FOUR DAYS LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

General Butler Enforcing the Quarantine Laws.

He Refuses to Recognize the Acting British Consul Officially.

Village Punished by Hanging and Imprisonment.

THE REBEL CAMP MOORE EVACUATED.

General Lovell's Army Gone to Vicksburg.

General Butler's First Public Speech in New Orleans.

UNION SENTIMENT STILL INCREASING,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Roanoke, Captain Couch, which left New Orleans on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

She brings the following passengers:—

Messrs Carter, Taylor, Hune, J Cohen, F W Kirchoff and family, Mr Sadquier and family, N S Peterkin, H W Hill and family, Madam Chaulos, Michael Eampar, Mr Duhrrel, Mrs Frank Hy, Phil Strauss, Mr Tinkly, lady and child; S Aaron, A Ferri, John M Odin, Archbishop, of New Orleans; C M Dubins, S C Bee, S C Cocke and P Parker, Mr and Mrs Loeller and child, W M Lewis, C Weisham, Jr; Chas Fliessen, Captain Marshall and lady, Mr Bernard, lady and child; V Janey, Adele Saule, J F Derbes, A Ravaut, F Maurice, N Verges, L Carter, Mr Duval and child, M Bailey, Chas Pleasant, A Garr, F Bernstein, Mr Robinson and two daughters, L Geissert, G W Walker, R D Steele, E Schwerer, T D Clearman, W H Moydage, J Marsant, W J Stanisbury, Lion Chase, D Holmes, A Lucas, E J Fitchugh, R Garcia, Mrs Geschecker and child, Mrs Gamma h, daughter and infant, Mr B Doer, G T Hart, E A Horne, Mrs Peet, Miss Mary Peet, Theo C Clark, Mrs Jaques and daughter, Chas Delbonjo, Mrs Bloome and sister.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10, 1862.

Excellent Health of the City—Idleness of the Leading Rebels—How General Butler Punishes Scandrett—Arrest of Dr. Stone, Wm. Freret, Ex-Mayor Sith, and Other Prominent Rebels—Arrival from Havana, &c.

The city has been unusually quiet since my last letter. The weather is getting intensely warm; but the public health still remains good.

General Butler had a case before him a few days since which is a capital illustration of the cowardly, contemptible perversion and misrepresentation which the enemies of our country in this city put upon every act of kindness or generosity on the part of the Union authorities. Up to the present the United States Marine Hospital, on Common street, has been allowed to be used for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers of the rebel army. A few days since Jas. H. Huckins, a member of the Board of Aldermen, called on General Shepley, the military commandant, and stated that, as he expected that the Marine Hospital would soon be taken for the United States, he hoped there would be no impediment to the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, and the medical stores and provisions which had been contributed by the ladies of New Orleans. General Shepley answered that, so far from any objection being raised, he would, on the contrary, give the fullest permission; and, moreover, if the patients were in need of medical attendance or comforts, he would guarantee that General Butler would supply both from his army. He then gave Mr. Huckins the following order on the director of the hospital:—

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, MAY 27, 1862.

To Dr. SEARD, United States Marine Hospital:—

SIR—You will allow L. H. Huckins, Esq., to remove all soldiers, medical stores, pantry stores and general hospital stores from your department. By order of

GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,
Actg. Brigadier General and Military Commandant.
A. G. BOWLES, A. D. C.

Mr. Huckins then forwarded the above to Mr. Belling, who is the Chairman of the Ladies' Society for furnishing comforts to the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, with the following order annexed:—

MR. THOS. T. BOLLING—

You will execute the above as promptly and as faithfully as possible. JAS. H. HUCKINS.

