DAILY POST.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, April 11, 1862.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

YORKTOWN—OLD TIMES HERE.

This little town in Virginia, [illegible] revolutionary reminiscences [illegible] ington gained a decisive victory [illegible] wallis, is again about [illegible] of another conflict which [illegible] name famous in the history of [illegible] rebellion. General Washington, [illegible] occasion referred to, gain [illegible] which went far to win our independence, and establish our government. Gen. McClellan, we confidently anticipate, will [illegible] on the same ground, a little reb[illegible] blow which will be effective in [illegible] and strengthening the Union. The [illegible] remembrances of the revolutionary struggle of Washington, will stimulate our [illegible] upon the classic ground of Yorktown [illegible] the performance of heroic [illegible] Napoleon, reminding his [illegible] that forty centuries looked down upon [illegible] was not more effective in arousing [illegible] acts of valor superadded, than was [illegible] Clellan's reminding his command of the revolutionary incidents [illegible]

The remembrance of [illegible] achievements done by our [illegible] for a similar cause, is [illegible] ive in arousing their [illegible] late their example. [illegible] visible, last summer [illegible] Run, where the Union [illegible] much disaster. [illegible] were flying in every [illegible] sheep, pursued by [illegible] the rebel masked batteries [illegible] and murderous fire upon the [illegible] ninth of New York [illegible] few moments scattered by the [illegible] Beauregard's legions—the [illegible] Corcoran wounded and [illegible] and his exhausted and broken regiment about to retreat for the [illegible] seeing the consternation occasioned by [illegible] Colonel's fall, seized the American [illegible] Irish flags in one hand, and [illegible] the other, and dashing to the head of [illegible] faltering regiment, he exclaimed, "Remember Fontenoy!" It was a charge, without enthusiasm, altogether unmindful of [illegible] chances and consequences, the [illegible] heroes rallied to the charge. Irish [illegible] upon the battle field of "Fontenoy" [illegible] never surpassed in the annals of war; [illegible] to the charge of the [illegible] dred," it did not surpass the invincible [illegible] age of the Sixty-ninth at Bull Run. [illegible] recollection of "Fontenoy" was [illegible] it pierced each brain like lightning [illegible] king the gallant fellows do or die. [illegible] will be, if necessary, at Yorktown [illegible] scene of the most important [illegible] of the American revolution [illegible] incentive to our soldiers that no obstacle can withstand.

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WORTH [illegible]

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THE TRUE DOCTRINE RELATIVE TO THE RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.

Some thirty years ago, when Francis P. Blair, the father of Montgomery Blair, the [illegible] Post Master General, and [illegible] Blair, now member of Congress [illegible] Louis, was the editor of the Washington *Globe*, the organ of President Andrew Jackson, and which [illegible] expressed his views, he uttered the following sentiment in the course of that paper. He said:

"Under no possible emergency [illegible] insurrection, or and the throes of civil war, can this government justify official interference with the freedom of speech or of the press, nor [illegible] with the freedom of [illegible] the tongue and [illegible] a muzzle compared with the [illegible] of arbitrary power."

☞ A cotemporary makes a sensible suggestion. It is that Dr. Hopkins, the hero of the Knights of the Golden Circle practical joke, shall proceed to the organization of a new "circle," to be called the Knights of the Golden Ass, and that Senator Chandler of Michigan be made the Grand High Priest of the order. It was Chandler who, in the Senate, gave credence to the existence of the Golden Circle order in Michigan, and asserted that it had put a good many of its men into the army, "to his certain knowledge." As an ass he is unsurpassed.

DUBUQUE ELECTION.

The democracy of Dubuque achieved a signal victory on Monday over the "shoddy patriots," as the *Herald* styles the opposition. In a poll of almost 2,300 votes, J. H. Thedings, for Mayor, has a majority of 319 over Stout. The majority for the various city officers ranges from this figure up to 522. A jollification meeting was held after the result was ascertained, on Monday night.

NOT KILLED.

