DAILY POST.

The Union as it was;
The Constitution as it is!

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20.

☞ **S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NO. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, and 6 STATE STREET, BOSTON are our agents for the Daily and Weekly Post in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates*.**

☞ **Reading matter on every page.**

THE NEWS.

The news from Tennessee and North Carolina is cheering; the Union sentiment in both is spreading rapidly; the old North State, through her Governor, has informed Jeff. Davis that he can receive no more aid from him.

The latest from Washington in relation to Gen. Hunter looks as if that individual will soon have leave to retire to private life.

The manner in which our fleet of gunboats were repulsed at Fort Darling is explained by the fact of the Fort being two hundred feet above the river.

Rumors of foreign intervention are again rife, but nothing of an alarming character has come to light.

HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

The Abolitionists are evidently becoming alarmed, lest the war should be brought to a termination without freeing the slave population of the South. Having no interest in the present contest, in which the nation is engaged for the preservation of its authority, except the letting loose of millions of slaves, to overrun the country and jostle white labor in its struggles for subsistence, these Abolitionists are becoming restless, for fear of the failure of their agitation to effect their purpose. These zealots, consequently, think Hunter's proclamation is a step in the right direction; although that document can have no possible effect outside of where Hunter has military power to enforce it; that is, within the line of his pickets; no further.

But it is probable that Gen. Hunter will not be sustained by the Government in his sudden and sweeping notions about "slavery and martial law being incompatible in a free country." The President can never give his assent to Hunter's proclamation unless he is prepared to forfeit the good opinion formed of him for his promptitude in curtailing Fremont's hifalutin edict in Missouri. The fact is, the President should dismiss any General from the service when he is found departing from his legitimate duties, without instructions; and particularly when he runs counter to a known policy of the Government, in order to pander to a popular frenzy, which is to the permanency of our Government as dangerous as secession. If the war lasts six months longer the President will be compelled to take ground against the extreme measures, or become their champion: and, he might as well take a decided stand upon them now. If he is bound to prosecute hostilities for the restoration of the Union and the Constitution, let him indignantly spurn these mousing politicians, and their tools in the army, who desire no Union and no Constitution, unless they be remodeled to suit their narrow and proscriptive doctrines. If, on the other hand, he is about to yield to the demands of the Northern Abolition disunionists, let him do so at once, that the American people may prepare for the worst. Let the army and navy understand that they have been kidnapped, by false pretences, to fight the battles of abolitionism, under the pretext of fighting for their country; let our millions of laboring tax-payers be informed that they are furnishing, not only their sons and brothers, but the product of their sweat and labor to free four millions of degraded slaves, instead of furnishing these sinews of war to restore the bleeding Constitution, and we may well "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." Let it be proclaimed that the intention of our government is to elevate an inferior race to terms of "natural and political equality" with the freemen of this Republic and a civil strife will be inaugurated which will encumber every portion of the land.

But, we have some faith in the President yet; although hemmed in by extreme men, our reliance upon his former promises to pursue the war for the restoration of the Union has not yet forsaken us. He has no political future; he has attained the highest honors of the Republic; his only ambition now should be to restore his country. In trying to do this let him surmount all obstacles; let him hang up Southern conspirators, and with firm grip, drag Northern treason from its lurking place; let him soar above the influences of cabals and treachery, and boldly strike down all who stand in the way of his stupendous undertaking for the restoration of a country environed upon all sides by traitors. Let him recreate our Union, and his name must take its place along side of that of him who was its Father. Let him neglect this glorious opportunity and give way to the schemes of lurking treason in our midst, and his name will descend to posterity, like that of the youth who gained an immortality of infamy when he set fire to, and consumed the Ephesian dome.

☞ **The Eastern papers are all laughing at Gen. Hunter's announcement that "slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible."** Some of these papers say that Hunter is crazy; others, more lenient, simply acknowledge their want of comprehension to understand him. In this dilemma our neighbor of the *Gazette* very opportunely steps in and reveals the true meaning of the General, in the following brief paragraph, which the reader will observe is much "clearer than mud." It says:

"But this does not prove the fallacy of Gen. Hunter's logic. Things that are incompatible may still, by sufferance, exist together. Gen. Hunter does not argue that Martial Law *ipso facto* abolishes slavery; but, that, the two being incompatible, he abolishes slavery."

