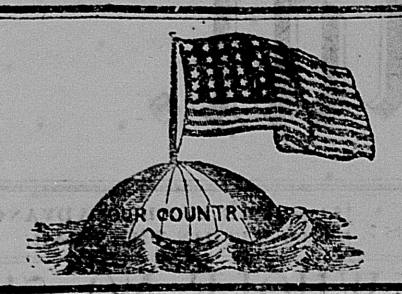


# THE JOURNAL.



THURSDAY, : : MAY 22, 1862

Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people. How are we to overcome partisan antipathies in the minds of men of all parties so as to present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no allusions to old party tests, have no animosities and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other, as to who has been the cause of these troubles.

When Washburn has rescued the Government and country from its perils, and seen its flag floating in triumph over every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to enquire as to who and what has brought these troubles upon us. When we shall have a country and a Government for our children to live in peace and happiness, it shall be time for each of us to return to our party banners according to our own convictions of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues in time like these. —(Douglas at Chicago.)

## LOUISVILLE, N. A. & Chicago R. R. Time Table.

Under the new regulation, which took effect December 30th, 1861, trains will arrive and leave Crawfordville as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
Leave—	
Mail & Express, at.....	9:30 A. M.
Freight, at.....	10:02 " "
GOING NORTH.	
Leave—	
Mail & Express, at.....	6:50 P. M.
Freight, at.....	2:56 " "

**S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,**  
No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State Street, Boston, are our Agents for the Journal in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

## Sword Presentation to Gen. Wallace.

The following correspondence explains itself:

CRAWFORDVILLE, May 1, 1862.  
Major General Lewis Wallace, Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee:

Dear Sir—We are appointed a committee to present, in the name of your friends of old Montgomery county, the accompanying sword, as a slight testimonial of our appreciation of your services in the present war, and more particularly for the gallantry you displayed at the taking of Fort Donelson. We know that this sword will never be tarnished in luster, except in the appropriate use in the service of our common country, and that it will never be ignominiously surrendered. Take this sword General, and use it to put down this wicked rebellion. When it is crushed out, sheath it till your country again calls it from its scabbard. We should have been pleased to have presented this sword personally, but the rules of the service put it out of our power to do so—and we send it by the Sanitary Committee, Drs. May and McMechan. May a kind Providence shield you in the day of battle, and preserve you from the sickness incident to the camp, and finally return you to your friends and your home. Yours, &c.,

J. P. CAMPBELL,  
S. C. WILSON,  
JOHN LEE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,  
NEAR MONROE, TENN.,  
May 8, 1862.

Messrs. S. C. Wilson, J. P. Campbell and John Lee, Committee, Crawfordville:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an elegant sword—presented me by my friends in old Montgomery. In the letter accompanying it you are pleased to say it is a slight testimonial of their appreciation of my services in the present war, and more particularly for the gallantry I displayed at the taking of Ft. Donelson.

The remark, gentlemen, is as gratifying as the present is beautiful. I gave the cause my whole soul in the beginning, and nothing has been permitted to come between me and it. My personal successes are attributable to the Providence that always smiles upon an earnest soldier struggling in a righteous behalf, and, if I did not believe that it was for the sake of the cause my neighbors thus generously signified my successes, the testimonial would be stripped of one-half its pleasure. With much gratitude I accept the present, and will keep it for my country.

Very respectfully, gentlemen,  
LEWIS WALLACE.

We gladly give place in this issue, to a short communication over the signature of "One of the People," and to which we wish to direct the special attention of the Press throughout our State. Mr. Hobbs, the person suggested, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Prof. Fletcher, is widely known as a man peculiarly fitted for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction, having extensive educational experience; and we trust his fitness will not be overlooked. Not as a personal favor to Mr. H., but for the educational interests of our State.

PERSONAL.—Capt. W. B. Carr, of the 58th Indiana, arrived in this city on Monday evening last. He comes home on account of ill-health.

Mr. P. C. Somerville, formerly of this city, but now of Louisville, has

## UNION PIC-NIC.

We understand arrangements are making for a grand Union Pic-Nic at Pleasant-Hill, in this county, on Tuesday next. The citizens of Crawfordville, Attica, Covington, Williamsport, and surroundings, are invited to participate.