Gen. Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, reported killed in the recent battle at Pittsburg Landing, is not, we understand, [illegible] was confounded with Gen. W. H. L. Wallace of Illinois.

DAVENPORT ELECTION.

The election in Davenport, Iowa, on Saturday, resulted in the democrats carrying the City Council, and a majority of the [illegible] republicans electing the mayor and treasurer.

[illegible] April 9.—Mr. Stevens, [illegible] of the Ways and Means Committee, stated in the House today that the expenditures of the Government [illegible] amounted to about $[illegible] per day, and that [illegible] the entire national debt, adding [illegible] if the war should last this season.

The Military Committee of the House introduced Mr. Richardson's report authorizing the purchase of the Douglas property in Chicago for the use of a Government Hospital.

The Rebel Forces at Corinth.

The last information we had of the rebel forces at Corinth was communicated by a special correspondent at Cairo, who gives the account of a rebel deserter who came from Bogue [illegible] on the Mississippi River, where he got on board of one of General Grant's transports. The man made the following statements:

[illegible] Corinth, consist of [illegible] Beauregard's [illegible] Bragg's [illegible] Price's [illegible] Van Dorn's [illegible] Polk's [illegible] Hardee's [illegible] Breckinridge's [illegible] Bragg's [illegible] Breckinridge's [illegible] Hardee's [illegible] Polk's [illegible] Van Dorn's [illegible] Price's [illegible] Beauregard's [illegible] Corinth [illegible] hundred thousand. They are [illegible] up intrenchments to a considerable extent, [illegible] regular [illegible] commanded by [illegible] The army [illegible] of the 10th inst. at the Rose [illegible] Virginia and [illegible] Corinth [illegible] the more [illegible] Eastern States to the Confederacy. [illegible] army. The men [illegible] Run, where the Union [illegible] much disaster. [illegible] were flying in every [illegible] sheep, pursued by [illegible] the rebel masked batteries [illegible] and murderous fire upon the [illegible] ninth of New York [illegible] few moments scattered by the [illegible] Beauregard's legions—the [illegible] Corcoran wounded and [illegible] and his exhausted and broken regiment about to retreat for the [illegible] seeing the consternation occasioned by [illegible] Colonel's fall, seized the American [illegible] Irish flags in one hand, and [illegible] the other, and dashing to the head of [illegible] faltering regiment, he exclaimed, "Remember Fontenoy!" It was a charge, without enthusiasm, altogether unmindful of [illegible] chances and consequences, the [illegible] heroes rallied to the charge. Irish [illegible] upon the battle field of "Fontenoy" [illegible] never surpassed in the annals of war; [illegible] to the charge of the [illegible] dred," it did not surpass the invincible [illegible] age of the Sixty-ninth at Bull Run. [illegible] recollection of "Fontenoy" was [illegible] it pierced each brain like lightning [illegible] king the gallant fellows do or die. [illegible] will be, if necessary, at Yorktown [illegible] scene of the most important [illegible] of the American revolution [illegible] incentive to our soldiers that no obstacle can withstand.

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First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MERRIMAC HOURLY EXPECTED!!

RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED.

FLOATING HOSPITALS!!

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The Old Point boat has arrived. The news of the capture of Island No. 10 caused great enthusiasm and rejoicing. The storm still continued, but had somewhat abated last evening.

The accounts from the Peninsular report our brave troops facing the exposure of the storm undauntedly, and meeting it with characteristic ingenuity, in the way of improvised shelters. Their enthusiasm and anxiety to meet the enemy is unabated, and their confidence in Gen. McClellan is unbounded.

Though the storm at this time is unfortunate, the time has not been lost, and the retreat of the rebel Magruder and his forces, or their defeat, is about as certain as any possible future event.

The prospect of a clear-up in the weather is looked for with great anxiety at Old Point, believing that the sunshine and the Merrimac will come together. All seem confident that she will be captured, or sunk, if she comes out.

The latest news received from Cherrystone, reports everything quiet in the vicinity. A strong wind was blowing, and the sea was running very high.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Two steamers, fitted out as floating hospitals, left here yesterday for the Tennessee river, and large contributions of all kinds of supplies are being made to-day to furnish two more of the same description, which will leave this evening.

