THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 213. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, MAY 29 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 2 P. M.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

GENERAL BUTLER'S MANAGEMENT OF THE CITY.

New York, May 29.—The steamer Matanzas brings New Orleans mails and papers to the 18th instant.

A communication is published from Jacob Barker against the destruction of cotton, in which he says: "If our brave soldiers don't win for us a satisfactory peace, we must fall back on the ballot-box," and he suggests an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow a vote directly for President.

Another from the Provost Marshal is published in French, which says that all coffee houses, barrooms, hotels, gaming establishments and billiard-saloons must procure licenses immediately under penalty of confiscation.

General Butler has ordered that the circulation of Confederate notes and bills shall cease on the 27th, and that all sales or transfers of property on and after that day, in contribution of such notes or bills, will be void, and the property be confiscated to the United States. October 1 is fixed to the inform r. Another order suppresses the New Orleans *Bee*, for publishing an article in favor of the Union turning mob.

The office of the *Delta* was taken possession of for article discussing the cotton question, in violation of General Butler's proclamation of the 14th. Its business will be conducted by the United States authorities.

Adams' Express office has been opened again in New Orleans.

Thomas W. Lester is announced as a Union candidate for Recorder, in the 4th precinct of the 8th District. Victor Wilkins is announced as a candidate for Mayor, irrespective of party.

Six persons have been sentenced to the chain gang for violation of their parole given at Fort Jackson, in organizing military companies for service in the Rebel army.

The prize steamer Fox had arrived from Havana. Also, the prize steamer Governor Morton.

John M. G. Parker, formerly at Ship Island, is commander at New Orleans.

Jacob Barker and Wizard King, from Philadelphia, with troops, arrived on the 15th inst. The brigs Yankee Blade, from New York, and Lead, from Philadelphia, The bark Isaac R. Davis, from Philadelphia, was below.

Some cotton had arrived from Plaquemine, and considerable provisions from the interior.

General Butler forbids the observance of Jeff. Davis' day of fasting and prayer. He had issued the order about women insulting soldiers, but it was reported drivis Cruelty.

The municipal regulations of New Orleans punishes with imprisonment in the calaboose *women of the town* found on the streets after nightfall, or conversing from windows with persons outside. This penalty is the punishment inflicted by Gen. Butler for insults offered to our troops.

The newspaper *Crescent* has also been suppressed. Strict health regulations have been established at quarantine.

The transport ships Gen. Butler, James Hale and City of New York, and the steamer Massachusetts, from Ship Island, arrived on the 12th inst.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels again Fail to Keep their Agreement—Col. Corcoran not to be exchanged—Release of Union Prisoners at Salisbury, N. C.—Riot at Norfolk between some Yankee and Negroes—Three Negroes Killed.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 28.—The steamer Massachusetts, which left here on Sunday morning for City Point with a flag of truce, returned early this morning.

The boat took up Colonel Hanson, of Kentucky, who was expected to be exchanged for Col. Corcoran, and aide, Capt. Robertson, of Virginia, Lieut. Whittaker, a private, a lady, and Mr. Lowe, of Kentucky.

The boat arrived at City Point on Sunday evening, and next morning General Wool's communications were delivered, and on Tuesday answer was received from Gen. Hager.

Colonel Corcoran and other prisoners not having been delivered according to promise, Colonel Hanson and the other officers were brought back.

Mrs. Wood and three children were also brought down. They came off on the shore on a flag of truce on Monday, and on Tuesday was taken on board. Her husband was taken prisoner by the Rebels at Hampton before the evacuation.

Colonel Hanson is very severe on General Huger for his failing to fulfil his promises. On guaranteeing the release some fifteen or twenty miles below City Point. Nothing has recently been discovered in Richmond, and no about discovery on the Appomattox river a day or two since. A squad of the enemy's cavalry was seen on the bank, but a few shot scattered them. No troops or citizens were in sight at City Point.

The steamer John Faxon arrived from Baltimore this morning. There is no news of interest to note in the report of General Burnside's occupation of Raleigh.

The Union prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., are on their way to New York, having been released and delivered to General Burnside, at Washington, N. C.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, which was suspended yesterday morning, re-appeared in the afternoon, the restrictions having been removed.

Operation of the Fugitive Slave Law in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—John Dean, Esq., recently presented to the Circuit Court the petition of Daniel Reed for a writ of *habeas corpus* to Marshal Lemon, for the discharge of a colored man claimed by a citizen of Maryland as his slave, on the ground that said alleged fugitive is illegally detained, and the restraint and imprisonment not authorized by the fugitive slave law of 1850—in other words, that the law does not apply to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dean to day continued his argument to show that the writ could not be refused.

