THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 237. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On the 24th instant, by Rev. C. B. Tippett, JAMES R. WOODLEN to Miss MARY LIZZIE FORNEY, all of Baltimore city.

On the 24th instant, by Rev. Father Boyle, GEORGE HOLMES, of Baltimore to Miss MARY J. JOHNSTON, of Washington city Capitol Hill.

DIED,

On the 25th instant, WILLIAM CLARE BAKER, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, 32 Lee street.

At Mount Hope, Calvert county, on the 11th instant, J. SHUBRICK WICK, aged 21 years 10 months and 15 days.

An illness of four weeks, borne with calm resignation to His will, added to a life of exemplary habits and a virtuous life, formed one of those rare examples of preparation which history from times vouchsafe his children before He calls them hence to bear more soon. It was during this sickness more especially that those gentle traits of character, so lovely in youth, were seen—kindness and affection to all around, evenness of temper, and unmurmuring patience under the chastening hand of God.—Although suffering and disease come upon him at that period of life when the hopes are high, yet there was no word of complaint—no sigh of regret. Strengthened by the "hope which we have as an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast," and blessed with all the faculties of sense up to the very last moment, his end was as calm and peaceful as an infant's sleep.

"So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when at its prime are o'er;
So gently sinks the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

On the morning of the 24th instant, BENJAMIN C. RHODES, in the 60th year of his age.

At New York, on the 23d instant, WILLIAM THOMAS, son of the late Caleb and Susan Kirby, aged 29 years, 1 month and 9 days.

At New York on the 20th instant SARAH MOORE, aged 1 year 11 months and 17 days, only child of Harry and Adele Hammond.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the bill relating to claims for loss of property belonging to loyal citizens during the present rebellion was again resumed, and gave rise to a sharp debate, and at the expiration of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from the Peninsula on Monday last, states that the arrest of prominent citizens in the rear of the Federal army has had quite a salutary influence on those that still remain. Within the previous twenty-four hours there had been less skirmishing than at any time since the battle of Fair Oaks.—The whole of the Federal troops were on the alert, ready for any emergency that might arise. Some perplexity appears to prevail in regard to the intentions of the Confederates, whose movements are said to be "mysterious."

A later despatch, dated the 24th instant—Tuesday—reports that, "from the movements of the enemy the previous evening, together with information received from a contraband, an engagement was looked for in the morning, but nothing more than a slight demonstration took place during the day on the part of the Confederates. A terrible storm, which lasted three hours, visited the Peninsula on Monday evening. The wind blew a hurricane, leveling tents and trees in all directions. Nothing is said of the loss of any bridges across the Chickahominy. Martial law has been declared at Norfolk.

The final movement against Richmond has at length commenced. At half past one o'clock yesterday General McClellan telegraphed to the War Department that the Federal pickets, notwithstanding a sharp resistance on the part of the Confederates, were advanced considerably during the morning. A second despatch, written at a quarter past three in the afternoon, states that "the enemy is making a desperate resistance," but that Kearney's, and part of Hooker's Divisions, "are where I want them." It was found necessary, however, to reinforce Hooker's right with a brigade and a couple of guns. The men are said to have behaved "splendidly." General McClellan is desirous it should be understood that "it is not a battle," but merely an affair of Heintzleman's corps, supported by Keyes. On the Federal right we are told that "Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in front."

A third despatch, at five o'clock in the afternoon, announces that "the affair is over, and we have gained our point fully, and with but little loss."—The Confederates are reported to have been driven from their camps in front of redoubt No. 3, and finally, we are told—"all is now quiet."

President Lincoln's visit to West Point is said to have related to certain Cabinet changes which are about to be made. The rumor is that Lieutenant General Scott is to succeed Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and that the post of Assistant Secretary will be occupied by General Banks. It is further reported that General Pope is to succeed to the command of Banks' Division in the Valley of Virginia, and that General McDowell will be given some garrison station. Another version makes General Scott Commander-in-Chief of the Army, with General Banks as Secretary of War. Mr. Lincoln, however, is said to have stated at Jersey City, whilst on his return to Washington, that "his visit to West Point was not to make or unmake any Generals."

From Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday, we are informed that the greater part of the troops at that Heights; that General Ewell, according to rumor, place were throwing up earthworks on Bolivia was advancing on New Creek, but that two regiments had been sent forward to assist in repelling him, although General Kelley was fully able, we are assured, to receive Ewell without any such assistance. Jackson's movement down the Valley having been checked, the combined forces of Fremont, Shields and Banks were preparing to pursue him.

