THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 226. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On the 12th instant, in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., JAMES H. EASTER to MARY W., eldest daughter of John W. Motimer, Esq., all of this city. [Richmond papers please copy.]

On June 12th, by Rev. Dr. A. Webster, THOS. J. KEATING to Miss SALLIE F., daughter of Henry Webster, Esq.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a resolution was introduced declaring that General Buckner ought to be transferred to the civil authorities to be tried for treason. After a long debate the subject was postponed until Friday—to-day. The remainder of the session was occupied with the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill.

In the House of Representatives the tax bill, as amended in the Senate, was referred to a Committee on Conference. A bill was passed regulating the employment of convicts in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia. The section providing for the discharge of soldiers confined therein, under sentence of courts-martial, was stricken out.

General Fremont reports that the anticipated renowal of the engagement between his command and that of General Jackson did not take place.—On Monday morning the march of the Federal troops was resumed, when Jackson was discovered to be in full retreat. The latter was in fact at that time, according to the Associated Press despatch published yesterday, hotly engaged with two brigades of Shields' command, which he drove back a distance of some ten or twelve miles to Conrads' store, where the third brigade was stationed. General Fremont proceeds to state that on reaching the bridge, which spans the Shenandoah river, it was found to be in flames, Jackson's rear guard having crossed it just before, and thus barely escaped capture. His destruction of the bridge stopped all further pursuit, but Fremont heard, during the forenoon, a cannonading, and subsequently learned that Jackson had attacked Shields, "drove him down the river and was then in pursuit." The number of Federal dead and wounded, Fremont states, is not fully known, but he thinks one hundred and twenty-five will cover the loss in killed and five hundred that of the wounded. A letter from Staunton, published in the Richmond *Examiner*, claims that, besides the loss in killed and wounded, Jackson took six hundred prisoners in his battle of Sunday with Fremont. The latter states that two hundred dead Confederates were counted in one field; whilst the Staunton letter-writer asserts that the Confederate loss was small.

No further particulars concerning the engagement between Shields and Jackson have been received at the War Department.

On the Peninsula a reconnoissance was made yesterday morning as far as Meadow Bridge, which found the enemy quiet but in force.

We have now General Banks' report of the battle of Front Royal, from which it appears that the force under command of Colonel Kenly when the attack took place, consisted of his own regiment, numbering seven hundred and seventy-five available men, two companies from the 29th Pennsylvania regiment, a Pioneer corps, two companies of the 5th New York cavalry, and a section of Knapps battery. In addition to these there were three companies of the 21 Massachusetts regiment on the road near Strasburg, and two companies stationed about five miles from Strasburg. Notwithstanding that General Banks estimates the number of effective men in Kenly's regiment alone at seven hundred and seventy-five, he states that the whole Federal force enumerated above did not exceed nine hundred men, so that the nine companies specified, together with the Pioneer corps and the section of Knapp's battery, could only have comprised in the aggregate one hundred and twenty-five men, or about twelve men to a company, if we allow but eight men to the Pioneer corps, and nine men to work Knapp's battery. We presume, from this, that the General's arithmetic is at fault. However, this may be, he goes on to detail the circumstances of the fight and the great odds with which Kenly had to contend—the Confederate force being estimated at ten thousand men—but he states frankly that the Confederate cavalry did most of the fighting, and that although "our troops fought with great valor," the battle ended "in the complete destruction of Kenly's command," and in the capture of one gun on the field and the whole of the train—the stores and camp having previously been destroyed, it is said, by the Federal troops themselves before abandoning their position. General Banks states further, that "it is impossible to give a detailed account of the loss incurred, but that officers of Kenly's regiment represent that but eight commissioned officers—two of whom were absent on detached service and one on furlough—and one hundred and twenty-five men have reported."

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Corinth on the 2d of the present month, gives a deplorable account of the condition of Halleck's army, as respects the health of the troops. He states that some of the regiments are decimated by sickness, and cites, as an illustration, one of the Illinois brigades, consisting of five regiments, which mustered but sixteen hundred and fifty-five men. "This," he adds, "was the strength of the brigade some weeks ago. It is much less at the present writing." There are other regiments in the field, he says, which could not bring at the most but two hundred men into action, and even this number "would include men who are really sick and unfit for duty." He doubts whether Gen. Halleck can follow up the pursuit of the Confederates effectively, from the fact that the railroads and bridges have been damaged or destroyed, and also, were they not so, from the want of rolling stock. As an evidence of the difficulty of moving stores and munitions of war by the common country roads, he states that it would take four thousand additional wagons and twenty-four thousand mules to provide transportation for the army to Grand Junction."