The Court had previously intimated that they would grant the prayer, and today it is said that an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on the refusal, just as well as upon the writ itself. Further argument will be heard to-morrow.

The fugitive slave law continues to be enforced, and during this month about fifty slaves have been returned to their claimants.

FROM GEN. WOOL'S DIVISION.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 27—P. M.—Two news from the Valley of the Shenandoah is the all-absorbing topic here to-day. Nothing short of the capture of Richmond would be considered a setoff to the poor success of General Banks, in holding his position at Winchester.

STARTLING, IF TRUE.

The following startling intelligence, which we obtain from a gentleman supposed to be in the confidence of the military authorities here, we publish for the benefit of the Government:

For some weeks past, a vessel (brig) has been quietly lying at anchor beyond the fortress, ostensibly for the purpose of communicating with her consignees in New York, and in the meantime waiting to be ready for a number of contrabands to work in her hold, but, on the condition, were the men allowed to return to this point. This game was played on until, it is said, two hundred and seventy-two contrabands were ferried out to the ship. Deeming this about as far as he could safely go, the "skipper" "skipped" out to sea last night, under the cover of darkness. Colonel Wilder, superintendent of the contrabands here, has been fooled in his charitable intentions of reforming the blacks, and treat as regards this lot of "cullud persons," who are, by this time, far on their way to Cuba or the West Indies. We learn that the fleet gunboat Wamsutta has been sent after the slaver, and it is hoped that she may be overtaken, and these poor contrabands returned. The cargo is composed of sprightly lads, worth, in Cuba, from $1,200 to $1,500 each. We are sorry to observe that owing to the embargo recently placed upon naval officers, who "say their mouths are sealed," we are not able to present the facts of the case well authenticated.

THE NAVIGATION.

It is understood that the E. A. Stevens (Naugatuck) will be sent North for repairs. The publication of a private letter written by her cousin, Lieu. D. C. Constable, to Captain Faunce, in the New York *Tribune*, a few days since, is a breach of confidence on the part of some one by which compromises the exalted character of a worthy officer. It is due to Captain Constable to say that the letter was not intended for publication under any circumstances.

FROM THE ADVANCE.

The boat from White House Point has arrived, bringing a variety of rumors, among the most important of which is one to the effect that our advance are within the enemy's entrenchments before Richmond.

THE NEWS IN NORFOLK.

The Confederates in Norfolk had the news of our success in the valley of the Shenandoah by noon today, and are the better pleased because it is what they predicted would happen ten days ago.

FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

NO BATTLE PROBABLE TILL EARLY IN JUNE.

AFFAIRS AT CORINTH, MAY 24 th.

The correspondent of the New York *World*, a gentleman of close observation and excellent judgment, who has been up the Tennessee for the past month, says that there will, in all probability, be no battle there for two weeks to come; he thinks the evacuation of Corinth a not unlikely event, and that there is no reasonable doubt of our success in the event of a battle, as our effective force must exceed that of the enemy by at least twenty to twenty-five thousand.

General Halleck is very active, and our army, though there are many soldiers sick, is, on the whole, in good condition as to health, spirits and discipline.

Whatever the delay before Corinth, the Confederates will suffer more from it than we, and there is no question that much disaffection and disaffection exist in Beauregard's force, which cannot exceed at the most, in available troops, sixty-five to seventy thousand men.

The hospital steamship S. R. Spaulding, Captain Flowes, from White House, Va., arrived at New York on Wednesday, having on board three hundred and thirty-one sick soldiers from General McClellan's army before Richmond.

IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW MECHANICSVILLE, (8 miles from Richmond,) Monday May 26.

All along the right wing, today, the Confederates have shown themselves in strong force. Deserters and contrabands confirm the story that Beauregard is in Richmond, though none have seen him.

The Confederates were cheering loudly over something last night, they are the wing a strong force down to the river, and are again moving down their arms to the front, and though they meant to give us battle.