The Western Sanitary Commission are moving earnestly and with all energy in this matter, and every effort will be made to the speedy relief of our soldiers who are wounded in the late battle at Pittsburg Landing.

Colonel Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General, and General Ketchum, are now in charge here, whilst General Halleck is in the field.

Freeman's Journal.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Freeman's Journal* has, by order of the Postoffice Department, been re-admitted to the use of the mails, dating from this week.

The steamer Bavaria has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

Yorktown, Virginia.

A correspondent says: Before the commencement of the rebellion Yorktown was a quiet, unobtrusive little village of between twenty and thirty houses, half of them uninhabited, with the ruins of tenements destroyed during Cornwallis's siege visible everywhere. The American breastworks were nearly obliterated, while the more permanent intrenchments of the British were still comparatively perfect.—The redoubts which the latter were compelled to evacuate on the night of the 29th of September, 1781, lie on the western outskirts of the town, and are probably still in good preservation. They were strong positions, and their abandonment must have left the position of the town in which they were situated in a very exposed condition. The American officers, when they took possession of them, expressed much surprise at their being voluntarily given up. The eastern of the redoubts stormed by the allied forces on the 15th of October, is some near the river, has nearly been washed away that taken by the French portion of the army may still be traced. The capture of these redoubts rendered the destruction or surrender of the British fleet inevitable, and on the 17th Cornwallis sounded a trace and agreed to capitulate. The main works, situated on the ridge of the town, were in excellent condition in 1861, and must have been formidable when bristling with cannon and occupied by soldiers. The embankment was too broad to be perforated by cannon shot, and too steep to be easily scaled by an assaulting column. The field where the formalities of the surrender occurred is a respectable inclosure of some hundred acres, and was about the same in 1781. It joins the town on the south. The very spot where Gen. O'Harra is said to have delivered up his sword and apologized for the absence of Cornwallis is now marked by two poplar trees, which were planted in commemoration of the event. The field itself is nearly a plain, and is admirably adapted to the purposes of drill and parade. From the top of the hill on which the town is situated there is an excellent view extending into the Chesapeake Bay, and reaching almost to the Virginia capes.—Yorktown formerly enjoyed quite a valuable West Indian trade. The great natural capabilities of the place as a basis of military operations early attracted the attention of Jefferson Davis, and there can be no doubt that the intrenchments constructed by the British in 1781 have been materially strengthened since the rebellion.—When Yorktown falls the fate of the peninsula is sealed, and the route to Richmond opened.

The War in North Missouri.

QUINCY, ILL., April 8.—Col. Glover has at last commenced meting out justice to the North Missouri rebels. We learn from reliable authority that a man named Jones, whom he arrested last summer in Monroe county, and released upon his taking the oath, was again arrested by him about two weeks since in violation of his parole.—He was brought to Shelbyville, and last Thursday was shot by the Colonel's order.

A portion of Capt. Benjamin's company, attached to Col. Glover's regiment, while out on a scout near Walkersville, Shelby county, were fired upon by a party of bushwackers concealed in a thicket, killing two soldiers and a citizen of that county, who happened to be riding with them.—They returned the fire and charged upon the secesheers, who skedaddled, leaving three of their number dead on the ground. They did not take any prisoners, that game being about played out, rebel oaths thus far having proved poor property.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE anti-crinoline movement in England is progressing. The Earl of Shrewsbury, it is expected, will soon denounce hoop-skirts in Exeter Hall. They have been denounced in every other hall in the world.

ACCORDING to the regular descriptive list of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, sixteen entirely new counterfeit and altered bank notes were detected in circulation in that vicinity for the week ending March 29th.

THE latest census reports state that there are in England fifty-seven suicides to every million of inhabitants; in Scotland, thirty-four; in Sweden, forty-one, and in Prussia, one hundred and four.

