THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 235. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, JUNE 24 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

At the Cathedral, on the evening of the 17th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Foley, D. D., EUGENE T. PERKINS, formerly of Richmond, Va., to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Thomas Wheatley, Esq., of Northumberland county, Va.

DIED,

On the night of the 22d instant, WASHINGTON F., third son of George W. and Mary A. Mowbray, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from No. 56 North Front street.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. AMELIA BOSTON, wife of Daniel Boston, aged 76 years.

On Sunday, the 22d instant, ANN M. GRACE, consort of Jacob A. Grace aged 63 years.

On the 22d instant in Washington city, JACOB, youngest child of Jacob and Anne E. Russell, aged 4 years.

On the 23d instant, in Washington city, MARY CONNELLY, in the 78th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a bill was reported from the Committee on Territories, providing for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union, and extending its limits so as to include all the counties east of the Blue Ridge, that lie between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. The bill also provides that on and after the 4th of July, 1863, the children of all slaves born within the limits of the new State shall be free. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence in relation to the exchange of prisoners. The bill to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes, was taken up and passed. The report of the Committee on Conference, in regard to the amendments to the internal tax bill, was concurred in. The bill is to go into effect on the 1st of August, 1862.

In the House of Representatives the debate on the Treasury note bill occupied nearly the whole of the session.

Richmond papers received at Fortress Monroe are quoted as containing an account of a sanguinary battle which was fought on Monday, the 16th instant, on James Island, within a few miles of Charleston, South Carolina. The respective forces engaged consisted of five regiments of Federal troops and a battery of Parrott guns, aided by gunboats, which were opposed to parts of four Confederate regiments, and a battery. The fight appears to have been waged with courage and tenacity, as it is stated that it lasted the whole day with heavy loss on both sides. It was the belief in Charleston that the contest would be renewed the following day, and some apprehension, according to the account which is furnished us by the Associated Press, was felt for the safety of the city, in consequence of the exhaustion of the Southern troops, and the loss of many officers. To us, however, it appears scarcely probable that the fate of Charleston could depend on so slight a thread as the casualties, severe as they may have been, that were sustained by "parts of four regiments of Confederate troops." The men who fought so well were complimented, after the battle, for their gallant behavior under the fire of the gunboats.

From Corinth, Tennessee, we are assured that it is now positively ascertained that General Beauregard, after transferring the command of the Confederate troops in that quarter to General Bragg, took his departure for Richmond on the 15th instant, and was at Montgomery *en route* for the Confederate capital on the 17th.

A camp for convalescents has been established by the Federal Government in and around the Theological Seminary near Alexandria. The hospitals are said to be capable of holding a thousand patients, who are to be transferred thither from the hospitals at Washington as occasion may serve.

Eleven hundred and eighty additional horses were called for about a week ago by Gen. Meigs to supply the loss of that number broken down—and lost, probably—during the march of that portion of McDowell's division which was sent in pursuit of Jackson, but with such unfortunate results.

General Blunt, commanding the Federal forces in Kansas, has suppressed the Leavenworth *Inquirer*, and arrested the editors and proprietors of that journal, on the charge of expressing, through its columns, sentiments inimical to the Federal Government, and calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes a private letter from New Orleans, which states that very little business has been done in that city since its occupation by the troops under Butler, nor was there any prospect that any purchases would be made at present, beyond what were required by the immediate wants of the inhabitants. The writer closes his letter, which is addressed to a commercial house in New York, with the following quiet, but significant words: "We are obliged to you for your kind tender of service, but really we have no occasion to trouble our New York friends at this time."

Governor Tod, of Ohio, is making another strenuous effort to fill up the five additional regiments of troops to serve for three years, which he was authorized to raise some time ago by the War Department, but the men come forward so slowly that none of the regiments are complete.

General Blenker's division, which is as notorious for its marauding propensities as for its brutal conduct towards the people of the Valley of Virginia, has become greatly demoralized since the battle with Jackson at Cross Keys. Blenker himself—so says the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*—has been relieved of his command by order of Gen. Fremont. "The brief space allotted to me," says the writer, "would not allow anything like a recital of the barbarities and butcheries of Blenker's men; and even should I recount a half dozen or so, they would scarcely be credited."

From the Peninsula we learn that the 16th Massachusetts' regiment, of Hooker's Division, made a reconnoissance of the Confederate works to the left of the railroad on Thursday last. After marching about a quarter of a mile through a dense wood, deployed as skirmishers, the Confederate pickets were encountered, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The Confederates are said to have been finally driven from their rifle pits in confusion, and with great loss, and the objects of the reconnoissance having been attained the regiment retired—"leaving many of its dead and wounded on the field."