Three brigades have laid in front of Mechanicsville today, threatening an attack, but we still hold it though our pickets have been driven in along the river. We still hold both sides of the bridges, and can readily hold them. A drizzling rain has been falling all the afternoon, and no movements of the troops have been made that it is advisable to publish. We lie now side by side with the large camp, but three miles distant, and though any hour may plunge us into a fight, we do not look for it for some time to come.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHERIES.—The Cape Ann *Advertiser* says that quite a number of vessels are now fitting out for an early trip to the Bay, and the mackerel fishery bids fair to be prosecuted with a good degree of success, while prices will undoubtedly rule much higher than of last year, as there are but few old mackerel on hand, the prices for codfish this season have been much higher than those of last year; and although the fares brought in have been small, yet the increase of price has made no, income extent, the deficiency in quantity. The usual number of vessels will procure the George's codfishery during the summer season.

The "Rebels of Charleston" must be one of the pleasures of the imagination. Been barren extremely in Charleston's news and gossip for a long, long time, with not a handsome. The steamer New York, from Liverpool, today advises us of the arrival at that port, on the 12th inst., of the British screw steamer Lecanda, from Charleston April 2nd, with 937 bales Cotton and 411 barrels of rosin.—*New York Express.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Another Proclamation from Gen. Butler.

The New Orleans *Bee* of May 13th announces the death of Captain R. B. Huger, Confederate States Navy. He was commander of the steamer Richmond, and was wounded in the battle at Fort Jackson.

The *Delta* has contained the following news:

Sixteen gunboats have arrived yesterday from our Gulf and West Gulf States to us.

The flag of the Commander of the Netherlands is hoisting daily.

We contradict the report of General Taliaferro's death. Indeed, in Provost Guard, have both been of Confederate service in the border of the parish.

We learn that W. B. Mott, who was killed with his companions as the leader of the party that, on the arrival of Gen. Butler, tore down the Confederate flag which had hoisted on the Mint. The Provost Guard, Lieut. Freeman, was yesterday arrested by U. S. authorities.

We understand that the southern Union States in our country, Mr. Bryant, who was formerly a work of M. A. J. Gurney, officers thereto, together with the widow of Mr. Garnett, in yesterday they arrested Mr. Bernard Avegno, one of Mr. Garnett's recruiters in his bond to the United States.

The prisoners of the Chickasaw, reported to Gen. Butler, have been released, and were yesterday in the city, which they had sent out of the city, to avoid service them in military service. Washington Artillery, Lieut. Wheitner, on parole, and Lieut. Gen. Beauregard's Staff, on parole, are in the city.

Accounts from Corinth, Miss., of the 12th, in the report of Major Spence, have been supported by Gen. Butler's military communication to New Orleans.

Proclamation of General Butler

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, MAY 9, 1862.

General Orders No. 25. The destructive state of destruction and burning of the cotton crop and warehouses in the city has been brought to the knowledge of the commanding general.

He has called for every suggestion made by the civil government, and order of every method for stifling and to the people of New Orleans that the government desired. No relief by these official has yet been offered. The hunger and consequent pinch the world is and is hailed, the direct threat of Billion, who has gone to the war, and are now endeavoring to carry out the work of starving poor, the working man, his wife and children. Unmindful of the suffering to the wretches at home, they have caused, or allowed provision to be carried from the city for Confederate service since the occupation by the United States forces.

Lafayette Square, their home of silence, was made the depot for arms and munitions of war for the Rebel armies, and not the previous fire for poor neighbors. Striking blocks at the wall, the cannon, the stores and the rather, they have destroyed the sugar and cotton which might have been exchanged for food for the indigenous and good, and regret the necessity that which leads by dreadfully the very course we thought established, which they chip down this source, as well that stream from the United States with books, the poverty of the good people of New Orleans, this source of food and starvation.

Figures from little, have reached others, their associates, leaving behind to provide and magnificent to be objects of amusement by the clemency of government of the United States.

They have received their money.

The boats have landed at everything.

Those who have means are incapable of depending the matter, they have all gone, and those who have free to every poor man's child from their service soldiers for that purpose, while they made their sons and nephews officers.

They cannot protect those whom they have ruined but have left them to the mercies and necessitations of a chivalrous.

They will not heed those whom they are starving.

Mostly without property there lives, they have plundered, stolen and destroyed the means of those who had property, leaving children penniless and children homeless.

Merchants, Bankers, Workingmen, Property holders, merchants, and citizens of the United States, of whatever nation, have had both, and are living well upon hold these flagrant wrongs, and, by inaction, suffer years live to come make the serfs of these leaders?

The United States have sent land and naval forces here to fight and subdue rebellious states in array against the authority. We find, also actually, only fight these states, engaged in a war, which is sickening to be, and saving citizens with the wives and children. It is our duty to call back the fire, to punish the ground, root out the third, find and protect the last.

