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New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING JULY 3, 1863

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, Third District, opposite Post No. 38, flour.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at the Mississippi Warehouse, between Julia and St. Joseph street, prime timothy hay.

The attention of dealers in flour is called by the auctioneer, D. E. Morphy, to the sale of 214 barrels damaged flour, to be sold at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, on the Levee, Third District, Post No 38.

Dealers in hay should attend the sale this day, (Friday) the 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Mississippi Warehouse, by R. T. Montgomery, where 500 bales of very choice timothy hay will be disposed of without any reserve or limit. The quality of the entire lot is unsurpassed, and cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Late and Interesting News.

FROM MOBILE AND JACKSON PAPERS OF THE 25TH OF JUNE.

Heavy Firing Heard at Vicksburg.

FEDERAL RAID AT BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI.

SKIRMISH AT RICHMOND, LA.

SINKING OF THREE TRANSPORTS BELOW MEMPHIS BY GENERAL CHALMERS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Hooker Crosses the Potomac.

BATTLE EXPECTED IN MARYLAND

Suffolk Evacuated and Burnt by the Federals.

FIGHT AT MECHANICSBURG.

MOVEMENTS AT CHARLESTON:

We have received the Mobile *Evening News* of the 25th, and the Jackson *Mississippian* of the same date. We gather from them the following interesting news

[From the Jackson Mississippian of the 25th.]

The Siege of Vicksburg.

The reported assault upon Vicksburg last Saturday, and the heavy loss by the enemy, has not been confirmed by our late advices. It is probable that there was no such assault as reported.

Heavy firing was heard all day yesterday in the direction of Vicksburg. It was thought by many to be nearer Jackson, but we presume the heavy reports were made by the siege guns around our gallant Gibraltar.

Federal Cavalry at Brookhaven.

About mid day yesterday some thirty or forty of the Federal cavalry dashed into Brookhaven, burnt up eight cars, and left in an eastern direction. This was, perhaps, half the number of cars which was below Jackson, and will very materially interfere with the limited means of transportation between Brookhaven and Jackson.

The Federals only staid twenty minutes, and did no damage to the track or place.

[Special to the Mississippian.]

Federals Reported in Bath—Pegram Reinforced.

The Federals have been routed in Bath county, Ky. Pegram is reported reinforced by two Tennessee regiments.

Fight at Mechanicsburg.

A dispatch from Canton of the 24th says In the fight of the 22d, near Mechanicsburg, between two regiments of Jackson's cavalry, 28th Mississippi regiment and 2nd Wisconsin regiment, both commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, the enemy was completely routed, losing 15 killed, 37 wounded, and 23 prisoners, with a large lot of carbines, horses, accoutrements and one piece of artillery. T.

Movements of the Federals at Charleston.

Charleston, June 23.—We learn that there are eight regiments of the enemy on our coast between Folly and Seabrook's Island. There are no grounds for supposing that any Federal troops besides Foster's reinforcements, have been removed from the Depot. It may be some of Foster's that have been sent from North Carolina, to reinforce Banks.

[From the Mobile Evening News of the 25th.]

The Mobile *Evening News* of the 25th contains the following dispatches

Later from Vicksburg

Jackson, June 24.—Vicksburg advices to Sunday are received.

The garrison is in good spirit.

No additional assault has been made.

The cannonading is heavy to day.

Skirmish at Richmond, La.

Jackson, June 24.—Very recent advices from Vicksburg represent affairs very encouraging

There was heavy firing heard all last night and to day.

Last Saturday Walker had an unimportant skirmish at Richmond, La.

Result, small success to us.

Arrival of Prisoners at Richmond.

Richmond, June 23—Sixteen hundred prisoners, including twenty-eight officers, arrived to-day from Winchester. Nothing by the Central train this evening.

Suffolk Evacuated and Burnt.

Suffolk June 23—Telegraphic communication to Knoxville by the Western line has been re-established.

It is reported that Suffolk has been evacuated and burnt by the Federals.

About a thousand negroes were taken yesterday at Winchester; also a number of Tories leading Federals.

Gen. Lee's Compliments to Gen. Stuart.

General Lee's letter to General Stuart complimenting the latter's skillful management of the troops in the battle of Brandy Station, and says the recent action calls for greater thanks to Almighty God. It was honorable alike to officers and men engaged.

LATER NORTHERN NEWS.

Loyalty of Southern Illinois Doubted.

Grenada, June 24.—Eighty-three prisoners, including a Major and Captain, taken by Chalmers, have arrived.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 18th is unhappy at the state of affairs existing in Southern Illinois, where loyalty is not as sound as it should be.

Dispatches from Fort Monroe say rebel authorities hold many officers of negro regiments liable to death penalties for holding such positions.