The correspondent of the New York *Express* asserts that an attack upon Richmond by the way of the James river is now impossible, in consequence of the formidable character of the obstructions which have been placed in the river by the Confederates, and the powerful fortifications that have been erected on the adjacent bluffs. The gunboat Galena is pronounced to be a failure. In the attack on Fort Darling several shots "went clean through her." The Confederate flotilla is said to be eleven miles from Richmond, but the writer adds—"let it be understood, there can be no advance by water until the land batteries are flapped by our army, and the obstructions are removed from the river."

Nearly all the London journals indignantly denounce the "woman order" of General Butler as brutal and barbarous, the subject has also been brought before both Houses of the British Parliament. In the House of Lords Earl Carnarvon "condemned the proclamation in severe terms as being without precedent in the annals of war."—Earl Russel thought there was no defence for the proclamation, and sincerely hoped that the American Government would disavow it. In the House of Commons Mr. Gregory characterized the "woman order" as wicked, inexcusable, repugnant to decency, civilization and humanity,—Lord Palmerston used even stronger language. Amidst the cheers of the House he declared that "it was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous." It must, however, be admitted that if General Butler has no scruples in regard to the honor of these American women in New Orleans who occupy respectable positions in society, he is particularly tender of the morals of his laundresses—both black and white. He has issued an order recently that they shall not visit the quarters of the men, but must be kept in their own quarters. Moreover, "any officer who permits a woman, black or white, who is not his wife, either in his own quarters or the quarters of his company, is to be dismissed the service.

There has been a speck of war in Utah. One Morris, "who claimed to be the ancient Hebrew prophet Moses," in a modern garb, and gifted with the power of speaking the Anglo-Saxon tongue—with a thousand followers, including women and children—revolted from the rule of Brigham Young, and attempted to found a new Commonwealth within thirty miles of Salt Lake City. Trouble soon arose between his people and the adjacent settlers, whose property is said to have been depredated upon by the new sect. Three members of the tribe of Moses—as we presume it was called—becoming disgusted with the pretensions of their prophet, attempted to return to the bosom of Mormondom, but were arrested, incarcerated, and heavily ironed. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Mormon Chief Justice; which being treated by Moses—*alias* Morris—with contempt, an order was passed for his arrest. The execution of the writ was resisted by an armed force, and two of the marshal's posse was killed. A stronger force was then sent against "the rebels," and a battle ensued, in which Morris was killed; and thus the rebellion appears to have been summarily crushed out.

A telegram from Manassas Junction, dated the 24th instant, states that all the bridges across the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg, including the one just completed, were swept away by the flood of the previous day.

Commander Porter's mortar fleet has left New Orleans for Vicksburg, where the flotilla under Commodore Farragut had returned.

CONTRABAND LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Some days ago the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Pa., employed several contrabands to work for twenty-five cents a day. The regular hands in the mill took offence at it and quit work. The contrabands were dismissed and the old hands returned.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Arrest of Citizens Within the Lines—Mysterious Movements of the Enemy—The Union Army on the Alert—General Price at Richmond—Heavy Storm—Trees and Tents Blown Down.

Army Correspondence of the Associated Press

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, June 23.

The action of Colonel Rufus Ingalls at White House, in causing the arrest of some fifty of the most prominent citizens remaining in the rear of our army, is having a most salutary influence on those who are suffered to remain. Ten arrests were made yesterday in the neighborhood of New Kent Court House and Charles City, and sent to Fortress Monroe.

A ride at sunrise this morning along the entire front of the main lines found everything remarkably quiet and every man at his post ready for any emergency that might arise. There has been less skirmishing within the past twenty-four hours than at any time since the battle of Fair Oaks. The condition of the swamp for an encampment has rapidly improved within the last few days.

The movements of the enemy to-day have been mysterious. Their pickets at some points have been drawn in for half a mile, while at others they remain as usual. The ground vacated by the enemy is now held by our troops.

The Richmond papers of to day contain nothing of special interest, except the arrival of General Price. No mention is made of the whereabouts of Beauregard's army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday, June 24.

From the movements of the enemy last night, together with information received from a contraband, a general engagement was looked for this morning. The troops were all under arms at daylight and everything was in readiness, but after a slight demonstration by the Rebels, and finding themselves promptly met at every point they retired to their old position.

A terrible storm visited this section last night, lasting about three hours. The wind blew a hurricane, leveling tents and trees in all directions.

The Richmond papers complain of the large price paid for substitutes in the Rebel army, many of whom immediately desert. They mention instances where as high as $1,700 and $2 000 have been paid.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN.