Ready only if we should not prepared ourselves, to feel the hunger and relieve the distressed with provisions, that, to the extent possible within the power of the commanding general, it shall be done.

He has captured a quantity of beef and sugar intended for the Rebels in the field. A thousand barrels of flour are will be distributed among the suffering poor of this city, from whom the Rebels had drawn their provisions although none of the food will go to the families of those wives and children who are now fending, at Camp Moore and elsewhere, in arms against the United States.

Capt. John Clark, acting chief commissary of subsistence, will be charged with the execution of this order, and all Provost Marshals, officers of the police and magistrates, which will be carried, if necessary, by the military and civil authorities.

By command of Major General Butler:

GEO. C. SWEENY,
A. A. G. and C. F. S. N.

A Southern Account of the Battle of Shiloh.

In a letter from the Corinth *Mississippian* of April 11th, we find the following account of the battle of Shiloh, which we have taken from Corinth, April 6th, written by a private in the Whitfield Legion, from which we make the following extract, describing the first terrible fighting in that terrible battle:

"We were at our position and opened fire on both batteries and infantry, when a regiment of sharpshooters, received in a second volume than one hundred and fifty yards off, firing with a kind of white powder which makes no report, began picking off our men. The Mississippi battery had three horses killed, and the men all killed or wounded, so we were left to fight the whole, and it became evident that the enemy that us were not killed.—Men who have been in several battles say they never saw anything that could begin to equal it. Hers fire, artillery always fought at a distance of a mile and a half to two miles, but we were at speaking distance, point blank range, and in the fierce part of the fight. It is impossible for me to convey an idea of the terrible storm that fell among us. I don't exaggerate when I say that the earth like hell. I really believe that a thousand balls passed within a foot of me; the air seemed full of them in every possible place but where I stood. In less than fifteen minutes we had three men killed and twelve wounded. General Beauregard was standing within fifty paces of us with a smile upon his face, seemingly unconscious of any danger.

Near him stood General Polk, calmly looking on; and with our battery stood General Hardee, directing us where to fire, which we did in such a rapid and precise manner that in twenty minutes the sharpshooters took to their heels in regular Bull Run style. The battery was silenced and the infantry thrown into confusion. This twenty minutes seemed to me fully as many years. It appeared to me I was one minute for this world and the rest for eternity. We had been fighting for seven hours; I thought I should faint at my gun for want of water; my throat was parched, my face was as black as gunpowder could make it, my clothes torn to ribbons, covered with mud—indeed, we were all a sight to behold. At this place our captain had his horse killed under him, and was hit five times by spent balls. When the enemy gave way under our fire, a Kentucky regiment followed them up at a beautiful charge for a mile, when a Yankee battery opened upon them, and we were called again to support them, and after a tremendous cannonade of twenty minutes we silenced that also, making four batteries we had silenced before several minor duties we had performed. We next took up a line of march for another part of the field, where we were met with a salute of a shower of shells from three enormous mortars of the Yankee gunboats; it had now become dark so it was useless to advance further, and we got orders to bivouac in an open field in close proximity to the enemy.—Thus ended our first day's fight, which was said by our generals to be the hardest fought battle that ever took place on this continent. The enemy had been driven entirely from their encampments, losing everything they had.

I was astonishing to see the amount of cannon, small arms, commissary and quartermasters' stores and tents we took; there were twenty fine pieces of cannon of the very finest kind, and all of heavy calibre. We were so much exhausted that fire minutes after losing dawn we were asleep, but were awakened at 12 o'clock by a heavy rain, which continued all night, so there was no sleep after for us, as most of us lost our only blanket in the action, and were compelled to stand by the fire to keep warm. At 5 o'clock next morning, we again received orders to proceed to a place where the enemy were reappearing, they having been heavily reinforced during the night. Never did I hear such an unwelcome order; the thought of witnessing such scenes as I saw the day before was perfectly awful to think of—our brave and noble ones dead and maimed, but passing before the hospital was worse to me than the battle itself.