On the other hand, a telegram from St. Louis reports, on the authority of "a gentleman just arrived from Corinth"—the "reliable" personage who formerly played so important a part in the columns of newspapers having unaccountably disappeared—that Buell, with sixty thousand men, was at Guntown in "hot pursuit" of the Confederates; that Sherman's force was repairing bridges; that Thomas was at Corinth, engaged in the somewhat singular, yet doubtless agreeable, duty of "renovating the town," and that Wallace and McClernand were at Purdy.

Captain Engle, of the United States frigate *Santee*, demanded the surrender of Galveston, Texas, on the 22d or 23d ult., threatening to bombard the city if the demand was not complied with. The Foreign Consuls had conferred with Captain Engle, for the purpose of fixing upon some part of the city which should be respected during the bombardment, as a place of refuge for foreign subjects. Captain Engle replied that it was not in his power to make any such distinction.

From Richmond papers, received at Washington, we learn that the Federal fleet before Vicksburg threw shot and shell, on the 30th ult., into the heart of the town, considerably damaging some private residences and one or two churches. The town of Grand Gulf has also, it is said, been shelled and was subsequently sacked.

Five British steamers, laden with articles contraband of war, are said to be lying at Cochrane's anchorage, off the port of Nassau, and the rumor was current in that city that an armed Confederate steamer was hourly expected.

There was a report current at Augusta, Ga., that General Butler, at New Orleans, and Andrew Johnson, at Nashville, had been killed, but it was not credited.

GENERALS WOOL AND HUGER—A CORRECTION.—We are requested, in common with the other papers of this city, to correct that passage which appeared in the report of Congressional proceedings as published yesterday, wherein it is stated that "the correspondence between General Wool and General Huger indicates that a misunderstanding exists between these officers." General Wool desires it to be understood that this is wholly incorrect. He states that no misunderstanding has ever occurred between himself and General Huger; but that the difficulty in regard to the exchange of prisoners lies between the latter and Mr. Randolph, the Confederate Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* thus concludes a review of the battles before Richmond:

The truth was suppressed to a great extent in the telegraphic accounts of this battle, for the purpose of turning it into a victory. But no valuable result was accomplished, for the full accounts now begin to come to hand. Nor do we suppose that anything could be gained if the truth could be entirely suppressed, and this affair made creditable to our generalship. Our review is merely an abstract of the accounts of journals most favorable to the General in command. We have scarcely attempted comment.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM MEMPHIS.

The City Quiet and Business Reviving--Two More Rebel Steamers Captured--Important from Texas--Galveston Summoned to Surrender.

MEMPHIS, June 10.—Quiet pervades the entire city, and the ready submission of the inhabitants to the Federal rule is as surprising as it is gratifying. The civil authorities continue to discharge their functions as heretofore. The Provost Marshal's office is thronged with applications for permits to proceed North.

Jackson's Rebel cavalry, which have been hovering around the city since the Federal occupation, are said to have gone to Holly Springs. As most of them are largely interested in the city, it is improbable that they will make any attempt to burn it.

The *Avalanche* has extracts from the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of the 23d, containing the demand of Captain Engle, of the United States frigate Santee, for the surrender of Galveston, announcing that the Federal fleet will appear there in a few days and enforce surrender. He asks a surrender to avoid an effusion of blood and the destruction of property resulting from a bombardment. The rebel Colonel Cook was instructed to reply that when the fleet appeared the demand would be answered. The foreign Consuls had conferred with Captain Engle for the purpose of fixing upon some point to be respected during the bombardment as a refuge for foreign subjects. Captain Engle replied that it was not in his power, as it was impossible to tell what direction his shot and shell would take.

The Recorder of Memphis was arrested yesterday by the Provost Marshal for causing the arrest of a citizen for conversing with a Union soldier.

The rebel cavalry are scouring the country around Grand Junction, destroying all the cotton they can find.

Applications to ship six thousand bales of cotton have already been made at Memphis.

The *Argus* is still outspoken in its secession sympathies. The *Avalanche* is more guarded, and inclined to submit quietly. Both advise peaceable submission to Federal will.

Many stores are opened and have resumed business. Some dealers refuse Confederate money but receive Tennessee bank notes.

The markets are rather sparsely supplied with meat and vegetables.

Two Rebel steamers were captured yesterday, above the city.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A special despatch to the *Tribune* says that many of the Memphis banks are at Columbus, Mississippi, and that General Hindman took a forced loan of $1,000,000 from them a week ago, in the name of the Southern Confederacy.

Commodore Davis is sending despatches overland to General Halleck.

Intelligence was received at Memphis that as soon as the news of the defeat of the rebel fleet and the surrender of the city reached St. Francis river, Arkansas, a steamer under Gen. Hindman's orders, went up that stream and destroyed several thousand bales of cotton. Some 400 bales were burned at Madison, Arkansas, about 40 miles west of Memphis. It is said that as many as 30,000 bales of cotton have been burned up that river.