☞ Young Wade, a son of "Old Ben Wade," is said to have distinguished himself in the late battle of Williamsburg.—Upon this intelligence the Pittsburg *Gazette* remarks, "*Brave men don't gender cowards.*"

In Old Ben's case the reverse of the *Gazette's* position is true—cowards gender brave men. In the particular case in question, we suspect that young Wade's highly respectable mother is entitled to all the credit of having gendered so brave a son. "Old Ben" is not entitled to a bit of it; he is a humbug, a blustering bully. Why don't he notice Vallandingham's salutation of "liar, scoundrel and coward," if he affects to pass for a man of pluck. Ben Wade has traveled long enough on the reputation of his shape and muscle; let him now do something, and show himself the father of the brave young man who fought so bravely in the bloody battle at Williamsburg. Vallandingham, it is said, is anxious to meet Wade in any way, with muskets, pistols, swords or handsaws; and, rather than disappoint an expectant public, he will not decline Wade's favorite mode, the old fashioned Buckeye "rough and tumble."

☞ We were not prepared for the following announcement from our Abolition neighbor, the *Dispatch*. It truly says:

"The cry of Abolitionism is very much like the music of a hand organ—very good in its way, but a wearisome bore when persisted in too long."

Our repentant friend speaks of what he knows; twenty-five years of his valuable life have been spent in the agitation of the Abolition question; and now he deliberately informs us that it is a "bore when persisted in too long." We welcome our spicy little cotemporary to the repossession of its senses, and take pleasure in noticing his implied promise to sin no more,

"While the lamp holds out to burn." &c.

☞ That heavy humbug, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is out in a letter denying that he has ever interfered, in any way, in Gen. McClellan's military operations. This is a good sign: McClellan's triumph over Abolitionism is more astounding than his victories over the rebels. This Senator Wilson, however, does not deny having gone round the hotels and restaurants of Washington, ridiculing McClellan and his plans during the whole of last winter. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* might also truly say that it never interfered with the Major General's plans, but it did employ its penny instrument in giving tone to every petty slander intended to bring him into contempt. The General has for the present lived down detraction; his brilliant achievements have brought his slanderers to their knees: but give them the slightest cause for a renewal of hostilities, and, like ravenous fishes after a vessel newly trimmed, they will pursue him to his distruction if they can. At present he occupies a lofty position, while his pursuers are denying ever having opposed him.

THE UNION IN TENNESSEE.

Glorious old Tennessee is rushing back to the arms of the Union. The Union Convention held in Nashville the other day was a glorious demonstration. Among the leading members was Colonel Wm. H. Polk, brother of the Ex-President. The following is a condensed account of his speech on the occasion:

Speech of Colonel Wm. H. Polk.

There were then loud cries for "Polk!" "Polk!" and Colonel Wm. H. Polk, of Columbia, brother of ex-President Polk, came before the Convention. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—As the hour is approaching that is usually devoted to dinner, and as you have already been listening to several interesting speeches. I propose that we now adjourn until after dinner.

Cries of "No!" "No!"

COL. POLK. Then you prefer dining on patriotism. (Laughter and cheers.) Col. P. proceeded to say that a year ago he did not know whether it would be a year or ten years before he could again address an audience in Tennessee. He chaneed to be in Nashville when the State was stampeded out of the Union. He heard the song of the inebriate in the streets, and saw the glorious old flag dragged through the streets and trampled in the dust. He saw tears in the eyes of an old man as he witnessed the scene, and he then swore that he would never cease in his efforts till the flag was restored. It is now restored. It flies over us. And he swore now, and he asked his audience to join him in the oath, never again to see it torn down. (Applause.) He appealed to them as Tennesseeans to say to their wives and children to stand by the altars baptized by the blood of their forefathers. We know, he said, what the past has been; but what of the future—what shall the future be? That is the question which addresses itself to the people of Tennessee at this time, while their homes are menaced by bands of marauders and thieves. He saw before him many manly faces, and he urged his hearers to gird on their armor and drive these depredators away. If the heart of the people of Tennessee will respond to it, he would go as a private in the ranks and drive the marauders from the confines of the State. (Applause.) There was a hazard in the result if nothing was done. To-day the safety of the wife and babes of many a loyal Tennesseean is hazarded, and he is a coward who will not fly to defend them. The time has come, said Col. P., when one or the other must be put down; when the loyal or disloyal must triumph. There is no half way in the matter. Our heel must be put upon the necks of the enemy, or their heel will be put upon our necks. We must keep them down until they ask forgiveness for their transgressions of the Father who has given them all they have possessed. They must go down. (Voice—"to the bottom of the ocean.") Aye, and deeper than that, (pointing below,) if Satan will take them. (Laughter.)