The Army Bulletin reports that nothing of public interest has transpired in any quarter.

According to the correspondent of the New York *World*, it was currently rumored at Washington, on Saturday last, that Secretary Stanton was about to resign the portfolio of the War Department, and would be succeeded by General Banks. It was also intimated that if General McDowell desired to retire from active service, his wish would be acceded to. If these rumors are not true to-day we are assured that they soon will become accomplished facts.

Gen. Butler has refused to recognize the acting Consul of Great Britain at New Orleans "until his credentials and pretensions," so reads the missive, "are recognized by his own Government and the Government of the United States."

A DEMORALIZED BRIGADE.

The Winchester, Va., correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows, under date of 19th instant:

Blenker, with his staff, arrived here to-day, en route for Washington, the General, I am informed, having been relieved of his command, which is completely demoralized. Under the able management and controlling influence of Gen. Carl Schurz, the men may be brought back to a sense of propriety and decency. Blenker is a medium sized, restless, overbearing sort of man, extremely rude and boisterous. Himself and staff stopped here a night; and every time they moved about the hotel, the clank, clank, clank of their swords on the floor or over the stairways disturbed the rest of the guests.

The brief space allotted me would not allow anything like a recital of the barbarities and butcheries of Blenker's men, and even should I recount a half dozen or so they would scarcely be credited. While on marches everybody and everything suffered; tongues were cut out of cattle, and the poor animals left to suffer, and perhaps die; as many as fifteen sheep and lambs were sometimes stolen in a day, and slaughtered; articles of no value whatever to the soldiers were carried off and destroyed. &c. From the highest officer in the command to the lowest the demoralization was complete. Matters finally arrived at such a pass that officers in the division tendered their resignations in order to escape the odium which the conduct of Blenker's men threw upon them. Gen. Fremont eventually ordered an investigation, and it is said, but with what truth I do not know, that during the examination of some men Blenker became very insolent, upon which Fremont took off his (Blenker's) shoulder straps and broke in two his sword. After his arduous whiskey campaign Gen. Blenker will probably be allowed a long rest.

NO BUSINESS DOING IN NEW ORLEANS.

A letter published in the *Journal of Commerce*, from New Orleans, contains the following:

Since the occupation of our city by the Federal troops we have done but little business, and we see no prospect of any at present beyond the immediate wants of our city, until trade is opened throughout the Southwest. We are obliged for your kind tender of services, but really we have no occasion to trouble our New York friends at this time. Awaiting your further orders we remain,

LATEST NEWS

TELEGRAMS.

Army Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Advices have been received at the War Department to-day from General Halleck, dated Corinth 22d instant, and from the army of the Potomac this afternoon. Nothing of public interest has transpired in any quarter.

THE RECENT BATTLE NEAR CHARLESTON.

The Rebels Expressing Fears for the Safety of the City.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF JACKSON ANNOUNCED.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23—8.30 A. M.—The steamer Metamora arrived from City Point last night, too late to send a despatch through for the press.

Richmond papers of Saturday contain a brief account of a bloody battle fought near Charleston, South Carolina, on Monday last, between five Federal regiments and a battery of Parrott guns, and parts of four Confederate regiments and a battery. The battle lasted all day, with heavy loss on both sides.

The Charleston *Mercury* feared that the battle would be renewed next day, and expressed apprehensions for the safety of the city in consequence of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops and the loss of many officers.

Generals Evans and Pemberton complimented the troops for their bravery in standing under the shells of the Federal gunboats and batteries.

The fight took place within four miles of Charleston, and from the tone of an editorial in the *Mercury*, I should think the Rebels have been cut off from retreat from James Island by our gunboats. If this be so, Charleston must soon fall.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says it can be no longer denied that Jackson has been heavily reinforced lately, and the Federal columns must either combine or fall back across the Potomac.

Another Account—The Rebels Claim a Victory—The Fight Soon to be Renewed.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—The Granada *Appeal*, of the 19th, contains the following:

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 17th, says the Confederate loss at Secessionville yesterday, was 40 killed and 100 wounded. We buried on the field 140 Federals, and took 40 prisoners.

Special despatches to the Augusta, Ga., papers, dated Charleston, June 16th, says:

There was a severe battle this morning on James Island, four miles from the city. Five regiments of Federals, with artillery, attacked our batteries at Secessionville. Colonel Lamar commanded the Confederates, and with a few hundred troops repulsed the enemy three times with great slaughter. The enemy fought bravely, but were defeated, and our victory was complete. The enemy's loss is supposed to be about 400, including 30 prisoners. Our loss is estimated at from 50 to 100. Colonel Lamar was wounded, and Captains Reed and King, and Lieutenant Edwards were killed.

