# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 214. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.


MARRIED.

On the 27th instant, by Rev. H. P. Jordan, WILLIAM W KENNEDY to Miss SUSIE McDONOUGH, both of this city.

On the 20th instant, by Rev. Father McManus, ALBERT A. WILSON to JENNIE ENTWISLE, both of Washington.

On the 1st of June, 1861, by Rev. Father Hickey, in St. Peter's Catholic Church HUGH GALLAGHER, of Philadelphia, to Miss CATHERINE MORROUGH, of Baltimore.

DIED.

On the 29th instant, Lieut. Colonel EUGENE VAN NESS, U. S. Army, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral services this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, at Emanuel Church. His remains will be taken north.

On the 27th instant, SAMUEL JACOBS, aged 71 years.

On the afternoon of the 27 h instant, ISRAEL HIGGIN, of the firm of Sank & Higgin, in the 44 h year of his age.

On the 28th May, JOSHUA INGOE ATKINSON WILSON, third son of James and Sarah Wilson, aged 10 years and 3 days

## WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the debate on the Tax bill was resumed.

In the House of Representatives there was no business of special importance transacted.

By the arrival at New York of the steamer Matanzas from New Orleans, we have advices from that city to the 18th inst Jacob Barker, a well known citizen of New Orleans, had published a protest against the destruction of cotton. General Butler had prohibited the circulation of Confederate notes and bills after the 27th inst., declaring void after that day all sales and transfers of property in consideration of such notes or bills, and ordering the confiscation of the property so disposed of, one-fourth of it being awarded to the informer. Another order suppresses the New Orleans *Bee* for advocating the burning of Cotton. The *Delta* newspaper was also suppressed. Six persons have been sentenced to be shot for organizing military companies for the service of the Confederate States in violation of their parole given at Fort Jackson. A considerable number of troops had arrived by sea from the North. The Presidents of the various banks at New Orleans had been requested by General Butler to bring back the specie which they had sent out of the city, but it was supposed to be beyond their reach. It is now established beyond a doubt that the order in regard to the women of New Orleans, which was quoted by General Beauregard in an address to the troops at Corinth, and which was made the subject of comment by the Northern journals, did emanate from General Butler and was published by his authority.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the arrangements previously made for an exchange of prisoners have again been interrupted. As the Confederates have failed to release Col. Corcoran in return for Col. Hanson, the Confederate prisoners which were sent to City Point in exchange for others, were brought back to Fortress Monroe. The Federal gunboat fleet still remains inactive on the James River, some fifteen miles below City Point. The Nauguck it is said is to be sent North for repairs. There is no truth in the reported occupation of Raleigh by General Burnside.

The correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from before Corinth, under date of May 20th, estimates Beauregard's effective force at from sixty-five to seventy thousand men. He expresses the opinion that no battle will take place within two weeks from the date of his letter, or, in other words, before the 3d of June. He regards the evacuation of Corinth as no unlikely event; but declares that there is no reasonable doubt of Halleck's success in the event of a battle, as his force exceeds that of the Confederates by twenty or twenty-five thousand men.

It is stated, on the authority of a private letter from an officer of General McClellan's staff, that Mrs. General Lee and her two daughters were captured near Old Church on Monday last, and were escorted to White House under a guard. We do not learn whether they were subsequently released or still detained at White House.

A special despatch from Cairo to the St. Louis *Republican* asserts that trouble is breaking out afresh in Western Tennessee. A considerable force of Confederates is said to be assembled at Trenton, ready to march on Union City and Hickman, from which places the Union men were flying to the Federal lines for protection. Some four or five hundred Confederate cavalry are also reported to be stationed near the mouth of the Obion river waiting for the waters to subside, for the purpose of planting a battery on the banks of the Mississippi, to prevent the passage of the Federal transports up the river.