New Counterfeit.

Feld & Lare, proprietors of the *National Bank Note Reporter*, furnishes the following description of a new counterfeit on the Bank of America, N. Y.—5's imitation of genuine; vignette upper center, female seated with her arm on a shield, eagle at her right—FIVE each side, right hand end, 5 on upper corner; left end 5. State die on lower corner; white 5 on red band across right end; white V on red band across left end.

Methods of Preserving Food.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of modern times is that of compressing vegetables for their preservation. According to this process, the most bulky, soft and succulent vegetables are reduced to a fraction of their volume, and are preserved in a dry, indestructible state. After boiling for a public longer time than usual, they are restored to something of their original form and consistence, retaining all the nutritious properties and flavor of the fresh.

LETTER FROM SICKLES' BRIGADE.

Below we give a letter from our esteemed correspondent "R. C. H.," giving an account of the battle of Williamsburg. The information it contains has been mostly anticipated by the telegraph, but we consider it due to our correspondent to give his letter in full, omitting only the list of killed and wounded, which it is unnecessary to republish:

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., May 8, 1862.

EDITOR POST:—I seize the first opportunity I have had since leaving Camp Winfield Scott to write you a brief letter, informatory of recent movements hereabout. Early on the morning of Sunday, May 4th, deserters from the enemy entered our lines, bringing intelligence of the evacuation of Yorktown. As soon as this news was confirmed, several of our regiments, who were on picket at the time, marched into the enemy's works. A Massachusetts regiment was first inside the works; but the credit of first raising the old flag over the fortifications is rightfully claimed by the Fourth regiment of our brigade (2d Fire Zouaves) as will be seen by a note from Colonel Brewster to A. A. G. Dickinson, dated Yorktown, May 4th, 5 A. M. This regiment brought back in triumph a wretched specimen of a rebel flag, which they had torn from some part of the rebel fortifications, besides any quantity of other trophies, of various kinds. When the news spread through the camps the wildest excitement prevailed among the troops, and such shouting and cheering as then rent the air I never heard before. At 8 A. M. an order was issued by General McClellan to the commandants of the respective corps and divisions to hold their men in readiness to move immediately. The scene upon this morning presented a striking contrast to that of the preceding days of our sojourn. Heretofore everything was kept as quiet death; but on this eventful morn the restriction which had been imposed upon the brass bands was removed, and on all sides "Hail Columbia," "Star-Spangled Banner," and good old "Yankee Doodle" were being blown, I might say, to the four winds of heaven—a perfect Pandemomium being created by the enthusiastic demonstrations of the men and the exertions of the musicians combined.