The attack will soon be renewed. The Confederates are much exhausted by the previous shelling of the enemy, day and night, for a week.

LATER FROM MOBILE AND VICKSBURG.

Fort Morgan Not Yet Attacked—The Attack on Vicksburg Not Yet Renewed.

MEMPHIS, June 23.—The Mobile *News*, of the 16th inst., says nothing of the capture of Fort Morgan, and makes no mention of an attack being made, although some naval arrangements in progress at New Orleans were considered as aiming at that point.

Advices from Vicksburg to the 17th inst., by way of Grenada, state that no active demonstrations had yet been made by the Federal fleet since its retirement. Several gunboats appeared on the 15th from below, and one report says that 5,000 troops, with gunboats and transports, leave Baton Rouge on Friday via Vicksburg.

Col. Slack still retains command of Memphis, and has issued an order requiring the Board of Aldermen, Mayor and Recorder, and all other city officials to take the oath of allegiance within three days, or they will be regarded as sympathizers with the Rebels, and be arrested treated as traitors.

Further from Vicksburg—The Federal Fleet Again Below the City.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 17th, says:—"We hear that Gen. Lovell and staff and family, have moved their headquarters to Meridian, and hope he will not find it necessary to visit the city again.

The Federal advance division arrived at their old position on Saturday evening. They fired half a dozen shots at the lower battery on Sunday. All was quite yesterday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—The weather continues very warm and dry. The heat to-day is oppressive.

The steamships Daniel Webster and S. R. Spaulding sailed last night, each with 300 sick and wounded soldiers, in care of the United States Sanitary Commission—the former for Boston, and the latter for New York.

The steamer Adelaide brought down Mrs. Senator Wilkinson and Mrs. Senator Harlan, who proceeded on the steamer Thomas A. Morgan to White House, to visit our army hospitals and minister to the sick and wounded. Thirty Sisters of Charity arrived in the steamer Adelaide, and left this morning for the Army of the Potomac.

By the steamer from White House Point I learn that on yesterday the Rebels opened upon the camp of General Hooker's advance with shell, but did no serious damage. General Hooker answered from one of our powerful new batteries, just completed, throwing heavy shells, which were seen to burst among the Rebel attacking party by persons in one of Professor Lowe's balloons, and caused the Rebel artillerymen to skedaddle in the most approved style.

Our troops are represented as enthusiastic in the near prospect of a great and decisive battle.

The steamer Metamora proceeded to City Point yesterday afternoon, under a flag of truce, but has not yet returned as I close my despatch.

General Schofield and the Guerillas.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Gen. Schofield, commanding the Federal forces in Missouri, has issued an order holding the Rebels and Rebel sympathizers responsible in their property, and, if need be, in their persons, for damages hereafter committed by guerillas or marauding parties in this State. Five thousand dollars will be exacted for every soldier or Union citizen killed, from one thousand to five thousand dollars for every one wounded, and the full value of all property destroyed or stolen by guerillas will be assessed and collected from the class of persons above mentioned residing in the vicinity of the place where the act may be committed. The sums thus collected will be paid to the legal heirs of the soldier or citizen killed, or to the person wounded, or to the rightful owner of the property destroyed or stolen. This order is very stringent, and abundant machinery is provided to carry into speedy effect.

News from Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 9th, has arrived. Among the passengers are Captains Morris and Ingraham and Judge Otero.

Captain Morris left Fort Craig on the 2d instant. The rear guard of the Texans was at El Paso.—The mail party saw no Indians on the road, and nothing is known or heard of the Texans coming on the Santa Fe road to rob the trains, as was reported.

All the regiments of New Mexican volunteers have been reorganized into one, under command of Colonel Carson.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

WINCHESTER, Va., June 22.—At noon to-day a special train from Harper's Ferry to Winchester ran off the track near Wadesville and capsized down an embankment ten feet high, killing one man, mortally wounding several, and seriously injuring thirty. James C. Kopk, of New York, was the man killed. The others belonged to the Delaware Third, Colonel Reddan. Eighty soldiers and a dozen civilians were on the train, besides fifty horses. All the men were on the top of the cars. The horses were thrown through the roof of the car upon the men. The wounded were brought here to the hospital.

Beauregard's Departure for Richmond Confirmed.

