

The Goodbye Volunteer

J. H. PARKER, Editor. Red Wing, May 21, 1862.

Confiscation.

It is conceded on all hands, that the rebels ought to be compelled in some manner, to pay at least a portion of the expenses of the war...

The right way, seems however to have been at last discovered. Senator Doollittle of Wisconsin, some time ago, introduced a bill into the Senate...

Sunday Fighting.

Those who recognize the hand of God in all things, may not be at a loss to account for the result of many battles fought on the Sabbath day...

Homestead Bill.

The Homestead Bill passed the Senate on the 13th inst., by a vote of 22 yeas, against 7 nays. It now only remains to be signed by the President...

Trade of New Orleans.

From a copy of the New Orleans Price Current, we learn the extent of damage which the blockade has done to the trade of New Orleans.

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Public Lands.

The Chicago Times deprecates the passage of the Homestead Bill, and says: "The public credit needs all the basis it can have to stand upon."

We assent to the proposition that the public credit needs the widest possible basis to stand upon. But it is by no means clear that that basis is circumscribed by bestowing the public lands freely upon the industrious citizens of the Union...

Miscellaneous Items.

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YANCY has been made a Brigadier General in the rebel army, for his "distinguished ability" and "bravery" while abroad in behalf of the Confederates.

A son of Henry Clay fought bravely on the Federal side in the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

WATER PROOF FOR LEATHER.—Take linseed oil 1 pint, yellow wax and white turpentine each 2 ozs., Burgundy pitch 1 oz., melt and color with lampblack.

PATENT portable houses, cheap, neat, and convenient, are now manufactured at Burlington, Va. Many of them are in army use, and some have even been exported to Australia.

"The Mississippi unlocked" is the triumphant exclamation of the St. Louis Republic, in discussing our triumph at Island 10. The shout is a little premature, but we have got our foot on the door and the lock is gradually yielding.

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THE House of Representatives on Monday passed Mr. Arnold's bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories, navy yards, or upon other public property of the United States by the vote of 85 to 59.

SENATOR WILSON has introduced important amendments to the fugitive slave law. One is to establish jury trial, abolish the habeas corpus of the present law, and harshly rebuke from recovering fugitive slaves.

THERE are said to be 8,000,000 dogs in this country. A tax of \$1 per head will turn the canines to a convenient and perhaps useful purpose. Look out for sausages when the tax man commences his preambulations.

A gentleman who lately had a long interview with Gen. Scott at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., says that the war will surely be virtually over by the first of July. He expresses the utmost confidence that by that time we will have completely subdued and driven the rebels from the field.

"I repeat," said Senator Wale, "that, as no jurist has undertaken to define the limits to which men might go in the defence of his life when assailed, so no statesman would undertake to limit the powers which the Government might use to preserve its life when assailed by traitors."

PROVED UPON.—A settlement of Quakers in Virginia was lately pronounced upon the rebels and its members taken to Richmond. They were offered release on condition of the payment of \$500 apiece in silver. \$22,500 ransom was in this way paid over. The unfortunate who could not raise the money were detained for duty among the negro teamsters.

MR. JOSEPH BROWN, of St. Louis, has concluded a contract of \$100,000 with the United States Government, to build three iron clad gunboats for our Western rivers; one to draw but thirty-four inches, to be built at Paducah, for the river of the Tennessee; and two to be finished in ninety days, at a heavy forfeit for each day's delay of delivery in order after that time.

THE Boston Post says a keen joker utters the sweet thought that according to the Southern "beauty and booty" theory, the reason for taking New Orleans must be that more "asses are found there than at any other Southern port."

THE CASE OF GEN. TRAIN.—In the Court of the Queen's Bench, in the case of an application for a new trial in behalf of Gen. F. Train, who had been convicted of a nuisance in forming a street railway in London, the court refused the application, and ruled that the defendant had no right of highway. This, it is presumed, seals for a time the fate of street railroads in London.

