of the day in Brownsville.

GUBERNATORIAL.—Hon. Pendleton Murrah, of Harrison county, is out for Governor, and as the East is entitled to the man this time, we think Mr. Murrah may accept the election as a fixed fact. Colonel McCulloch is doing well enough in the field, and we think he can do more service as a soldier than he could as Governor. Hon. F. S. Stockdale is a candidate on the same ticket with Mr. Murrah. The above ticket is certainly a strong one, and if the people are desirous simply of electing the best men for civil offices, and of keeping the best man for soldier, then they will surely hold General McCulloch in the army and select Mr. Murrah as Governor.

GEN. MIRAMON.—Gen. Miramon, ex-President of Mexico, accompanied by Gens. Cobos and Benavides, are in Brownsville, and report says they are watching for the opportunity to enter Mexico. It is said that these distinguished exiles have offered their service to the Mexican Government to assist in repelling the French; and that they are only here awaiting the answer of President Juarez. Gen. Miramon is certainly a fine looking man, and his friends say that his fortune is yet in his own hands, to make it or break it. He gave evidence during his brief career as a partizan leader that he was a brave and skillful General, and we think he would make a strong government for his country if he had the opportunity. We hope he will have a pleasant time in Brownsville, and then will succeed just as he merits success.

A POISONING SCARE AT LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.—On Friday, the 5th instant, from fifty to one hundred persons were suddenly taken sick at Lafayette, Indiana, the symptoms being those of mineral poisoning. The party had taken ice cream at a new saloon. After a painful experience, heightened by a fear that it was a repetition of the National Hotel poisoning of Washington, they all recovered, and endeavored to divine the cause. Chemists and doctors could find nothing in the mode of making the cream, or in the composition of the freezers, to solve the mystery. It was concluded, therefore, that the cause was to be found in the circumstances under which the cream was eaten. There was a sudden change of weather that evening; it became chilly. This sent the blood from the surface to the blood vessels of the interior of the body, gorging them. Those principally were attacked who had eaten strawberries with their cream. With some persons the acidity of the strawberry, when eaten with cream, is a provoking cause of cholera morbus, which the poisoning in this case turns out to be.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Colonel D'Utassy, late of the Garibaldi Regiment, passed through this city on Monday, en route from Washington to Sing Sing, where he is to ruminate for one year. The Colonel, who was handcuffed and in charge of two officers of the Government, looked somewhat the worse for wear and tear. The official copy of his sentence discloses the fact that had not been previously published, that his imprisonment is to be accompanied with "hard labor."

SAD FATE OF THE CONTRABAND EMIGRANTS TO SAN DOMINGO—DEATH OF HALF OF THEM. *New York*, June 12—The *Express* publishes a letter from Havana, stating that information had reached there from the contraband colony on the south side of St. Domingo, that fully one-half of the five hundred negroes sent there from Norfolk have died amongst the malignant swamps, and it was feared the rest would soon follow the same road.

Pictures of New York.

From the New York *Sun* "local" of the 10th we borrow the following:

CONSPIRACY TO ROB A DIAMOND BROKER.

On Wednesday last a man named Henry Hock called at police headquarters and stated that there was a conspiracy on foot to rob B. W. Plumb, a diamond broker at No. 512 Broadway. The conspirators were one Zenas Curtis, alias Jones, alias Henry, and himself. The plan was that Curtis should visit Mr. Plumb at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, under pretense of purchasing diamonds for his wife, and while the diamonds were being displayed, to throw snuff into his eyes and then rob him. Hock to be close at hand and rush in at a given signal. On this information, detectives Bennett and McDougal and Sergeant Young were detailed to prevent the robbery and arrest Curtis. They accordingly notified Mr. Plumb of what was contemplated, and were on hand with Hock in an adjoining room. At the appointed hour Curtis called on Mr Plumb, who had an unsheathed dagger upon his table, and seeing this he instantly made an attempt to seize the weapon, but Mr. Plumb grabbed it and thus was armed. He then gave the alarm and Curtis, rushed down stairs, but the police sprang from their hiding place and secured him. On searching his person they found several very small jeweller's saws, used for sawing iron, in the soles of his boots. These he probably intended to use in case he should be arrested, to cut his way out of prison. Hock says he first saw Curtis at Lancaster, Pa., and lately at Powers's Hotel in this city; that recently he intimated to him that he had a $10,000 job on hand, and finally told him what it was and induced him to agree to join him in perfecting it, viz., robbing Mr. Plumb. He, (Hock) to secure the arrest of Curtis, pretended to be willing to join him. Curtis was locked up at headquarters, and Hock was held to appear as a witness.