CORINTH, June 22.—It is now positively ascertained that Beauregard turned over his command to General Bragg on the 15 h, and left for Montgomery, Alabama, where he arrived on the 17th, accompanied only by his personal staff, and left for Richmond. There are two reports stating the cause of his departure. One that he goes to take command, and another to explain his evacuation of Corinth. The latter is considered the most probable, as it has been known for some time that Beauregard and Jeff. Davis are antagonistic.

Union Men Murdered in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—On Friday evening, as several Unionists were returning from a meeting to choose delegates to the State Convention, five of them were killed by secession bushwackers in ambush near Berry's Station. Reinforcements were immediately sent out from Lexington, and other places, and the capture of the bushwackers is considered certain.

Horse Race.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The summer races commenced to-day at the Suffolk Park course. The weather was fine and the attendance large. The first stake for three year olds, mile heats, was won by West Roxbury—time 1.49¾, 153¾; second stake for a two mile dash, won by Pope Swigart—time 3.45½.

Reported Capture of General Hindman.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says that General Hindman, of Arkansas, is among the prisoners taken on White river.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton has an upward tendency—sales of 2,000 bales at 32¾ cts., market excited.—Flour is quiet—sales of 18,500 barrels. Wheat is firm—sales of 177,000 bushels; Chicago Spring 90 cts.@$1 03; Milwaukee club 98 cts.@$1 04; red $1.14@$1.15; white $1.22. Corn is depressed—sales of 215,000 bushels; mixed 60@61 cts. Pork is unchanged. Lard is firm. Whiskey closed firm at 23¾@23½ cts. Sugar is firm at 7¼@8¾ cts. Spirits of Turpentine dull. Rosin dull—sales at auction of 672 bbls. and 238 casks on Government account at $2@2.02½. Freights are unsettled.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

A RECONNOISANCE WITH SERIOUS RESULTS.

BATTLE GROUND, FAIR OAKS, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

Brigadier General Hooker, commanding division, received orders from General McClellan to make a reconnoissance in front of our picket line at Fair Oaks, to the left of the railroad. General Hooker accordingly sent orders to Brigadier General Grover, of the 1st brigade, to assign one regiment of his force for that purpose. General Grover selected the 16th Massachusetts, Colonel P. T. Wyman. This regiment composed part of the late reinforcements in Hooker's division. The object of the reconnoissance was to ascertain the exact character of the ground in front of our picket line, through the wood, to the left and right of Hooker's front, and to the cleared field, where the Confederates were supposed to be in force.

At 3½ in the afternoon the 16th Massachusetts, under their gallant Colonel, left their camps and marched up the Williamsburg road to the wood, in front of two houses, called by our men the Twin Houses, now used as temporary hospitals. Our pickets are thrown out some distance in advance of this position, in the wood, reaching the edge of the forest, fronting our picket reserves. Brig-Gen. Grover ordered Major Lamson, with five hundred men from the First Brigade, to act as a support, behind an earthwork to the right of the Williamsburg road and facing the woods.

Gens Hooker and Grover, with their staffs, took a position near Major Lamson's force, at the earthwork, while the 16 h Massachusetts filed past. The wood was too dense to a limit of the regiment marching in with any form save as a dispersed body, advancing as skirmishers, and the underbrush too thick to see any of the men ten feet from each other. The consequence was the commanding officer found great difficulty in delivering his orders in deploying through the forest.

After marching about a quarter of a mile, the advance came suddenly upon the pickets of the enemy, who immediately fired upon them. The advance portion of the 16th returned the fire, and the action commenced. The Confederates held their ground with remarkable tenacity, and resisted the passage of our troops with a stubbornness unusual in pickets. The fire of the Confederates was very strong; their knowledge of the ground and their rifle pits at almost every step gave them every advantage in advancing a advancing force, particularly in attempting to penetrate a wood where the foliage and thick underbrush prevent one from seeing an object a short distance from them. However, nothing daunted with their apparently insurmountable obstacles, the 16th push on under a heavy, galling fire, driving the Confederates from their rifle-pits in confusion and with great loss. Never did a regiment advance with more steadiness and unfaltering courage upon a foe. Although this was their initiatory fight, there was a promptness and decision about their manœuvre worthy of the heroes of a hundred battles.

Some of the companies on the left saw the cleared ground on the other side of the wood with the redoubts in full view, lined with the enemy. These earthworks are higher than ours and mount heavy guns. The enemy had five regiments acting as a support to their pickets, resting in battle front at their works. One was the 52d Virginia, an Alabama regiment and three from Georgia.

The objects of the reconnoissance having been fully attained, though at the sacrifice of many a brave spirit, the order to return was given. The enemy at this time appeared as if preparing to advance; but one swamp was found about thirty yards in width, easy to go round at either side, some wet ground a little to the right of it, but nothing that could be deemed impassable to infantry or even cavalry.