LATER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

The Retreat of Jackson--Heavy Loss Sustained by the Enemy--Federal Loss 125 Killed and 500 Wounded.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
PORT REPUBLIC, June 9, Noon,
Via Martinsburg, June 12.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

There was no collision with the enemy after dark last night. This morning we renewed the march against him, entering the woods in battle order. His cavalry appeared on our flanks. Gen. Blenker lead the left; Gen. Milroy the right, and Gen. Schenck the centre, with a reserve of Gen. Stahl's brigade and Gen. Bayard's. The enemy was found to be in full retreat on Port Republic, and our advance found his rear guard barely across the river and the bridge in flames. Our advance came in so suddenly that some of his officers remaining on this side escaped with the loss of their horses.

A connonading during the forenoon apprised us of an engagement, and I am informed here that Gen. Jackson attacked Gen. Shields this morning, and after a severe engagement drove him down the river, and is now in pursuit. I have sent an officer with a detachment of cavalry to open communication with Gen. Shields.

This morning detachments were occupied in searching the ground covered by yesterday's action at Cip Keys, for our remaining dead and wounded. I am not yet fully informed, but think 125 will cover our loss in killed, and 500 that of our wounded. The enemy's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night in carrying off his dead and wounded in wagons.—This morning, upon our march, upwards of 200 of his dead were counted on the field, the greater part badly mutilated by cannon shot. Many of his dead were also scattered through the woods, and many had been already buried. A number of prisoners have been taken during the pursuit.

I regret to have lost many good officers. General Stahl's Brigade was in the hottest part of the field (which was the left wing) from the beginning of the fight. The brigade lost in officers five killed and seventeen wounded; and one of his regiments alone, the 8th New York, has buried sixty-five men. The Garibaldi Guard next after suffered most severely, and following this regiment, the 45th New York, the Bucktail Rifles of General Bayard's and General Milroy's Brigades. One of the Bucktail companies has lost all its officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. The loss in General Schenck's Brigade was few, though he inflicted severe loss on the enemy, principally by artillery fire.

Of my staff, I lost a good officer killed, Captain Nicholas Duonka. Many horses were killed in our batteries, which the enemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed by canister fire generally. I feel myself permitted to say that all our troops, by their endurance of this severe march and their splendid conduct in the battle, are entitled to the President's commendation, and the officers throughout behaved with great gallantry and efficiency, which requires that I should make particular mention of them, which I trust will receive the particular notice of the President as soon as possible.

I will send in a full report, but in this respect I am unable to make any more particular distinction than that pointed out in the description of the battle. Respectfully,

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Operations of Commodore Farragut's Fleet in the Lower Mississippi--The City of Vicksburg Shelled--The Town of De Soto Reported to be Destroyed--The Richmond Examiner Advocates the Assassination of Federal Commanders.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Richmond papers of the 9th have been received here. They contain extracts from the Vicksburg press, which testify to the brilliant operations of our fleet in their vicinity.

News from Vicksburg of the 30th ult., published in the *Examiner* of the 9th instant, says:

"Two of the enemy's gunboats amused themselves by throwing shot and shell into the heart of Vicksburg. About 125 missiles were thrown during that time, but comparatively few of which appeared to be directed at our forts. We have heard of no casualties beyond considerably damaging some private residences and one or two churches."

The reports of the Vicksburg papers state that De Soto, Mississippi, has been destroyed by our fleet, and adds that "but three little buildings now mark the spot which once gloried in the title of a city."

The same report adds that the Federal gunboats shelled the town of Grand Gulf on Monday, and their transports landed a number of troops, who pillaged and sacked the town of everything they could lay their hands on.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th inst., devotes its editorial columns to deploring such a fact that there is found no individual rendered desperate and weary of living by the wretchedness this invasion has brought on him, as to substitute what may be an ignominious suicide for glorious martyrdom." This is intended as an incentive for procuring the assassination of United States officers who have taken possession of rebel territory.

The paper is printed on a half sheet, and is a striking evidence of the impoverished condition of affairs in Richmond.

A letter from Staunton, Va., dated May 6th, published in the same paper, states that, on Sunday, Jackson's men engaged Shields, who, some days previously, had captured at Front Royal 180 men, of the 12th Georgia regiment. The Rebels claim to have repulsed our troops, and taken 600 prisoners. Their own loss they give as being small.—Telegraphic news from Augusta, Ga., dated June 7th, reports that Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, had been killed. The same despatch states that Gen. Butler had been killed in New Orleans, but adds that the report lacks confirmation.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reconnoissance to Meadow Bridge—The Roads Improving.