The object of these two men was to force the Charity Hospital to receive the patients from the Marine Hospital, so that they might get the stores and provisions that had been donated by the benevolent ladies, as well as a large amount of property belonging to the United States government and the Southern confederacy. Mr. Boling, therefore, went to the Charity Hospital and insisted upon removing his patients to that institution, stating that he had a peremptory order so to do from General Shepley. Of course the federal authorities got the credit of being a set of barbarous, inhuman wretches. This complaint coming to the ears of Gen. Butler, he sent Huckins and Boling and Gen. Shepley. When Gen. Shepley heard of the vile manner in which his generosity had been misrepresented, he was terribly angry, and talked to the contemptible perverters of truth and kindness in a style that ought to have made them wish to sink through the floor. After General Butler had investigated the matter, he ordered Thomas T. Boling to be confined at hard labor at Fort Jackson for six months, with a ball and chain attached to his ankle, and sent Huckins to the same agreeable quarters until further orders.

Besides these arrests there have been several other prominent ones since my last. On Monday afternoon, Dr. Warren Stone, one of the most eminent physicians of this city, Wm. Freret, a member of the "Union Independence Association," and Gerard Sith, ex-Mayor of New Orleans, were all arrested. Dr. Stone was sent to Fort Jackson. When he left you, Butler, he remarked, tragically, beating his breast, "I go to Fort Jackson for being a patriot." The General "didn't see it." This Dr. Stone has been openly advocating secession on the street ever since we have been here. Freret and Sith were also accused of inciting the people to treason. But, upon giving their parole, they were both released. The next day Thomas Murray, President of the Free Market, and a member of the "Safety Committee" (a secret association for the purpose of assassinating Union men), was arrested and sent to Fort Jackson. Yesterday Jim Cosgin, a notorious "Thug" and murderer, was also arrested. The number of these assassins who have been arrested speak volume for the energy and vigilance of Provost Marshal French and his deputies.

The opening of the port has not yet been productive of any great influx of shipping. A Spanish steamer, the Cardenas, from Havana, came up last night, but, owing to some mistake, she was not stopped at the forts. She was immediately sent down the river to report at quarantine. Excepting this, there have been no arrivals of vessels other than naval ships or transports.

The United States mail steamer Connecticut, Captain Woodhull, arrived to-day from Galveston. She leaves to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, for New York, and Captain W. says he will make the trip in ten days, stoppages included. Major Strong returns to his home in the Connecticut, and carries with him the kindest wishes of every one in the department. The Major is much improved in health, and I trust that the bracing climate of the North will soon restore him to his accustomed strength.

Colonel E. F. Jones, of the Twenty-fifth Mass chusetts regiment, is also a passenger on the Connecticut. He has been away from home nearly seven months, most of which time he has spent on that miserable sand spit, Ship Island, where, by cutting zeal, he succeeded in bringing his regiment to a state of proficiency seldom witnessed in a regiment of less than a year's standing. As his command is now garrisoning the forts, his absence on a furlough cannot act detrimentally to his troops. The regiment will be left in the competent hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Parr and Major Sawtelle, both of the old Sixth Massachusetts, and both superior officers. Colonel Jones has established an enviable reputation as an officer and gentleman, and he will ever retain the honor of having led the first regiment which answered the President's call for troops on the 15th of April, 1861.

Captain Porter, of the "Bummer fleet," arrived here on the 5th on the gunboat Octorara. His mortar boats and other armed vessels will go up the river very soon.

The army transport ship James Hovey, Captain Hodgson, left this port for Boston on the evening of the 31st inst. She carried a cargo of cotton and sugar for the United States government.

Lieutenant George C. De Kay, who was so dangerously wounded at Island No. 10, still at the general hospital in a very critical condition, there being no apparent change in his situation.

Lieutenant Benj. F. Pickman, of the Massachusetts cavalry, met with a very serious accident to-day. He was riding on the slippery pavement, when his horse fell heavily, with Mr. Pickman under him, breaking the rider's leg and mashing it very badly.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14, 1862.