There were two bridle paths, and one or two good wagon roads found running through the woods, mess grown over.

The regiment went out at 3½ o'clock and returned at 5. *It is to be regretted that many of the dead and wounded were left on the field.* Four of the dead of the 16 h were brought in and buried in the camp ground, Rev. A. B. Fuller, chaplain of the regiment, officiating on the sad occasion. General Grover and numerous officers were present. The scene was very impressive.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

A grand convalescent camp has been established by the Government at Fairfax Seminary, Virginia. The location is one of the finest in the country.—This camp is to hold 1,000 patients, convalescents from the Washington hospital, and is to be under the immediate direction of Assistant Surgeon Armstrong, U. S. A. The camp will be formally receive patients by the United States Medical Director, Doctor Jonathan Letterman, on Monday evening.

THE SUPPLY OF HORSES.

General Meigs, in a communication read in the Senate, on Friday, incidentally says: "To-day (June 13) I got a requisition for 1,800 horses, to supply those killed or broken down in General McDowell's march—all wanted within eight days."

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The church-goers had a holiday to-day. There was service in the Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives, which were thronged; but many of the congregations, whose churches have been converted into hospitals, have not yet provided other quarters. As not only all the large churches, but most of the public buildings, are to be occupied as hospitals, it is suggested that the congregations thus ousted should resort to canvass chapels, such as were erected in several of the brigades of the army of the Potomac last summer.

THE MAIL FACILITIES NEW YORK AND BEAUFORT.

The Postoffice Department has contracted with George W. Taylor to carry the mails from New York to Beaufort, S. C., and back, daily. Within the past week several old postoffices in Virginia have been reopened.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. World.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

An important rumor has been circulating to-day to the effect that Secretary Stanton is about to relinquish the charge of the War Department, and that Major-General Banks will take the place vacated by him. It is also said that in case Major General McDowell should manifest a wish to retire from active service it will be granted. I give these rumors for what they are worth, though there are those who positively declare that it will not be long before they will be *faits accomplis*.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes as follows:

There is a great deal of manœuvering among the leading politicians of the Republican and Democratic parties already, with reference to what is called the approaching fall campaign—manœuvering which bids fair anon to work out some curious results. The preliminary skirmishing which has taken place is of a character to dissipate the expectation that anything like a union of parties for the sake of the Union is practicable—and so it is worth the while to watch the peculiar processes by which the political machines are expecting to work out each his salvation.

The call for a mass meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, at the Cooper Institute, on the 1st of July, has taken the Republican managers by surprise, inasmuch as a sort of negotiation for a conditional consolidation of forces, on the Astor House basis, was understood to be pending. It is now seen that the Democrats intend have nothing to do with the Administration party in this State whatsoever, and that the former have resolved to take the field without any alliances whatsoever—pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war, the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the Union, as it was.

That this is really the settled policy of the Democracy here I think you may rely upon—a policy acceded to at a recent private, but numerously attended, conference of the leading men of the party, at the New York Hotel—a conference at which Hard Shells and Softs were alike represented.

Seeing thus how the wind blows, the Republican leaders are determined to go to work vigorously in order to keep the State from slipping out of their hands at the next fall election. The wire pullers are in frequent consultation at the Astor House and at the *Tribune* office. A mass meeting, to follow hard on the heels of the Democratic demonstration at the Cooper Institute, will be held, while everything that can be done will be done to "circulate the documents." Having the city, State and Federal patronage at their command, they will be enabled to work with great energy and effect.

Occupying a middle position between these two great parties, are the *desjecta membra* of the old American Whig party, numerically not very powerful, but in regard to wealth, respectability and social position, occupying a very influential position. These gentlemen consider the future "mighty unsartain," and are disinclined, therefore, to indulge any calculations in respect to it, contenting themselves, meanwhile, in publishing, for free circulation, anti-abolition speeches, and otherwise seeking to influence public opinion in favor of conservative ideas. Thus holding themselves aloof from both Democratic and Republican, these very respectable gentlemen expect to be in a position to take advantage of circumstances as they occur, before the issues for the next election are finally made up.

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Press.

BEAUREGARD IN RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 20. Via BALTIMORE, June 21.

I learn from a member of the Governor's Guard, of Richmond, Va., captured at Ashland yesterday morning, that General Beauregard is positively at Richmond, and is second in command to Gen. Joe Johnston. It was generally understood in the Confederate camps that a number of his troops had arrived, and were with them, opposed to McClellan. My informant was an intelligent man, an old acquaintance of mine, and one I do not think would falsify the matter. He says the food the Virginia soldiers get is poor, but they have enough to eat always, except on the march.

