DAILY POST.

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

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14.

☞ **Reading matter on every page.**

A RETROSPECTION.

Twelve Months' Rebellion.

Last Saturday, a year ago, April 13th, the Pittsburgh *Post* contained the following announcement:

"War commenced! The batteries opened on Fort Sumter! Near midnight, on the same evening, another dispatch announced the progress of the encounter, saying that the firing had continued all day without intermission, when it was discovered that two of Sumter's guns had been silenced, and a breach made in the South-east wall of the Fort. In reply to a demand from Beauregard to Major Anderson for a surrender, the latter replied that "unless your guns batter the fort to pieces, it will have to surrender in a few days for want of provisions." The next day, but not until the Fort was in a blaze from Beauregard's fire, Sumter was evacuated. Thus began twelve months ago, the most formidable rebellion that the world ever experienced, and one which has been growing in proportions ever since Sumter fell.

Up, until this date the Pittsburgh *Post*, upon every occasion, supported every measure calculated to avert the calamity, which civil war has entailed upon this country. The Crittenden Compromise; the measure of pacification offered and advocated by Judge Douglas; the propositions of the Peace Congress; the measure offered by the border State Convention, and everything else calculated to prevent this terrible and wasting conflict, received our support and sympathy. The party in power, however, flushed with recent victory, would listen to nothing to arrest civil war. "Without a little blood letting, they said, the Union will not be worth a rush," and the blood letting has been going on ever since, at a rate, calculated to appease the vengeance of the most sanguinary combatant. We favored anything reasonable to avert this calamity; but when hostilities commenced, there was but one way left for us to travel—it was to support our *government*, no matter who composed the Administration. Accordingly, the morning following the day, on which the rebels opened on Sumter, our editorial column contained an article expressive of our convictions of duty, from which we [illegible] the following paragraph:

"*The integrity of this great government must be maintained. Its power to punish, as well as to protect its children must be used. Political partizanship must now cease to govern men on this issue.—Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians are for the Union. The government which the people have appointed, and which is responsible to the people for its every act, would be derelict of its duty as a government, if it did not protect its property, its citizens, its flag, and its granted rights against all usurpers, all rebels, all traitors—external or internal foes, of whatever character.*"

These were our sentiments twelve months ago; they are our convictions now, and we have faithfully followed the path then marked out, and which then met and now meets the approbation of our judgment.

When Congress assembled, in July last, it then, feeling the magnitude of three months rebellion, passed, with but two dissenting voices, the following resolution.

"*That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country: that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institution of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

From the day the rebellion opened, until the meeting of the Congress which passed this resolution, we have sunk all partizanship, and have given our limited influence to the support of the Government and to its efforts to carry out the objects for which the war was commenced. But how is it with our political opponents? For the past six months they have been devoting all their energies to the prostitution of all the powers of the Government, to the destruction of institutions which no act of the Government can reach; and, their leaders, in Congress, have rescinded the very resolution, which under oath they declared to contain their true intentions in the prosecution of hostilities. Besides, every man, whether a civilian or a soldier, who will not partake of abolition fanaticism is marked by these zealots, as a sympathizer with rebellion, and all the ingenuity of these foresworn fanatics, is brought to bear to disgrace and crush him. Those who were prudent and conservative among our opponents, nine months ago, have since been overwhelmed by the fierce crusade of abolition phrenzy. This terrible struggle for national existence has degenerated into schemes for abolition declamation, while a portion of the most devilish of the schemers are plotting for the permanent separation of the Union. Let these extremists have control for six months longer, or until the meeting of the next Congress, and we will see them as far advanced from their present reckless positions, as they are now from that which they occupied when the rebellion began. In the meantime the country is being depleted and groaning beneath her stupendous undertaking. We have some hope yet, however, that reason may guide our future councils, and guide our nation in safety through the rocks of rebellion and abolition which are struggling for her destruction.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

A Vivid Description.

We surrender a large portion of our space this morning to a thrilling description of the late tremendous encounter at Pittsburg. We copy it from the Cincinnati *Times*, one of whose editors was in the neighborhood of the conflict. We direct the reader's attention to this fine description of that most bloody engagement; it will, probably, prove the most truthful of any published.