GENERAL HALLECK says it is the unanimous opinion that Gen. W. T. Sherman saved the fortunes of the day at Pittsburg on the 6th, and contributed largely to the victory of the 7th. He was in the thickest of the fight and had three horses shot under him, and was himself wounded. Gen. Halleck says that he is made Major General of volunteers, which request the President has complied with.

It is stated that Secretary Chase declares that the total national debt on the first of July will not be over six hundred millions. He says the estimates of daily expenses has been overrated. He has proposed to the Committee of Ways and Means to issue twenty-five millions of demand notes of a denomination under five.

A very delightful reunion was had Wednesday evening week at the residence of Lewis Benedict, Esq., Albany, it being the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage to Miss Susan Stafford. Mr. B. is 76 and his wife 71 years of age; both hale and hearty, and bid fair to remain on earth many years to come. They were surrounded by their children and grandchildren, and a host of friends.

A LARGE SUGAR GRINDER.—Mr. James Mason of Farmington, has made fifty-two barrels of Illinois plantation syrup, or as generally termed sorghum, this year. He brought twenty-five barrels to this city yesterday to exchange for groceries, and found no difficulty in disposing of it on remunerative terms. The samples exhibited were of excellent quality, and to all appearances equal to golden syrup.—Pittsburg Transcript.

General Fremont has sent one column from his department (Mitroy's) to make connection with General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, and now another under Colonel Platt has been started south from Colley Bridge to drive back Heath's rebel army, which has wintered at Lewisburg, 52 miles distant, and to break the rebel communications between Richmond and East Tennessee.

BOREY.—The House has passed a bill appropriating six millions of dollars to be used in paying the bounty due, and to become due to the soldier in the present war.

Pacific Railroad.

That stupendous undertaking, before which the Government has shrunk these many years while comparatively free from pecuniary embarrassments, now that the country is overwhelmed with trouble and expense, is about to be accomplished. On the 6th inst. the Pacific Railroad bill passed the House by a majority so large as to indicate its speedy passage by the Senate.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, May 14. [Tribune's Dispatch.]—The French Minister has received intelligence from his consul at Richmond to the effect that the rebel government had notified him that should it be necessary to evacuate the city, the French tobacco must be destroyed with the rest.

The French Minister discredits the rumors of European intervention in our affairs, and it is generally thought here that whatever purposes may have been entertained by England and France, the news from New Orleans will cause their indefinite postponement.

The 853 prisoners recently released from Richmond prisons will arrive here by way of the Potomac tomorrow. A few will come through Baltimore arrived to-day.

They say the rebels are determined to ever, and believe that after the two great impending battles they will, if whipped back, hard together in small guerrilla parties and fight to the very last.

They represent the treatment of four prisoners as barbarous in the extreme; that our officers, who alone remain in the prisons, are all the privates being set free—will not be released at all.

[Times Dispatch.]—Gov. Sprague says our losses at Williamsburg in killed and wounded and missing will amount to about 2,000, and that the rebel loss was not less. He says the battle at West Point under Frankland, at least 500 of our men were taken prisoners—the enemy taking advantage of the landing of our troops.

The gunboats came up in good time and saved Franklin from suffering a severe disaster.

Gen. Burdette has very quietly put an extinguisher on J. C. H. Foster, the general recognized as a member of Congress from North Carolina. He advertised to address the citizens of Newbern a few evenings since—a thing which, as Gen. Burdette put it, he thought would be very foolish for him to allow the gentleman a permit. The Military Governor appointed by the President was to shape the policy of the Government in that State, and he could not permit anything to be done which might hereafter prove to be a source of embarrassment.

CUMBERLAND, Va., May 14. Gen. McClellan's headquarters were established here yesterday and are now pleasantly located on the banks of Pamunkey river. The main body of the army is rapidly concentrating at the point designated by the Commanding General. A contraband who arrived from Richmond, states that between that city and Chickamauk river, a distance of some 17 miles, the enemy are camped in large numbers, where they expect to await the arrival of the army of the Potomac. As the enemy fall back, they drive before them most of the cattle, sheep and hogs, leaving only such things as they cannot move.