Ryland Chapel, corner of Tenth street and Maryland avenue, was taken possession of last Friday, and, Saturday workmen were set to work preparing it for the reception of the sick and wounded. The whole building, including the school room in the basement and a small building on the same lot, are taken, and will soon be fitted up for occupancy. The services of the congregation will be suspended until a suitable place can be secured. —*Washington Republican.*

The New York *Herald* says:—"There are quite a number of United States uniforms moving about our streets as yet, notwithstanding the urgent appeals of the Government that all officers and men on furlough should return immediately to their regiments."

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE BANK OF LOUISIANA.

GENERAL BUTLER ORDERS THE BANK TO PAY CURRENT FUNDS FOR DEPOSITE OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.

From the New Orleans Delta, June 15.

It will be remembered that a few days ago we reported the decision of the provost judge, directing the Bank of Louisiana to pay to a depositor, in current funds, the amount of his deposit made in Confederate money, which the banks themselves had made currency by receiving and paying it out at their counters. The bank appealed from this ruling to General Butler, and here is the General's decision, sustaining the view taken by the provost judge:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, LA., June, 1862.

In the matter of the appeal of W. N. Mercer, president, and Auguste Montreuil, cashier, of the Bank of Louisiana, defendants, from the judgment of the Provost Court, upon the complaint of A. Durand, complainant.

This is an application by the defendants representing the bank, made to the General commanding, asking him to revise and set aside the judgment of the Provost Court, made in favor of the plaintiff, Durand.

It is based upon the legal theory that over all matters within garrison, camp, and perhaps geographical military department, wherein martial law has been declared, the power of the commanding General is absolute, and that, looking to him as the representative of the martial power of the government here, all applications for redress must be made when any wrong is supposed to have been done.

This view being sound, so far as I can see, I have, with the best thought possible under the circumstances, re-examined the case and the reasons assigned for the appeal.

Error is claimed on two grounds: first, that the provost court had no jurisdiction of the cause, and, second, that the judgment was not in accordance with the law which should govern its decision.

The argument assumes that law to be General Order No. 30, and does not dispute the authority which made, or the effect of that order, but contents itself with endeavoring to construe the order.

The objection to the jurisdiction of the court is put upon two grounds: first, that the provost court has not jurisdiction of the subject matter; second, that the proper parties were not before it, so as to enable it to act with regard to the rights of those who were not summoned in the case.

It is said that this question, being one of a right of property, cannot be entertained by a court which only acts to punish the infraction of military orders and police regulations.

A technical answer to this objection, which is in the nature of a plea to the juris iction, would be that it does not appear this plea was put in till after the hearing upon the merits. It is a familiar rule that a party shall not be allowed to go into court and have a hearing on his case, take the chances of a decision in his favor, and then, if adverse, repudiate the court before which he appeared, and to whose judgment he has submitted his cause. This rule has been held very strictly, both as to jurisdiction over the subject-matter and the parties. But in a court where no technical rules are allowed to work injustice, a technical answer is not sufficient.

Of what, then, do the defendants complain? The bank says the court has made an order which takes away the property of the bank and gives it to another, and that the court has no power so to act. But is that so? Is it not the commanding General's order which does that of which complaint is made? The bank nowhere complains that the General has not the power to make such an order, if, in his judgment, it becomes a military necessity; and that some order on the subject-matter was so, is shown by the fact that the first question put to him upon entering the city was, what currency would be provided for the people to save them from starvation and bread riots. It has passed into history that he permitted a vicious currency as a medium of circulation for the purpose of meeting this exigency.

Again, it will be remembered that the bank now claims that it is exempt from the effects of this order, because by order of another military commander in September last (there was no civil law for it), it was obliged to suspend specie payments against its will, and substitute Confederate notes for its daily currency instead of its own bills. This order was submitted to, if not with joy, at least not under protest, so far as I am informed.

The order, as well as the law of the land then, is that the bank shall pay its depositors in gold, silver coin, and United States Treasury notes, or its own bills. A citizen complains that the order of the commanding General has not been obeyed, to his prejudice.

For what, then, is a provost court, in military phrase, constituted? Confessedly, to inquire into, determine, and punish the infraction of military orders.

To do this, the court must act in *rem* as well as in *personam*. A familiar example would be, if the commanding General orders all arms to be given up, and some citizen neglects or refuses to obey, would it not be within the jurisdiction of a Provost Court, although its judgment should act upon a right of property involving millions of dollars worth of muskets?