On the Mississippi, Commodore Farragut has demanded the surrender of Natchez, and the Mayor of that city has responded that as the place was unfortified and the people defenceless, no opposition would be made. Possession would be taken as soon as troops arrived up the river for that purpose.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from the Peninsula on the 26th inst., states that the Confederates appear to have suddenly changed their plans, and, instead of retreating towards Richmond, are coming from it in large numbers, with the evident determination of making a stand between that city and the Chickahominy river. "Numerous indications," says the writer, "favor the belief that our onward progress to Richmond is to be hotly disputed by the larger part of the Confederate army. Every hour, troops are pouring into Richmond, and disposing themselves along the line of the Chickahominy, being at some points only half a mile from it." A deserter reported that General Beauregard reached Richmond last Thursday.

The National *Intelligencer* of yesterday, states that the column of General McDowell has been so distributed since Tuesday last "as to expedite the pursuit, and if possible, the capture of Jackson's, Ewell's and Johnson's forces"—the movement made being of immediate importance in consequence of the incursion of the Confederates into the Valley of the Shenandoah.

The *National Republican*, of Washington, states editorially that there is nothing which the Union men of Baltimore so heartily desire "as the withdrawal of the Union forces," believing themselves perfectly competent to take the control of the city into their own hands.

One of the most curious documents which has yet appeared since the civil war commenced is the appeal which has been addressed to the people of Massachusetts by Major Copeland, the Assistant Adjutant General to Major General Banks. In stead of being a calm, manly narrative of the causes which led to the retreat of General Banks, and the series of reverses by which it was accompanied, Major Copeland's appeal is turgid and overstrained, and is wholly wanting in the soldierly quality of firmness and dignity. Commencing melo-dramatically with the abrupt question—"Have you heard the news?" he proceeds throughout in the same stilted vein to describe the triumphant progress of General Banks through "the lovely valley of Virginia," and to contrast it with the manner in which the troops returned, "humiliated and sorrowful, but earnest and courageous still;" and closes with the solemn adjuration—"For God's sake, realize the position."

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*From the Intelligencer of yesterday.*

GEN. M'DOWELL'S DIVISION.

We learn we were somewhat inaccurate in the reference we yesterday made to Gen. McDowell and his presence in this city. It was on Monday night that the General, accompanied by one or two of his staff, reached the city in obedience to orders from the President, and, in furtherance of the wishes of the President and Secretary of War, he left for Manassas Junction on Tuesday morning, to expedite the pursuit, and, if possible, the capture of Jackson's, Ewell's and Johnson's forces. The column under his command has been so distributed, as, it is believed, to render it auxiliary to these operations, made of immediate importance by the incursion of the Confederates into the valley of the Shenandoah.

*Special Despatches to the New York Times.*

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION.

The fugitive slave question has not been agitated here for the past few days. As it stands, the Military Governor claims to have and exercises control over all fugitives, returning all belonging to loyal masters, and extending military protection to those owned by secession sympathizers. The President has given no official opinion on the subject, but is believed to indorse the course pursued by General Wadsworth, at the same time evincing a desire to avoid a conflict between the military and civil power.

THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

The President has fully assumed the functions of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. No movement is made in either branch of the service without his knowledge. Indeed, it is asserted that every despatch sent to the officers in command is first submitted to him.

GEN. BANKS' RETREAT.

The details of Banks' retreat come in slowly, but go to establish the admirable character of the movement. Gen. Sigel, famous for his retreats, is reported to have spoken of the performance in the most complimentary manner.

The steamship Karnak has been given up to the wreckers as a total loss. The pilot is much censured, as Capt. Le Mesurier warned him that he was keeping too far to the westward. A flattering testimonial to Capt. Le Mesurier has been signed by all the Americans at Nassau, who have sailed with him.

The wealthy Solomon Sturges, of Chicago, has, by a commission of lunacy, appointed at the request of his children, been declared insane, and removed to an asylum.

# LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

## 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 also 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.

An order 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 consideration of such notes or bills, will be void, and the property be confiscated to the United States—one-fourth to go to the informer. Another order suppresses the New Orleans *Bee*, for publishing an article in favor of the cotton burning mob.