The *Bulletin* says rebels are making navigation above and below Memphis rather disagreeable. That the invasion of Pennsylvania will serve the Northern heart and heat Northern spirit.

Heavy firing at Vicksburg to days.

Thirty-five Federals burnt eight cars at Brookhaven to day. Staid twenty minnes, and went east.

No damage to telegraph or road.

Three of the Enemy's Transports Sunk—Preparing for an Attack at Richmond—Gen. Banks Follows the Potomac—Next Battle to be in Maryland.

Jackson, June 24—The firing at Vicksburg still continues far heavier than any ever heard before

Official dispatches state that Gen Chalmers sunk three transports below Memphis on the 20th, and disabled another.

Jackson, June 24.—Gen. Taylor had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy at Richmond, La., on the 17 h.

Heavy firing continues at Vicksburg.

Jackson, June 24—Twenty Federals captured the freight train at Brookhaven to day, burned it, and then left in the direction of Monticello.

Firing at Vicksburg ceased at 7 o'clock.

Osyka, June 24.—A Lieutenant and a Provost guard were ordered from Clinton here.

Richmond, June 24—Reliable information is received that Hooker has crossed over the Potomac.

Other news indicates that the battle will be fought in Maryland.

No important engagement since the affair at Middleboro.

Gov. Letcher issued a call to citizens and others to assemble at the Capitol square this evening, for the purpose of organizing to old regular troops in repelling any attack contemplated against the Capital.

The call was issued in consequence of information received of troops being landed by the enemy at Brandon, on James river, and White House, on York river—supposed purpose to advance in the direction.

No excitement here.

The weather is cloudy, with the prospect of heavy rain.

Richmond, June 24—A train which left the White House at 2 P. M., brought no confirmation of the reported landing at that place, but stated that the gunboats and two transports were at West Point on Sunday. Troops were discovered by our pickets at nine o'clock yesterday morning repairing the wharf.

The approaching nominations for the election of Congressmen are viewed here with deep interest. The want of men skilled in legislation has heretofore seriously prejudiced the public interests It is hoped the people will take this matter in hand and that wherever men can be found who have practical experience in certain branches of labor they will be selected and sent to Congress. The country needs practical business capacity in Congress rather than men of brilliant abilities.

An Alarm at Columbus.

Private dispatches from Columbus, Miss, state that on Tuesday a report reached there of the approach of a mounted Federal force.

The citizens turned out finely, and passed the night in the trenches

The Federals came down on the east side of the Bigbee they did not get so low as Columbus. They were burning and destroying as they marched. They numbered about 500.

Splendid Prize Captured.

[Correspondence of the New York Mercury.]

Philadelphia, June 20.—The U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. W. H. West, commanding, from the North and South Atlantic blockading squadron, arrived at the Navy Yard this afternoon, with two hundred passengers, invalids and prisoners.

The Massachusetts has been as far South as St. John's, Florida, and supplied about fifty vessels.

She towed the Confederate steamer Calypso, a prize, from Wilmington to this port, the latter being disabled, which is supposed to have been done by her officers before she was captured.

She was taken by the steamer Florida, on the afternoon of the 11th inst, thirty miles southeast of Wilmington, N. C.

The Calypso had several passengers, among them Mrs. Grey and three daughters, who were sent to Wilmington, N. C, under a flag of truce.

The officers and crew of the Calypso were brought North in the Massachusetts. The name of her captain is William Black. He is noted as a despetate blockade runner, and commanded the steamer Stonewall Jackson, which was sunk by the blockading squadron off Charleston some time since, he and all the crew escaping.

All the papers found on board, and her rebel flag were found on board, the captain not having taken measures to destroy them.

Lieutenant West also reports that on Thursday night week the celebrated blockade runner, Herald, from Nassau, was sunk on Folly Island by the fire of our blockaders, within 300 yards of the batteries The fate of her officers and crew are unknown, as broadside after broadside was poured into her on every side until she sunk.

The blockade off Charleston is perfect. The fleet heretofore will not want to capture, but will fire broadside after broadside into the blockade runners until they sink or surrender.

The Herald was under another name at the time she was sunk.

The Calypso is now lying at the Navy Yard with the rebel flag flying surmounted by the Stars and Stripes. She is in a remarkably dirty condition.

Her cargo consists of liquors, dry goods, and assorted merchandise.

All her crew have plenty of money.

Captain Black said his engineers were of the opinion that they could hand as soon as they arrived here, but find themselves greatly mistaken.

The engineers say they intended to leave immediately for England. Their pay is $1500 a month.