ENGLAND has built or is building iron vessels of an aggregate burthen of about 86,000 tons, while France, when she has all her iron vessels afloat, will only have about 60,000 tons. England has 27 iron ironsides afloat of 18,000 tons, against four French ironsides of 12,000 tons.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

THE BATTLE OF THE WAR.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG.

FULL PARTICULARS.

DESPERATE CHARGES OF THE ENEMY!!!

Gallant Bearing of our Troops!!!

Effective Service Rendered by the Gunboats.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The correspondent of the Times gives the following account of the battle at Pittsburg:

Our forces were stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of the camp's landing; our center being in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river, in the direction of Hamburg, four miles north of Pittsburg Landing.

At two o'clock of the 6th four hundred men from Gen. Prentiss' Division were attacked by the enemy half a mile in advance of our lines. Our men fell back on the 25th Missouri regiment, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The advance guard of the rebels reached Col. Peabody's Brigade just as the long roll was sounded and the men were falling into line. The resistence was but short, and they too retreated under a galling fire until they reached the lines of the second Division.

At six o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our lines. The enemy in large force drove in the pickets of Gen. Sherman's Division and fell on the 18th, 70th and 72d Ohio regiments. These troops had never been in action and being so unexpectedly attacked, made as sole a resistance as possible, but were in common with the forces of General Prentiss, forced to seek support on the troops immediately in their rear.

At one o'clock the entire lines on both sides were fully engaged; the roar of cannon and musketry was without intermission from the main center to the point, extending half way down our left wing.

The rebels made a desperate charge on the 11th Ohio battery, and it not being sufficiently sustained by infantry, fell into their hands. Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the 5th Ohio Battery and three of its guns taken by the enemy.

By 11 o'clock a large number of commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained, yet fighting continued with an earnestness which showed the contest on both sides was for "death or victory." Foot by foot, ground was contested; and finding it impossible to drive back our centre, the enemy slackened their fire and made a vigorous effort on our left wing, endeavoring to out-flank, and driving it to the river bank. This wing was under General Hurlbut, and was composed of the 14th, 32d, 44th and 57th Indiana, 8th, 21st and 18th Illinois; fronting its line, however, was the 54th, 57th and 77th Ohio and 5th Ohio Cavalry, of Sherman's Division. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns. The rebels fighting with a valor that was only equalled by those contending with them; while the contest raged the hottest. The gunboat Tyler passed up the river to a point opposite the enemy, and poured in broadsides from immense guns, greatly aiding in forcing the enemy back.

Up to 3 o'clock the battle raged with a fury that defies description.

The rebels had found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. They had striven to drive in our main column, and finding that impossible, had turned all their strength upon our left.

Foiled in that quarter they now made another attack on our centre and made every effort to rout our forces before reinforcements, which had been sent for, should come up. At 5 o'clock there was a short cessation in the firing of the enemy, their lines falling back for nearly half a mile, they then suddenly wheeled and again threw their entire force upon our left wing, determined to make a final struggle in that quarter, but the gunboats Tyler and Lexington poured in their shell thick and fast with terrible effect, in the meantime Gen. Wallace, who had taken a circuitous route from Crump's Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing. In face of this combination of circumstances the rebels felt that their enterprise for the day was a failure, and as night was approaching, fell back until reaching an advantageous position somewhat in the rear, yet occupying the main road to Corinth. Our gunboats continued to send their shell after them until out of range. After a wearied watching of several hours of intense anxiety, advanced regiments of Gen. Buell's army appeared on the opposite bank of the river; the work of passing the river began; the 36th Indiana and 68th Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portion of Nelson's and Bruce's divisions.