WASHINGTON, June 12, P. M.—Advices from General McClellan's Headquarters, this evening, state that a reconnoissance was made this morning, as far as Meadow Bridge, which found the enemy quiet, but in force. Some skirmishing had taken place during the day, but with little result on either side. The weather was good and the roads and ground drying rapidly.

The Overland Mail.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Post Office Department has received information that the Overland Mail Company is now in readiness and will resume its services suspended by the Indian attacks.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Senate to-day confirmed A. V. S. Lindsley, as Postmaster at Nashville; and Captain Albion P. House, of the 4th Artillery, Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Washington City Railway.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A large number of workmen to-day broke ground on Pennsylvania Avenue, by way of making a commencement in the construction of the City Railway.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer George Peabody, from Hatteras, reports the loss of the schooner Sallie J. Timmons, from Baltimore, with two locomotives on board.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Gen. Buell in Hot Pursuit of Polk's Army.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—A gentleman, who has just arrived from Corinth, and is conversant with matters there, says Gen. Buell, with 60,000 troops, embracing two divisions of his own and all of Gen. Pope's forces, were at Guntown, in hot pursuit of Gen. Polk's Rebels.

Gen. W. T. Sherman's Division was engaged in repairing the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Corinth and Grand Junction.

Gen. Wood's Division, of Buell's Corps, was repairing the bridges across Big Bear Creek, 26 miles from Corinth.

Gen. Thomas, with about 6,000 troops, is at Corinth, renovating the town, so that it may be used as a habitation for troops.

Gens. McClernand and Wallace are at Purdy, with 20,000 troops.

The railroad from Corinth to Jackson and thence to Grand Junction, is being rapidly repaired, and communication was expected to be opened with Columbus, Ky., in a day or two, affording an important and speedy route for the transportation of supplies. Eleven locomotives have been captured at different points, four of which are in running order and the balance being rapidly repaired.

Proposed New Issue of Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The excitement in New York about the proposed authorization of an additional $150,000,000 of United States notes is regarded as unwarranted by the facts in the case. The whole nominal circulation of United States notes at this time is only $117,500,000. There are in the Treasury, to the credit of disbursing officers, about $32,000,000, leaving about half a million with which to meet drafts from the Department. Of the $117,000,000, about $57,000,000—being the amount of the demand notes—are practically withdrawn from circulation and hoarded for payment of Customs. Of the proposed new issue, therefore, $57,000,000 may replace the amount thus hoarded, and about $10,000,000 will be withheld from issue to meet possible demands for temporary deposits beyond immediate means. Thus $97,000,000 will make no practical addition to the circulation.

It is well understood also that the Secretary will in no event issue any part of the new notes, if authorized, excepting small notes to take the place of larger, in payments to the soldiers and other creditors preferring them, so long as the duties on imports, the increase of temporary loans and the conversion of United States notes already issued into 5.20 per cent bonds, yield revenue enough to meet the daily expenditures.

During the present week, thus far, the income from these sources has more than met current expenses. The conversions alone have supplied more than half a million of dollars a day, and will probably increase. Under these circumstances, very little use will be made of the additional authority proposed to be given to the Secretary, though it is thought prudent to guard against possible exigencies by giving it. Any expansion of the currency which may take place, therefore, will not be attributable to the Treasury Department, to whatever else it may be ascribed.

Fugitive Slave Case.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Circuit Court today, in the matter of John and William Jackson, claimed as fugitive slaves by Dennis Duvall, of Maryland, reversed a former decision, in refusing to admit testimony as to the loyalty of the claimant, but permitted the admission of testimony as to whether the slaves had been actually engaged in aid of the rebellion. The fugitives were returned to the claimant. The counsel for the slaves claimed that the Court should return the fugitives only on the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, but the Court decided against the point.

Trade with New Orleans.

BOSTON, June 12.—The schooner Flying Dragon has arrived from New Orleans, which port she left on the 22d inst., with 400 bbls. spirits turpentine and 300 bbls. tar.

Nothing Later from Gen. Shields

WASHINGTON, June 12.—No further particulars of Gen Shields engagement have been received at the War Department.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,000 bales at 31@31¼ cts. Flour is heavy—sales of 15,500 bbls. at a decline of 5 cts: State $4.25@4.35. Wheat has declined 1@2 cts.—sales of 164,000 bushels: Chicago spring 91 cts.; $1.03, Milwaukee Club $1.03@1.06, red $1.14@1.16, white Michigan $1.25. Corn is steady—sales of 61,000 bushels mixed at 47@51 cts. Whiskey closed firm at 24@24½ cts. Sugar is steady at 6¾@7¾ cts. Coffee is steady—sales of 1,000 bags, prime at 19½ cts. Molasses is more active—Porto Rico at 31@33 cts. Naval Stores dull. Rice firm. Freights firmer—cotton to Liverpool 3-16, flour 2s@2s. 3d.; grain 8¾@9 cts.