Captain Black says he will take any number of oaths of allegiance, if he can thereby secure a passage to Nassau

From conversations with the officers and crew of the Calypso, we learn that the shipping of goods is not popular among the owners of blockade runners. They prefer to run in ballast, and return with cotton—the risk of capture being less. They, however, take goods on freight, but ship none themselves.

All the crew have private speculations in liquors and other goods.

The Calypso is owned by a club of twenty-four Charlestonians Capt Black is probably one of the owners. She cost $25,000 at Nassau, and has made live or six successful runs.

Captain Black is noted as being a most daring man. He takes his misfortune very philosophically.

It is impossible to find out who were the pilots of the Calypso, all efforts to ascertain this fact being fruitless.

The Calypso is not so large a vessel as represented by the dispatch from Washington.

No arms or ammunition were found on board of the Calypso.

Philadelphia, June 20.—The Calypso broke the connecting rod of her engine, and became powerless, and an easy capture. Her captain then cut the feed pipes, and filled her with fifteen feet of water in her hold. He also attempted to burst her steam boiler, and destroy the vessel, together with all on board.

How the Confederates Treat their Enemies.

[From the New York Express.]

We have received a very interesting letter from Captain Hallowell, of General Sherman's staff, (formerly an *attaché* of the *Express*), dated at the "Infirmary of the Sisters of Charity, Common street, New Orleans," more familiarly known as the "Hotel Dieu," one of the many noble military institutions for which the Crescent City has ever been famous. Captain B., it will be remembered, was wounded by a Minie ball in the foot, in the recent attack upon Port Hudson, and with General Sherman, his chief, who was also wounded, and whose leg has since been amputated, was taken to New Orleans, and then placed under the care of Dr Stone, one of the most eminent surgeons in the country, and the Sisters of the "Hotel Dieu," from whom he has received the kindest and most assiduous care and attention. Alluding to his present situation, Captain Bedean says: "I am here attended by a great rebel surgeon, Dr Stone, who is also the attending physician of General Sherman. Three rebels wanted to take me to their houses One has offered me his country place for the summer. Rebel ladies come to see me, and send me fruits and flowers Others bring me old wine, and send their servants to wait on me; and in every way my New Orleans friends display the greatest magnanimity and kindness. It is just so with General Sherman. We are absolutely overwhelmed with the attentions of our enemies. The Sisters of Charity are very kind and devoted, and their vesper music is one of my greatest solaces."

Good Conduct of the Rebels at Hagerstown.

[From the Baltimore American, June 20.]

A gentleman reached Baltimore by the Frederick train yesterday morning, who left Hagerstown late on Thursday afternoon. He reports passing through rebel pickets on the road as far east as Boonsboro and vicinity, and says that Hagerstown itself seems to be permanently occupied by some 3000 troops, mainly from North Carolina, under a General Rhodes, a Major Osborne, acting as Provost Marshal, from whom passes have to be obtained to leave the town. The Washington Hotel and others are crowded with rebel officers, who are paying four dollars per day board in Confederate money. The forces that have gone into Pennsylvania are under General Jenkins, and are said to be returning, bringing with them a large number of horses and mules, and a few cattle. They have also brought back a large number of negroes, who, it is alleged, had been run away from their masters in Virginia and Washington county, Md. Those belonging about Hagerstown are being returned to their owners (we doubt this, unless their owners are known as Secessionists), those from Virginia were sent back under a guard. They are said to be numerous. Horses and other property that had been taken from citizens of Maryland had been returned to them, and every effort was apparently being made to make their stay as little offensive to our people as possible. It was said that a considerable infantry force was posted on the Virginia side, near Williamsport, some seven miles from Hagerstown, but of this our informant could not positively speak. It was reported that another infantry force was located at Antietam or Shepherdstown, and about to cross. The whereabouts of General Ewell, or the main body of his corps, seems to be unknown. Our informant could not learn that he had made his appearance at all, or near to it, though it was said at Hagerstown that the conciliatory policy alluded to was dictated by him. We have no doubt the hope of obtaining recruits in Maryland is the secret of this conciliatory policy *Ed. American*]

Col. Sir Percy Wyndham Arrested as a Spy.

[From the Baltimore American, June 20.]