Curtis, who has also gone by the name of Henry St Clair, during the ten days that he has had this desperate robbery and murder in view, has several times changed his plans. At one time he proposed to drop a diamond and when Mr Plumb stooped to pick it up he would strike him on the head. He did not take any bludgeon with him lest he should be arrested with it in his possession, and when he saw the dagger on Mr Plumb's table, he seemed to think it was just what he wanted. He is a young man, twenty three or twenty-four years of age, and from his account and other circumstances, is believed to be a native of the Southwest, once a clerk, and subsequently, though young in years, a very dangerous desperado. He stated to Hock a great number of villanies in which he had been engaged. One was selling for a man a drove of cattle in Cleveland, getting a check for the amount, giving a bogus check to his employer, and drawing the money for the real check, effecting his escape before the fraud was detected. After his arrest he asserted that his name was H. W. Beecher, and wanted to have his pipe in his cell so that he could have a smoke. Sergeant Young examined the case in which the pipe was kept, and found secreted in it a long and delicate saw. Curtis seems to have made every calculation for the success of his nefarious attempt, or his escape if caught. In his box was found memorandums purporting to be reflections and selections. One of these was "for men to starve and die and rot, for fear of law is surely not a cause for pride—but shame. It is more preferable to be called a knave than a fool. The former term gives you credit for a certain amount of ability though it may be discredited. I will admit, however, that all thieves are fools in some respect, ergo a fool and his money are soon parted."

Some of these reflections profess to give his religious opinions that there is no God, and no heaven, and no hell, except the hell of regret and unhappiness here. Some of them affect to regret the necessity of crime to live and invoke pity for criminals who must, or at least think they must, plunder others. Curtis is a deep fellow, and these scraps may have been written to excite interest if he should be arrested. He is a person of extraordinary nerve, resolution and calculation. There is nothing very marked in his appearance, but he has evidently some education. Had no information of his intentions been given to the police, New York would probably have been startled this morning by the discovery of a most daring robbery and murder on Broadway, nearly opposite the St Nicholas Hotel. The attempt would have been made on last Saturday, but Curtis reflected that there would be breaks in railroad connections as there are on Sunday, and so deferred it until yesterday.

Recruiting officers with drums and fifes, and followed by a number of stalwart colored men, were going about the streets, yesterday, beating up for colored recruits. They are, we are informed, under authority of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts. The spectable of beating up for black soldiers attracted general attention. Such remarks as "It's placing them on a level with whites." "Why should not they take a share in the war as well as anybody else." "I wonder if they'll fight." "They ought to be allowed to have arms." "It lessens the appointment for the next draft." "No it won't for Massachusetts will get the credit of recruits." "That's a shame, any how." "Some of them are stout looking fellows." "Sure I don't care how many rebels they kill," were heard at every corner. Some very interesting scenes occurred, but no breach of the peace ensued.

The Invalid Corps

Much importance is attached, by military men, to the proposed organization of an Invalid Corps, and many inquiries have been made from various parts of the country concerning it. In order to facilitate the organization and to supply the required information, the Assistant Provost Marshal Generals, as general superintendents in the several States, will soon be furnished with at present unused forms and blanks. This corps, although a novelty in our service, promises beneficial results both to invalid soldiers and the Government. The term of enlistment is to be for three years, unless sooner discharged.

The corps will be required to perform all duties within the limit of their physical capacity, but for the convenience of service they will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able bodied and capable of doing the market, performing guard duty, light marches, etc., will be assigned to companies of the first battalion. Those of the next degree of physical efficiency, including all who have lost a hand or an arm, to the companies of the second battalion. Those who are least effective, and all who have lost a foot or a leg, to the companies of the third battalion. These two classes are to be armed with swords.