A VINDICATION OF JUDGE GILES.

[We take from the columns of the New York *Post* the following vindication of Judge Giles from the aspersions cast upon him in the editorial columns of the *Post*, in consequence of his decision in a recent case in Admiralty. That decision met with the unqualified approval of the most distinguished members of the Bar of this city; but wherever Judge Giles is best known, his strict impartiality on the Bench and the spotless purity of his personal character amply protect him from even the suspicion of "making the worst appear the better cause."—EDS. M. N. S.]

JUDGE GILES OF BALTIMORE.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

A letter from your Baltimore correspondent assails Judge Giles, of the District Court of the United States for Maryland, with the usual injustice where Judge Giles has so long presided without an insinuation against the purity of his judicial character, his vindication might well be left to his general unspotted good name, and the consequent universal esteem of his fellow-citizens. But it the article in question may find its way into quarters where he is less known, it is deemed proper to refute it by a reference to the decision given by Judge Giles. The Judge discharged the vessel because the act of the captain was authorized by official sanction at Washington, but in rendering the decision, the Court said that the claimants made a great mistake in not exhibiting to the Collector and Surveyor the letters and authority in their possession, which would have probably removed all the difficulty.

A further demonstration of the injustice done to Judge Giles will be found in the fact that, out of seventy-two cases on the prize and information docket of his court since June 1, 1861, condemnation and sale have been decreed in forty-three cases, four have been released by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-two have been dismissed upon the facts, and three cases remain open. These facts need no comment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HOLY LAND.

From the London Times, May 27.

The Prince of Wales and his suite left Jerusalem on Thursday, April 10, at three o'clock in the afternoon, encamping at Bethel, and proceeding the following day by Shiloh to Nablous, arriving on the eve of the Samaritan Passover. After visiting Jacob's well in the morning, the whole party ascended Mount Gerizim in the evening, and there witnessed this ancient ceremony, the only direct vestige of the Jewish Passover.

The whole Samaritan community were assembled on a terrace just short of the summit. About an hour before sunset the prayers began, and six sheep, tended by young men in white garments, appeared among the crowd. As the sun sank behind the western ridge, the young men burst into a wild chant, drew their long bright knives, and brandished them in the air. In a moment the sheep were thrown on their backs and the knives drawn across their throats. In the stream of blood which poured from them the young men dipped their fingers, and marked the foreheads and noses of all the children.

Next came the skinning and roasting—the first in a trough, the second in a hole prepared for the purpose.

The Prince and most of his suite returned to the tents, one or two remaining through the night on the mountain top to witness the "feast," which was eaten in haste in the early morning by the Samaritans, girded and shod and with staves in their hands.

Sunday, April 13, the royal party remained at Nablous, and Divine service was performed in the tents by Professor Stanley, who preached on the Epistle for the day.

From Nablous they descended from the hills of Samaria to the plain of Esdraelon and Megiddo, and encamped on the 15th of April at the foot of Mount Carmel, crossing the plains to Acre on the following day.

Here the Prince was received by the Governor of Acre, the seashore being lined with troops.—Proceeding over the hills of Galilee, they reached Nazareth by Good Friday, Professor Stanley performing Divine service and preaching.

On Saturday, April 19, half way between Mount Tabor and Tiberias, his Royal Highness was entertained by a famous Bedouin Chief, Argyle Aga, who had protected the Christians during the massacres of 1860. The repast was served in the Arab style, and the Chief was much gratified by the Prince's visit.

At sunset on Easter eve the first view of the sea of Galilee broke upon the party. The tents were pitched by the old walls of Tiberias, on the very edge of the lake, and here, on Easter day, Prof. Stanley, after the usual service and a sermon on St. John xxi., administered the Holy Communion to all the party.

On Monday, April 21, they explored the shores of the lake northwards, and then mounted to Safed, where they passed the night. The following day they reached Kadesh Naphtali, whence they came down into the valley of the Lake of Merom, and halted at midday on the hill of Dan, at the first source of the Jordan.

The rest of the week was spent in crossing the plain of Abel Bethmaachach to the great crusading castle of Belport, and exploring the banks of the Litany.

On Sunday, April 27th, Divine service was, as usual, performed, at Rasheya, by Professor Stanley.

On Monday they reached Damascus, all the authorities coming out to meet the Prince, who spent the following day in visiting the antiquities of the town and its bazaars.

The Prince also received a visit from Abd-el-Kader.

Between Damascus and Beyrout the royal party halted at Baalbec, spending Sunday, May 4th, among the ruins, in a portion of which Professor Stanley held the service and preached.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.