At 7 o'clock we were again in action, in a regular pitching duel, which lasted half an hour, when the Yankees fell back in confusion. At 8 o'clock we got orders to march to the support of Breckenridge's brigade, which was then marching to stop an advance of a division of the enemy on their centre, we following at a distance of fifty yards, only supported in our rear by the Crescent regiment; we advanced but a short distance when the enemy's batteries then opened on us, the Kentucky brigade standing fire for about ten minutes, when they ran, leaving us exposed to a fire five times more terrible than that of the day before. There was no whizzing of balls this time, but we continued whizzing round. We got orders to give them grape, canister, shells and spherical case, which we did for half an hour, when, as they were retreating. * * * We ordered to charge up and get away, when the horses to our guns were unmanageable, and the fire was so terrific that the boys, I single I hope of seeing the legion, round the field, cursing only Joe Duggan and myself at the gun, who could stay the fly or resolution to stick to the last, when the horses broke away from us at a full charge, and we were compelled to quit our pieces. How under heavens we escaped the balls of the enemy and of our own men, is more than I can account, we having to make our way through the thick of the fight. We found the rest of our company in a hollow, about three miles from where we had left them.

The battle continued charging, and our losses were heavy; I dead, we had to abandon our battery, which the boys did with tears in their eyes. How we escaped from our position, in our camp, round the tents, and not of our guns, when we retreated from, not giving their retreating column time to form. Hardee himself says this was the most disastrous day to our cause. The news in Corinth was not so bad in the fight. Our battery was *here de combat*, two men killed, eight wounded, thirty horses killed, and our ammunition exhausted; we received orders to leave the hill, and while doing so, we met Bragg's brigade, Gen. Beauregard passed, round his cap, and said: "My aggressive, my aggressive." Bragg, you have done nobly, you have fought as many men as I thought both of!" I really think it was one of the happiest minutes of my life. The words can never be forgotten. Beauregard's staff passed us and said: "Boys, you may tell your grandsons in Virginia that they have seen nothing!" You will be gay to hear that the brave and good Johnson was killed while leading a charge. He was too good to say anything more about him; he has died nobly. * * *

On our way back we heard nothing but praise of the Louisiana reps, who fought like lions. The Mississippi regiments fought like heroes.

I hear you may think that I boast in our company's name, but I must tell you one thing more. Gen. Hardee says we did more in the battle than the whole command, and I could hear the balls rattle, we had cause to feel proud of our regiment, and we were endeavoring to rally the retreating troops, when a starving poor, the working man, his wife and children. Unmindful of the suffering to the wretches at home, they have caused, or allowed provision to be carried from the city for Confederate service since the occupation by the United States forces.

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By command of Major General Butler:

GEO. C. SWEENY,
A. A. G. and C. F. S. N.

From the Vicksburg Express, May 23.

The Southern Prospect—Naxes and Patrick Henry.

As the reason is rapidly drawing to a close in which heavy gunboats can be used on the Western rivers, we may now confidently expect a considerable change in the affairs in that quarter. The army at Corinth, reinforced by the division of Price and Van Dorn from Arkansas, and by the command of General Lovell from New Orleans, besides numerous other accessions from various directions, now in a condition to take advantage of the Mississippi River, and strike a heavy and decisive blow, which will clear Tennessee and Kentucky of the invaders who have temporarily usurped portions of the former State and reach the whole of the left. A victory at Corinth, followed by a repulse of the enemy, which we believe will, upon the way for the recovery of all that we have lost in the valley of the Mississippi; and also, we trust, for a march *across the Ohio*. We have generals in the West who can be relied on for a vigorous and effectual execution of the movements necessary to accomplish the grand results which will secure the expulsion of the Union forces from the Confederate territory south of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, which has been overrun by them. In this prospective view of affairs in that important quarter we find everything to cheer us with the highest expectation that the Western campaign will close brilliantly.

In Virginia, by evacuating Manassas, Yorktown, and the Peninsula, which left the entire army in Richmond sufficient only powerful to assail the enemy, and then drive him from our soil, and follow him up in his. The disconfiture of his gunboats at Drewry's Bluff, and the Spartan spirit displayed by the Confederate and State Generals in the public heart cleared determination to defend the capital at all hazards, and never to surrender it, presage the end of the war. Some of our coast towns are in possession of the invaders? Nor is at one time had all Attica in its possession, except the little Island of Salamis, to which the Athenians retreated, after evacuating their beautiful city, and here they resolved to make a final and desperate stand, knowing that one victory of the Persians in a pitched battle would be their last, and that one victory would then, by a single blow, recover every inch of their territory. So it will be in the present case.

By drawing the war in Virginia to a focus, and by compelling the Unionists to fight a great battle in the vicinity of Richmond, which will decide the fate of their great army, our Government has brought the war to a crisis. Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, Van Dorn, Price, and our brave commander and army have only to fight as only the Greeks did at Salamis to achieve a similar success, and reap the fruits of it. However much we may have regretted the abandonment of New Orleans and the destruction of our navy yard, together with the powerful Merrimac, we have not been the slightest doubt, but we have had sufficient to convince us of the necessity of the unexpected and premature destruction of the ordinary humanities of war which was exhibited during the attack of Friday.