It will be seen that during the first hours of the fight our side suffered awfully, and had it not been for the destructive volleys of the gunboat Tyler, our left flank would have been destroyed by the impetuous Beauregard. Shells from the boat checked his rapidly advancing columns. At this time General Grant was with the right wing of the army, but he arrived just in time to stop the panic stricken soldiers whose faces were turned toward the river. Order was soon restored; the panic passed, and from that moment not a single incident occurred unfavorable to the Union cause.

The Merrimac.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing on Tuesday, says:

"Old Point went to bed last night with 'great expectations' that to-day would be one of startling events. The flag-of-truce boat (which returned last night so short a time before the Baltimore boat left that her news did not reach me in time to transmit it to you) reported that the Merrimac was in the Elizabeth river, near to Craney Island, with steam up and apparently on the way down. She was in company with several vessels, but I have not heard whether the Yorktown and Jamestown were of the number. When this became known the expectation was general that the iron monster would be out to-day, and that a naval contest, such as history has no parallel for, would ensue. All sorts of speculations as to the incidents and features of the contest, were prevalent, but no strong is the faith in the preparations made that no one seemed to have a fear as to the result, and, beyond a thought as to the inevitable loss of life that would ensue, the struggle was looked for rather with curiosity and excitement, than with any apprehension.

"During the night, however, the storm had grown into a gale; now it is blowing great guns, and we give up for the day all expectations that the Merrimac will attempt the third act in her role. The fact that the repairs on her have been completed and that she will again come out is now an ascertained fact, so we shall look daily for its ocurrence."

A Man Marries four Wives.

A Hillsdale (Mich.) paper of a late date has the following:

A young man aged about twenty-four years married a Miss Smith, of Coldwater, in this state, in November, 1860, and in a few months after he married a young lady in Kalamazoo. During this fall he married another young lady in Constantine, St. Joseph county, and in four months thereafter he again was wedded to a Miss Rowley, of Goshen, Indiana, the daughter of a wealthy citizen, whom he induced to elope with him. The father becoming reconciled, sent for them, and a few days ago became aware of the above facts, when he caused his villainous son-in-law to be lodged in the Centreville jail. The last named young lady is represented as being very handsome and well educated, with an unblemished character.

A LETTER from Port Royal says small-pox prevails to an alarming extent among the negroes in Beaufort and on the Island. There are now twenty-five cases in the small-pox hospital, under the care of Dr. Waldock, of Boston, Massachusetts, who went with Mr. Pierce. He is an able physician, and very successful in cases of that loathsome disease, and has lost but few cases. He is now engaged in vaccinating the negroes, and has already treated between five hundred and fifty and his hundred men, women and children.

Shaping the Horns of Steers.

The position of horns may be changed by scraping them. If it is desired to turn up, scrape on the under side; if to turn the horn out, scrape on the inside, and *vice versa*—as that side of the horn scraped grows faster than the other, thereby changing the course or direction of the horns. But this is a slow process, and I will give a more effectual method of matching steers' horns. You may be aware that horns, when young and growing fast, are tender, and may be turned in almost any direction by gently pulling them. Now, then, take a ball and screw the horn on tight; then take a small pulley, and make it fast over the head in the direction you wish to turn in the horn; then take a small cord, make it fast to the horn, pass it over the pulley, and tie on a weight, taking care not to put on too much weight, which would turn the horn too short. About the weight of a brick is sufficient for a two years old steer. Whenever he is put into the barn, hitch on the cord and let the weight be pulling, and in the course of two or three months there will be a decided change in the position of the horn. C.

[N. S. Waterman, Orange, Vt., suggests the same mode, and says that oiling the scraped portion will facilitate the process.]

THE new treasury notes now being issued have engraved signatures upon them, thus saving an immense labor and great delay in signing them by hand, as has heretofore been the case.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Thrilling Description of the Battle.

THE VERY LATEST FROM PITTSBURG LANDING!!

ESCAPE OF GENERAL PRENTISS.