If the act brought before the court, therefore, is alleged to be an infraction of a military order, it is determinable in a military court. Again, it is said that the court has not jurisdiction, because the stockholders of the bank were not summoned in and made parties, and that their rights and interests will be affected by the decision. That is all true. [illegible] of a suit against a bank, in any court where the stockholders were summoned in, unless it was sought to charge them individually, which is not the case here. A corporation acts through its authorized agents, and is bound by their acts, and is to be charged upon notice to them. The objection of want of sufficient power in the president and directors of the Bank of Louisiana to pay the depositor, Mr. Durand, in their own bills, which is only changing the form of indebtedness from a deposit or to a bill-holder, under order of the provost court, without the consent of their stockholders, would provoke a smile in a less serious discussion, when we remember that this same board of directors, without asking leave of their stockholders, against law and right, put $3,000,000 of its bullion out of their hands and out of the State, whence they will probably never see it again.

I am of opinion that these objections to the jurisdiction of the court are untenable.

The other objection as to the merits of the decision can, it seems to me, be disposed of in a word. If the order is a proper one, it must be obeyed. Its propriety cannot be discussed by me. It is admitted that Durand is a depositor in the bank of what the bank chose to take as money—treated as money—credited to him as money—paid out by him in the community as money. He has not been paid his deposit. The bank should pay him in specie. The decision following the letter of the order is that the bank may give him their own bills instead of money. Of that decision the bank has no cause to complain. Durand is now the creditor of the bank as depositor. The decision makes him their creditor as a bill holder. The bank has no cause of fret to complain of—he may have, because he does not get his gold, to which, by the laws of banking, laws of the State and the United States, he is entitled.

He does not seek to reverse the decision. Let it stand.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

MORE HANGING IN NEW ORLEANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 98.—William M. Clary, late Second Officer of the United States steam-transport Saxon, and Stanislaus Roy, of New Orleans, on the night of the 11th of June, inst., having forged a pretended authority of the Major General Commanding, being armed, in company with other evil-disposed persons, under false names, and in a pretended uniform of soldiers of the United States, entered the house of a peace-able citizen, No. 93 Toulouse street, about the hour of 11 o'clock in the night time, and there, in a pretended search for arms and treasonable correspondence, by virtue of such forged authority, plundered said house, and stole therefrom eighteen hundred and eighty-five dollars in current bank notes, one gold watch and chain, and one bosom-pin.

This outrage was reported to the Commanding General at 12 o'clock, A. M., on the 12th day of June, instant, and by his order Clary and Roy were detected and arrested on the same day, and brought before the Commanding General at 1 o'clock, P. M., of this day, when and where it appeared by incontrovertible evidence, that the facts above stated were true, and all material parts thereof were voluntarily confessed by Clary and Roy.

It further appeared that Clary and Roy had before this occasion visited other houses of peaceable citizens in the night time, for like purposes and under like false pretences.

"Brass knuckles," burglars' keys and a portion of the stolen property, and other property stolen from other parties, were found upon the person of Roy and in his lodgings.

Whereupon, after a full hearing of the defence of said Clary and Roy, and due consideration of the evidence, it was ordered by the Commanding General that Wm. M. Clary and Stanislaus Roy, for their offences, be punished by being hanged by the neck until they were dead, and this sentence be executed upon them, and each of them, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 12 M., on Monday, the 16th of June, instant, at or near the Parish Prison, in the city of New Orleans.

The Provost Marshal will cause said sentence to be executed, and for so doing this order shall be his sufficient warrant.

By command of Major General Butler, Commanding Department:

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

THE BRITISH CONSUL NOT RECOGNIZED.

BRITISH CONSULATE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 14, 1862.

SIR: I beg to inform you that great doubt exists in the minds of British subjects, who, under the provisions of your order No. 41, are called upon to subscribe the oaths therein set forth, as to the consequence of compliance with the behests of that order.

I would therefore respectfully request that you will inform me whether the oath prescribed in the first instance is intended, or, in your understanding, can be construed to affect the natural allegiance they owe to the government of their nativity.

Objections have also been very generally urged against the oath prescribed to duly registered aliens, on the ground that it imposes on them (in words at least) the office of spy, and forces them to acts inconsistent with the ordinary obligations of probity, honor, and neutrality.

Hoping that I may receive such explanation as may obviate the difficulties suggested, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

[Signed] GEORGE COPPEL, Her British Majesty's Act. Consul.

Major General Benj. F. Butler, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the Gulf, &c., New Orleans.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 14.