A Southerner fighting against the independence of the South seems to execute all the worst qualities of a human being in them. Texas scarcely credit the statements made to me by trustworthy men, that the Rebel army, in the battle of Friday, experienced an intense feeling of pity for us, and that it was with difficulty that the officers could induce the new and more formidable preparations for the reception which have been made, and special making, in and around Richmond. Dandy Bull has civilized him a preliminary notice of the contest in which is reserve for him the best gun boats have been taught a lesson which will make them exceedingly careful how they again get within range of the elevated and well served batteries which played such havoc with them in their last attempt to pass them. McClellan, with his "army of the Potomac," now finds a general battle a considerably different sort of affair from that he had dreamed of when he first started up the Peninsula. He has now to meet in a single sharp and decisive conflict a compact Confederate force, and he must be to crush him in Manassas style. A fight with him is what they want, and we should suppose that a fight with them was all that he wished, for merely when he began his march upon Richmond he must have intended and expected to engage our army just as soon as he could get it within range of his guns.

The war is to be terminated only by fighting. To this conclusion it has come at last." Not only must there be fighting, but the hardest kind of fighting, and we hope that our General, after waiting a reasonable time for McClellan and Halleck to lead an attack, will attack them at all points, and in the most vigorous manner; and that when they begin this game, they will keep on with it. We are not at all afraid of our troops when fighting is the order of the day. It is only when they are cooped up in camps and languishing in inaction that they cease to be a terror to the enemy. We are sick and tired of spades and shovels, of marching up the hill and then marching down again, of entrenched camps, and all the paraphernalia of scientific warfare—we must fight. Yes, as Patrick Henry exclaimed on a memorable occasion "(we) repeat it, we must fight." If the enemy won't in a manly way give us battle, we must give it to him.

Federal Fleet at Natchez—The Surrender of the City Demanded.

From the Natchez Courier of the 14th.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY HALL, May 13.—The Mayor and select men of the city of Natchez, assembled in special meeting at 8 o'clock A. M.

Present—John Hunter, Esq., Mayor; Messrs. Baldwin, Carey, Dix, Walworth and Walker.

The Mayor stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the following communication, viz.:

UNITED STATES STEAMER IROQUOIS, AT ANCHOR OFF NATCHEZ, MISS., May 12, 1862.—Sir: In advance of the squadron now coming up the Mississippi, I am instructed by the Flag Officer to demand the surrender of the city of Natchez to the naval forces of the United States.

The same terms will be accorded as those granted to New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The rights and property of all peaceable citizens shall be respected, but all property in the city belonging to the so-called Confederate States must be delivered up, and the flag of the United States must wave unmolested and respected over your town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. S. PALMER, Commander.

To his honor, the Mayor of Natchez.

To which communication the Mayor was directed to make the following reply, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NATCHEZ, MISS., May 13, 1862.—Sir: Your communication of the 12th instant has been received by me and laid before the Board of Selectmen of this city, and I am directed to return the following reply:

Coming as an enemy, you need not the interposition of the city authorities to possess this place. An unfortified city, an entirely defenseless people, have no alternative but to yield to an irresistible force, or useless to imperil innocent blood. Formalities are absurd in the face of such realities.

So far as the city authorities can prevent there will be no opposition to your possession of the city; their cannon, however, guarantee that your flag shall wave undisturbed in the sight of an excited people; but such authority as they possess shall be exercised for the preservation of good order in the city.

As to property belonging to the Confederate States, they are not aware of any such within the limits of the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HUNTER, Mayor.

To James S. Palmer, Commander United States steamer Iroquois, at anchor off Natchez, Miss.

The Board then adjourned.