Explosions were heard yesterday in the direction of Chickamauk, which are supposed to have been caused by blowing up railroad bridges.

NEW YORK, May 10. The following is Gen. Hunter's proclamation before alluded to:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. HILLOE HEAD, MAY 9. GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.

The 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 arms against said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare 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 those States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

NEW YORK, May 14. The celebrated Bonner team trotted two miles on the Fashion Course yesterday in five minutes and five and a quarter seconds. Bonner driving himself. This is said to be the swiftest and three quarter seconds quicker than the same distance was ever before done.

The Tim's correspondence from Franklin, via Green Spring and Baltimore, 13th says: General Fremont arrived here today at the head of his army, having come by forced marches to the relief of Schenk and Mitroy. He immediately reviewed the regiments of the army, and rode a mile beyond the town. The army decamped last night, and are retreating.

In the late battle at McDowell our loss was thirty killed and about two hundred wounded—many but slightly.

The troops are all in high spirits and full of expectation.

NEW YORK, May 15. The United States gunboat Catawaha arrived here this morning eight hours from Port Royal. The Catawaha has 6,382 bags of cotton on board.

The news is unimportant.

NEW YORK, May 15. The Post says advice per the Catawaha state that Gen. Hunter had issued a proclamation, freeing the slaves in his department. He was organizing a negro brigade and had detailed some officers to train the contrabands in the use of arms.

Hon. C. J. Ingersoll died in Philadelphia yesterday, in the 80th year of his age.

NEW YORK, May 15. Per steamer we learn graphic details of the opening ceremonies at the Great Exhibition. The number present was 33,000—all being season ticket holders. The Times pronounce the ceremonies emphatically the grandest and best managed seen in England for years.

The Morning Post in an editorial deprecates the spectacle presented by American attendance at the Exhibition.

The second day the admission was one guinea, and the number of tickets sold over 32,000.

NEW YORK, May 15. A Fortunes Monroe letter of the 13th says the deserters who are constantly coming in from the rebel army are rapidly increasing, and that the effort of the retreating rebel army to hold back Gen. McClellan so as to obtain time to remove all their stores.

They also say the destruction of the city by fire is threatened, and that it will require prompt efforts on part of the citizens to prevent further calamity; that evacuation is now progressing, there is no doubt, and the Government's actions are being considered.

WASHINGTON, May 15. [Tribune's dispatch.]—Marylanders say that a few days ago one thousand slaves were

if by a preconcerted movement, simultaneously left kind matters and happy homes in Prince George Co., Maryland, and came to the District of Columbia, where they still are.

The provisions of the Homestead bill, as agreed upon by the committee of conference are extended to all in the military or naval service of the United States, whether naturalized or not; that within 21 years of age or not. Disloyal prisoners are precluded from availing themselves of it. Forty, eighty, one hundred and twenty or one hundred and sixty acres can be located, and the settler of a tract of 40 acres bordering on government land can take enough to complete his quarter section.

A dispatch from Fredericksburg says a large iron foundry which, until the arrival of the rebels, was in full operation, is now in possession of an officer of General McDowell's staff. Yankee mechanics were ever, and are producing the best specimens of workmanship.

CHICAGO, May 15. A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Cario, of the 15th. When Gen. Mitchell joined forces with Gen. Pope, he brought with him 2,500 prisoners. They will be sent to Cario as soon as transportation can be obtained.

In the battle of Farmington a rebel General supposed to be Bragg, was killed. Fifteen deserters came into our lines from Corinth. They report several more regiments mutinied, among them the 14th Louisiana, 21 Alabama, and 2d Tennessee regiments.

NEW YORK, May 16. Among the passengers by the steamer Oriole, which left yesterday for Port Royal, was Capt. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., now Brigadier General of Volunteers, and the Military Governor of South Carolina, and the Department South, which includes the whole district of General Hunter's command.

NEW YORK, May 16. The Herald publishes an article from the Charleston Courier of an extraordinary and most significant character, admitting the hopelessness of the rebel cause, and acknowledging that the misfortunes which have fallen the rebellious States, are not more than their iniquities deserve.