In all cases where the physical infirmities of officers or enlisted men come within the provisions which do not disqualify enlisted men for service in the corps, they will be recommended for transfer or enlistment therein, but no one will be admitted whose previous record does not show he is meritorious and deserving, and that he has complied with provisions authorizing an invalid corps.

Faithful soldiers, whose physical infirmities are too great to admit of their being of any use in the invalid corps, will, nevertheless, receive the pensions and bounties provided by law. It is further announced that no officer or enlisted man shall be entitled to receive any pension, premium or bounty for enlistment, re-enlistment in the invalid corps. They will receive all other pays and allowances now authorized by law for the United States Infantry, excepting the increased pay for re-enlistment. Claims for pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service will not be invalidated by enlistment in the invalid corps. But no pension can be drawn or secrue to the benefit of any man during his service in the corps.

It is thought that there are twenty or thirty thousand soldiers now performing such duties as could be discharged by men coming within the provisions of the act creating the invalid corps. Besides, it is believed that there are over one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers who have been discharged for disabilities, many, however, of the slightest character. The provisions of the law extend to marines.

Colonel R. H. Rush is in charge of the bureau appropriated to business pertaining to the invalid corps, under the general direction of Colonel Fry, Provost Marshal General.—*Baltimore American.*

THE LOYALTY OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.—John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, accompanied by his wife and daughter and Commissioner Dole, had an interview with the President this morning, at which Ross explained satisfactorily the reasons which induced the Cherokee Nation to join the rebels last year. Ross stated that the Indians, now that the rebel forces were gone from among them, had all returned to their allegiance, that the Grand Council had determined to send all rebel Indians out of their nations, join arms with the United States in the present struggle, abolish slavery throughout all the Cherokee Nation, and sign a treaty of amity and friendship with the United States.

The President said there would be no need of a new treaty, as the old one had not been abrogated. The annuity which would have been paid to the Cherokees had they remained loyal, about $80,000, will not be paid over, but their regular annuity will recommence at once. [*Washington Correspondence, June 10.*

Miscellaneous.

The oldest newspaper in the world is published in Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of silk, and, it is said, has made a weekly appearance for upwards of a thousand years.

At the sacking of Miechow, the Russian soldiers, in their hunting for liquor, attacked an apothecary's shop and drank everything liquid they could lay their hands on. Twenty died the next day.

The Munster (Ireland) *News* of the 29th of May says: The boat from Kilrush on Monday last, was black with emigrants. The bomber was large as absolutely to astonish those who had beheld antecedent emigrations. The *North Ayrshire Whig*, a Belfast paper, says the value of the gift of bread-stuffs of Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, to the cotton operatives of Lisburn and the Maze, will exceed four thousand pounds, and the vessel has also been engaged to convey to America from the distressed districts such of the operatives as may wish to emigrate to the United States.

The State of Pennsylvania has furnished one thousand one hundred and fifty five negro soldiers, most of whom went to Massachusetts.

More than eight hundred guns of Gen. Fremont's European purchase have lately been sent from the army of Tennessee to the St. Louis arsenal for repairs. On the examination it was found that there was no communication between the tube and the barrels, and the guns could not be fired.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—Thursday.—Christian Rath and wife were required to give $250 peace bonds. The husband was charged by Jeannette Liesar with violently allowing her and slapping her servant in the face with a bunch of fish. The circumstances connected with the case left the impression that such accidents could be prevented.

Wm. Hamilton was arraigned and is to be examined on Saturday next on the charge of indulging in the luxury of seditious language by saying that the Confederates would be in the city within ten days and hang all the Union men on the lamp posts, and he would be the first to hang John Burchie—offering to back his assertion with a bet of $1000 on it.

John Minitare was up for an assault and battery on his wife, but was, like some other wife beaters, dismissed—the battered wife not appearing.

A number of cases were postponed till Saturday next, and others which were put through amounted to "small potatoes, and few in a hill."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, 1863.