C. F. MERRICK, City Clerk.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, May 29, 1862.

There was some little activity at the Stock Board today. As usual, for some time past, Government and State securities were extremely dull, and no disposition whatever was evinced to operate. City stocks were more active, and both the old and new issue of 1850 again went up to par. We notice sales of $7,000 city 6's 1890 at 100 and 1971, redeemable at pleasure, at 97; the closing rates were for those of 1870 94 bid; do. 1875 99 bid, 99¾ asked; do. old and new issue of 1890 100 bid, without finding sellers; for the 5's, redeemable 1885 70, 70¼ was asked. In Railway bonds we notice the sale of $1,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, at 90; closing at 97 bid, 91 asked, and $5,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 94, closing at 94 bid, 94¾ asked; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 65 was bid; do. do. 1885 87 was bid, 89 asked; for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 91¾ was bid; do. do. not guaranteed, 65 bid, 70 asked. The only sale of Bank stock was 4 shares Bank of Baltimore at 99; others remain as last noted. There was nothing done in Railway shares; Baltimore and Ohio closed at 46¼ bid, 46¾ asked for gold; Northern Central 32 bid; 33 asked regular way; at buyer's option 60 days 32¼ was bid, but there were no sellers. For Canton Company 34¼ was bid, 34¾ asked, and for Baltimore Gas Company 51½ was bid, being an considerable advance. After a bid for some days some activity has sprung up in Mining stocks. We notice sales of 200 shares Baltimore and North Carolina at 50 cts; 250 shares Silver Valley at 25 cts., and 200 shares Springfield at 12½, buyer's option to days. There is nothing worthy of special notice in other stocks.

At the first board in New York to-day, as compared with the same board yesterday, Virginia's advanced ½ per cent; Missouri 6's ¾; Tennessee 6's ¾; New York Central ¾; Reading declined ¾ per cent, while North Carolina 6's and Erie Railroad were the same as yesterday; American gold declined ¾ per cent. The market closed steady.

[illegible] Board, May 29, 1862.

$7,000 Baltimore city 6's 30 yrs	100
171 do.	97
1,000 Northwestern Virginia R. R. bonds	93
5,000 do. do. do. do.	70
4 shares Bank of Baltimore	99
100 shares Baltimore and North Carolina M. Co.	33
200 shares Silver Valley Mining Co.	25
200 shares Springfield Mining Co.	2.55

PRICES AT [illegible] BY [illegible]

Through Wilson, Fisher & Co., No. 2 Exchange Place, Sales at 10 Brokers' Board, No. 22 South Street.

	Bid	Asked
Virginia 6's	57	60
Missouri 6's	61¾	62
Tennessee 6's	58	60
North Carolina 6's	71	60
American gold	103¾	60
Canton Company	34	60
Cumberland Coal	35¾	60
New York Central Railroad	88¾	60
Reading Railroad	67¾	60
Rock Island	60	60

steady.

The New York *Post* of yesterday afternoon says:

The Stock market has a steadier appearance to-day, and closes quite firm, under the impression that the urgency of the call for additional troops proceeded in order to be necessary to fight them from any real danger. The activity with which the call was been responded to is, at the same time, viewed with much satisfaction, and to this may be attributed much of the hopeful feeling observable in the Stock Market, in spite of the unfavorable rumors from the seat of war. Government Stocks are decidedly firmer with fine offering at the quotations. The 6 per cent bonds of 1881 are freely taken at 103¼@103¾ for coupons, and 103¼ for registered. The 7-30 notes are firmly held at 94¼. Oregon War Loan sold at 103. The coupon 5's of 1874 are quoted at 93¾@93, which is an improvement of ¾ per cent. The 6 per cent. certificates of indebtedness stand 100 bid, 100¾ asked, no sales.

From the New York World, May 27.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., May 25.—After the inglorious retreat of a large apportion of the Rebel army from other and more important *corps d'armee*, a rapid succession of events has transpired, the chronicle which is an unwelcome and melancholy task, not, however, detailed of compensation in many signal instances of bravery and patriotic devotion.

The first reports in this succession of unwelcome events was the slaughter and destruction of the noble boys and brave officers of the Maryland 1st. They had been sent from Strasburg to Front Royal, a small village twelve miles distant, just beyond the Massanutten range, which commanded a pass at just at its point, and upon the east its bank of the Shenandoah, and which is the entrance to the Manassas Gap Railroad, which has now again, for the third time, been destroyed by the Confederates.

Yesterday they were known to be in danger, and so much had our apprehension for them increased before night, that the commanding officers were ordered to remain at their posts to await instructions, and at midnight word came to the different brigades that the "news from Front Royal was very unfavorable," with orders to prepare to march immediately.

Colonel Kenly, the lamented officer of the Maryland 1st, received notice of the approach of the enemy, by the surprise and capture of some of his pickets. Not aware of their course they had been received, and it was, therefore, impossible to have supported them in season to have prevented the sad issue which succeeded.

Behind fort I behind building the entire day with an ability and energy which spoke kind praises for him to the hearts of all his fellow countrymen. With scarcely a thousand men in his command, he was compelled to wait for hours against the three full brigades of General Ewell, who had abandoned his camp, fifty miles up the valley, for the purpose of making this descent upon a regiment of loyal Marylanders.