The text of the President's proclamation declaring an end of the blockade of certain ports, is as follows:

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS: By the proclamation of the 13th of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina; and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of June last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans, shall so far cease and determine, from and after the 1st day of June next, that commercial intercourse with these ports except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, from that time be carried on, subject to the laws and regulations of the Government, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this proclamation.

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 twelfth 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.

[S.]. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The following are the instructions of the United States Treasury Department, commencing the regulations relating to trade with the ports thus opened:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12. First.—To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States, this date, namely: Beaufort, North Carolina; Port Royal, South Carolina; and New Orleans, Louisiana—Licenses will be granted by the Consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no persons, property or information contraband of war either to or from the said ports which license shall be exhibited to the Collector of the port to which said vessel may be required to land immediately on arrival, and if required, to stop over at either of the said ports, and on leaving either of said ports every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the Collector of the Customs according to law showing no violation of the conditions of the license.

Any violation of such conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of all cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any future privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatsoever.

Second.—To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise, for the ports aforesaid license can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

Third.—In all other respects the blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained; nor is it relaxed by the proclamation except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury. CARO, MAY 15.

[Special to Chicago Tribune.]—The subjoined circular by Jeff Davis explains itself.

CAPITOL C. S. A., RICHMOND, April 18th, 1862. Sir: It can no longer be denied that the prospects of success for the Southern cause are gloomy and forbidding on every hand. Whether through the lack of skill or the open treachery of the officers of our army and navy it matters not, we meet with disaster and defeat.

With a continuance of such results, our three months' last past away, our boasted Confederacy will exist only in history. The display of patriotism, military skill, personal bravery, and a firm spirit of devotion to the just cause in which we have enlisted, unless their requisitions develop themselves soon, to a fitting extent we fight in vain.

Unless we have more clear indications

that the great heart of the people is with us, our efforts will be futile. The Government is impatient to retrieve the disasters that have befallen us, and that retrieve them, the action on every hand, unless the people rally to its assistance.

McClellan is already moving on the Potomac. Halleck's operations in the Northwest are at every step successful against us. The Federal Army and Navy are already menacing the metropolises of the Southwest, and the key to our granaries, Florida, is overrun by the Northern invaders, while wherever we look we gaze upon an advancing army.

In this trying emergency the Government appeals to the people—to the brave hearts and sturdy wills of the south. It cries awake! your hands have been put to the plow—will you now look back and repent your past act?

You have struck out nobly for independence, plodding your lives and fortunes to its procurement, and you now submit quietly to its proscription and desolation of your homes, destruction or confiscation of your property, the abandonment of your cherished institutions, arise and convince the world that the boasted chivalry of the South is more than a tradition.

This special is made to the country. We make this appeal to the people through the Consuls of the States comprising the Confederacy, and the officers in command of our armies. To these messengers the circular is sent, with the urgent request that their spirit and intent, if not its letter may be conveyed to every citizen of our struggling Republic.

First of all we ask for material aid in money or such equivalent therefor as will enable us to maintain our army.

Nothing and provisions will be acceptable as substitutes for money when the latter cannot be obtained.

Second.—We need men. The ranks of our army in the field are constantly being thinned by the casualties of battle, the sickness incident to army life, and the expiration of enlistments. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the places of the men are not filled so promptly as they should be. Let the entire devotion of the country to our cause be their willingness to fight its battles, and if need be pour out their blood in its support.

There we need the encouragement of the people by a more liberal display of patriotism than has yet been shown.

The same submission yielded to the invader wherever he appears, is in striking contrast to the boast we have hitherto heard of the readiness that prevailed on every hand to welcome the hirelings with bonfires composed of the dwellings and property of the people.

If our land is to be overrun and our people subjugated, let us leave our conquerors a smouldering waste to reward them for their toil and pains. Burn every hamlet village and city—give the torch freely to your own homes, and let the product of your toil be the last waste.