SIR—I am directed by the Major General Commanding to inform you that no answer is to be given to the note of George Coppel, Esq., of this date, until his credentials and pretensions are recognized by his own Government and the Government of the United States. All attempts at official action on Mr. Coppel's part must cease. His credentials have been sought for, but not exhibited.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

P. HAGGERTY, Capt. and A. A. G.

George Coppel, Esq., Acting Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, New Orleans.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

A CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF JACKSON'S RAID—LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES CAPTURED—CONFEDERATE JUBILATION.

We have received, says the New York *Times*, a Rockingham (Va.) *Register* of May 30, published at Harrisonburg, which contains accounts of Jackson's raid in the Valley of the Shenandoah. It thus sums up the

CONFEDERATE GAINS.

"Stonewall's" noble army, it is known, passed down the Valley on Tuesday morning, the 20th of May, going through New Market and Luray to Front Royal, on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. It is known that he is no idler, and hurries up wherever he moves. A part of his command, under Gen. Ewell, surprised the Federal forces at Front Royal, and captured the entire concern, consisting of the 1st Maryland regiment, and a part of a New York regiment. The 1st Maryland regiment was taken by the true sons of that down-trodden State now in the Confederate service. The captured men were the "boys" of whom the people of this part of the Valley know something. We got 700 prisoners in all at this point, besides 40 car loads of goods, wares and merchandise," exceedingly valuable to us at this time. We got some 300 sacks of salt, 100 sacks of coffee, sugar, molasses, &c.; a large lot of clothing suitable for our soldiers; a great many small arms, and numerous other valuables too tedious to mention. The property captured is said to be worth at least, $200,000.—We regret to state that Captains Sheets, Fletcher and Paxton on our side were killed at Front Royal. Not many others were killed on either side at Front Royal.

Pushing on from Front Royal, Jackson next made his appearance near Middletown, on the macadamized pike, waiting for General Banks. He hadn't long to wait, for Banks was running with all possible celerity from Strasburg toward Winchester, to which place Ewell had bent his steps, with the view, also, of offering Banks and his "grand army" the salutations usual among soldiers. Jackson engaged Banks' left flank near Middletown, while Ewell tried his right near Winchester. Jackson engaged them about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the fight lasting but a short time. It was renewed again early on Sunday morning, by our boys, who pitched into the enemy vigorously. The enemy were soon upon the run again, and away they went down the road toward Winchester, and across toward Romney, and every other way that offered a chance of escape from Jackson. Our army then commenced "picking up" the frightened fugitives, and by the time they reached Winchester our prisoners could be counted by the thousands. From Sunday morning up to Monday our cavalry were active engaged in taking prisoners. They have taken the largest lot of frightened Yankees ever seen in Virginia. The utter rout and demoralization of the whole army was complete.

We captured, of course, immense stores of almost all kinds. Wagons, horses, artillery, ammunition, guns—in a word, nearly all the conveniences and appointments of a splendidly-armed and equipped army fell into our hands. They set fire to their magazine in Winchester, but our boys put it out, and saved the ammunition.

They ran on from Winchester towards Martinsburg, whence our cavalry still pursued them. We also got large stores at Martinsburg.

A large number of the negroes stolen in the Valley were also captured along with their unfortunate Yankee friends and brethren. We have heard the number stated at 400, including all ages, sexes and conditions; but this may possibly be an exaggeration. The property we captured is estimated to be worth several millions of dollars. We got more "stuff" than fell into our hands at the battle of Manassas.

The people of Winchester were so delighted to see the Yankees chased out and off, that they could hardly contain themselves at all. Our gallant boys were met in the street with good things to eat, clothing was presented them, and they fared sumptuously after their hard race after the enemy.

We have not been able, as yet, to procure a list of all the casualties on our side; but we are sorry to know that our glorious victory was not entirely bloodless. Among others who fell in the foremost of the fight near Winchester, was our young friend and acquaintance, John Henry Helphenstein, son of our neighbor, O. P. Helphenstein, who was shot in the head and mortally wounded. He was a noble boy, intelligent, courageous, and full of patriotism. He went from the *Register* office; we knew his manly qualities, and we will be pardoned for throwing a flower upon his early grave. He died in the 19th year of his age. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

Capt. R. C. Mauck, of the 10th regiment, was wounded in one of his feet, as was also private Geo. Amies, of Capt. Mauck's company. Neither of these wounds is supposed to be dangerous. The balance of the boys belonging to Harrisonburg and vicinity were uninjured.

We hope to get full particulars of the whole affair for publication next week. Of one thing, however, we can safely assure the good people of the Valley, they will never again be troubled by the stiff, arrogant, vain, proud, cowardly, hook-nosed Massachusetts Yankee, Banks, and the plundering, thieving, plundering troops which he had the honor to