The office of the *Delta* was taken possession of for articles discussing the cotton question, in violation of General Butler's proclamation of the 1st. Its business will be conducted by the United States authorities.

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

Thomas U. Loster is announced as a Union candidate for Recorder, in the 4th precinct of the 8th District. Victor Wiltz is announced as a candidate for Mayor, irrespective of party.

Six persons have been sentenced to be shot for a 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 Postmaster at New Orleans.

The ships Parliament and Wizard King, from Ship Island, with troops, arrived on the 15th; also, the brigs Yankee Blade, from New York; Golden 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 also issued the order about women insulting soldiers, previously reported via Corinth.

The municipality regulation 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 probably 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 Henry 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—Colonel Corcoran Not 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 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 also Capt. Robertson, 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 Wood's communications were delivered, and on Tuesday an 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 under a flag of truce on Monday, and on Tuesday were taken on land. 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. Our gunboat fleet still remains some fifteen or twenty miles below City Point. Nothing has recently been done beyond a reconnoissance a short distance up the Appomattox river, a day or two ago. The rebels have not been seen in force anywhere within a few miles of our lines. No troops or citizens were left at City Point.

The steamer John Farren arrived from Hatteras this morning. There is no news of interest and no truth 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.

In consequence of frequent violations of the orders prohibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth, a new and more stringent order was to-day issued, as follows:

"No goods of any kind will hereafter be transported by express companies to Norfolk and Portsmouth, or Gosport, except by permission of the Commanding General, and then only after the invoices of the articles have been furnished, with the names of those to whom they belong, and to whom to be delivered.

"Hereafter no vessel not employed by the army or navy will be permitted to go to Norfolk, Portsmouth, or Gosport, or any place on either side of the Roads not occupied by the troops of the United States, except by the express authority of the Commanding General, communicated by him or through the appropriate Staff Departments. Any violation of this order will subject the vessels and property to seizure and confiscation, and the persons who may be the cause, directly or indirectly, will be severely punished."

Quite a disturbance took place in Norfolk last night, said to have been occasioned by a negro shooting a corporal named John Burke, Company C, Ninety-ninth New York. The disturbance became general, and a greater part of the company were engaged in the outbreak. Three negroes were killed and two or three wounded. Six of the ringleaders were arrested and sent to the Rip Raps to-day. Many others were arrested but subsequently released. All is quiet now.

[LATER.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 29.—An important arrest was made yesterday in Norfolk of a man named Williams, who has been in the habit of sending a mail to Richmond twice a week during the occupation of the city by the Federal troops. Information having been obtained of his residence, he was visited by the guard, and, having acknowledged his identity, arrested him. It is stated that among the matter forwarded by him were regular files of Northern papers.

The Minnesota started for Norfolk with the flood tide this morning, but got aground off Sewall's Point. Several tugs have endeavored all day to get her off, but unsuccessfully up to this evening.

The report about the ball held on board the English steamer Rinaldo and the giving of a toast to Jeff Davis on the evening of the Queen's birthday is without foundation.

All the Rebel fortifications on the Elizabeth river and at the Navy Yard have been taken possession of by the navy. The former are to be destroyed, and the blowing up of the works at Sewall's Point was commenced to-day. There is great suffering in Norfolk among the poorer classes in consequence of the strictness of the blockade.

## FROM THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND

**Destruction of a Railroad Bridge and Rebel Stores—Complaint of the Rebel Engineers.**

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 29.

A bridge five hundred feet long, over South Anna Creek, one of the tributaries of the Pamunkey river, on the line of the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, was burnt this morning by the 6th cavalry. This cuts off all communication by railroad between Richmond and Jackson's command, except the roundabout route by way of Petersburg, Lynchburg, Charlottesville and Staunton.

The Fifth cavalry also went to Ashland, eighteen miles from Richmond, on the same road, and burnt all the enemy's commissary and quartermaster's supplies, which they had stored there in large quantities. This will prove a serious loss to the Rebels.