PIERRE SOULE ARRESTED AND SENT NORTH.

TRADE OPENED FROM THE GULF.

From the New York Herald, June 12.

Since the opening of the Mississippi river, consequent on the capture of Memphis, we have received via Vicksburg and Memphis, several days later intelligence from New Orleans, or news to the 29th ultimo. We subjoin a summary:

PIERRE SOULE ARRESTED.

Ex-Senator and late Provost Marshal Pierre Soule has been arrested by Major-General Butler, on a high political charge, at New Orleans, and will be sent North in a few days.

THE FIRST ARREST UNDER ORDER NO. 28.

A furious woman, with one eye, and badly marked with the small-pox, was arrested on a charge of deporting herself in a very violent manner. She refused to give her name, but declared she would kill General Butler, and that the Yankees were all a very *pediculous* set. She was put in the calaboose.

BUSINESS AND PROVISIONS.

Very little business is being done in the city, but provisions are gradually arriving, which will relieve the working classes from the danger of want.

GEN. BUTLER ENFORCING SPECIE PAYMENTS.

General Butler had an interview with the officers of the Southern Bank on Thursday, and, after a full hearing, the bank was ordered to pay all their depositors, upon demand, in such money and according to the provisions of Butler's general order No. 30, which we published a few days since.

BEAUREGARD'S BELLS SOUND NORTH.

The bells which were taken from the churches by the order of Beauregard were shipped to New York on Tuesday last in the ship North America, by order of General Butler. The *Delta* wants them united in one casting and placed on the roof of Faneuil Hall.

THE CHURCHES TO BE OPENED.

General Butler has ordered that religious services be had in the different churches of the city as in times of profound peace, and no prayer for the destruction of the Union or for the success of the Confederates will be tolerated.

SUPPLYING THE WANTS OF THE NEEDY.

General Butler gives notice that the Chief of Subsistence will sell to families for consumption, in small quantities, pork, beef, hams and bacon, at seven cents, and ten cents for flour.

ASSISTANT MILITARY COMMANDANT.

Col. N. A. M. Dudley, of the 30th Massachusetts regiment, has been appointed Assistant Military Commandant of the city.

TRADE OPENED.

Under the "Marine News" heading we find the following items:

The schooner Pathway cleared for Boston.

ARRIVED.

U. S. propeller Tamerlane, (with troops,) from Ship Island; ship Havelock, from Boston; ship Daniel Webster, from Ship Island; bark Harriet, from Bordeaux; U. S. steamer Constitution, below, coming up.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW POSTMASTER.

The steamer Connecticut arrived on Thursday evening, bringing a large supply of naval stores and a heavy mail.

J. P. Tweed, of Cincinnati, and E. W. Fox came as passengers. Mr. Fox is the new postmaster.

"THE SITUATION" IN NEW ORLEANS.

From the Mobile Tribune.

We learn that a bitter feud exists between the army and navy officers at New Orleans. Butler claims the merit of taking the city. Farragut and Porter desire to divide the honor. Farragut, in a recent interview with the General, declared that without the presence of the fleet he would not give a cent for the security of his life or that of his army. This is told to us on the very best authority.

Butler is about leaving for the North, and it may be in some degree on this account, but more, it all probability, because he does not exactly feel secure in his own precious person. The exasperation against him, especially proceeding from some of his orders, is making him fearful.

Since the first war-ship was sent to attack, there has been a jealousy between the land and sea service. A sailor looks with contempt on a landsman.—When a doubtful story is told on board ship, Jack says, "tell that to the marines," who are considered incredulous and little lacking in manhood, because they have about them the odor of the land.

There is not a doubt that the credit of taking New Orleans must be given to the navy. Butler would not have got near it with a hundred thousand men at his back; and, with his insignificant force, could not remain twenty-four hours, if the fleet was not at his call. So, in truth, the honor or glory does belong to Farragut and Porter, and they ought to have it.

The order of General Butler in respect to Confederate money, it is believed, was suggested by merely speculative motives, and it is said that it was drawn up by Jacob Barker, in concert with Butler. The result is that that money has fallen greatly in value, and may be bought at twenty-five cents in gold for a dollar. The object was to use it in the purchase of sugar, molasses and cotton, on the presumption that those commodities could be found in large quantities, and that no man owning them would reject our currency in exchange for them.

Butler himself has been noted as a speculator.—He has a brother—a merchant—in Boston; and to him "the produce purchased will be sent. So the enormous profits that it was supposed would be realized.

It is a very pretty game, and so like a Yankee, and particularly so much like Butler, who is surnamed "Picayune"—although "dollar" would be better under the circumstances of this especial instance of his avidity for gain.