At 9 oclock our division (Hooker's) received orders to pack up for a move. It was noon, however, before we got fairly started in pursuit of the panic-stricken Davisites. Our division followed the artillery, constituting the infantry advance.—We took the road leading to Williamsburg, passing on our way through the works lately occupied by the enemy, which were indeed upon a tremendous scale. The secesh, in the hurry of their leave-taking, had left hundreds of tents behind, together with all their heavy guns, and an immense amount of camp equipage of all kinds.—Most of the tents were slit in various places, so as to prevent their being of any use to the "Yankees," and many of them were adorned with caricatures of the same curious species of the human race. Nearly all the guns had been loaded to the muzzle, though some of them were found spiked, strange as it may appear. Tokens of secesh were scattered around in beautiful confusion all through the works, and many of the men picked up as they "went marching on," trifles to send to friends at home, to be kept as mementoes of the war for the Union. The day was very warm, and the roads, owing to being cut up by artillery, in anything but the very best of condition. However, we managed by dint of perseverance, to reach Falls Curch (11 miles.) where we were compelled, by reason of darkness and a heavy rain which had come up after dusk, to halt at 10 p. m. Early on the morning of the 5th, amidst a pouring rain, we again started off in hot pursuit, driving in the rebel pickets as we advanced. Earthworks were encountered almost every half mile along the road between Falls Church and Williamsburg; we were now fast approaching Williamsburg, and the men nerved themselves for the struggle, which they knew must soon take place, as the rebels were determined to make a stand at that place. We pressed them close, and at 8 o'clock the battle commenced, the 1st brigade—consisting of the 1st and 11th Massachusetts, 2d New Hampshire and 26th Pennsylvania regiments—commencing the attack, supported by the 3d brigade, commanded by General Nargley, and composed principally of New Jersey troops; our brigade was held in reserve a short distance from the scene of action. The 1st and 3d brigades kept the enemy at bay from 8 until 10 a. m., when our brigade was ordered to the front, and took up a position on the extreme left, among some fallen timber and underbrush. In the woods immediately in front of us were the rebels, yelling and shouting like very demons; while in the open field, on the right, were the rifle pits, filled with sharpshooters, and three or four batteries, mounted with howitzers and rifled cannon, which poured a destructive fire of shell, grape and canister upon our ranks, mowing us down at a fearful rate. Though repulsed several times we were rallied again, and the division held their ground, the men fighting with the greatest bravery, until three o'clock, unsupported. About this time General Peck's brigade arrived upon the ground and took up a position upon the extreme right, and immediately opened a galling fire upon the enemy.—Our Brigade was now withdrawn from the field, its place being supplied by Davidson's Brigade, which arrived shortly after Peck's. The battle continued until dusk, when the enemy retreated towards Williamsburg, closely pursued by the Federals.

Considering the number of troops engaged this was one of the bloodiest battles which has taken place since the commencement of the rebellion. There were altogether not above 20,000 troops engaged upon our side, opposed to a force of fully 60,000, under Gen. Joe Johnston. The loss in killed, wounded and missing on our side is estimated at 1,500; the rebels acknowledge a loss of 1,200, but it is believed their loss was greater than ours, as nearly nine hundred of their wounded are lying at Williamsburg, while some half dozen barns standing on the field of battle are filled with them; their dead were strewn thickly through the woods, where they did most of their fighting. A great many have also been taken prisoners, and are confined in Williamsburg and other places. Hooker's Division suffered dreadfully; our Brigade was in the very hottest of the fight, and are the most used up of any in the Division, being literally cut to pieces. The heaviest blow, however, has fallen upon our (the 1st) regiment, which is now but a shadow of what it once was. The following will show you how we stand at present; I furnish the names of those only in our own company:

[Here our correspondent gives a list of killed and wounded, which, having already published, we omit.]

This makes a total of 94 killed, 124 wounded and 118 missing, making an aggregate of 331 killed, wounded and missing from the regiment. Most, if not all, of our missing men were taken prisoners, at times when our regiment sustained repulses during the fight. Our regiment was in the engagement three hours; our position being on the left of the line among the underbrush and felled timber. We were subjected to a severe cross-fire from the sharpshooters in the rifle-pits and others posted in the tree tops, while the woods immediately in front of us were swarming with the enemy. The officers and men all fought with the greatest bravery, never flinching once. Twice were we repulsed, but rallied again and drove the rebels back into the woods. Colonel Dwight was taken prisoner, but being seriously wounded, the rebels accepted his parole of honor and released him at Williamsburg, where he is at present. Lieutenant Lyndon, of Company K, is left in New York to-morrow. Col. Farnum received three wounds. He started for New York to-day.

Gen. McClellan visited Col. Dwight in person at Williamsburg College on Wednesday, and thanked him for the manner in which his regiment conducted themselves during the battle. The 4th regiment (2d Fire Zouaves) were very badly cut up also; they fought with the utmost courage, and covered themselves with glory.