The leading article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday is in the following language:

"We are now looking to Gen. Johnson with great interest, and not without some trepidation. He has just beautifully effected some very judicious retreats. We are now anxious to see him display the more positive qualities of a military commander. The time has come when retreat will no longer be strategy, but disaster. It must therefore give place to battle.

"We have no idea that Jackson contemplates a retreat. We are perfectly satisfied that he does not. We verily believe that if he did contemplate a retreat he would find himself unable to execute it. The temper of the army would require battle. The men are weary of toilsome and destructive marches and the privations necessarily attending them, and almost clamor to be led against the enemy.

"The march from Manassas and then from the Rapidan, and next from Williamsburg, thinned our ranks more than as many battles would have done. The campaign has ripened for the latter, and the battle is at hand. What we need now at the head of the army is, that the clarion call and the battle-shout be heard from our enthusiastic leader."

The same paper complains of the high prices of provisions, and calls upon the farmers to bring in their vegetables.

A great number of officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac are now absent, upon pretences of being sick, from their regiments, idling away their time in the Northern towns and cities. The army is on the eve of a decisive battle, when every man should be at his post. Let the citizens ask of such persons the cause of their absence from the Army of the Potomac, and if the reason be not satisfactory, shun them as unworthy associates and a disgrace to the uniform they appear in.

Upwards of five hundred Rebel prisoners have been received at headquarters from the scene of the late brilliant victory at Hanover Court House. They left this morning for Fortress Monroe. More are still being sent in.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PER STEAMER EUROPA.

HALIFAX, May 29.—The steamer Europa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 17th inst.

The main features of her news have already been telegraphed via Cape Race. The following additional items are included in her latest advices:

LONDON, Saturday.—The funds closed buoyant and improved. American securities have advanced in some instances two per cent., but a reaction afterwards took place.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* asserts that on April 28th orders were given to the Federal Chief of Ordnance to send 50,000 stand of arms, and as many old uniforms to Port Royal, for the use of the slaves. The editor regards this as scarcely credible, but says he has it from good authority.

**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 Breed for a writ of *habeas corpus* to Marshal 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 writ 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.

**The Censures Bestowed on the War Department.**

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Every member of the Cabinet, and, it is believed, every earnest friend of our Government here, deplores the hasty censures visited upon the War Department by some of the leading papers in the country. It has been already stated by Mr. Wilson in the Senate, upon the highest authority, that the disposition of our forces which is censured was sanctioned by the President, and it is equally true that it was approved by the whole Administration.

Successes, and such as the country did not anticipate, have already attended Mr. Stanton's conduct of the War Department, and efforts are being made which would seem to insure a continuance of them. Occasional failures and reverses must happen, but Mr. Stanton is not more responsible for these than he is entitled to the public gratitude for the success of our armies.

**Rebel Movements in Western Tennessee.**

ST LOUIS, May 29.—A special Cairo despatch to the *Republican* says that the trouble is breaking out afresh in Western Tennessee. A considerable force of Rebels are said to be at Trenton, ready to march on Union City and Hickman. Union men from Neskly and Obion counties are flocking to Hickman for protection.

Four or five hundred rebel cavalry are stationed near the mouth of O'Bleien river awaiting the draining of the swamps of that region to plant a battery, and prevent the passage of our transports on the Mississippi.

A paroled prisoner from New Orleans, on the 18th, says that General Lovell's forces were still at Camp Moore, Jackson, Miss.

**Capture of a British Steamer Attempting to Run the Blockade.**

NEW YORK, May 29.—The prize steamship Stettin, of London, arrived here this evening in charge of a prize crew from the United States gunboat Bienville. She was captured on the morning of the 24th instant, off Cape Romaine, while attempting to run the blockade of Charleston. She has a cargo of brandy, wines, saltpetre, &c., valued at half a million dollars. She was from Nassau, N. P. Her crew reported that another large steamer was expected from Nassau the same night, to run the blockade. The Stettin is an iron propeller of 1,000 horse power and 800 tons burthen, only six months old.