Quite a sensation was produced on Baltimore street, on Thursday night, owing to the arrest in Gilmour's Saloon, of a distinguished officer of the United States Army by Lieutenant Marshall, of the Provost Guard. The arrest occurred under the following circumstances: It appears that the officer had just arrived in this city from Washington, and had gone into Gilmour's Saloon to procure some refreshment. He was dressed rather singularly, having on a coat of Federal blue, with the insignia of a colonel on his shoulder, while his pantaloons of the pattern usually worn by artillerymen, and of genuine "butternut" color. Persons who saw him enter the saloon strongly surmised that he was a rebel Colonel and a spy. Lieutenant Marshall, of the Provost Guard, shortly appeared in the saloon, and informed the officer of the suspicions which were excited as to his being a rebel officer, and that he must produce some evidence to the contrary, whereupon papers were shown, signed by General Heintzelman and other military officials at Washington, from which it appeared that he was Col. Sir Percy Wyndham, of the New Jersey cavalry. The evidence was not considered conclusive, however, and he was further informed by Lieutenant Marshall that he must consider himself under arrest, and report at the office of the Military Provost Marshal. After the Colonel had finished his meal, he was escorted by Lieut. Marshall to the office of Colonel Fish, where he was instantly recognized by that officer and others present. The mistake was promptly adjusted, and Colonel Wyndham instantly released, with proper explanations

Pennsylvania Nominations.

The Democrats nominated for Governor, not Mr Clymer but Judge Woodward. The Philadelphia *Press* says of him:

He possesses high personal character and, if not a brilliant member of the bar, has at least managed, by many years of silence on the bench, to obtain a reputation for wisdom and sincerity. Judge Woodward has always been an extreme Southern man in all his sympathies. He is intensely pro-slavery, and by the necessity of his political philosophy, an enemy of the North. Like many other men known as Democrats, he has made himself a worshipper of the theories and dogmas of John C. Calhoun, and, to summon up his creed in a few words, we may say that he believes in states rights against the Federal government, regards slavery as a divine institution, considers the war an abolition crusade, and would gladly make peace with the rebels on their own terms. There are few men in this state who would be more acceptable to the South than Judge Woodward, and there is no public man who, as Governor of Pennsylvania, would be more strongly opposed to the Government.

Condition of Baltimore.

The *Clipper* of the 18th ultimo says

The excitement which has been agitating the public mind for the past few days culminated in one grand scene last night. Shortly after dark hundreds of drays loaded with tobacco could be seen travelling through the streets. Surmises as to where they were going were indulged in by every person. At last it was ascertained that circumstances had led the military authorities to believe that the rebels intended to attack our city, and would, in all probability, approach the city by the north and northwestern roads leading to the city. The roads referred to were, therefore, heavily barricaded with tobacco hogs ends, as many as 3000 hogshead being used.

What made the matter more interesting was, that shortly after eight o'clock last night the Third Pennsylvania battery, from the Relay House, made its appearance on Baltimore street, near Calvert, the soldiers, however, were unable to state where their destination would be. During yesterday afternoon pickets were placed about the city calling upon all of the members of the Union Leagues to assemble at night at their regular places of meeting, as business of the most vital character would command their attention. Up to a late hour last night Baltimore street was thronged with men, eager to learn more concerning the proposed raid into the city

In addition to the above, it is learned, on the authority of Marshal Vannostrand, that the avenues along the northern part of the city to Mount Clare depot, leading in all over five streets, are to be barricaded. It is not intended to stop egress and ingress along the various streets, but to have the hogsheads so situated as to be placed in proper position to repel attack in the shortest possible time.

WASHINGTON NEWS—John E. Waring, a wealthy citizen of Prince George's county, Md., and a connection of Reverdy Johnson, has been convicted by a court martial of which General Ripley was president, of harboring and concealing William Bowie, and other rebels, and sentenced to be confined during the present rebellion in some one of the military prisons or forts of the United States. Fort Delaware has been designated.

On account of the organization of how-itzer corps at the Washington Navy Yard for the defence of the city, a number of workmen from Maryland have left the Yard.—*N. Y. Tribune*

TOBACCO CROP.—Usually by this time the crop of tobacco is mostly planted. Thus far this year not a plant has been set out, and the continued drought has destroyed most of the plants in the beds, and from every section of the country we have the positive assurance that in no event can one-fourth of a crop of tobacco be planted. Much of the labor formerly employed on tobacco has been lost to the planters, and now the want of rain has blasted all hopes for this year's crop. The wheat crop is also materially injured, and will be a very small one in this county.—*Marlboro', Md. Gazette.*

DESCENT UPON MATTHILLE, KY.—*Cincinnati*, June 17—It was reported in Covington last night that a small band of Confederate horsemen had made a descent upon Matthiville, Ky, and had done a considerable mischief in the capture of a large quantity of stores and he arms and horses of the Federal guard stationed there.