An Advance of the Left Wing by Heintzelman's Corps—Bravery of our Troops—The Enemy Driven from his Camps—General Porter Silences the Enemy's Batteries in his Front.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following despatches were received at the War Department this afternoon:

REDOUBT No. 3,
June 25th—1.30 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have advanced our pickets on our left considerably to-day under a sharp resistance. Our men have behaved very handsomely.

Some firing still continues.

[Signed] G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

REDOUBT No. 3,
June 25—3.15 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy are making desperate resistance to the advance of our picket lines. Kearney's, and one-half of Hooker's are where I want them.

I have this moment reinforced Hooker's right with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for today.

Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well also.

This is not a battle—merely an affair of Heintzelman's corps, supported by Key's, and thus far all goes well, and we hold ever foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken, it will be a very important advantage gained.

The loss is not large thus far.

The fighting up to this time has been done by Hooker's division, which has behaved as usual—that is, most handsomely.

On our right Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.

[Signed] G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

REDOUBT No. 3,
June 25th—5 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The affair is over, and we have gained our point fully, and with but little loss. Notwithstanding strong opposition, our men have done all that could be desired.

The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. De Russy brought gallantly into action under difficult circumstances.

The enemy have been driven from his camps in front of this, and all is now quiet.

[Signed] GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

FURTHER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Execution of Four Men for Robbing Citizens—Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet Gone to Vicksburg—Commodore Farragut Before Vicksburg—the Enemy routed from Grand Gulf.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The steamer Costrzonicos has arrived from New Orleans, bringing the mails of the 18th inst.

The steamer Mississippi sailed the same day for Boston with a large number of passengers and 270 hhds. of sugar, etc.

The weather was delightful at New Orleans, with refreshing showers.

Rebel officers and soldiers were allowed to return to the city on condition of taking the oath of allegiance.

Seven hundred hogsheads of sugar were sold on the 16 h and 17th at 5½ cts. for fully fair. The business done in other articles had been light.

The four men sentenced to be hanged by General Butler for robbing citizens, were executed on the 17th

Com. Porter's mortar fleet had gone to Vicksburg.

Com. Farragut was already before Vicksburg A portion of his fleet had routed the enemy from Grand Gulf. One man, named W. H. Weeks, was killed on the Itasca, and four wounded.

The Bank of America, of New Orleans, is paying specie.

General Shepley had vetoed several acts of the Common Council, which were calculated to injure the rising Union feeling.

Guerilla bands along the Mississippi have annoyed passing vessels to some extent.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 24.—The greater part of the forces here are throwing up earthworks on Bolivar Heights. Supplies are plenty.

It was rumored yesterday that the Rebel General Ewell was advancing on New Crew with 4,000 men. The 23d Illinois, and 87th Pennsylvania regiments went there this morning. General Kelly is fully able to receive Ewell. Jackson is by this time checked, and Genls. Fremont, Banks and Shields have joined forces to pursue him.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Reported Capitulation of the French Army in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—A letter received in this city, from Governor Alvarez, of Guerrea, Mexico, states that on the 26th of May he received news from the city of Mexico that the French army had capitulated.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Arrived—steamer Sonora; ship Storm King, 49 days from Hong Kong; bark Peter Clinton, from Glasgow. Sailed—ship Romance of the Sea, for Hong Kong.

Advices from Oregon, to the 6th, state that an election took place on the 2d inst. But two tickets were run—namely, a fusion of the Douglas Democracy, called the Union ticket, and the Breckinridge ticket, called the Regular Democratic ticket.

The entire Union ticket was elected by nearly three thousand majority, making the relative vote about two to one for the Union. Addison C. Gibbs, the Governor elected, is a Douglas Dem crat, who emigrated to Oregon from Central New York. John McBride, elected a member of Congress, is a Republican, formerly of Missouri.

FROM ARIZONA.

Occupation of Tucson by the Federal Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—General Carleton's brigade has entered Arizona. His advanced guard, under Col. West, reached Tucson about the 17th ultimo, the Rebels having previously abandoned the place. The stars and stripes are now waving over the ruins of Fort Breckenridge.

From Salt Lake City—A Speck of War in Utah

SALT LAKE, June 16.—A band of persons, numbering one thousand men, women and children, under the leadership of one Morris, who claimed to be the Prophet Moses re-appeared upon earth, has formed a settlement thirty miles north of this city, and committed numerous depredations upon citizens of the vicinity. He refused to labor for their support, believing that the Lord would supply their wants. Three of their number, disgusted with the imposition, attempted to leave, but were arrested and placed in confinement, and heavily ironed.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Chief Justice Kenney, which was treated with contempt.