At first the wounded were placed in hospitals at Williamsburg, but they are now nearly all removed to Queen's Creek, from whence they will be taken to Fortress Monroe, and thence conveyed home.

Williamsburg is, if anything, stronger fortified than Yorktown, and it is a mystery to me why they did not make a firm stand here, as General Magruder is reported to have said, "If they cold not make a stand here or at Yorktown, they certainly never can anywhere else on the Peninsula. Our division has been ordered, so I understand, to West Point, for which place we start to-morrow. "Taps" have beaten, so I must end this dot by subscribing myself,

Yours, ever, R. C. H.

Southern Currency.

The New York *Tribune* throws out some sensible views in relation to the monetary prospect of the South, which may also serve as a warning to our government.—The facts in reference to the Continental money are worth remembering:

The Continental currency had value at the beginning—even the French assignats were the representatives of a vast tangible property—but this whole Rebel currency has been the most stupendous swindle from the start the world has ever beheld. It falls dead upon the hands of every man who holds it, and $300,000,000 of loss cannot be so distributed in any community as not to impoverish thousands by the explosion. What other generations suffered from Continental notes and assignats, the South must suffer with far greater severity by this universal collapse.

No history of the Continental currency has yet been written, and what we know concerning it must be gathered up from cotemporaneous records in which it is accidentally referred to. Neither has a history of the Colonial paper currency been written; but enough has been preserved to give us some idea of the wide-spread ruin which has in every instance swept over the community which may have plunged into great issues of irredeemable paper. Even cautious, prudent Massachusetts was compelled, in 1751, to redeem £1,792,236 of her paper, at a loss of 90 per cent. to the holders; In 1712, South Carolina issued £48,000 in bills, which depreciated one-third the first year, one-half the second, and gradually sunk to almost nothing. Only six months after the Declaration of Independence, public confidence in the continental money was seriously impaired. The Tories sneered at it, and the British counterfeited it. In October, 1777, it had depreciated to three for one. The belief was that, even if independence were secured, the country would be found too poor to pay its debt; while domestic enemies declared, and the army unfortunately believed, that if ever able to pay it did not intend to. Up to September, 1779, Congress had issued $160,000,000 of paper, and then resolved that the issues should at no time exceed $200,000,000. But once entered on the career, its issues soon exceeded this limit, and the next year its paper sunk to seventy-five for one. Coin was impossible to be had, and taxes could not be collected. In 1781, Congress had issued $359,000,000 of paper, and at that date the earlier notes had sunk to five hundred for one of hard money. Thence forward, the depreciation went rapidly towards utter worthlessness. It is known that millions of this paper were never redeemed, and that depreciation and repudiation combined inflicted untold distress upon the people. Taxation followed, and this culminated in the Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania and in Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts, with alarming symptoms of an outbreak in New-Hampshire and Connecticut.

All American history is full of warning as to the certain ruin to follow the gorging of a community with a paper currency for whose early redemption no certain provision may have been made. The South can hope for no exemption from a similar fate. Her currency began to depreciate from the moment it was issued. The Continental Congress bore up for eight years under the waning value of its currency, but a single year has been sufficient to wipe out hundreds of millions in the South. That Congress did repay many millions of its war debt by bonds which have long since been liquidated, but not a dollar of the enormous issues of the Southern Confederacy will be paid. If a successful rebellion impoverished so many of our fathers, how many will an unsuccessful one convert into paupers! The stake, moreover, which the South has hazarded in provoking this contest is immeasurably greater than that which all the Colonies possessed. They had no banks, no railroads, no canals, no telegraphs, no steamers, no furnaces nor mines, nor any of the multiplied appliances of modern civilization into which the South has concentrated millions of capital. All these have been dangerously crippled, some nearly ruined, others annihilated.—Her banks must be hopelessly insolvent; her State bonds may continue as footballs at the Stock Board, but redemption is almost impossible; while the great bulk of her Corporation stock is comparatively worthless. Thousands depended upon incomes thus derived, but now swept away. Other thousands have meanly fattened upon slave labor; but, under the stunning blows rained down upon it by the stalwart North and West, this dependence now reels to its dissolution. No coupon is paid, no corporation declares a dividend. Slaves are unsaleable, while the title to all real estate is doubtful under the prospect of a wholesale sequestration. Every prop on which her deluded people rested has been knocked away. Agriculture produces no crops, while every cannon fired by our advancing armies drives hundreds of families as fugitives from their homes. Of all wars, those of invasion are the most frightful, and this the righteously desolated South has fully realized. The crash must be proportioned to the magnitude of the interests involved.