Louisville, June 18—Mrs. Mattie Patterson has been sentenced by Gen. Rosecrans to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Jeffersonville. Mrs Patterson came through from Shelbyville two weeks ago, and on the day of her arrival at Murfreesboro was detected in the act of sending a dispatch to Major Clare, Inspector General on Bragg's staff. The dispatch stated that Gen. Rosecrans was evidently about to move against Gen Bragg. The woman was immediately arrested, and on trial by military commission was found guilty as charged and sentenced to imprisonment for life Gen. Rosecrans commuted the sentence, fixing the term at three years. Mrs Patterson claims to have been once a resident of Stephenson county, Illinois, where her parents now reside. Five years ago she went to Jackson, Miesis-ippi, and there became acquainted with and married Mr. Patterson.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Decided—Judge Hughes yesterday disposed of the charge of embezzlement against Mr. McCheaney, by dismissing the case. The conflicting evidence and complicated business transactions and technicalities of the law were ably reviewed by the Judge, who expressed his reprobation of the present situation, Cassidy, who would shield themselves behind technicalities, to evade the fulfilment of their honest engagements. In this case he hoped that Ned Watts, who had, on certain conditions, given to defendant $300 in gold, and stipulated for its return, would have justice done him. Mr. Field, for accused, replied, that his client was anxious for a fair settlement, which would have been had, if this prosecution had not prevented it.

Violent.—Josephine, a strapping negro woman, was up in the Provost Court yesterday, on the charge of assaulting her master, who proceeded to burn the barracks, blow up the magazine and kill Dr. Baxter. With great emphasis she admitted the charges, and was locked up for thirty days.

Put in Safety.—The police is scouring the city for thieves and dangerous persons, who, after due trial, are forthwith sent to the Northern parts. The hunt of officer, Lieutenants Miller, White, etc. has been quite successful.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—In the case of Harding vs. Cook, Mr. Day moved that the case should be tried, though the report of the referee had not been promulgated. This was refused by the Court on the ground that the decision of the referee would be subject as not to admit of it. Mr. Day, counsel for plaintiff, then moved that the case be discontinued at plaintiff's cost.

Crowell & Hallett vs. Spencer Field. Counsel for defendant moved for a retrial of the rule on plaintiffs, to show cause why the seizure of the coal and other personal property should not be set aside, on the ground that the practice forbids the seizure of movable property, &c., in such cases. The hearing was fixed for to-day.

Col. Field urged in the case of Hugh Robinson, that he could be admitted to bail, as there was no probability of his trial; and stated that his client could furnish $20,000 to $50,000 bail. The Prosecuting Attorney, R. K. Cutler, consented to take $50,000.

Another motion of Col. Field, representing that Lucien Adams had been in forts and prisons for the last fourteen months, and taking bail in the sum of $15,000 to $20,000, was taken under advisement.

Mr. Fisk moved the discharge of Mr. Kane, on the ground that the Grand Jury had not found a true bill against him. The motion was referred to R. K. Cutler, Esq, who said, if such were the case, the prisoner should be discharged.

The hearing of the rule in the case of Jacobs vs. Allenthal was, on motion of Mr. Mills, fixed for the 15th inst.

Jacob Barker was about to make a motion, when the Court adjourned till to-day.

Judge Peabody, we learn, has engaged his passage on the Continental, to depart on Saturday next. After the closing of the Court however, the Clerk and Marshal's offices will be kept open.

Provost Court Militaire—Col. Dwight.—Casco, the counterfeit city railroad ticket issuer, who claimed to be a soldier, and was sent by Judge Hughes, from the Provost Court yesterday, to be tried before Colonel Dwight, was brought up in the Court a few minutes afterwards; but it was shown that he had not gone through the regular mustering in, and he was sent back again for trial to the Provost Court. Mr. Abell appeared as his counsel.

Pablo Pellen and Sebastian Cognet, merchants of the Parish of St. Bernard, were brought up on the charge of having furnished breadstuffs to the enemy. They were arrested several days ago, but yesterday no prosecutor appeared against them, and the case was postponed for examination till Saturday. They were admitted to bail in the sum of $5000 each. Mr. Mandiveri appeared as their counsel. We understand, from those who knew the accused, that they are merchants of old and good standing in the Parish, and that there is more of malice in the prosecution than any real foundation for it.

A sergeant of the Provost Marshal of the Parish of St. Bernard was up on the charge of having been engaged in a transaction with two Israelitish gentlemen, which will probably come under the head of black-mailing. We understand that $50 was the amount involved; that the prosecutors had permits to trade in Plaquemine, and on their return to the city through St. Bernard, were gobbled up. The $50 followed. Mr. Fuller was the counsel of the prosecution; and the case was postponed till Saturday.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

[From the Correspondent of the Herald.]

The Destruction of Simmesport, on the Atchafalaya.

Headquarters, M. M. Brigade,
Flagship Autocrat, Lake's Landing,
Yazoo River, June 11, 1863.