Cheer after cheer greeted their arrival, and they were immediately sent to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. All night long, steamers were engaged ferrying Buell's forces across, and when daylight broke it was evident that the rebels, too, had been strongly reinforced. The battle was opened by the rebels, at 7 o'clock, from the Corinth road, and in half an hour extended along the whole line. At 9 o'clock the sound of artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the previous day. The enemy was met by the reinforcements, and the still wearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy with which they certainly could not have been expected. It became evident that they were avoiding the extreme of our left wing and endeavoring, with perseverance and determination, to find some weak point by which to assail our forces. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly would, by some most masterly stroke of generalship, direct the most vigorous attack upon some divisions where they vainly hoped they would not be expected to find them.

our lines was as steady as clock work, and it soon became evident that the enemy considered it a task that they had undertaken, and a hopeless one. Further reinforcements now began to arrive, and took a position on the right of the main center under Wallace. Generals Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman and Crittenden were everywhere present directing the movements for a new stroke on the enemy. Soon the left wing of our army was ordered upon the enemy with the intention of driving them into an extensive marsh at the same time a powerful battery stationed in an open field poured volley after volley of canister into the rebel ranks.

At half past eleven o'clock the roar of the battle shook the earth. The Union guns were fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat inspired the men, while the enemy's fire was not so vigorous, and they evinced a desire to withdraw. They finally fell slowly back, keeping up a fire from their artillery and musketry along their whole column as they retreated; they went in excellent order, battering at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect; but from all the divisions of our force they were closely pursued, a galling fire being kept upon their rear. The enemy had now been driven beyond our former lines and were in full retreat for Corinth, pursued by our cavalry.

The forces engaged on both sides in this day' battle are estimated at about 70,000 each.

CAIRO, April 10. An arrival from Pittsburg says, the enemy in making the first attack on Sunday morning, carried the Stars and Stripes and wore the Federal uniform. General Bragg is reported killed. Provisional Governor Johnson, of Kentucky, is wounded and taken prisoner. It is stated that Gen. Prentiss escaped during the confusion of the retreat of the rebels on the second day of the fight. Our total loss is about seven thousand, this is the estimate of military commanders who were in the engagement; of these about two thousand were taken prisoners, the balance killed and wounded in their usual proportion.

General Wallace, of Ill., was reported dead as it was thought impossible that he could live, he was, however, living Wednesday and improving. He was shot back of the ear the bullet coming out at the nose.

General Halleck passed through Cairo to day en route for Pittsburg. Five thousand prisoners are expected to right from Island No. 10. Every preparation is being made here for the reception of our wounded at Pittsburg.

CAIRO, April 10.—A special dispatch to the Cairo Tribune says: We are just beginning to get some reliable details from the great battle at Pittsburg. From several gentleman who were on the field after the fight the following was gathered: Prentiss' brigade consisting of the 61st Illinois, 17th Wisconsin, 23th Indiana, 71st Ohio were attacked while eating their breakfast, by what seemed to be the entire rebel force. Prentiss had no artillery, his brigade was cut to pieces and forced to retire. Prentiss and many of his men were taken prisoners. At twelve o'clock the entire line was fiercely engaged, but in full retreat at four. The enemy had taken Schwartz's battery of six guns and four guns of Waterhouse's battery, also two Ohio batteries, names not known.

Thousands of our soldiers had taken refuge under the bank of the river and utterly refused to fight; in fact they could not, as officers and men were mixed in confusion. The army, at this time, seemed utterly demoralized. At one time the gunboats Lexington and Tyler opened a tremendous fire, throwing shot and shell upon the enemy, which was kept up every half hour during the night, some of the shells setting the woods on fire, by which many dead rebels were burned. At 7 o'clock in the evening, firing had generally ceased. About midnight the rebels attempted to plant a battery within 300 yards of our siege guns, but were driven away by our gunboats and siege guns, supported by three regiments of Mitchell's Division, which had arrived and crossed the river about 6 o'clock in the evening.

Our informants persist in estimating our loss on Sunday at 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded, as low figures.

During the night the rebels were reinforced by Van Dorn and Price from Arkansas, with a very large force.

Gen. Lew. Wallace came up with the 11th and 23d Indiana, 44th Illinois and 8th Missouri regiments, and Willard's battery, and in the morning fiercely attacked the enemy's left wing. They went into the fight on the "double-quick," with tremendous shouts, and did terrible execution. By 10 o'clock they had driven the rebels back two miles. About 10 o'clock the rebels were reinforced, and for a few minutes our men forced the field.