**From Fort Pillow—The Bombardment Renewed.**

CAIRO, May 29.—A brisk bombardment from two of our mortar boats was opened upon the rebel works yesterday forenoon, and continued without interruption until 6 o'clock this evening. The fire was directed to the land works and to the point occupied by the rebel fleet. The rebels returned the fire regularly, but did no damage.

**Skirmish near Corinth.**

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A private letter received here from an officer of General McClellan's staff, dated Headquarters, Monday, says that Colonel Rush found Mrs. General Lee and her two daughters near Old Church to-day. They were sent to White House under a guard. Mrs. Lee expressed great surprise that our army should have gotten so far to the north of Richmond.

**Destructive Fires.**

NEW YORK, May 29.—One thousand barrels of oil in the sheds of J. W. Lockwood, at Williamsburg, with six schooners at the wharf, were burned to-day. Loss heavy, but fully insured.

BOSTON, May 29.—Whitney's elevator, with 40,000 bushels of wheat and 7,000 bushels of corn, was burnt this afternoon. Loss $80,000.

**The Steamship Niagara Detained for Important Government Despatches.**

BOSTON, May 28.—On the arrival of the Southern train to-night, a steamtug conveyed despatches from Lord Lyons and a supplementary mail to the steamship Niagara, at anchor below. She soon after steamed for Liverpool.

**The Indiana Stock Swindler.**

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—D. C. Stover, the stock swindler, left Indianapolis to-day, with a guard, for New York. He is not very communicative. He says he used all the blanks he had, and cannot tell without examining the books how much spurious stock has been issued.

**Election of Gov. Sprague Senator.**

PROVIDENCE, May 29.—Gov. Wm. Sprague was to-day elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, when the term of Senator Simmons expires. He received 92 votes out of 103. There was no regular nomination in opposition.

**Naval Orders**

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Commander Haggerty has been ordered to the Naval Observatory; Geo. W. Jenkins and Levi L. Jump have been appointed Acting Masters.

The Navy Department have received information that Acting Master A. W. Emerson deserted from the gunboat Galena on the 15th inst.

**Over Issue of State Stock.**

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Committee of the Board of Brokers report an over issue of Indiana State stock of nearly $1,500,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Cotton is less active—sales of 800 bales at 30⅝@31c. Flour is firm—sales of 21,000 bbls. Wheat is depressed—sales of 315,000 bushels. Chicago Spring 90@100 cts.; Milwaukee Club 96@102 cts; Red $1 07@1 14. Corn has a declining tendency—sales of 95,000 bushels at 45@46 cts. Beef is heavy—Repacked $11@13 50. Pork is heavy—Less $12 50@12 75.—Whiskey closed firm. Rice firm. Sugar firm at 7@8¾ cts. Naval stores are quiet. Freights are drooping.

*From the New York Journal of Commerce, May 28.*

WINDING UP THE WAR.

There is a burning impatience in the public mind to wind up the war. This—in addition to the great motive of patriotism—is the idea that impels militia regiments to muster and start for the capital at one day's notice, and it is the rallying cry for the formation of new volunteer companies and regiments now springing up with magical suddenness all over the country. It is the idea that one hears constantly repeated in drill rooms, armories, and on the street. The opinion, which observing persons entertained a long time ago, has been popularized by recent misfortunes in Virginia. The people now begin to see that the Union army is not large enough to put the rebellion down with that expedition which is desirable. Seeing this truth, as they think, clearly, they come forward with true American impulsiveness, and ask the privilege of winding up this war by the force of numbers. Common sense tells them that the cost of the war may be made much larger by tediously protracting it, than by raising men enough to bring it to a speedy termination; and that to all the national suffering, the agency of delay and discouragement arising from the former course, may at last be added the danger of foreign intervention. Let the Government take our people while they are in the humor, encourage enlistments by every means in its power, set no limit to the number of troops that will be accepted, but receive all able-bodied men that are willing to serve, and be thankful for them; and if the Confederates cannot be pushed to the wall in "short metre," that happy consummation will not be delayed, as it now is, for the want of troops.