MOVEMENTS OF THE UNION RAM SWITZERLAND—CAUTIOUS ADVANCES TO DISCOVER EARTHWORKS—FIRING ON THE SWITZERLAND—OUR LOSSES IN THE ENGAGEMENT—EFFICIENT SERVICE OF OUR IRON CLADS, ETC., ETC.

Lieutenant Colonel John A. Eilet, commanding the ram fleet of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, which arrived from Simmesport below, has kindly afforded me the following information of our operations in the Red river.

In accordance with instructions from Captain Henry Walke, commanding detachment of Mississippi squadron, the colonel left the mouth of Red river June 3d, on the United States steam ram Switzerland, on a reconnoissance as far as Simmesport, on the Atchafalaya river.

The approach to the town was made slowly and cautiously, in order to insure a timely detection of any earth defences the enemy might have with which to dispute the passage of the river. It was ordered, however, that no gun should be fired until the fact of the existence of a hostile force in the place should be definitely ascertained. When within half a mile of the town the enemy opened with a battery of field pieces and a regiment of infantry. The men on the ram replied with great vigor.

Behind the levee and some heavy embankments thrown up for the purpose, within less than one hundred yards of the river channel, the enemy's infantry was safely protected, and all the time pouring rapid volleys of musketry into the boat. The fire also of the artillery was very severe and accurate. The ram was struck seven times by shells, two of which set fire to the cotton and other combustible material on the boat for the protection of her machinery. two entered the hull just above the water line, and another cut the escape pipe, filling the engine room with steam, without injuring any of the crew, nor were the engineers driven from their post.

Fearing a conflagration, the ram was now obliged to desist from the engagement, and dropped down, repassing the enemy's works, and anchored out of range. During the entire engagement the ram's battery replied to the enemy's shots, but with what effect is not known, except that the fire slackened considerably before the termination of the action.

Our loss in the engagement was three men seriously wounded.

The conduct of the men was very commendable throughout the entire action.

On the following day, June 4, having the day before returned to the rest of the fleet at the mouth of the river, the Colonel set out, in company with the iron-clads Lafayette and Pittsburg, for the same place he visited the day before, after having shelled the woods and the iron-clads opened with their one hundred-pounder rifled guns at long range, when the enemy fled without firing a gun. Our men then landed and fired the town The flight of the enemy was so hasty that a large number of arms and accoutrements were left in the houses and were destroyed. A file of regimental papers was secured, from which an estimate of the enemy's force was made. The papers were headed "Third Regiment Arizona Brigade Texans." By these papers their numbers were given as eight hundred and seventy nine. They had also a battery of six pieces During the action two guns were dismounted We suffered no loss in the action.

The Monumental City—The Union Leagues—Lee's designs, etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Baltimore, June 18.—Excitement still continues here to-day, and the military spirit is all together healthful. Companies are forming in all directions. Some of our young men are highly enthusiastic I saw one youth to day, not much over sixteen, who, despite all persuasions to the contrary, would enlist. He is a nephew of Mr. Hull, one of the editors and proprietors of the Baltimore *Clipper*. Though under age, he had determined to devote himself to the service of his country in its hour of danger, and seeing the boy's unalterable determination, his father consented. All the Union Leagues met one city ward last night, and were fully attended In each of them, from one to two, three and four companies were instantly raised and organized to defend the city from invasion, and regulate home matters generally. A patriotic enthusiasm prevailed. Many more companies will be raised from these Leagues. They are all to be at the disposal of Gen Schenck, and subject to regular military orders There are not a few who may desire going on their own hook. Nearly every hotel and boarding house in Baltimore is filled with refugees from Northern Maryland—Hagerstown, Frederick, Boonsborough, Middletown, etc Many are also pouring with private families, men, women and children. I have conversed with a number of them. They are well supported by rumors or seen any chance of defending themselves, they would not have left.

There is uncertainty as to the real condition of Frederick City. An impression prevails that the rebels now occupy it. The report of the Monocacy Bridge having been destroyed is not true. The trains run to this side of the river Beyond that it is not known what damage has been done to the railroad track.

The prevailing impression is that Gen Lee will be traitorous boats after capturing Washington City, and to accomplish this, he must first secure a strong lodgment in Maryland Remember, I speak from very positive outgivings, alluded to heretofore in my letters to the *Inquirer*, gained from rebel affiliators. Now, if successful in this, the whole North will be given over to every species of subjugation, and our Union in more imminent danger than either could possibly be from an invasion of Pennsylvania, or even New York.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Blockade Runners.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Washington, June 21, 1863.—The following report has been received at the Navy Department:

Port Royal Harbor,
Flag Ship Wabash, June 15, 1863.