The other divisions of Buell's army now appeared and at once became fully engaged. For two hours all the destructive elements on earth seemed to be striving for the mastery on the fatal field. At last Southern chivalry broke and fled in all directions. Buell followed the flying foe with 12,000 troops, mostly cavalry, smiting without mercy those who wouldn't surrender. He was reported to have taken Corinth with all its immense stores, arms and ammunition. The rebel troops were mostly from Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, with many from Georgia and Alabama.

Our informants say they could ride through the battle field where our men were posted but the dead were so thick in the enemy's lines that they couldn't do it there. They assure us that the rebels who occupied our camps on Sunday night took care of our sick and wounded, and destroyed nothing, expecting confidently to have our entire army next day—they thought the battle already fought and won. On Sunday Gen. McClernand cut his way through the enemy that had surrounded him. Most troops behaved with great gallantry, but the 53d Ohio was ordered to the rear in disgrace for refusing to fight.

Our informants state that Jno. C. Breckinridge was taken prisoner; they say they saw him pass to general head-quarters.

Texas Forces to Evacuate.

KANSAS CITY, April 7th.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived.

The Texans, 150 strong, had evacuated Santa Fe and were marching down the river.

It is reported that Gen. Canby had intercepted an express with orders to the commander of the Texan forces to evacuate the territory and return to Texas.

Col. Slough had left Fort Union to effect a junction with Gen. Canby.

The Texans were exacting contributions and forced loans from the inhabitants. As high as $20,000 was exacted from single individuals residing near Alburquerque. Clothing and provisions were taken from merchants without regard to politics or circumstances.

Severe on the Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The following orders were issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 10, 1862.

To the Military Supervisor of Telegraphs:

Sir—You are directed to stop all telegraphic communications to the Philadelphia Inquirer until satisfactory proof is furnished to this Department that the recent publications respecting operations by the army at Yorktown were duly authorized. You will proceed to Fortress Monroe to make arrangements to enforce the orders of this Department.

Yours truly,
[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ORDERED.—That all applications for passes by newspaper editors or correspondents, shall be referred to Col. Edward S. Sanford, military supervisor of telegrams, &c., and be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by this Department.

[Signed,] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Later from Yorktown.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 9, [illegible] *To the Associated Press.* The weather and roads are unfavorable for military operations. It has been raining for two days. The creeks are much swollen and the low grounds covered with water, making the roads almost impassable for empty wagons. Information shows that the rebels have a force of infantry, which is rapidly adding up by troops from the neighborhood of Richmond, which is one day from Yorktown by railroad and river; they having four steamers and sixteen transports in use, and by the time the roads are in condition for the Union army to move, the rebels may be able to meet them with one hundred thousand men. The flower of their army, with their best arms, are in a strongly entrenched position. Previous to our troops occupying their present position the military authorities had no means of ascertaining the extent of the rebel works, but information obtained through deserters and other sources, show that the enemy have nearly five hundred guns, some of them of the largest calibre. The Rebel General Johnson, with some of his command, has arrived and taken command in person, showing that they intend making a strong resistance to the advance of our troops at every point. Their entrenchments extend entirely across the Peninsula from the James to York river. The cheering news from the Western Department arrived here to-day, and our troops are wild with enthusiasm over the result, and are anxious to be led to active and similar deeds of valor.

Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

By the President of the United States:

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion; and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion. It is therefore recommended to the people of the United States at their next weekly assemblages, in their accustomed places of public worship, which shall occur after notice of this proclamation shall have been read, that they respectfully acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings—that they then and there implore spiritual consolations in behalf of all who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for spiritual counsel, to the end, that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth. 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 10th of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Rebel Strategy.

FORT UNION, New Mexico, March [illegible]—The special correspondent of the Missouri Republican says:

Our column under command of Colonel Slough is breaking up the camp for a forward movement South towards the rebel forces.

The Texan army occupies a strong position in the vicinity of Alburquerque, 175 miles South of this department, about midway between this and Fort Craig where Col. Craig was at last accounts.