General Butler and the Foreign Consuls—Desire of the Spanish Consul to Retaliate for the Quarantining of the Cardenas—Correspondence Between General Butler and the British Consul Relative to the Oath Required of Foreign Residents—General Butler Sustains the Action of Judge Bell Compelling the Banks of Louisiana to Pay Current Funds for a Deposit of Confederate Notes—Order of General Shepley Relative to Returning Rebel Soldiers—How General Butler Treats Those Guilty of Unlawful Seizures—Conspiracies Ferreted Out—Testing the Efficiency of the Troops—Guerrillas to be Promptly Punished—Camp Moore Evacuated by the Rebels—Lovell and His Army Gone to Vicksburg—Quiet and Orderly Condition of the City—Popularity of General Butler—The Mortar Fleet Gone to Vicksburg—Quarantine Laws to be Rigidly Enforced, &c., &c.

There have been a number of matters of considerable interest here since the departure of the steamer Ocean Queen for New York on last Wednesday. General Butler has had two or three little rows with the foreign consuls. In regard to these gentlemen at this port, the truth is, as Gen. Butler tells them, they have become so accustomed to being begged by the rebels for their interposition that they have got the idea that their will is almost sovereign, and, indeed, that they are the greatest power in the land. I reckon they will soon learn that they have a man in command here who fully appreciates his dignity as the representative of the United States government, and who knows precisely the position and importance of men who, placed here by their governments as mere "commercial agents," assume the airs and authority of ministers plenipotentiary or ambassadors extraordinary. The manner in which the General raps these gentlemen over the knuckles is as warrantable as it is amusing and gratifying. In my next I will send you a copy of the correspondence between Gen. Butler and several foreign consuls relative to the detention of about three thousand hogsheads of sugar. It is very rich indeed.

Your readers may remember that I mentioned recently that the Spanish steamer Cardenas, from Havana, ran up to this city without stopping at Quarantine, and that she was sent back and obliged to remain there. On Thursday, Mr. Austin Requa, Jr., purser of the steamer Roanoke, called at the Spanish Consulate for a clean bill of health to Havana. The Vice Consul told Mr. Requa that he would not give him a clean bill, and then made some remark about the detention of the Cardenas, that showed plainly enough that he was anxious to retaliate on General Butler for his action towards that ship.

Mr. Requa told the Vice Consul that he should refer the case to General Butler. The Consul then addressed a communication to General Butler on the subject. This letter will be answered in a day or two, and I will send both documents by next mail. General Butler then sent for the Consul, Don Juan Callejon, his Vice or Secretary, and Mr. Requa. The interview occurred yesterday morning, and was quite exciting. Don Juan could not speak English, and the Secretary was obliged to act as interpreter. The General asked if the Consul would give a clean bill to the Roanoke; the Consul said he would not, and that he should act according to the instructions of his government. The Secretary then explained that after the 1st of June the Consul never gave a clean bill, but a bill stating that the vessel came from an unhealthy port. The General then asked if they would give such a bill as is recognized at this season as correct by the Spanish government and as accords with the health regulations of the Captain General of Cuba. The Consul still showing some contumacy and hesitation, the General told him, in the most unmistakable manner, that the Roanoke would have such a bill of health as any other vessel would get at this season, or else the Spanish Consul would go aboard the Cardenas and leave this port. Don Callejon said he would like very much to be sent away from this city, but he concluded that he had better give the Roanoke her bill and trust to some other opportunity for an early release from New Orleans.

Afterwards Mr. Requa called at the Spanish Consulate for a bill, and received one stating that the port of New Orleans was unhealthy. Mr. Requa asked the Vice Consul, in case General Butler would permit the Cardenas to come up immediately, would that make any difference in the bill of the Roanoke? He was answered that if General Butler would be so good as to do that, the Consul would put in a line that would prevent the Roanoke from being detained, but he could not give a clean bill. This shows very plainly what was the motive of the Consul in his action towards the Roanoke. She is getting her cargo here to-day, and will leave to-morrow morning and proceed without stopping to New York. General Butler will lay the whole matter before the State Department.

The following correspondence, elicited by the order for all who expect any privileges to take the oath, is very racy in one part:—

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 call upon to subscribe the oaths therein set forth, as to the consequence of compliance with the behest 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 register aliens, on the ground that it imposes on them (in words, at least) the office of spy, and forces them to an inconsistent with the ordinary obligations of probity, honor and neutrality.