Drs. McMechan & May, of the Crawfordville Sanitary Commission, arrived home from Pittsburg Landing, and our army near Corinth, on Friday evening last.

## For the Journal. Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The sad and unexpected removal of our late Superintendent of Public Instruction creates the necessity both of filling the vacancy by Executive authority, and also directing the attention of the friends of education to some one worthy of their suffrages, and of kindred views and sympathies with him whose death we are called to deplore. From Governor Morton's well known practical wisdom, it is probable that he will defer filling the vacancy by Executive appointment, till he can avail himself, in the exercise of that power, of the aid which the nomination to be made in a few weeks will give him in the premises. It would be exceedingly averse to our educational interests to have the Executive appointment and the conventional nomination fall on different individuals; and peculiarly unfortunate for the gentleman appointed to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Fletcher's official service, not to have the sanction of the popular nomination and the sympathies and co-operation associated with such an expression of the popular preference.

There will be, in all probability, no lack of candidates for executive and popular favor, and, as divers names will be presented to the public through the aid of the press and the partiality of friends, it may not be amiss to add to that list the name of one who would probably unite as many of the votes and enlist as deeply the sympathies and call forth the cordial efforts of the friends of education in our Commonwealth as any other gentleman of our acquaintance.

He needs only to be named to secure the approval and support of all who enjoy the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him.

Darnabas C. Hobbs of Parker county is a man of large educational experience, having charge for many years, of a flourishing Friends' School in his own county; a staunch and tried friend of our school system, an unwearied laborer in the cause of popular education, a gentleman of rich and varied attainments and corresponding moral worth, and now in the prime and vigor of life. These qualifications and antecedents will readily suggest many potent reasons why the friends of education would rejoice to see united in him the popular nomination and the Executive appointment.

## ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The State Journal says "It is highly probable that a call will be made upon Indiana for one or more regiments of volunteers, in a few days. We doubt not the call will be promptly responded to, and that Indiana will be as ready to obey this call for additional troops as she has on former occasions. The details of the organization of the regiments will be made known by the Adjutant General in a few days, should the requisition be made."

Col. Willich has been nominated Brigadier General.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due Hon. A. S. White, from this District; and our young friend Tom. T. Scott, Messenger of the U. S. Senate, for late favors from Washington. Send along the shell Tom.

Our old friend Geo. Snyder, of "Cheap Store" notoriety, we notice, is now holding forth, in the capacity of salesman, at the dry-goods store of Ed. J. Binford—the old Binford corner.—Let Snyder go where he may, there you will find cheap goods.

## SEED POTATOES.

The Messrs. Kelsey, we notice, have just received a superior and large lot of choice Potatoes, for seed. Also, a fresh lot of number one White Fish, unsurpassed in the market. Call at the Kelsey Grocery on Green street, opposite Commercial Row.

Read the new advertisement of Messrs. Jennison & Co., dealers in all kinds of family Groceries, Produce, &c. Their stock is now No. one, and we are satisfied they sell as low as the lowest. Call and see them, farmers.

## FITS: FITS!!

We wish to direct the special attention of persons afflicted with fits, to the card of Dr. L. Stevens, of N. Y., to be found elsewhere. The Doctor is now stopping for a few days, in this city; and can be consulted by calling at the "Taylor House."

## Singer Sewing Machines.

Ladies, or manufacturers, wishing to purchase an unexceptionable Sewing Machine, should call on Ira Crane.—He is Agent for Singer, and keeps a machine constantly on hand, that the public may have an opportunity of examining for themselves.

The casualties on both sides, at Shiloh, will compare about as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Federal, (official)	1,735	7,882	3,856
Rebel, (estimate)	3,000	14,500	1,200
	4,735	22,382	5,155
Total Federal loss			13,573
Total Rebel loss			18,700

Captain Ericsson has planned a large sea-going Monitor with a single turret, plated with iron 24 inches thick and armed with two guns, carrying a ball 1000 pounds in weight. Two at least of these formidable vessels will probably be ordered. The Monitor is regarded as the best of all iron clad

## FROM THE TENTH REGIMENT.

CAMP ON MUD RIVER, TENN., May 8th, 1862.