The Texans have taken up this as the strategic point, doubtless intending to march upon either column as they leave their strongholds, Fort Union or Fort Craig, and by their superior force, which is estimated at 2,000 strong and 21 pieces of artillery, whip one, face about and assault the other column before they can form a junction and cut us up in detail.

It would seem that Col. Slough and Col. Canby, Depot Commander, are noticing in concert, and sound men of the army fear that this movement is one of the most difficult of military combinations. It may not serve successfully and render our depot at Fort Union, the only place for supplies left comparatively defenseless. I sincerely believe, however, that Col. Slough will march beyond supporting distance of the depot. The Texans are occupying Santa Fe, 100 miles South of this with from 100 to 200 troops.

Two Towns Captured by the U. S. Forces.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The following has been received at the War Department:

WHEELING, April 10.

HON. E. M. STANTON, *Sec'y of War:*

Gen. Milroy is in possession of Monterey and Crabbelion. The enemy's mounted scouts are still in sight of Monterey.—Their rear guard was driven back by our troops. They are reported as fortifying themselves East of the Shenandoah Mountains.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major General.

Property Taken at the Battle.

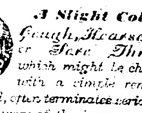
Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—At Island No. 10 our troops captured 200 hogsheads of sugar, several hundred barrels of molasses, 30 cannon, 400 wagons, 120 horses, 600 mules, 5,000 stand of small arms, 30 pieces of light artillery, and great quantities of blankets, clothing, &c., have fallen into our hands.

The total number of prisoners captured is 5,000, among whom are Major General Makall, Brigadier Generals Gault, Walker and Schaum. The prisoners are being embarked for Illinois as rapidly as possible.

About 56,000 solid shot and immense quantities of ammunition were also captured.

☞ BEDFORD WATER,
BEDFORD WATER,
Fresh from the Springs,
Fresh from the Springs.
—ALSO—
Blue Lick, Congress, Artesian and Kissingen Waters, for sale by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
apr7 Corner Fourth and Smithfield sts.



A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Facts are proofs of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which [illegible] would yield to a [illegible] remedy, if not attended to, often assumes 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.

Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. [illegible]

COUNTY GAUGING—OIL GAUGERS TAKE NOTICE—by virtue of [illegible] County Commissioners [illegible] Allegheny County [illegible] Oil Gauger [illegible] W. P. Wolf [illegible] Pittsburg; [illegible] Mark [illegible] Pittsburg; [illegible] Pittsburg; [illegible] Three Mile Run, Pitt township; [illegible] Hooper, Butler [illegible] Manchester; [illegible] Shaler & Co., Temperanceville. Letters addressed to County Gauger may be received to [illegible] JOHN SMITLEY, County Gauger. [illegible] Temperanceville P. O. Allegheny Co.

☞ DR. BROWN CONTINUES TO be consulted at his old place, No. 56 SMITHFIELD STREET. See advertisement in another column.

Certificate of Twenty-eight Years' Standing.

NEWCASTLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., AUGUST 11, 1860.

DR. B. BRANDRETH:—

My Dear Sir—I am now seventy-nine years of age, and for the last twenty-eight years have been a constant user of your Vegetable Universal Medicine. When sick, fully realizing the advantage of combining purgation with a medicine, which, while harmless in its nature, removes all impurities, I can safely say that vigorous old age I now enjoy has been caused mainly by the timely use of Brandreth's Pills. I have had in these last twenty-eight years several fits of sickness, and occasionally some infirmity of age would press upon me. At these times I have always found your pills a sure remedy, giving me not only health but strength. I consider them, not only invaluable as a purgative, but also as a tonic. I have not during the last twenty-eight years used any other medicine whatever, being convinced, by experience, that none was as good. Brandreth's Pills have also been freely used by my neighbors in every kind of sickness, and have been universally known to fail when promptly administered.