A sufficient time having elapsed for the production of the prisoners, a second writ with an order for the arrest of Morris for contempt, and for the arrest of the leaders of the gang and for false imprisonment, was issued. For the execution of these 250 infantry and artillery were ordered out on the 11th by the Acting Governor, Fuller.

Morris and his men were found strongly entrenched and thoroughly armed. Fighting ensued, and two of the Marshal's posse were killed.

On the 15th the Rebels pretended to surrender, but resisted anew, and as soon as the attacking party approached, a hand-to-hand fight ensued.

Morris was killed, and another leader was mortally wounded, and the Rebels were finally overcome. Several women and children were killed during the seige, Morris refusing to put them in a place of safety. The prisoners captured number one hundred and forty-seven. They will be brought before the Court to-morrow.

From Norfolk—Martial Law Declared.

NORFOLK, June 24.—General Viele held a conference with the city officers here yesterday, and finding they would not take the oath of allegiance ordered that no election of municipal officers should be held to-day, as arranged for. This morning he issued a proclamation declaring the city under martial law, and retiring the old city officers whose terms have expired.

General Viele has found it necessary to adopt this course in consequence of the numerous petty disturbances between Union men and Secessionists.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Despatch.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10th.

General S. Thomas, Adjutant General:

Gen. Carleton, at Pimos village, May 25th, reports that Col. West took possession of Tuscan, Arizona, on the 20th inst., without opposition. The Rebel troops fled to the Rio Grande. As soon as the Rebels are pushed away from Mesilla, the Overland Mail route will be open from Honolulu via Santa Fe, Fort Thorn, Tuscan and Fort Yuma to San Francisco.

[Signed] GEO. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

Arrival of the President at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President arrived here at ten minutes to 7 o'clock this evening, on his return trip from New York city and West Point. He left the latter place at ten minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, and the former at ten minutes past 11 o'clock—making the trip from New York in seven hours and twenty minutes, being the shortest time over the same route between that city and Washington on record.

The President was accompanied on the trip by Colonel McCullum, General Director of Military Roads; and from Philadelphia by President Felton, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company, and was joined at Baltimore, by Mr Garrett, President, and by W. P. Smith, General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who attended the Presidential party to this city.

Postal Convention Between Mexico and the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Postal Convention between the United States and Mexico was to-day officially promulgated.

The Provost Marshal this morning discovered and took into possession about $10,000 worth of new rifles, muskets and cavalry equipments, etc., supposed to be stolen property. They have recently seized other military goods under similar circumstances.

Headquarters of the 15th U. S. Infantry.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The headquarters of the 15th U S Infantry and the recruiting depot thereof are transferred to a camp to be established near Philadelphia. The site of the camp will be selected by the regimental commander. The recruits of the regiment at present disposable will be organized into a company at Newport Barracks, which will be left at that post until completed to the maximum and sufficiently instructed, when it will be sent to join the companies of the regiment already in the field.

Suspension of the Direct Tax Bill—Tax Bill to go into Operation Aug. 1.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The conference committees of the two Houses, on the Tax bill, have agreed to-day to report—

1st. To suspend the direct tax for two years.—(The West has insisted upon and carried this.)

2d. Not to tax goods on hand after the present year.

3d. To put the Tax bill into operation August 1.

Illinois Constitutional Election The Amendments Denying the Right of Suffrage to Negroes, and Excluding them from the State Adopted—The New Constitution Rejected.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Returns from all but four counties have been received. The proposition denying to negroes the right of suffrage and to hold office, has been adopted by about nineteenth of the vote, and the proposition to exclude them from coming into the State is adopted by nearly two-thirds. These propositions consequently form a part of the old Constitution. They were voted as separately from the Constitution. The new Constitution will be rejected—the majority against it thus far is about 13,000.

Rumors of a Change in the Cabinet and in the Command of the Army.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The President's visit to West Point has given rise to many rumors. One that General Scott is to succeed Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, with General Banks as Assistant Secretary, and that Gen. Pope takes General Banks' command in the field, while General McDowell will be given some garrison station. Another version makes General Scott Commander-in-Chief of the army, with General Banks as Secretary of War.

Return of President Lincoln from West Point.

NEW YORK, June 25.—President Lincoln was accompanied as far as this city on his return to Washington by Lieutenant General Scott. In response to loud cheers at Jersey City, as the train was leaving, the President said a few words, to the effect "that his visit to West Point was not to make or unmake any Generals."