Ed. Journal: Still the grand army is advancing slowly, cautiously, but surely; encircling in its iron grasp the great stronghold of secession. A great many rumors are constantly going about through the camps, so that it is almost impossible to get correct information in regard to any movement.—One hour you will hear that the rebels are evacuating Corinth, and the next that Gen. Mitchell, or some one else, has got behind them and destroyed some bridges, and thus nearly every hour of the day you will hear something new and startling. But the observing soldier soon learns to treat all such things in their proper light, and to regard them no more than the rustling wind.

Except the steadily advancing movement, everything is quiet; no excitement, no undue anxiety or uneasiness is observable among the troops. All seem to be expecting a hard fight, and their minds are prepared for the worst, and that the victory must be ours at any cost.

Our heavy siege guns are now being brought up and will be on hand in case they are needed. One battery requires eleven yoke of oxen to each gun, to bring them forward, and in some bad places in the roads these teams have to double.

Yesterday our brigade was detailed to work the roads. We were marched out, armed with axes, picks and spades. Most of the old settlers of Indiana have doubtless had experience in cutting out new roads. But the system we adopt is slightly different. Some officer is appointed to mark out the route which the proposed road is intended to run; the boys fall to work, some to chopping, others to carrying out the logs and brush, and the progress of a regiment through a forest is not slow.—Coming to a farm, they take down the fence, some carry the rails to the road, placing them in the right position, others throwing on dirt, thus forming good corduroy roads across the plowed lands. The roads must always run on the highest and best ground, without any regard to the inconvenience of the farmers, or the destruction of the crops. But in fact most of the farms are deserted, and those that are not are only tenanted by women and children, the men, most likely, being in the rebel army.

But the best of the country I have seen since we crossed the river is of the poorest quality, and I believe it is true that "the more a man owns of it the poorer he is." A western farmer would not think of making a living on such land; but, perhaps had it been in the hands of western farmers it would have presented a different appearance. But the farmers of the West have every reason to be thankful that the destructive tread of armies is far removed from their soil, and although they may suffer many privations in consequence of the war, yet they need have no fears of being roused from their quiet slumbers to see their homes laid a burning waste, and themselves thrown penniless upon the world.

I walked out to-day to the outposts of our picket lines, and the country presented a better appearance than any we have passed through. There are some more signs of civilization. We have been in the advance till this evening. Another line has been formed a few miles ahead of us, and we will probably move on to-morrow to the advance again.

We are ordered to take only two tents for each company, and to have ready for marching at any moment four days' rations and sixty rounds of cartridges to each man. All who are sick or unable to stand marching have been sent back to the hospitals. A number of doctors and citizens from Indiana are now with us, intending to remain till after the battle is decided. Among the arrivals this afternoon, I notice Dr. Myers of Frankfort, Dr. Jennings of Lafayette, and Dr. May of Crawfordville. Capt. Vanarsdall also arrived this evening. He is looking much better than when he left, though he has not fully recovered his health yet. I believe I mentioned in one of my letters that Lieut. Goblen was left back at Nashville sick. He came up with us a few days after we landed at Pittsburg, and is now well and hearty. A good many of our boys were left back on the road, but most of those that were bad have gone home on furloughs, and the rest are daily coming up all right, anxious to be with us if anything should happen.

The 15th, 40th and 58th regiments are near us, and the boys frequently visit each other, when the regulations of camp will allow their going out. But it is growing late, and the camp is all quiet save the occasional sentry's call, and the mellow voice of the whip-poor-will from the neighboring swamp. I must close ere some "officer of the guard" comes round and orders "lights out."

Yours, &c.,

W. C. FOAGUE.

Harper's Magazine, for June, is

## REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the moment the news reached the people of the North that the rebels were pouring a murderous fire upon the little garrison of Fort Sumter, from batteries which the imbecility of the Buchanan administration had permitted them to build on every side of the fort, rendering it untenable for any length of time, and the people were made to realize the awful and formidable character of the rebellion, all party spirit died out, and a truly patriotic spirit was manifested by them in a determination to sustain the National Government in all measures necessary to suppress the rebellion, and vindicate and re-establish its authority in all the States which had pretended to secede.