Ex Mayor Wood, in his speech to the Democracy at Chicago, Saturday night, among other things of a like purport, said: "What boots it that you conquer city after city, if you go South with a sword in each hand, if Union men's rights in the South are not respected? There are Union men in all the Southern States. Why send them from us? Why should every man in the North be determined to crush out the South and its system of labor?—We should try to bring them back to the Union, to the support and maintenance of the flag. We must have constitutional legislation in the North, and to effect that must send to Congress proper men. We must put down all questions of slavery, of finance, of tariff, until the Union is restored. We must go into the South, sword in one hand, olive branch in the other. We have had blood enough; we must have peace."

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES SENT TO EUROPE.—Lord Lyons has evidently forwarded some important information to his Government, having detained the steamship Canada yesterday until despatches by special courier and a supplemental mail could be put on board. The event will furnish food for columns of speculation.—*N. Y. Tribune, May 29.*

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.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

**AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.**

**Another Proclamation from Gen. Butler.**

The New Orleans *Delta* of May 23th 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 news items:

Six large square-rigged vessels arrived yesterday from sea, loaded with United States troops.

The flag of the Consulate of the Netherlands is not flying to-day.

We learn that the residences of General Twiggs and Colonel Adams, in Peytania street, have both been taken for occupancy by the Federal forces.

We learn that W. B. Munford, who is charged with being conspicuous as the leader of the party that, before the arrival of Gen. Butler, tore down the Federal flag which was hoisted on the Mint by the forces under Capt. Ferragut, was yesterday arrested by the United States authorities.

We understand that the authorities of the United States on Sunday arrested Mr. Benard, who was formerly a clerk of Mr. A. J. Guirot, an officer of the Mint, together with the books of Mr. G., and on yesterday they arrested Mr. Bernard Avegno, one of Mr. Guirot's securities on his bond to the United States.

The presidents of the banks were requested to meet Gen. Butler yesterday, and we learn he invited them to return the specie, which they had sent out of the city, to their vaults, assuring them he would not seize or interfere with it. We did not ascertain the determination of the presidents, but suppose the specie to be beyond their reach.

Acting Brig. Gen. George T. Shepley, colonel of the 12th regiment of Maine volunteers, has been appointed by Gen. Butler military commandant of New Orleans.

**Proclamation of General Butler.**

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

*General Orders No. 25.*—The deplorable state of destitution and hunger of the mechanics and working classes in this city has been brought to the knowledge of the commanding general.

He has yielded to every suggestion made by the city government, and ordered every method of furnishing food to the people of New Orleans that the government desired. No relief by these officials has yet been afforded. This hunger does not pinch the wealthy and influential, but the land is cursed by rebellion, who have gotten up this war, and are now endeavoring to prosecute it, without regard to the starving poor, the workingman, his wife and children. Unmindful of their suffering fellow-citizens at home, they have caused, or suffered, provisions to be carried out of the city for Confederate service since the occupation by the United States forces.

Lafayette Square, their home of affluence, was made the depot of stores and munitions of war for the Rebel armies, and not of provisions for their poor neighbors. Striking hands with the vile, the gambler, the idler and the ruffian, they have destroyed the sugar and cotton which might have been exchanged for food for the industrious and good, and regrated the price of that which is left by discrediting the very currency they had furnished, while they eloped with the specie, as well that given them from the United States as the banks, the property of the good people of New Orleans, thus leaving them to crime and starvation.

Fugitives from justice, traitors to the country, and others, their associates, staving because too puerile and insignificant to be objects of punishment by the clement Government of the United States.

They have betrayed their country.

They have been false to every trust.