SIR:—I have the honor to report to the Department that on the night of the 5th instant a steamer attempted to run out of Charleston. She was turned back by the Wissahickon, which vessel returned her over the bar, firing at her repeatedly. The steamer was sunk. From subsequent information, from two deserters from Charleston (whom I send north by the Massachusetts) there is reason to believe the vessel was the Isaac Smith.

I have further to report that on the night of the 10th instant another steamer attempted to run the blockade into Charleston by the Sanford channel. She was fired at by several of the vessels, but in the darkness eluded them. On the next morning, at 8 o'clock, she was discovered at the north end of Folly Island on fire, which, however, did not destroy the vessel. She was a large side wheel steamer, and is supposed by Commodore Turner to be the Havelock, but this is not certainly ascertained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT.
Rear Admiral, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of the Navy.

The report from Commodore Turner, of the United States steamer New Ironsides, accompanying a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated off Charleston, June 11th, states:

Shortly after my arrival last night from Port Royal, just about sunset, a black smoke was discovered to the southward and eastward very far off. Thinking it might be a blockade runner, I despatched the Wissahickon in pursuit of her. She was in search of her all night, but without success. At about half an hour after midnight a steamer, which I supposed to be the same one, endeavored to pass into Sanford channel through the lower lines. She was immediately shelled by the gunboats, and finally fired upon by the Memphis, Stettin and Ottawa, but succeeded in getting in and passing them This morning at daylight she was discovered on shore on the northern part of Folly Island, on fire fore and aft. She was evidently a vessel of the first class. I sent this about sunrise this morning detachments of the Powhatan and Sebago, for the purpose of extinguishing the fire if possible, and to see what prospect there was for wrecking her or getting her off; but as the boats approached her the batteries on the lower end of Morris Island opened upon them, throwing three shell, which exploded entirely over her.

This vessel was doubtless ran ashore in a sinking condition to save her from sinking in the channel.

A later report from Commodore Turner says, in reference to the same vessel:

She is—as I have described her in a previous letter—a very large steamer, and doubtless the Havelock, now called the Beauregard or the Brittanica—one of the three, including the Georgiana, that were talked of so much in England at the time they were fitted out. She lies now a total wreck, within about eight hundred yards of the rebel battery on Morris Island, and is directly in front of a section of artillery belonging to ourselves, much nearer than the rebel battery. General Vodges succeeded in getting a couple of men on board of her in the dark, night before last, who were secreted above all day yesterday, and were discovered by the rebels before sunset, for about six o'clock in the afternoon they opened a sharp fire upon the wreck, which brought about a rapid cross-firing between our batteries and the rebels. Commodore Turner thinks he will be able to discover her name in a very few days.

News from the Pacific.

A REBEL PRIVATEER ON THE CALIFORNIA COAST—THE PROCLAMATION INDORSED IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, June 10.—The news of the burning by a rebel privateer of a third California bound ship causes many importers and commission merchants to withdraw their staple goods from the market, giving prices an upward tendency. Jobbers show a tendency to lay in heavy stocks.

Very radical resolutions were adopted by the Convention, indorsing the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, and urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, without regard to cost or sacrifice, until the last rebel is disarmed.

San Francisco, June 10—Cornelius Cob, of Santa Cruz county, has been nominated as a third candidate for Congress.

Inauguration of the Governor of West Virginia, etc.

Wheeling, Va, June 20—The State of West Virginia is now a fixed fact.

Hon. A J Borman was to-day inaugurated as the first Governor of the State.

Business was universally suspended, and the citizens turned out *en masse* to usher in the new State.

Business houses and private residences were gaily decorated with flags.

The day closed with a brilliant display of fireworks, and in firing national salutes.

Capt. Morris W. Downing had his right hand severely injured by the premature explosion of a cannon.

Reported Advance of the Rebels on Pittsburg.

Philadelphia, June 21, 2 30 A M—The following is all the news of interest in the Washington *Star* to night

Major Bezzell, of the United States Volunteers, received intelligence from Fayette county, Pa, this morning, that the rebels in heavy force were advancing on Pittsburg via the National road, leading from Cumberland across the Alleghany mountains. Their pickets had reached Grantsville, Md, thirty-eight miles from Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa, on Wednesday evening last.

How the Rebels Out-Generaled Us.

[Correspondence of the New York Mercury, June 21.]