The jealousy between the army and navy has come to so high a temper that the latter will not obey any orders addressed to it by Butler, except those which are essential to the holding of the city. We hear some instances of this, but are not at liberty to mention them.

These men have come to the conclusion that the war is nearly at an end, and that the spoils of it will be of immense value. New Orleans held, they seem to think—and Butler's organ expresses the idea—the whole country is subjugated. The visions of plunder which this belief creates are sufficient even to satisfy the expectations of the keenest and most rapacious Yankee in New England.

THE NAVAL FIGHT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNTS.

From the Memphis Argus, June 6.

As was generally anticipated, several of the gunboats of the Lincoln fleet made their appearance around the bend above the city this morning, arriving below the island a little before six o'clock. Their appearance created an immediate movement in our fleet under the brave Commodore Montgomery, who had been awaiting them, and his boats were at once headed up stream to offer them battle.

Our fleet was composed of the Gen. Van Dorn (flag-ship), Gen. Price, Gen. Bragg, Jeff. Thompson, Gen. Lovell, Gen. Beauregard, Sumter and Little Rebel, all rams, and under the supreme command of Commodore Ed. Montgomery. Upon arriving opposite the mouth of Wolf, the Federal boats in the meantime advancing from the island, the order was given to open fire, which was accordingly done by the Little Rebel. Three shots were fired from the Confederate fleet before any reply was made by the enemy, who however, continued advancing. A short time afterwards fire was opened from the advance boats of the Federal fleet, and a brisk interchange of cannonading was kept up for some time, the shots from both sides generally falling wide of the mark. Up to this time no damage at all had been done. The engagement had then continued probably twenty minutes.

Several more of the enemy's gunboats now came in sight. Aware that upon their arrival (which would give the enemy great superiority) he could not continue the engagement at that point with any hope of success, Commodore Montgomery, who was using the Little Rebel as his flag vessel, ordered the fleet to fall back.

The order was reluctantly obeyed; the firing, however, being kept up vigorously, our fleet retired to opposite Real street, no longer in line of battle, when one of the Federal rams (name unknown) shot ahead of the remainder of the fleet in pursuit. Upon reaching the vicinity of our fleet preparations were made to receive her. The Beauregard at once prepared to strike. The two bore down on each other in gallant style. The contest was of short duration, as the Beauregard, avoiding the blow intended for her, struck her adversary forward of her wheel-house. The blow placed the Federal adventurer virtually *hors du combat*, and she hauled off and made for the Arkansas shore, where she remained during the remainder of the engagement.

In the meantime another Federal ram—the Monarch—started to the first's assistance, rapidly passing the city under full head of steam. The Beauregard, having disabled her first adversary, turned about to run into the Monarch. The Price also moved up, and the three boats were coming rapidly together. A heavy blow, aimed by the Beauregard at the Monarch, missed, and struck the Price, which was unable to get out of the way. She was struck squarely on the wheel-house, which was torn completely off, leaving the boat nearly a wreck. She at once made for the Arkansas shore, and at last accounts had sunk as deeply as the shallow water would allow. A number of persons on board were killed and wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters.

Just at this period the four iron-clad gunboats of the enemy—among them, we presume, the Benton, Carondelet and Mound City—none of which had yet taken any other part in the engagement than firing at long few as they slowly advanced, moved down for the scene of action. The cannonading, upon their arrival, was fiercely resumed, and in a short time the General Lovell was pierced by a large shot, which caused her to fill rapidly and settle down. We had by this time lost two boats, and the fighting was at close quarters.

The Little Rebel, which was all the time in the thickest of the fight, was soon afterwards struck by one of the Federal shots. She at once started for the Arkansas side, making it, and stopping near the General Price. Com. Montgomery and the majority of the officers and men—perhaps all—escaped.

The Beauregard, nothing daunted by the disasters which had befallen the others, still continued vigorously firing as she retired towards the point. Two or three of the enemy's large boats closed in on her immediately, pouring in broadside after broadside. She was struck several times by shot which raked her fore and aft. A Federal ram coming up also dealt her a blow, and she commenced sinking rapidly in deep water, opposite Jackson Mound. As one of our reporters, who witnessed the conclusion of the fight from the Mound, left, at a quarter to eight o'clock, the gallant vessel had already sunk until only her upper deck and chimneys were visible. A Federal tug was sent to her assistance; in which the officers and men were conveyed to the Arkansas shore as prisoners.