Acting in this spirit, the Republican leaders in this State, as in others in the North where the Republican party were in the prominent ascendancy, offered to unite with men of all parties in the last State election, and generously yielded the highest offices on the ticket to their former opponents. A like generous spirit was exhibited by them everywhere in the North, grasping hands with all true men, whatever may have been their antecedents, and sacrificing party and everything to sustain the Government.

In what contrast is the action of those members of Congress who issued an address recently recommending the reorganization of the Democratic party; and are the efforts now being made in the North to revive it? What is the purpose of this movement, when the Government is engaged in crushing out one of the most formidable rebellions known in history? Whatever the purpose, the inevitable effect will be, if at all successful, to weaken the hands of Government by dividing the people on old party issues. We will be able to judge better the purpose of this movement when we inquire a little into the character of the men whose signatures are attached to the address.—We find, among others, the names of Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, subscribed to the address. Mr. Vallandigham is too well known throughout the country to require much to be said of him. His rebel sympathies are notorious. While the country was deploring the disaster at Bull Run, and every patriot felt deeply humiliated at so great a national calamity, Mr. Vallandigham was in Washington, in close communication with such men as Breckenridge, Powell, Bright and Burnett—men who, while professing fidelity to the Government, were in close alliance with the rebels, and secretly plotting against the life of the nation. Mr. Johnson is the representative of the Thirteenth District, Pennsylvania. He was one of those who, like Mr. Vallandigham, was willing to die in resisting the policy of coercion. During the excitement consequent upon the attack upon Fort Sumter, a mob visited his residence in Easton, and compelled him to avow himself for the Government. Mr. Voorhees is the successor of the notorious rebel sympathizer, John G. Davis, who took so conspicuous a part in the Secession State Convention at Indianapolis last winter. But a short time ago, Mr. Voorhees made a lengthy speech in Congress, advocating compromise with the rebels, in which, if any were needed, he gave the most indubitable proofs of his rebel sympathies. These three men have opposed every measure proposed in Congress to strengthen the Government, and crush out rebellion. The same might be said of several others whose names are attached to the address.

Is not this address, then, recommending party organization, when unity of action and singleness of purpose among the people are so necessary, in perfect keeping with the conduct of these men from the beginning? What confidence can we place in men who have signaled their rebel sympathies by opposing all measures taken by the Government to maintain itself against treason?

The signers of this address make particular reference to the enormous National debt which is being incurred by the war. In this they are trying to excite the worst and meanest passions among the people. Upon the accession of the present Administration to power, so completely had the former party associates of these men depleted the Treasury by their thefts and treasonable machinations, that scarcely enough funds were at hand to meet the most pressing demands of the Government.

In return for the ample means with which the people promptly furnished the Government, they demanded immediate and vigorous measures against the rebellion. They were impatient of all forms which delayed army operations. The President in his proclamation declared his determination to repossess the forts which had been seized by the rebels, and re-establish the authority of the Government at any cost, and there was not a patriot who did not utter a God speed! Great was the undertaking, with what certainty is he now fulfilling the promise?

It is true an enormous public debt is being incurred, but who would not infinitely prefer a debt ten times as great as ours will be at the end of the war to national disintegration, which would have been the inevitable effect of the policy advocated by these same men at the beginning of the war?—Cincinnati Gazette.

## Pensacola Evacuated.

CAIRO, May 17.

The Diligent from Hickman brought up the second load of refugees from Memphis, and other points south to-day. All tell the same story of hardships endured in travelling by foot through woods and swamps, and subsisting upon such provisions as could be carried in their pockets. They are almost entirely of men in the prime of life. They bring Memphis papers of the 15th. We learn from the telegraph columns of these papers that Pensacola was evacuated on the 12th. On the morning of that day the battery on Santa Rosa Island together with the fleet commenced shelling the rebel works. No response being made a flag of truce was sent ashore when it was discovered that no rebels were there. The federal troops were to take possession the next day.

No mention is made of the direction taken by the rebels.

The Memphis papers contain accounts of the late naval engagement and deny the loss of any boats, though they confess the fleet was badly cut up.

The evacuation of Yorktown & Norfolk are pronounced strategic movements, by no means indicating a rebel defeat. The Williamsburg fight is claimed as a rebel victory. According to them the Yankees were repulsed with great loss.