The condition of financial and commercial affairs remains substantially unchanged, and extreme dullness still prevails. Movements now in progress in this section of the country have checked the light receipts of cotton and sugar. The total stock of produce from the interior is too limited for operations of any extent, and transactions in financial circles are consequently on a very limited scale. The total available stock of Sugar in the country is extremely small, and the prospects for a new crop this season are of almost unfavorable character, while the indications are that what little may be produced will be very inferior in quality.

Operations in specie are confined to small sums at previous rates, Gold 44 @ 47 ⅌ cent. premium, Silver 44 @ 45 ⅌ cent premium. Dealers asking or selling rates are higher.

Domestic Exchange is quiet but steady, small commercial bills commanding par @ ¼ ⅌ cent. premium, and bank and bankers' bills 1¼ @ 2 ⅌ cent. premium. There is very little movement in foreign Exchange. Bills on London command 108 @ 109. France 5 40 @ 5 35.

We have nothing to report in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, 1863.

COTTON.—It was announced yesterday that 200 bales would be sold at auction to-day for account of the Government, but this was postponed.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is a continued inquiry, but owing to the very light supply the sales are confined to small lots of new crop of Sugar at 10c for good fair, and small lots of Molasses at 25c for old, and 35c for new crop. The stock on hand is small, and the receipts from the interior are extremely light. The indications are that what little may be produced will be inferior in quality.

FLOUR.—About 500 bbls. were sold yesterday on private terms. Round lots of Superfine may be quoted at $10 25, and Extra at $11 @ $12 ⅌ bbl.

FEED.—There is no Corn remaining in the market, all having been taken by the Government at $1 50 ⅌ bushel. The demand is deeper than recommands $2 ⅌ bushel. The supply of Oats is very light, and is retailing at $1 75 ⅌ bushel. Bran is retailing at $3 50 ⅌ 100 lbs., and Hay at $0 ⅌ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 200 sacks Oats at $1 55; 570 do Corn at $1 60 @ $1 65; 300 do Bran at $2 95 @ $3 02½; 300 bales Hay at $0 @ 50c; 251 50; 51 baskets Olive Oil at $0 75 @ $0 1.5; 50 sacks Salt at $1 6; 2 casks Hams at 32½c; 31 boxes Cordials at 40c; 5 casks Shoulders at 3c.; 12 half bbls. Bean Flour at $1 10, and 49 bbls Beef at $6 50.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 22, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 15 Beeves and 27 Veals. Amount of stock sold since last report 35 Hogs and 19 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 56 Beeves, 65 Hogs, 54 Veals and 6 Cows. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	$00 25
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	00 20
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	00 18
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25@30
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	20@25
Hogs, ⅌ lb. gross	13@16
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	$75@125
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	$6@10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 26, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Thos Swan, Reimer, for New York, Master
Brig Elizabeth, Horton, for New York, Master
Brig H Hallock, Bonner, for New York, Master
Schr Forest King, Briggs, for Philadelphia, O A Fosdick

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S sloop of war Portsmouth—in the stream
Steamship Crescent, Latham, from Berwick's Bay, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist
Steamship St Mary, Talbot, from Berwick's Bay, to U S Quartermaster—1st dist
Bark Minnesota, Watson, from Philadelphia, to master—point
Schr Tallaman, ——, from Matamoras, to master—Quarantine Station
Schr Wm B Hyer, ——, from Havana, to master—Quarantine Station

STEAMBOATS.

Zephyr, from Baton Rouge, to U S Quartermaster
Schr H F Russell, Nickerson, from New York, to master—point
Schr Kate Field, Allen, from Boston, to master—point

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Joseph W Hancox, Jones, from the Fannie—Towed down and to sea, 24th instant, barks Garibaldi and Nicevak, brig Henry—brought up sloop of war Portsmouth, bark Minnesota, and to Quarantine Station schrs W B Hyer and Tallaman

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, from New York
Ship Annapolis, Pickes, from Baltimore, to U S Quar'r
Ship Borodino, Gilkey, from Baltimore
Bark P R Hazeltine, Cunningham, from Boston

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Thos Swan—682 bbls molasses 50 half bbls molasses
NEW YORK—Per brig Elizabeth—20 hhds sugar 184 bbls molasses 3 bales cotton 135 do moss 1 hhd do 9 pkgs md