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

Her Britannic Majesty's Acting 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, 1862.

SIR—I am directed by the Major General commanding to inform you that no answer is to be given to the note of George Coppell, 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. Coppell's part must cease. His credentials have been sent for, but not exhibited. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, P. HAGGERTY,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

GEORGE COPPELL, Esq., Acting Consul ec. Her Britannic Majesty, New Orleans.

A few days since, in the Provost Court, a man named Durand sued the bank of Louisiana to oblige the bank to pay him in current funds for a deposit he had made in Confederate notes, which the banks had made legal currency by paying them out instead of their own issue or specie. Judge Bell decided in favor of Durand, and ordered the bank to pay the amount in current funds. The bank appealed from this decision to General Butler; but, as will be seen from the following important and interesting document, the General sustained Judge Bell:—

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 to the undersigned, representing the bank, and to the General commanding, asking him to reverse or 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 prison is an absolute military government where martial law has been declared, the power of the commanding general is absolute, and that, holding the representative of the military power in the government here, all applications for redress must be made when any wrong is supposed to have been done.

This view is, no doubt, so far as I can see, I have, with the best thought possible under the circumstances, reexamined 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. 28, and does not dispute the authority upon which it is based, but rather, but questions seem 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 case is, being one of a right of property, cognizable by a court which only acts to prohibit the intrusion of military officers and police regulations.

A technical answer to this objection, which is in the nature of a plea to the jurisdiction, 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 chance of a decision in his favor, and then, if adverse, resort to the exception to the jurisdiction which he has appealed, and to whose judgment he has submitted his cause. This rule has been in a very strikingly common 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.

Or, 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 now asks the Commanding General to exercise the power to make such order, if, in his judgment, it becomes a military necessity, and that same 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 transact business from and after the occupation. It has been shown by that he permitted a various 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 exempted from the effects of this order, because by order of another military commander, of September last, there was made a civil law, that the bank, in the spirit, specie payments, gainst its will and against the express notice of its only currency instead of its own. This order was submitted to, it not with joy, at least without protest, so far as I am informed.

The order, as well as the law of the land, then, is that the bank should pay its deposits in gold and silver, and Confederate States currency notes or its own notes. After comparing these two orders of the Commanding General, it has not been obvious, to my judgment, that the order of the Provost Court, in this case, is the order which should have been given.

For what, then, is a Provost Court, in military parlance, constituted? Confessedly to inquire into, determine and pronounce upon the rights of military officers.

Tribunals, the court instead of a civil one, as well as for persons, is another example of this. If the Commanding General of this army, as he is given to understand, is the source of all power in your court, although its judgment should act upon a right of property involving millions of dollars worth of specie, yet, 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, who are not summoned, are made parties, and that their rights and interests will be affected by the decision. This is a fact. But did the various counsel for the bank, or any of them, ever, in a suit against the bank in any court, where the stockholders were summoned, or, if not, sought to charge them individually, which is not the case here. A corporation acts through its officers or agents, and is bound by their acts, and is not to be restrained upon complaint of them. The objection of want of sufficient power in the President and Directors of the Bank of Louisiana to pay the money, Mr. Durand, in their own bills, was a very simple, technical one, of which a court of equity, to a bidder, under the order of the Provost Court, without the consent of the stockholders, would probably not have entertained. In this connection, when we remember that these same Directors, without asking permission of their stockholders, against the will and right, put $300,000 of specie out of their vaults and out of the State, when we they put forth their own promissory notes in place of the specie, we cannot but be astonished at their pretensions to the contrary.

The order of General Shepley, in this case, is in the nature of a military order, or, in a word, it has the force of a military order, and, as such, 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 chooses to take as money—treated as such—credited to him as such—and, forced upon the community as money. He has no money—any, forced upon the community as money. He has no money—any, forced upon the community as money. He has no money—any