The remaining Confederate boats—the Jeff. Thompson, Van Dorn, Sumter and Bragg—now rapidly moved down the river, aware that their only hope of safety, after the loss of the other four, and the arrival of the remainder of the Lincoln fleet, was in further continuing to retreat. They soon rounded the point, and from Memphis they could no longer be seen; but our reporter, who witnessed their movements from the Mound, observed one of them (which could not be ascertained) run rapidly to the Arkansas shore. Reaching it, she passed, and a moment afterwards flames were discovered issuing from her upper decks. She had evidently been permanently disabled by the enemy's fire and abandoned and fired by her officers and crew.

The pursuit still continued to the foot of President's Island, as far as the eye could reach, the gunboats rapidly firing as they went, a shot occasionally being returned from our fleet. In a short time two of the Federal iron-clad boats were discovered steaming back, accompanied by the Monarch. The conclusion arrived at by those witnessing this retrograde movement from the Mound was that the remainder of our fleet had met the fate of the others. It is sincerely hoped, however, that they managed to elude their pursuers.

The loss of life in this engagement cannot yet be estimated with any degree of accuracy. The cannonading, we presume, killed few; but a number are known to have fallen by the enemy's sharpshooters. Whenever the contending boats came together rapid reports of guns and pistols could be distinctly heard from the shore. It is supposed that quite a number went down with the sinking vessels.

The loss to the enemy, other than the damage to the ram "L," has not been ascertained. His boats were altogether superior in every respect, and therefore sustained small loss, save in hand-to-hand encounters.

Among those known to be killed on our fleet was Capt. Wm. Cabell, of the General Lovell, an old Mississippi river steamboatman, and as brave and true a man as ever trod a deck. His loss will be severely mourned by all. Quite a number escaped from the Lovell by swimming ashore, arriving at Fort Pickering nearly drowned and thoroughly chilled.

During the entire engagement, several of the enemy's transports, laden with United States flags and blue jackets, and one horse Cincinnati newspaper reporter, were lying at Mound City, waiting until the termination of the fight. Several of these transports are now lying near about the wharf. A number of mortar-boats which they taken no part in the action, are anchored on the Arkansas side.

Thus closed the most hotly-contested naval engagement ever fought on the Mississippi river. Though fighting against overwhelming odds, the officers and crews of our fleet fought with a heroism and determination worthy of the highest commendation. Had such bravery and spirit been shown by our naval commanders before the fall of Madrid, the Mississippi river would not to-day be lost to the Confederacy.

INCIDENTS.

One sixty-four-pounder from the Federal gunboats struck the residence of N. Caveline, Esq., in South Memphis, which passed through the roof, struck a large tree, and, glancing at an angle of forty-five degrees, passed through the house, knocking it down and completely covering up a little boy lying in bed with the bricks. It was a solid and did not explode. Strange to say the little boy escaped unhurt. A shot struck the city ice house, doing no very serious damage. One larger shell fell near a crowd on top bluff in front of the Gayoso. No damage was done.

The bluffs in front of the city were crowded with spectators, many of whom never witnessed anything of the kind before. Many ladies were seen with the tears trickling down their cheeks, humiliated at the triumph of the Federal boats. All the stores, with few exceptions, were closed; business of every kind being suspended. Not less than five thousand persons were on the wharf. The train which left on the Mississippi and Tennessee road was jammed and crammed by our citizens, many of whom had fled to town until the last opportunity to get away.

NO MORE TRAVEL ON THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 6.

The train on this road on Tuesday arrived on Wednesday night. We learn that the trains on this road will be suspended for the present. Every bridge between Memphis and Humboldt, except that over Wolf river, has been destroyed, and all railroading in that portion of Tennessee will, for the present at least, cease.

THE "MARYLAND LINE."

From the Memphis Appeal, June 5.

It is stated that the officers having in hand the organization of a "Maryland Line" in Virginia, are progressing quite successfully with the work. Many members of Maryland companies, whose term of service recently expired, have entered the line, and, in several instances, whole companies have applied for admission. Others are coming under the privilege of a transfer from regiments of other States. None but native Marylanders are received into the line.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, of Yesterday.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

Information is in Washington, by telegraph, up to 8 this morning. No fighting to speak of had occurred on the Seven Pines. Our army is advancing, working upon the labor of the campaign, which is progressing quite as fast as the high waters will permit.

THE GUNBOAT PAUL JONES.

The new gunboat Paul Jones, Captain C. Steadman, arrived at the navy-yard at 8 o'clock last night, having left Baltimore the previous evening. She is a splendid-looking craft, 226 feet long and 35 feet beam, schooner-rigged and side-wheeled. She was built in Baltimore by Messrs. Lawson Sons & Sons, and her engines were made by Neafie, of Philadelphia. The distance was made in twenty hours' running time, averaging 10½ miles per hour. On the trip she performed exceedingly well, giving general satisfaction to her officers and reflecting much credit on those concerned in her building and fitting out. She is calculated for six guns on the sides and two pivot guns, which will be placed on board of