They have shown themselves incapable of defending the State they have seized upon, although they have forced every poor man's child to lend their service as 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 assassinations of a chronic mob.

They will not feed those whom they are starving.

Mostly without property themselves, they have plundered, stolen and destroyed the means of those who had property, leaving children penniless and old age hopeless.

Men of Louisiana, working men, property holders, merchants, and citizens of the United States, of whatever nation you may have had birth, how long will you uphold these flagrant wrongs, and, by inaction, suffer yourselves to be made the serfs of these leaders?

The United States have sent land and naval forces here to fight and subdue rebellious armies in array against her authority. We have substantially only fugitive masses, runaway property owners, a whiskey drinking mob, and starving citizens with their wives and children. It is our duty to call back the first, protect the second, root out the third, feed and protect the last.

Ready only for what we had not prepared ourselves, to feed the hunger and shelter the rags of 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 these stores will be distributed among the deserving poor of this city, from whom the Rebels had plundered it; even although some of the food will go to supply the craving want of the wives and children of those now herding at Camp Moore and elsewhere, in arms against the United States.

Capt. John Clark, acting chief commissary of this order, and will give public notice of the quantity and manner of distribution, which will be arranged, as far as possible, so that the unworthy and dissolute will not share its benefits.

By command of Major-General Butler:

GEO. C. STRONG,
A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

**A Southern Account of the Battle of Shiloh.**

In a number of the *Weekly Picayune* of the 26th of April, which has been handed to us by a friend, we find a letter dated Corinth, April 9th, written by a private in the Washington Artillery, from which we make the following extract, which shows that there was terrific fighting in that terrible two-days battle:

"We got orders to fly to another part of the field and assist a regiment to take another battery. Away we went, and after ten minutes' firing that was hushed up. We then went back to our old position to stop a column that was advancing. They charged on us three times, and each time were repulsed. During this whole time there was one continual storm of shot, shell, and Minie balls. Our men were all as pale as death, but stood manfully at their guns. I thought to every moment would be my last. After a rest of about twenty minutes we had orders to go to another part of the field, where we were in one of the most murderous fires ever seen. There was a column of infantry advancing to charge a Mississippi battery, pouring in a tremendous volley, a battery trying to silence the Mississippi battery at not more than three hundred yards' distance.

We went into position and opened fire on both batteries and infantry, when a regiment of sharpshooters, concealed in a wood not more than one hundred and fifty yards off, firing with a kind of rifle powder which makes no report, began picking off our men. The Mississippi battery had their horses killed, and their men all killed or wounded, so we were left to fight the whole, and it is miraculous that three-fourths of us were not killed. Men who have been in several battles say they never saw anything that could begin to equal it. Hereto fore, artillery always fought at a distance of two miles and a half to two miles, but we were at speaking distance, point blank range, and in the fiercest 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 shot fell like hail. I verily believe that a thousand balls passed within a foot of me; the air seemed full of them in every possible place except 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 in 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, nicking four batteries we had silenced besides 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 those 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 old corn 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.

It was astonishing to see the amount of cannon, small arms, commissary and quartermasters' stores and tents we took; there were seventy five pieces of cannon of the very finest kind, and all of heavy calibre. We were so much exhausted that in five minutes after lying down 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 point where the enemy were approaching, 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 meithan the battle itself.

At 7 o'clock we were again in action, in a regular artillery duel, which lasted half an hour, when the Yankees, of course, withdrew. At about 10 o'clock we got orders to march to the support of Breckinridge's brigade, which was then marching to stop an advance of a division of the enemy against our centre, we following at a distance of fifty yards, only supported in our van by the Crescent regiment; we advanced but a short distance when there was a tremendous fire 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 one continued whizzing sound. We got orders to give them grape, canister, shells and spherical case as rapidly as possible, but there was no use, they were too strong. * * * * We got orders to limber up and get away, when the horses to our gun got unmanageable, and the fire was so terrific that the boys, losing all hope of saving their piece, ran off the field, leaving only Joe Duggan and myself at the gun, who, seeing the folly of remaining longer, with our horses killed, the enemy within fifty yards of us at a full charge, and our own support firing into us, were compelled also to quit our piece. How under heaven we escaped the balls of the enemy and of our own men, is more than I can conceive, we having to make our way through their lines while firing. We found the rest of our battery on a small hill, about three hundred yards in the rear. * * * * *