Washington, June 19—The advance of the rebels into Pennsylvania, and the movement on Washington or Baltimore, have been so sudden and unexpected that the West is filled with astonishment, and the East with panic. The irruption of the plundering hordes into the Keystone State produced even rumor of the approach of danger. The blow came before the report. Chambersburg was sacked before its citizens knew they were in danger While all eyes were looking toward Vicksburg as the scene of decisive struggle, and every steamer was rushing down the Mississippi, crowded full of reinforcements, to propel the hundred thousand rebels supposed to be marching under Johnston, to raise the siege and crush Grant, the stunning news falls upon the ears of the public, that one hundred thousand rebels are sweeping across Maryland into the heart of Pennsylvania, and surging up to the very intrenchments around the National Capital It seems, now, as if the rebel chiefs had completely out-generaled our military men, and stolen a march upon us. A month ago, Grant crossed the Mississippi and stormed the works below Grand Gulf, carried them, and marched rapidly on Jackson, the capital of the State He defeated the rebel forces in five pitched battles, capturing and killing many thousands, crossed the Big Black, and closely invested the rebel stronghold, Vicksburg, and since then has pressed forward the siege with all possible vigor and dispatch This movement caused almost as much surprise and alarm among the rebels as their present invasion in Pennsylvania does a smug the people of the North The first impulse of the rebel chiefs was to collect a resisting army to defend the Gem of the Union, his force but they soon changed their plan They industriously circulated the report that 100,000 men would be immediately forwarded to Gen Johnston to save Vicksburg, and great demonstrations to that end were made, but Pemberton is left to his fate, with orders he hold out till the last mule is eaten Meanwhile, our Government is making prodigious efforts to reinforce Grant, and enable him to beat off the hundred thousand rebels Johnston is supposed to be marching to raise the siege.

Twelve thousand soldiers have gone from Missouri, and the rebel reports state that Burnside and Rosecrans have sent twenty thousand to Grant, and that the Potomac Army has contributed as many more, making fifty or sixty thousand who have gone in to his base to help Grant, and the attack of Johnston, and the drawing of troops from the East and centre, and their concentration away down South at one city, caused an opportunity to strike a blow on the Potomac which the rebels were not slow to improve. They ventured on the opinion that the two divisions of Bragg's Army could be spared to have gone to Vicksburg are with Lee, near Washington, and the columns from Mobile that started from the same place is in Pennsylvania, under Ewell, Longstreet. There has been a swift and general concentration of the troops the rebels could take and arrange for the assault on Washington and the raid into Pennsylvania While our Government was energetically engaged in strengthening Grant, they received a sudden blow at their very doors at Washington, and a dip in the ocean at Harrisburg. The attack is made when the Potomac Army is weaker than it has been at any time since Bull Run, two years ago. Twenty five thousand soldiers, whose terms of service had expired, have gone home and mustered out. The rebels believe, have gone to Vicksburg, and to meet the heavy loss at the recent battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, and the reason is seen for the unlooked for crossing of the Potomac, and the rush into Pennsylvania and at Washington, of the rebel army. But we do not believe they will succeed in their undertaking. We believe that Hooker will drive Lee back, and that the new army summoned by the President, aided by twenty or thirty thousand seasoned veterans in Schenck's Department, will repel and hurl back from the Potomac the plundering horde under Ewell and Stuart. We cannot help feeling that the rebel chiefs have exhibited great daring, enterprise, and strategy.

Lee's Strategy—What is It?

The answer to this all important question is difficult, but in the light of our latest information, it may be guessed at. The objects of the rebel General, we guess were first, to scatter, or gobble up, our forces at Berryville, Winchester, Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, and all along the Upper Potomac, second, to force Hooker back from the Rappahannock by threatening Maryland and Pennsylvania, and by the same movements to divide and scatter the Army of the Potomac, third, to overrun the Northern State of West Virginia about the time her new Constitution goes into effect, and fourth, while doing this, to take advantage of all chances for a dash on Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, or elsewhere, as may best suit the purpose of their objects be how it may. If they succeed in this, the rebels have shown a strong fear of Meade's Army, and although we have lost Winchester and the Upper Potomac, the dash into Pennsylvania will do him but little, and Baltimore and Washington are, we may hope, safe beyond doubt.—[*New York Express.*

Still Another Privateer—A Schooner Overhauled.

Captain Frederick Nelson, of the pilot boat Charles H Marshal, No 3, reports —17th inst., spoke fishing schooner Rose, of Boston. The captain came on board, and reported having been boarded the day previous by a privateer, Nantucket bearing N by E 30 miles. He (the privateer) took two barrels of mackerel, and the pork they had on board He said he would not hurt any poor man, but was looking out for the rich ones.

The privateer afterward came alongside the pilot boat, and inquired of the boat keeper if he had seen any rigger rigged vessels. She is a three masted schooner, apparently of English build, and carries three guns, and, when first seen, had the British colors flying.—*New York Herald, 22d.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court — A. DeB. Hughes, presiding—(Thursday Morning)—Louise Daniels, a dashing maid of the copper hue, though radiant in her adornments of person, was charged with assault and battery on Madame McCoy, a