Flood on the Rappahannock—All the Bridges Carried Away.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, June 24.—All the bridges across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, together with the one just finished, were carried away by flood last night. The river rose 12 feet in a few hours. Timber for the construction of new bridges is already on hand, and the damage will soon be repaired.

A Slave Declared Free.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—In the United States Court, in the case of the slave Edmund, whose master had permitted him to work on the Rebel fortifications at Fort Donelson, Judge Ballard declared the negro *free*.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton the upward tendency—sales of 4,000 bales; market firmer at 35@35¾ cts. Flour is tending upward—sales of 25,000 bbls. at an advance of 5 to 10 c. State $4 25@4.40; Ohio $5 05@5.10; Southern $5 10@5.70. Wheat has advanced 1@2 cts.—sales of 150 000 bushels; Chicago spring 96@1.06; Milwaukie club $1@1 08; red $1.15@$1.19 white $1 18@1.25. Corn has also advanced 1@2 cts.—sales of 140,000 bushels. Mixed 48@53½ cts for New York. Pork closes buoyant—mess $11; prime $8.50@8 75; prime mess Pork $10.90@11. Lard is firmer. Whiskey closed firm at 23 @30 cts. Sugar—sales of Cuba 6⅝@8 cts. Coffee—sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 20 cts. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 35⅝ c. Spirits Turpentine heavy at $1.15. Rosin steady—freights are drooping. Government contracts for extra mess beef $14@14.34.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

A CURIOUS CONTRABAND.

Last night the town was considerably excited by a mischievous rumor to the effect that there had been heavy fighting on the Peninsula, and that McClellan had met with a bad reverse. Such rumors have usually been put in circulation by Secesh, but the present one was traced to an employee at the Capitol, who stated it on the authority of members of Congress. There was not a word of truth in the story, and it seems to have been set afloat in a spirit of revenge by some of the junkeeling marplots who were so deservedly set to the right about by General McClellan, on their endeavor to penetrate to his front, on their late visit to the Peninsula.

NAVY YARD.

This morning a detachment of marines were sent to Portsmouth, N. H., for guards on the gunboats Sonora and Cincinnati, now fitting out there.—Major Isaac T. Doughty took command of the guard on the yard this morning. Since Capt. Cash left, the command has been turned on Lieut. Adams, who will still continue as second in command. The guard at present numbers 142 men, and are in a high state of discipline.

BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

It is the opinion of an officer of intelligence now here from the West, that Beauregard's army now where numbers twenty-five thousand men at any one point, and that the bulk of it is at Mobile. No portion of it, in his opinion, has reached Richmond, even supposing Beauregard to be there in person, as reported.

FROM GEN. M'DOWELL'S CORPS.

MANASSAS, June 23.—*Editor Star:* The health of Gen. McDowell is not so good to-day. His surgeon thinks he has caught cold by exposure. Several families about six miles from this place have the small-pox. No one from that neighborhood is allowed to visit the camps. Some hucksters made their appearance here to-day, charging exorbitant prices for their goods, which the men were willing to pay; but the hucksters wanted to charge them five per cent. for changing Treasury notes. This the boys would not stand and they went to work and demolished their wagons.

A hard rain storm here to-night.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

HOW THE CONFEDERATES GET NEWS.

Two well-known citizens of Norfolk walked through our picket lines at Suffolk on Monday last, arrived safe in Petersburg, and gave the Confederate Government important information—a New York *Herald*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Norfolk *Union*. As a natural consequence, the *Dispatch* published a complete and very correct list of regiments in this Department, and a register of their officers.

GEN. MANSFIELD AND A SECESH LADY.

A secesh lady had arrived at Petersburg from our lines at Suffolk, under a flag of truce. She told the following story to the editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*:—When parting, Gen. Mansfield bowed gallantly and said, "Madame, I hope to see you soon again in Richmond."

"I hope it may be so," said the lady.

"How's that?" asked Gen. Mansfield, a little surprised.

"Why," said the lady, "you know there is plenty of room in the tobacco warehouses there, and we will give you full scope and a good apartment."

The *Dispatch* says the General was nonplussed.

GEN. BUTLER CAREFUL OF THE MORALS OF HIS LAUNDRESSES.

From the New Orleans Delta, June 5.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, ——, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 38.

I. The laundresses of companies are not permitted to come into the quarters of the men. They must be kept in their own quarters, and the clothing sent to them and sent for.