The enemy continued charging, and our horses being nearly all dead, we had to leave our battery, which the boys did with tears in their eyes. However, a Louisiana and Tennessee regiment came up, repulsed the enemy, and retook our guns, when we jumped to them, and gave their retreating column a parting salute. Hardee himself says this was the most murderous fire he ever saw. This was the last part we played in the fight. Our battery was *hors du combat*, two men killed, eight wounded, thirty horses killed, and our ammunition exhausted. We received orders to leave the field, and while doing so, we halted a moment. Gen. Beauregard passed, raised his cap, and said: "Young gentlemen, you have done nobly; you have done nobly; you have fought as men never fought before!" I really think this was one of the happiest minutes of my life. These words can never be forgotten. Beauregard's aid passed us and said: "Boys, you may tell your comrades in Virginia that they have seen nothing." You will be sorry to hear that the brave and gallant Johnston was killed while leading a charge. His enemies can say nothing more against him; he has died nobly. * * *

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

I feel as if you may think that I boast on our company too much, but I must tell you one thing more. General Hardee said we did more in that battle than any company ever did before. All along the route, we heard such expressions as these: "There goes the Washington Artillery. Give way. God bless them! They fight!" "Good heavens! didn't those fellows go into it!" &c. We achieved a glorious reputation, but paid dearly for it, losing six men, with twenty wounded, while nearly thirty horses were killed. Love to all.

Your affectionate nephew, WILLIAM.

*From the Petersburg Express, May 23.*

**The Southern Prospect—Xerxes and Patrick Henry.**

As the season is rapidly drawing to a close in which the enemy's gunboats can be used on the Western rivers, we may now confidently expect a army at Corinth, reinforced by the division of Price and Van Dorn from Arkansas, and by the column of Gen. Lovell from New Orleans, besides numerous other accessions from various directions, is now in a condition to take advantage of the low stage of water in the river, and strike a heavy and decisive blow, which will clear Tennessee and Kentucky of the invaders who have temporarily occupied portions of the former State and nearly the whole of the latter. A victory at Corinth, followed up, as it doubtless will be, will open 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 confident expectation that the Western campaign will close brilliantly.

In Virginia, by evacuating Manassas, Yorktown, and Norfolk, we have concentrated an army at Richmond sufficiently powerful to assail the enemy, and then drive him from our soil, and follow him upon his. The discomfiture of his gunboats at Drewry's Bluff, and the Spartan spirit displayed by the Confederate and State Generals in the public mind, are evidence of the determination to defend the capital at all hazards, and never to surrender it, presage the happiest results. What if some of our coast towns and many of our interior counties are in possession of the invaders? Xerxes at one time had all Attica in his possession, except the little Island of Salamis, to which the Athenians came, and, knowing that one defeat of the Persians in a pitched battle would be their utter ruin, and that they would thus, 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 at or in the vicinity of Richmond, which will decide the fate of their grand army, our Government has followed in effect the strategy of the Athenian general, Themistocles; 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. Hereafter we may have regretted the abandonment of our outer lines of Manassas Junction and Yorktown, we are convinced men would have rushed victorious on Richmond. The day for the movement to commence our death-knell was sounded; ten thousand men were ordered from him for General McDowell to protect Washington, and Banks with six thousand sent back fifty miles to Strasburg—a little handful of men to face twenty thousand. Slowly we fell back and most reluctantly, disputing the road with the enemy, conscious of the great emergency, but ready to die to protect the people who had learned to trust in us—with the enormous duty of protecting a railroad seventy miles long, between Strasburg and Manassas and