The refugees say that military officers from Corinth who are frequently in Memphis complain of the loss of the southern cause has sustained by the delay of Halleck in making an attack on Beauregard. He has been ready for weeks and every day that passes weakens him. He has received all the reinforcements that is possible for him to procure, except raw levies, while sickness rages throughout his camp, to an alarming extent.

Beauregard has placed an imperative embargo upon letters written from his camp. No soldier is permitted to send any written communication to his friends. Union people in Memphis are reported sorely depressed on account of the delay of our fleet. In anticipation of its arrival they have been emboldened to utter Union sentiments which have involved them in serious trouble. It is asserted that it would have no difficulty after passing Fort Wright and the rebel fleet.

The whole country for a hundred miles about Corinth has been swept to obtain subsistence for the rebel army now nearly exhausted. Serious embarrassments from this cause are anticipated.

## The Negro Brigade a Humbug.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Com. Foote is not coming to New York. He will remain at Cleveland until sufficiently recovered to return to the flotilla. The report about the negro brigade is contradicted. Such a thing was at one time talked of, but it is now defunct.

The steamer Oriole, from Newbern, arrived last night. The health of the troops at Newbern was good and that place was being fortified.

Some of the prisoners recently released from Richmond, states that one Holmes, a private in a tobacco warehouse, was recently hung, at the Confederate Capital for forging Confederate notes.

## Our Gunboats Repulsed on the James River.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

The following was received at the War Department:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.

The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Arctostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond yesterday. A portion have returned to Jamestown Island near this place in the James River.

Seventeen have already been burned, and there are numbers wounded aboard the vessels, including Lieut. Morris. The 100 pound Parrott gun of the Naugatuck burst at the first fire.

Signed,  
DAVID CAMPBELL,  
By authority of George B. McClellan.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

TUNSTALL STATION, Va., May 20.

The advance under Gen. Stoneman reached Cold Harbor on the road running to Richmond, by way of New Bridge yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets into within two miles of their main body, and camped for the night. Everything indicates that they intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they can bring forward. Congressmen and representatives from every Southern State are there, encouraging their troops by their presence and counsel to a determined resistance to the advance of the Union troops.

Richmond papers of the 16th have been received. They contain a correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff. Davis, in relation to the recent movements of the rebel army. He stated that he has never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the Capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from the State. The war could be successfully carried on and maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.

The rebel General, John B. Floyd, has been appointed Major General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of 20,000 men, new conscripts for the defence of Western Virginia.

## AN APPEAL.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.

The Bulletin contains the following appeal, received by telegraph to-day, dated Ft. Monroe, May 12:

I call upon the farmers of the North for supplies of butter and eggs, which may be sent here to the care of Doctors Hunt and McCoy, and the Chesapeake and Mill Creek Hospital. Sponges, oiled silk, rags, bandages, lint and dried fruit are also urgently needed. In the name name of our suffering soldiers I make this appeal.

Signed, MRS. JOHN HARRIS, Secretary.

This appeal will doubtless be promptly responded to by the farmers of the North.

## Gen. Butler's Operations.

CAIRO, May 20.

The Memphis Appeal of the 15th contains a dispatch addressed to the rebel Secretary of State, dated Camp Moore May 11:

Gen. Butler, took forcible possession of the office of the consul of the Netherlands and searched the persons of the consul and took from him the key of the vault in which there were \$800,000 transferred by the Citizens' Bank, to Hope's Bank Amsterdam, intended for the payment of interest on bonds. He also took possession of the office of the French and Spanish consuls and placed a guard there. He also seized the Canal Bank, and issued an inflammatory proclamation to incite the poor against the rich, promising to distribute to the poor one thousand barrels of beef and sugar captured in New Orleans. He is recruiting in New Orleans. The poor will soon be starved. The enemy have sent a force up to Bannale, which marched through the swamps and destroyed the bridge.

The dispatch is not signed,

## Business Houses Closing Up—Everybody Selling at Auction—A Melancholy Picture.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.