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First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CAUSE OF THE JAMES RIVER REPULSE.

GENERAL HUNTER TO BE SUPERCEDED.

TONE OF THE SOUTHERN PAPERS.

FRENCH MARCHING ON MEXICO.

FROM CALIFORNIA, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—No official report of the gunboat affair on James river has been received at the Navy Department. The messages received on the subject indicate an opportunity to do better in the future.

The river is now clear of obstruction to within eight miles of Richmond. At that point there is a heavy battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is temporarily closed to navigation by sunken vessels, among which are said to be the Yorktown and Jamestown, and by piles, chains, &c.

The Monitor could not elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the higher battery, which rendered her useless. The banks of the river were filled with rifle-pits, from which an incessant fire was poured upon the fleet, a part of which was engaged at from six hundred to one thousand yards of the main battery.

After an action of four hours, the fleet finding it impossible to silence the battery on the bluff, under the circumstances, withdrew. Our loss was thirteen killed and eleven wounded; among the latter is Lieut. Morris, in the leg, by a Minnie ball, but not seriously.

MAY 19.—It is unofficially stated that Commodore Goldsborough has taken possession of the two batteries on James river, one of which was silenced by the Galena on her way to Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Herald's Washington dispatches say the recall of General Hunter is fully determined on.—His proclamation will be made the subject of a communication by the President to Congress, and in that way to the country, unmistakably condemning the course of Gen. Hunter, and clearly announcing the policy of the administration in the conduct of the war.

An effort has been made to have General Benham placed in command of the Department of the South, instead of General Hunter.

The Tribune's dispatch says it is confidently ascertained that the President has determined to modify Gen. Hunter's order of freedom, by requiring him to conform to the act of Congress passed at the extra session, by which only the slaves actually employed in military service by the rebels are liberated. There is reason to believe, however, that whatever the inclination of the President's mind may have been at the reception of the order, or whatever he may have said to anxious querists, the decision is yet to be announced, and will be postponed until those members of the Cabinet who are now absent return.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—9:40 a. m.—Before Corinth, May 17.—The Macon (Ga.,) Telegraph condemns in severe language the conduct of the rebel troops at Bridgeport, "by which a most important gateway to our State was opened to the enemy and the possessions of all rich mines and deposits of coal, iron and saltpeter placed in imminent danger."

Martial law has been proclaimed over Charleston and for ten miles surrounding.

The Memphis Appeal says: "The Government wants and must have all tin roofs on cotton sheds in the city."

The Vicksburg Citizen, of the 9th says: "Nothing was heard of the Federal fleet at Tunica yesterday. A large frigate, supposed to be the Brooklyn, passed Bayou Sara at nine o'clock, a. m., on the 8th, going down."

The Baton Rouge Advocate has closed doors and suspended publication, on account of the approach of the Federal gunboats.

Col. Posser, commanding the post at Memphis, publishes a special order, by order of Beauregard, requiring all banks, persons and corporations to take Confederate money at par, and all persons will distinctly understand that nothing in the least degree calculated to discredit the operations of the government will be tolerated or treated as anything but disloyalty.

The Richmond correspondence of the Appeal mentions with great pain that a large amount of sick are confined in the hospitals at Richmond and in the vicinity.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The trial of Judge Hardy, of the Sixteenth District Court, ended to-day before the State Senate. He was convicted by a two-thirds majority (required by the Constitution) of disloyalty to the Government in uttering seditious language. A resolution of expulsion from his office was passed by a vote of twenty-one to fourteen. The various other charges brought against him, such as corruption in office, drunkenness, etc., not sustained, although in some cases the majority were against him. The charges of misconduct in the trial of Judge Terry, for killing Senator Broderick, failed by a tie vote. He was the Judge before whom Terry was acquitted.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamer Blackstone has arrived with the First New York Fire Zouaves, formerly Ellsworth's regiment, which is to be mustered out of service.