Yours truly, NATHANIEL HYATT,
Justice of the Peace for forty years in Westchester County, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by—
THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
And by all respectable dealers in medicine.
mh22lm

MANHOOD—
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!
Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.
A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.
"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address. *Post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CULVERWELL'S INSTITUTE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 455.
mh21-3m-indefinitely

TO OIL REFINERS:
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE MADE arrangements to fit up Oil Refineries, under Dr. Tweddle's Patent TROMP APPARATUS, patented February 4th, 1862, by which fire is rendered totally unnecessary in distilling Petroleum or other Oils, and we guarantee our work cannot be excelled in durability, simplicity or economy. We refer with confidence to the following parties, whose Refineries we have fitted up:
Messrs. Long, Miller & Co., Petrolea Works;
Wightman & Anderson, Eagle do
S. M. Kier & Co., Excelsior do
Alex. Taylor & Co., Jefferson do
Lockhart & Frew, Brilliant do
The above works were designed and constructed put in operation by Dr. H. W. C. TWEDDLE.
The following works we have also fitted up:
Economy Oil Company, Darlington;
Messrs. Chadwick & Crumston, Kittanning;
Johnson Graham & Co., Woods' Run
Brewer, Sill & Co., Pittsburgh;
Reese & Graff, do
Johnson & Brother, do
Forsyth Bros. & Co., Manchester.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
Nos. 100 WATER & 104 FIRST STREETS,
Brass Founders, Plumbers
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
mh11:3md

HORTICULTURAL—
STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
and BLACKBERRY PLANT
GRAPE VINES,
CURRANT,
and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES
LINEAR, RHEUBARB,
and ASPARAGUS ROOT
all of the best quality, and warranted true to name. For sale at 229 FIFTH STREET.
J. KNOX.

THE SLAUGHTER COMMENCED,
The Enemy Driven into the Entrenchments
WE SHALL SHOW NO QUARTER.
But Take all the Quarters We Can Get
100,000 ROLLS
Of Cheap WALL PAPER, Borders, &c. of Newest Styles and Usual Variety, to be Sold this Spring.
This large stock, having been purchased at reduced prices, will be sold very low.
MAGNIFICENT PARLOR PAPERS,
BEAUTIFUL PANEL PAPERS,
EXTRA WIDE PAPERS OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DESIGNS
Bargains Not Confined to Remnants.
We take RAGS as well as CASH.
WALL PAPER STORE,
At the Old Stand, No. 87 Wood Street
W. P. MARSHALL.
☞ Paper Hanging and Whitewashing, Quickly and well done, by Experienced Workmen.
mh21:2md

FAMILY COAL DEPOT.
WM. M. STEWART,
DEALER IN COAL,
Corner SOUTH COMMON & SANDUSKY STREETS, ALLEGHENY CITY.
☞ Families supplied with coal at low rates on short notice.
mh15:3m

ADDY & EWENS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
NO. 165 WOOD STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH, PITTSBURGH,
AND
47 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.
PUMPS, HYDRANTS, SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, Pig and Bar Lead, and Plumber's material in general. Oil Refineries fitted up in the most approved manner. Tanks lined with Lead or Copper. Houses fitted with Water and Gas Fixtures.
☞ N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
apr5:1yd

ELEGANT FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY at 2 P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction House, will be sold a quantity of choice Furniture, Carpets, &c., comprising one superb Mahogany Bedstead, two Marble Top Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, one Mahogany Wardrobe, one Walnut Bookcase, Wardrobe, twelve Mahogany Sofa Seat Parlor Chairs, Extension closed Washstand, Dining and other Tables, three Ply Ingrain Carpets, Stairs Carpets, fine English Ware. Terms at sale. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
apr5

PEACHES AND VINEGAR—
600 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES,
11 BARRELS PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
in store and for sale by
WILLIAM BAGALEY,
feb 18 and 20 Wood street.

C. H. REED & CO.,
141 FIFTH STREET, opposite Cathedral,
BEST BITUMINOUS ANTHRACITE COAL,
DEALERS IN
NOTES, BONDS, MORTGAGES, and other Securities.
Money loaned on Real Estate.
mh1:6m