II. Any officer who permits a woman, black or white, not his wife, in his quarters or the quarters of his company, will be dismissed the service.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

The steamer Jacob Bell, on James River, above City Point, ran a terrible gauntlet of fire from the enemy, on the 19th, Lieutenant McCrae commander. The Confederates concentrated a fire upon the steamer from a winding bluff, and, wonderful to say, nobody was hurt, though the boat was hit again and again, with rifles, and once, badly, with a cannon ball.

NEW MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE PRESS.—The Postmaster General has ordered the letter list to be taken from the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, and to be given to the Quincy *Whig*. The law, it is said, gives it to the *Whig*, but the *Whig* is accused of being "rebellious." The Alton *Telegraph* (Rep.) calls for the suppression of other papers in Illinois.

EUROPE.

MEDIATION STRENUOUSLY ADVOCATED.

From the London Standard, June 3.

There seems to be a general impression abroad that it only requires one word of friendly counsel from England or France to stop the horrible contest which is now raging in America. Will this word be spoken? Will the generous and kind intervention take place in time? This is a case where both Powers may well interfere without obtrusion. The ministers of the Federal States are still in London and Paris. Our relations with the Cabinet at Washington are of an amicable character. There can be no breach of neutrality between two opposing States where one has never been recognized. It is only in the natural order of political affairs that our Government and the Government of France should make strong representations to the Federal Cabinet on a fratricidal war which shocks humanity and outrages civilization. The interests of France and England are, moreover, too intimately blended with this question not to make it imperative on both Powers to do their utmost to end a ruinous conflict. The plea of non-intervention must be entirely thrown overboard, for it can never apply while we acknowledge President Lincoln and refuse to own President Davis. We are, therefore, quite free to make any suggestion we please on the war to the Government of Washington so long as we are in political connection with the Federal States. And if ever there existed a case for remonstrance this is one.

If anything similar to it occurred in Italy, or in Germany, or even in Russia, how soon our officious meddlesome Ministry would interfere to bring about a more peaceable and orderly state of things. It has really been an exception and an anomaly that we have not used the influence of our relations with the Northern States to suppress a sanguinary and destructive contention. England and France could with weighty reason have said, "This contest is ruthless and hopeless one; it can only lead to bankruptcy and desolation; it can never further any one end of civilization—therefore, it ought to cease." Some such mediation would soon lead to a cessation of hostilities, and doubtless speedily finish the war. It is pusillanimous an cowardly to look coldly on this bloody struggle, and move not a foot or hand, or speak not a word, to part the desperate combatants. If the policy of non-intervention applied here, well and good, although, as in the treatment of Italy by our present Government, this might be covertly violated with loss doubtful advantage. But there is, and can be, no neutrality until the Confederation shall be recognized. If we had no special interests bound up with the whole solution of this difference it could be contended that, as the business was none of ours, we might well let it alone. But the real problem is one which touches England home; which touches France home, and the entire world very nearly. Here, then, is something on which two great Powers like France and England might, and ought to interfere in the general interests of humanity and civilization.

Our clear conviction is, that if a firmer and more decisive Government had been at the head of affairs in this country, we should never have had this American civil war; or if it did break out, we should have seen a peaceable arrangement close upon the very outset. When the whole series of events is known, the true version of the story will be found to be very natural and simple. It is even now well established that the great hope and reliance of the Confederates was in their essential and indispensable power as the cotton market of Europe. The blockade, they thought, if it came, must be quickly broken. The comity of nations would not sanction any act so destructive and barbarous. England would never suffer Lancashire to be starved, nor would France permit the derangement and ruin of her active trade with both North and South. The whole civilized world would interpose to put an end to a tyrannical attempt to coerce a free people into adopting notions and institutions which they had rather die than receive. The Confederate States, seeing the eye of favor with which France regarded the struggles of the nationalities, and mindful that the patriotic Emperor would look well to the interests of his own people, thought of nothing more natural than that the Court of the Tuileries should give the Federal Minister a word of warning that it would not allow the separatist States to be oppressed or mercilessly conquered.

The fact that what is most absurdly called a Liberal Government was in power in England gave a certain feeling of confidence to the Southerners. They knew that the cotton interest was strongly represented in the Cabinet and among the supporters of the Administration. They looked for very great indulgence and favor. They have only found betrayal and ruin. From the beginning the British Ministry have exercised a weak and cowardly policy towards the seceding States. They have pretended to stand aloof. They have boasted of their non-intervention. All the while, as a matter of course, they were in constant communication with Mr. Adams and the Cabinet at Washington. As a kind of blind, the question of slavery was put ostentatiously forward. The North was made to do substantially what the United States had promised to do long ago, while the real business of manumission lay with the South. France would have been quite willing to join with England in breaking the blockade, and also recognizing the war. But it is well known that our English Government was averse to this solution, and stood upon our assumed policy of complete non-intervention.