The French steamer Montezumas, from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., arrived at this port to-day. She reports that the French army was marching on the City of Mexico, meeting with but little opposition.

The Old Point Boat Arrived.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The Old Point boat arrived at this port this morning at the regular hour. Her news has been anticipated by the telegraphic dispatches received yesterday, direct from the seat of war.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold,
Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat,
which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

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Second Edition.

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Presidents' Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, There appears in the Washington prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to-wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. *Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible.* The persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

[Official] (Signed) DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.
ED. W. SMITH, Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

AND WHEREAS, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention, on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and further, that neither General Hunter, nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the Government of the United States, to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation, now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration. I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free and whether at any time, in any case, it shall become a necessity indispensible to the maintenance of the government, to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under every responsibility I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps. On the sixth day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a general abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such state in its discretion to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution in language as above quoted was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter.

To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal—I do not argue—I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot if you would be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging if it may be far above personal and partizan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Particulars of the James River Expedition.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—At the time of the preparation of this dispatch no official dispatches had been received regarding Commodore Goldsborough's expedition up James river, but the following statements gleaned from the *Evening Star* and other sources, it is believed embraces the material facts:

Commodore Goldsborough was accompanied by the steam frigate Susquehanna, and the gunboats Dacotah, Masitana and Wachusetts, and the tug Zouave, the latter mounted with a single gun. They found the first rebel battery, at Day's Point, deserted. The rebel flag was still flying over the battery at Hardy's Point, fifteen miles above Newport News. Commodore Goldsberough, on arriving within range, at once shelled it, and on receiving no response, after duly reconnoitering, landed a force of marines, who found it deserted and most of its guns dismounted. Through a solitary inhabitant picked up there he ascertained that on the previous Wednesday night its late garrison of four hundred rebels evacuated it. He then proceeded up the river, finding all the many rebel batteries between Hardy's Point, Fort Huger and Jamestown deserted, with their guns mostly dismounted and rendered temporarily useless. He took measures for securing all the ordnance thus left by the rebels. Near Jamestown he met the division of his squadron that had previously gone up the river under Commanders Johnson, Rodgers and Leonard. The history of the fight of the day before at Fort Darling and also of the bursting of the Naugatuck's large gun and the evacuation by the rebels of their river fortifications and batteries below Fort Darling, supposed to have taken place the previous Wednesday night when last heard from. On Friday Commodore Goldsborough was continuing his progress with most of his squadron up the River above Jamestown, securing the ordnance, &c., abandoned by the rebels as he progressed. The general evacuation of their works below Fort Darling has doubtless enabled Commodore Goldsborough to get within range of Fort Darling with certain mortar-boats and other vessels likely to be able to act effectually against the work, as well as the supply vessels necessary, to make any future attack upon it effective. The James River and its banks are now clear of rebel vessels and soldiers in arms up to a point eight miles below Richmond. It seems that the Monitor and Galena were the only vessels of the squadron able to run past the rebel fortifications on Day's Point and at Hardy Bluff, being only 15 miles above Newport News, and all the way up to Fort Darling, eight miles below Richmond, where they found the channel effectively blocked as stated in a previous dispatch. On arriving within range of the guns of Fort Darling, situated on a [illegible] 200 feet above the water's [illegible] further progress of the two [illegible] to play most effectively upon the two gunboats; of twenty-eight shots that struck the Galena, 18 penetrated her armor, not one of those striking the Monitor, did any damage whatever, all glancing off. It seems that the armor of the Galena was not designed to resist heavy shots of the description fired at her from the fort at so great an angle of elevation; thus is the fact that her armor proved inefficient on this occasion, as accounted for on Friday last. The two iron-clad gunboats returned down the river. The Galena, though pierced eighteen times, was not materially injured, and with the Monitor and her signal consorts, doubtless, on Saturday, followed Commodore Goldsborough and the other portion of the squadron up the river.