By yourselves before the invaders, where resistance shall no longer avail, and thus display a determination and spirit in the cause for which we are all enlisted, that will give us encouragement to continue the struggle.

Whenever the enemy achieve a victory let it be a hopeless one, so that their hands are not led on by hopes of plunder, shall be cheered by the manifestations of devotion and patriotism.

Once more we exhort you to awake, shake off the lethargy that hangs you—strike for freedom of yourselves, your families and your homes. Strike promptly and boldly and our Confederacy may yet be firmly established.

This is our last and only recourse. Those who receive this order will be commissioned as agents of the Government to advance the purposes indicated. Full letters of instruction will be furnished.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS, President C. S. A. WASHINGTON, MAY 17.

[Times Special.] Hunter's proclamation excites scarcely any interest in Washington, no one attaching any importance as to its efficiency to prolong the result desired.

The end of martial law is only enforced by martial power, and Hunter has no force at his disposal adequate to enforce this proclamation. His declaring freedom to all the slaves in three States, when he has no power to free a single one outside of his camp, is regarded in Washington as an act of substitution highly creditable to any one holding the rank of a General, supposed to have ordinary intelligence.

If military power is withdrawn from Hunter's Department and his proclamation is executed throughout the State, it is conceded that the civil power will complete and countenance what martial law proclaimed, but did not practically execute.

The President's policy is supposed to be authoritatively settled by his action in Fremont's case, in which all his Cabinet concurred.

Fremont freed by proclamation the slaves of all men engaged in the rebellion. Hunter's proclamation frees the slaves of all men in three States, whether they are engaged in the rebellion or not, punishing loyalists as well as traitors and all because he has declared martial law where he has confessedly no ability to execute it.

It is understood that Hunter took no specific introduction from the President in regard to the management of matters in his department but was left to his own discretion, in his attempt to re-establish the constitution and laws in the revolted States.

It is said the President will be waited on this evening by gentlemen, to ascertain what authority Hunter is acting on.

Gen. Hunter's proclamation, it can be positively stated, was issued without the knowledge of the President, whom it took entirely by surprise. What will be done with it is a question yet to be settled. There was no Cabinet meeting to-day, and it is not probable that any determination will be definitely made until three members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Seward and Welles, and Attorney Butler, return, which will not be till Monday.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 15. The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Arctostock, 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 boats have already been burnt, and there are numbers of wounded on board the vessels, including Lieut. Morris. The 100 pounder on the Arctostock exploded at the first fire.

(Signed) DAVID CAMPBELL. WASHINGTON, MAY 15. Fort Darling, where our gunboats had the recent engagement, is situated on a bluff two hundred feet above the river—high enough to direct a fire upon attacking boats, which could not use their guns in response.

A loyal black who left Richmond Friday brought the first news of the fight, which was at that time going on. The Richmond papers were very apprehensive of the result.

Accounts from McClellan's army, say that Gen. Sumner has been relieved from active service in consequence of his refusal to reinforce Gen. Hinzelman at the battle of Williamsburg.

It is unofficially stated that Commodore Goldsboro has taken possession of batteries on James river, two of which were seized by the Galera, while on her way to Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 15. Gov. Clarke has refused to furnish Davis with any more troops and has ordered all the North Carolina soldiers in the rebel army.

North Carolina has held a convention of its citizens and pronounced against giving any further aid to the rebellion, thus virtually returning to the Union.

In reply to the demand of Jeff. Davis for additional troops sent from the Confederate States, Gov. Clarke said that Davis had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State and he has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home.

Gov. Clarke also informed the rebels that they could use the railroads in reëntering the homelands, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force in any part of the State.

WANTED 100 bushels Navy Beans immediately, for which cash will be paid. Q. BUNCH & CO.

Ordinance No. 19. An Ordinance to regulate, establish and protect sidewalks in the City of Red Wing. The City Council of the City of Red Wing do ordain:

Section 1. The width of all sidewalks adjoining any lots, blocks, or public grounds within said City of Red Wing shall be on all more, fourteen feet on all streets less than one