The question has now come to this point, is the mutual extermination to go on? Even the capture of Richmond or the defeat of Beauregard at Corinth will not bring the war nearer to a conclusion. How, then, is it to end? Are these brothers to persist in tearing one another's throats in the face of the civilized world, and against the interests of France and England, without any friendly interposing Power to step forward to separate them? Could the South have subjugated the seceding States, or the North have succeeded in forcing back the South, it might well be said that the Union was restored. But the South has proved to be free; the South cannot be subjugated. The war may go on raging for years. Meantime having and devastation of every kind is overspreading the entire of the vast territories of the United States; the staples of English manufacture is lost; one of the chief sources of French trade is gone. No sound historical principle, no early good principle of any kind is accomplished. The mere idea that the Government has the sovereign authority to subdue by force of arms rebellious provinces does not apply to a case where the seceding States have the right of prescription and their original institution to justify their separation, and where their numbers and appliances are so great that it must be an absolute impossibility to subdue them.

On the other hand, this American civil war is the most hateful of all wars. It is extending bankruptcy, misery, and desolation in every direction; and even should it tend to a final conquest by the North, can never lead to a permanent pacific conclusion. Let it, then, cease in the name of common sense and mercy, and in the name of the world's best interests. The heats of summer must soon, or even now, beget a cessation from hostilities. Parliament will, after the Whitsuntide holidays, be called upon to consider the questions connected with this war. Mr. Lindsay has given a notice to the effect—a notice which we regard as entirely apt for the occasion. It is impossible but not done during the present session to bring this barbarous and unnatural strife to a conclusion—and we are pursuaded it requires only a strong suggestion from England and France to end it—no power of language will be able to describe the extent of misery and horror which yet await the unfortunate belligerent States, and the privation, loss, and bankruptcy it will cause in England and on the Continent.

GEN. BUTLER'S "LADY" PROCLAMATION—AN OUTRAGEOUS DOCUMENT—A CRY OF UNIVERSAL INDIGNATION AGAINST IT, ETC., ETC.

From the London Morning Post of 11th, (Government Organ.)

The condition of affairs in the American civil war exhibits no prospect of improvement. It is not merely that the vicissitudes in the military struggle destroy in a single week the chances which the week previous appeared to secure to one side a speedy triumph over the other. This is by no means the worst or most ominous sign that the contest will be long protracted. A much more alarming sympathy is to be found in the apparent recklessness of the Federal military chiefs as to the course to be pursued respecting the Confederate populations over which they have conquered a nominal sovereignty. We have heard a great deal about the inhabitants of the Southern towns being subjected to a reign of terror. It has been stated over and over again that the revolutionary committees had overawed the vast majority of the citizens; that numbers had been compelled to declare themselves in favor of the Confederate cause wholly against their will; and it was asserted that with the first appearance of the stars and stripes the yoke of this tyrannical minority would be joyfully thrown off. If we may judge from the circumstances which have called forth Gen. Butler's late astounding proclamation, this can scarcely be the case.

The contents and character of that document form certainly the most extraordinary episode in the present American struggle. At first we can d scarcely bring ourselves to believe its genuineness. Major General Butler's proclamation, dated May 15, purporting to be issued at the headquarters, Department of the Gulf, is to the effect that the officers and soldiers of the United States have been exposed to insulting treatment from certain women, calling themselves "ladies of New Orleans!" These insults, it is affirmed, have no justification, the New Orleans women, "calling themselves ladies," having been treated with singular deference and courtesy by the Federal officers and soldiers. To punish this ingratitude, and effectually to repress this insolence, General Butler's proclamation declares, "that hereafter, when any females shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult, or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town, plying her avocation." This atrocious document will call forth from the public opinion of every civilized country a cry of just and universal indignation. What insults could possibly be heaped on any officer or soldier of the Federal army compared with the insult now offered to it by General Butler himself? His language presumes that they must be lost to all sense of decency and humanity, of chivalry and honor. To tell the Federal officers and soldiers that, because the ladies of New Orleans give vent to the party feelings which they share with their husbands and fathers, their brothers and their sons—even though they do so, perhaps, after a provoking feminine fashion—they may be degraded to the level of the most abandoned of their sex, is an act to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the annals of either ancient or modern warfare.