Important from our Army Near Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The following is from the army correspondent to the associated press, dated at White House, Va., May 18th:

The advance guard of our forces, on the main road to Richmond by way of Bottom's Bridge, drove the enemy across the Chickahominy river at that point yesterday morning.

When our troops arrived within half a mile of the bridge, which is burned, they were opened upon by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river. No one was injured. The bridge is fifteen miles from Richmond. At this point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy on both sides of the river.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by one of the gunboats, with two companies of infantry under Major Willard, and one section of Ayer's battery, up the Pomonsky river, a distance of twenty-five miles from here, at a point known as Russell's Landing. They found the steamer Logan, one propeller and one hundred schooners on fire. They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded. Some contrabands on shore state that when the rebels saw our gunboats coming they commenced putting the corn on board again so as to insure its destruction. A few shells soon dispersed the remaining rebels in that locality, when the gunboat returned to White House.

The roads for the last three days have been almost impassable, owing to recent heavy rains. A division team was thirty-six hours making its way five miles with teams doubled, together with assistance furnished by a large number of troops.—The advance of the army from this point must necessarily be slow. From here it loses the benefit of river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish so vast a body of men with subsistence. The bridge between here and the enemy has been destroyed and every imaginable obstruction placed in the way of our army. The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th, has a very lengthy article on the evacuation of Norfolk and Yorktown, and the conduct of the war generally. It says, by abandoning detached posts, which are within the reach of the enemy's fleet and which it is therefore impossible to defend, we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essential points and to baffle the enemy in every attack of vital importance.

The same paper makes mention of a terrible panic in Richmond on Friday on the approach of our gunboats. This being Sunday, the army of the Potomac has ceased its labors. The troops remain in camp enjoying a day of rest.

General Totten, Chief of the Engineer Department, has replied to the Engineers on the subject of the changes which may have become necessary in forts, and other means of defence. He lays down the following principles which have always been maintained by Engineers, namely: Forts must fall before a competent land attack; and forts are competent to resist and repel vessels. Both of these principles have been well settled by military experience, and have received full illustration in a recent attack on Fort Pulaski. After an elaborate argument he states the following conclusions: that the plans of our seaboard batteries of the simplest possible character, cannot be improved essentially—that the materials being the strongest and most indestructable, imperishable and cheapest; possibly no change can be made in them with advantage; that iron has been freely used for years past to guard the thinnest and most exposed parts of these batteries, and its further use is perfectly easy on the existing works to any extent, and it is a question of economy merely. It will be applied whenever needed. The walls may be entirely iron covered, and that all the changes in ordnance and projectiles are greatly in favor of land batteries and against vessels in any combat between the two; that guns of unlimited size can easily be mounted and covered on land; that no vessel can be built and floated that will not be penetrable to projectiles from such guns; that one shot, rightly delivered, will probably sink the vessel, while the fort cannot be seriously injured by the return fire of the vessel; that the methods of naval warfare cannot avail in such a contest; that all the best results of modern science, skill and experience are incorporated into these defences as soon as those results are found to be reliable; that while forts can now, as always heretofore, be readily reduced by land batteries, they cannot be reduced when duly armed and manned by vessels; that the use of steam is a very great and only exclusive advantage which modern times have afforded to vessels. That this advantage can be counterveiled by increasing the number and especially the calibres of the guns of the land batteries; that the need for a full supply of guns for our forts is very great; the want of them is dangerous; that large calibres are insisted upon and to be furnished immediately. It is not intended by what has been said, to dispense with the employment of floating defences for our coasts at the different points where their use is advantageous.

Evacuation of Suffolk.

SUFFOLK, VA, May 18.

This place is seventeen miles from Norfolk by rail and twenty-five by road, was occupied by the Union troops at 8 o'clock this morning. No rebel troops were found in the vicinity, and no opposition was made to the occupation of the city, many of the inhabitants have left, those remaining are very bitter in their feelings and expressions. It is reported that there is but one Union man in the town, but others will be discovered in a