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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 Saxarawa 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, bagnios, 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 consideration of such notes or bills, will be void, and the property be confiscated to the United States. One-fourth is to go to the informer. Another order suppresses the New Orleans *Bee*, for publishing an article in favor of the citizens 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 Wilkie 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. Packer, formerly at Ship Island, is a citizen of New Orleans.

Ships Parliament and Wizzard King, from Liverpool, with troops, arrived on the 15th inst., the brigs Yankee Blade, from New York, Golden Lead, from Philadelphia, the bark Isaac R. Davis, from Philadelphia, was in line.

Some cotton had arrived from Pilaquemine, 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, previously reported via Corinth.

The municipal by regulations of New Orleans provides 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 Hooper and City of New York, and the steamer Mississippi, 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 Volunteers and Negroes—Three Negroes Killed.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 28.—The steamer Massachusetts, which left here on Sunday morning to 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 a Capt. Roberts, of Virginia, Lieut. Whitaker, 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. Huger.

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 from 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 reported to have gone on General Huger's failing to fulfill his promises. Our gunboat flotilla remains some fifteen or twenty miles below City Point. No hing has recently been done beyond a reconnoissance a short distance up the Appomattox river a day or two since. A squad of the enemy's cavalry was seen on the bank, but a few shots scattered them. No troops or citizens were in at City Point.

The steamer John Faxon arrived from Hatteras this morning. There is nonews of interest to report.

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, reappeared 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 Marshall Lamon, 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 statute could not be refused.

The Court had previously intimated that they would not grant the prayer, and to-day 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.—The 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 (bark) 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, going to sea daily for a number of months, to cruise; work in her hold, but, on no condition, were three men allowed to return to this point. This game was played on until, it is said, two hundred and seventy-seven cartridgeds were ferried out to the ship. Dawning this about as far as he could safely go, the "skipper" "skipped" out to sea one night, under the cover of darkness. "Brother Wilder, superintendent of contrabands here, has thus been foiled in his charitable intentions of relieving the blacks, at least as regards this lot of "cellud pussons," who are, by this time, for on their way to Cuba or the West Indies. We learn that the fleet gunboat Wachusetts has been sent after the slaver, and it is hoped that she may be overtaken, and these poor contrabands returned. The crew are made up of sprightly lads, worth, in Cuba, from $1,200 to $1,500 each. We are sorry to observe that owing to the embargo recently laid on by naval officers, who "say their mouths are sealed," we are not able to present the facts of the case well authenticated.

THE NAUGATUCK.

It is understood that the E. A. Stevens (Naugatuck) will be sent North for repairs. The publication of a private letter written by her captain, Lieut. D. C. Constable, to Captain Faunce, in the New York *Tribune*, a few days since, is a breach of confidence on the part of somebody 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 to-day, 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 20th.

The correspondent of the New York *World*, a gentleman of close observation and excellent judgement, 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 is 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 then we, and there is no question that much disatisfaction 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 Howes, 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, SATURDAY EVENING, 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 all this morning; they are throwing a strong force down to the river, and are again moving down their army to the front, and though they meant to give us battle.

Three brigades have laid in front of Mechanicsville Bridge, 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 and do hold them. A drizzling rain has been falling all the afternoon, and no movements of troops have been made that is advisable to publish. We do now sit 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 FIGHTING.—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 ruleMuch higher than of last year, as there are but few of mackerel on hand. The prices for dishes 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 up, to some extent, the deficiency in quantity. The usual number of vessel will procure the George's cod fishery during the summer season.

The "Black sloop of Charleston" must be one of the pleasures of the imagination. There have no extensive cruisers. Vessels come and go now as before, apparently with little hindrance.—The steamer New York, from Liverpool, today advises us of the arrival at that port, on the 12th inst., of the British screw steamer Leonessa, from Charleston April 2d, with 837 bales Cotton and 414 barrels of rosin. *New York Express.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Another Proclamation from Gen. Butler.

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

The *Delta* also contains the following as the Sixteen regiments which have arrived yesterday from Fort Pillow, Corinth and the Northern Lakes:

We learn that the prisoners, General Taliaferro and Colonel Allen, in Fort Warren, have both been released on parole by the Federal force.

We learn that W. B. Mumford, now charged with being a traitor, was the leader of the pretty, Mary, when she left the city with the Rebel flag, floating from her peak, and was the man who hauled down the Stars and Stripes from the Mint. He was the first man to set foot on the Mint building after it left the possession of the United States authorities. We understand that the United States Government intend to prosecute Mr. Mumford, who was formerly a clerk of Mr. A. J. Gerard, collector of the port, in the mint, and Mr. Gerard, it is said, has offered to become his bondsman. We understand that Mr. Mumford is now in the city.

Acting Brig. Gen. Gregg's Shreveport, and the 12th regiment of Maine volunteers, has been appointed the Gen. Butler military commander in New Orleans.

Proclamation of General Butler

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

General Orders No. 25.

In view of the present condition of affairs, and the destitution and hunger of the more ignorant working classes in this city, it has been brought to the knowledge of the commanding general,

He has villified the very organs in made by the very government, and has tried every method of inciting to the outrage of New Orleans that the government dared to attempt. By the official papers it has defied, the United States, and the world has seen and heard, the Editor, Mr. Wilkinson, refused to take the oath of allegiance, which he accepted, and now endeavoring to turn a cowardly, without regard to the starving poor, the working men, his wife and children. Unmanly! Unmanly! Unmanly! Unmanly and dastardly! Unmanly! Unmanly! Unmanly! Unmanly and dastardly! Unmanly! Unmanly! Unmanly! Unmanly and dastardly!