The criminality of the proclamation is only equaled by its folly. Is it designed, by such conduct, to reconcile the South to the prospects of the restored domination of the North? No wonder that General Beauregard indignantly calls on the men of the South to arise as one man, and drive from their soil the men who would treat their mothers and wives, their daughters and sisters, as harlots. It matters little in what precise sense this proclamation is to be understood. It matters little whether it means that ladies of birth, education, and stainless character, shall be given over to the lawless lust of an infuriated soldiery, or merely arrested and consigned to the house of correction, there to herd with, and undergo the discipline of, common "social evils." We have heard much—we have read much—about the almost idolatrous veneration with which Americans are in the habit of treating women. To judge by some accounts, it is at New York and Boston that the Utopia has been already realized which the advocates of female rights would fain set up amongst ourselves. There, it is said, may be found reproduced in the nineteenth century the worship of female excellence, the obedience to female awards, the recognition of female influence, which eight centuries ago were witnessed at the Court and sung by the minstrels of Provence.—There social philosophy in its highest form has been best taught by Margaret Fuller, and social wrong, in its most appalling magnitude, most heroically combatted by Mrs. Beecher Stowe. Yet it is a General from amongst their countrymen, addressing officers and soldiers of their countrymen, who now pens a proclamation which Tilly might have allowed his troops to carry out, but to which Wallenstein would certainly have refused to set his name.

Our unfeigned hope is that the Federal Government will at once show its sense of the act by recalling General Butler, placing him under arrest, and subjecting him to the ordeal of a court-martial. It is but in justice to itself, to the citizens whom it represents, to the Federal army so foully outraged by the act of a Federal General, to public opinion in other countries, to the national honor of which it is the guardian, to the future generations of its own subjects by whom this act would be always felt as a hereditary stain and fraud. We have carefully abstained from taking any part in the contest between the North and the South. Our neutrality has been even more dictated by principle than suggested or impelled by interest. But such an act as that of General Butler, if not promptly reviewed, would soon turn the scale, finally and decisively, in favor of the Confederate cause. We all remember with what terrible effect the late Count Cavour appealed to the conscience of Europe to sit in judgment upon the Austrian General Urban, when the latter ordered a whole family of poor Piedmontese peasants to be shot down on mere suspicion. President Jefferson Davis might appeal to the States of both the Old and the New World with even greater right, and, we have no hesitation in saying, with not less effect.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL "SITUATION" AS SEEN THROUGH LONDON SPECS.

From the Times' City Article, 11th.

The commercial advices from New York this week show that, although the ignorant confidence of the multitude in the paper issues of the Government was still almost undiminished, many of the more shrewd financiers were preparing for the approach of the inevitable crisis. A curious speculation had arisen in bills on Europe, which were now being bought at a premium, like stocks and shares. Some of the contracts are for bills to be furnished four or six months hence, and in other cases they were to be supplied at one month's call. These transactions are equivalent to purchasing specie at present prices to be delivered at a future date. Meanwhile commercial business—except in the exportation of grain and provisions, which is being carried on to an extent that must leave the country in a precarious condition if the want of labor and any adverse condition of the weather should affect the crops during the coming seasons—was completely stagnant. The traffic on the railroads, however, owing to the movement of produce, combined with the transport of materials for the army, was, on the whole, not unfavorable. At Chicago, a revival of business from the removal of the blockade of New Orleans appear to have been disappointed.

"There is," it is said, "not a sign of our being able to induce the inhabitants to trade." Under these circumstances, it was more than ever difficult to find employment for money in the discount of commercial paper, and the Government could, therefore, borrow with undiminished facility. The treasury had consequently issued new invitations for deposits at 4 per cent. for not less than thirty days, and then at 10 days' call. By this means and the unlimited issue of certificates of indebtedness, the Government would find loans, and the public are at the same time assured that the public debt on the 1st of July will be much less than has previously been stated. There is no real doubt, however, that the worst estimates hitherto put forth will be fully borne out when all outstanding liabilities are fairly included. Predictions of the date at which the Government is to be crushed continued to be put forth with equal confidence but with less precision than formerly. If victory is secured both at Richmond and Corinth, the war is to be wound up in three months—the old 90 days; but if the Confederates succeed at either of those places, "it may be prolonged for two years."

"WOMAN ORDER" ON BUTLER'S CRASH.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, 13th, Earl Carnarvon called the attention to General Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans. He condemned it in severe terms, as without precedent in the annals of war, and as