The peculiar malignity which Southerners bear toward those whom they force should be Southern citizens like themselves, and the probable intention to push upon us in our rear, placing us between two fires, coupled with the fact that our force was so much larger than the little command which remained to General Banks after the withdrawal of so large a portion of it to reinforce other less exposed divisions of the army.

We soon learned that the force of Ewell were on the road upon which we were retreating, and in front of us. But we soon found, on having proceeded three miles beyond Strasburg, had crossed Cedar Creek Bridge, and ascended the hill beyond. A consternation seemed to have been created ahead of us, indicated by the return of couriers, teamsters and servants, frightened themselves and giving warning to others to fly to save themselves, shouting you immediately behind us, pouring over our heads.—There was, for a few moments, a rush of men, mounted and dismounted, back upon the road and through the fields, as if they had already seen large bands of the enemy.

So we were raised, and everything seemed to indicate a panic, when the officers and soldiers recalled the intelligence with a shout and with animated faces. Orders to halt, right face, were immediately shouted from the head of the column, and repeated all the way down to the other end. In a moment all were ordered to take off their knapsack, which were immediately stacked up by the roadside, and guards were appointed over them. All were ordered forward at a double quick, and the men, [illegible] speed of double quick.

Present Gen. Williams, who had not yet left Strasburg, came riding rapidly with his staff to the head of the column, and the soldiers raised a hearty cheer as he passed, which continued as the column as he advanced to the front. Gen Banks soon followed, and was greeted with similar manifestations of pleasure and confidence in their commander. We followed closely, and the road was filled with wagons, some broken down, others with the mules cut and driven away, and all deserted by their drivers, who had taken fright on the appearance of some of the enemy's cavalry, and fled in a miniature Bull Run stampede.

The infantry were kept somewhat in the rear, until the General and his body-guard had advanced to ascertain the position of the enemy, and the speed of the column was filled with the baggage-wagons, which were seen being pressed by their timorous possessors under the inspiring influence of the wagon-master's whip, who, encased at their concealed root, was driving them back with most unmerciful lashes to their deserted charges. Men were now seen fleeing back, and the baggage train was again supplied with teamsters.

On again we moved, into and through Middletown, and when we reached Newtown, eight miles from Strasburg, we halted for the end of the town, in from Winchester, numbers of the enemy's cavalry were seen, and we dashed into their lines and out, which several of the enemy were seen as soon as we arrived in sight. Forty of our cavalry had been captured in the town only a few hours before our arrival, with a small quantity of baggage. Many of the enemy were sick. One of them, who was killed—David Dickerson was his name, a thick-wasted Co B., 63d Ohio regiment. A young lady who was with him immediately after he was shot. Breaked for a paper, wrote upon it his name and regiment, and wished that his family should be informed of his death. Two hundred of the Confederate cavalry had left in the town in the morning, which we had just passed on the Front Royal road, stated that a large force of infantry were but a few miles away. We passed through, however, without meeting them, and on to Winchester and encamped.

Our cavalry and rapid march prevented the accomplishment of their contemplated plan to crush us between the upper and nether millstone, and the disaster to our arms, which would have followed upon us if the flying day (Sunday). Tale in their rear.

The other end of our column encountered the force which was to have been sent to attack our rear. First the Zouaves d'Afrique, body guard of General Banks, had been stationed in the rear to burn the bridge over Cedar Creek, three miles from Strasburg, after all had passed except the cavalry, under Gen. Hatch, who were yet to come up and would ford the river. While they were lumbering the bridge with tar, unsuspecting any danger, the enemy charged down upon them from the mountain on the left, cutting them up in a most unmerciful manner, and capturing all of them except five.

These are the names of those who escaped: W. J. Miller, Wm. B. Dole, Robert Gilchrist, Herman Clingman, Benjamin Reynolds, and Theodore Hardesa.

All the rest are gone. The others, whether killed, wounded or prisoners, it is impossible for me to ascertain. More information may possibly be received soon.

The rapid flight of cavalry caused a great panic among the teamsters, who fled from their wagons, while some upset them and others of them broke down, either got loose and joined in the general stampede, and horses breaking loose joined their neighbors and galloping to the great melee. The Confederate cavalry came up and more than a hundred wagons were taken possession of by the enemy.

The cavalry which were behind have suffered much more than I am able now definitely to speak of. They were ordered at daylight, when the infantry and artillery and baggage had started toward Winchester,