The present week will signalize in the future of Richmond as the great week of auction. A larger amount of property, a greater number of stocks of merchandise and a greater variety of goods have been sold at auction during the week in Richmond than has ever been sold at auction during the week in Richmond than has ever been known during the same time in the history of the city. The effect of course, has been to close a greater number of stores of the first class, heretofore leading houses in their several departments of trade, than was ever known to close in a single week.

The circumstance has been the necessary result of recent legislation of the State. The blockade prevents first class houses of character from replenishing their stocks of goods. Many of them would have continued open with the remnants of the stocks they had on hand if they had been allowed to take out licenses for fractions of the year corresponding with the size of their stocks, and if the licenses thus obtained had permitted the goods remaining on hand at the end of the fractional term to be then sold at auction.

But it is said that the recent law of the Legislature forbids the issuing of licenses for less than a year, and that such licenses under the new law, do not include permission to close out at auction. The year for new licenses commences on the 1st of May. Hence the unusually large numbers of auctions within the last few days, and hence the melancholy number of respectable houses of business suddenly closed in all parts of the city.

We suppose a like falling off in the number of licenses taken out is to be observed throughout the State. In part the fact results, naturally from the war and blockade, but it is due also, in a great degree to the policy of a law which has, at least, defeated its great end of creating the largest possible and revenue.

## WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED.

The war is now safe and it may be profitable to point out some of the lessons it has taught the American people.—Among them are the following:

It has proved that the United States have more military resources, and can put into the field greater armies, than any nation on earth.

It has proved that, in a life and death struggle, a slaveholding is no match for a free labor commonwealth.

It has proved that the United States government has no friends among the government of Europe, and further that it needs none.

It has proved that in a crisis demanding self-command and prudence, such as the Trent affair, a nation of freemen can act as wisely as the wisest monarch.

It has proved that Yankee inventiveness and mechanical skill is as remarkable in war as in peace.

## FROM CORINTH.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 20.

Skirmishing along the whole line to-day for the purpose of ascertaining the enemy's strength, and also for the purpose of seeking a more advantageous position. Our losses are small. Our army is advancing slowly.

The Nashville Union chronicles the arrival of Tennesseans, sick of the Southern Confederacy, and says a thorough Union man must be chosen at the approaching Circuit Judge election.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

Hon. Edward Stanley is on the eve of departure for North Carolina. He to-day received his commission as military Governor of that State. He is invested with the powers, duties and functions of that station, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants shall organize a State government in accordance with the constitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those with which Gov. Johnson of Tenn., is invested.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The following is Gen. Hunter's proclamation, alluded to yesterday: Headquarters Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, May 9, 1862.

General Order—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 United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th 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.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

WHEREAS, There appears in the public prints, what purports to be a proclamation of Maj. Gen. Hunter, and

WHEREAS, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaims and declares, that the government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authoritative information that such document is genuine; and, further, that neither Gen. Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any state free and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false is altogether void as 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 or in any case it shall become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power are questions which, under my responsibility I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the direction of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and in camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to the effect as follows: Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery giving 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 the language quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both Houses of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to States and people most interested in the subject matter.

To the people of these States, now, I earnestly appeal. I do not argue; I beseech you; make the argument for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. You are a calm and enlarged consideration of them ranging, if you may, far above personal and party politics. The proposition is to give pecuniary aid to any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery giving 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.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, this 19th 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 86th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secy of State.

## Report of the Commander of the Monitor.

The following is the report of Wm. P. Joffers, commanding the Monitor in the late engagement near Richmond. It is addressed to Commanders Rogers.

U. S. IRON CLAD STEAMER, MONITOR,

U. S. IRON CLAD STEAMER, MONITOR,

I submit the following reports of the movements of this vessel during the action of yesterday. Shortly after weighing anchor from our position near Kingsland Creek, a sharp fire of musketry commenced from both banks on all the ships. At half past seven I discovered an extensive fortification on an elevation of about 200 feet, with several small batteries, all apparently mounting guns of heavy calibre.

At the foot of the bluff in the river there is an obstruction formed of sunken vessels and steamers secured with chains.

The Galena having anchored at about 1000 yards distant from the Fort, and being warmly engaged, I endeavored to pass ahead of her and take off some of the fire, but I found that my guns could not be elevated sufficiently