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

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Tribune's reporter has returned from Pittsburg, and furnishes the following: Taylor's and Waterhouse's batteries, were supported by the 25rd Illinois, 77th and 53rd Ohio, were first in the fight. Both Ohio regiments ran—the 77th without firing a gun—leaving Waterhouse without support. He fought half an hour, however, retiring with three of his guns. He was wounded in the thigh by a Minie ball, but not fatally; his battery is badly cut up.

Taylor's battery continued the fight, and was supported splendidly by the Illinois regiment, until his support was out flanked on both sides; he then retired through a mass of fire, having but one man killed and seventeen wounded. Meantime, Waterhouse, with his three guns, took the position supported by the 2nd brigade of Gen. McClernand's division.

The 17th, 20th, 15th and 48th Illinois, Col. Marsh commanding during the fight, were compelled to retire through their own encampment with heavy loss, into some woods, where they formed the second line of battle. An advance was then ordered by Gen. McClernand, a hundred rods beyond them in sight of the rebels; here commenced one of the most fiercely contested engagements of the day, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, who were driven back through our encampment. At this point the enemy got reinforcements, and our ammunition giving out, Col. Marsh's command then gave way to another brigade.

They however were compelled to retreat within half a mile of the river. At this moment our gun boats were behind throwing shells over the heads of our men, covering the ground in every direction with rebels slain. Taylor's battery again took position on the parade ground of the 1st division, and opened on the rebel battery, placed 800 yards distant, and a splendid artillery duel took place. The rebel battery was silenced by their caisson being blown up. Taylor's battery was then ordered into reserve. During the fight several Mississippi regiments, who arrived on Saturday night, came into the fight on double-quick, and were almost immediately repulsed. On Monday a Michigan battery, captured the day before, was retaken by the 15th Wisconsin. The fight over this battery was conducted in person by Beauregard, and in his efforts to recover it he was wounded in the arm. He was successful in taking it, but it was again taken from him. It was captured and recaptured no less than six times. Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, was so severely handled the first day, they were only able to man three guns on Monday, but with these, after a desperate contest, they succeeded completely in disarming and capturing a rebel battery of six guns, but they were, however, compelled to abandon it, from lack of horses to draw it off. Their own pieces were brought off. A general retreat of the enemy commenced at dark on Monday, our cavalry following until their horses were tired out; but for the almost impassable condition of the roads the rout would have been made complete, and we could have carried their entrenched camp at Corinth. It will be impossible on account of the bad condition of the roads, to do it now for some days. The rebel artillery was superior to ours and their small arms are almost equal. The rebel loss is fifteen thousand killed and wounded, and our loss about ten thousand. This will be found a moderate estimate.

The enemy have taken more prisoners than we.

The Eighth Iowa were captured en masse.

When our reporter left, on Wednesday morning, our advance, which had been pursuing, only occupied the ground formerly held by the enemy, half way between Pittsburg and Corinth.

The enemy are straining every nerve to get in reinforcements and bloody work must yet occur before we drive them from their position.

The Times' special says: The responsibility of the surprise rests with the commanding officer.

On Friday a large force of rebel cavalry appeared in sight of our lines and remained there, but Gen. Sherman, who occupied the advance, had been ordered not to bring on an engagement; consequently, he sent out no corresponding force to meet them. They remained in position until Sunday morning, and served as a screen, behind which Beauregard formed his troops in line of battle undiscovered.—When the attack was first made, the 53d, 57th, 71st and 77th Ohio regiments displayed inexcusable inefficiency. The latter fled without firing a gun, the others fired one or two rounds, then fled. The cowardice of these regiments left that point undefended. The enemy immediately closed in and surrounded the more advanced regiments. He also states that the 18th Wisconsin and 16th Iowa fled after two or three rounds. When the enemy fled they burned all their wagons, and left their wounded behind, all of whom are prisoners. Waterhouse's battery lost one killed and 16 wounded: Willard's Chicago battery, five killed and thirty wounded; one New Orleans regiment, the Louisiana Tigers, were almost entirely left on the field, killed or wounded; they were nearly all wealthy men, dressed in the Zouave uniform.

Gen Prentiss escaped on Tuesday and came into camp alone. In the confusion of the retreat he managed to elude the Rebels' vigilance.

Beauregard intended to make his attack two days previously, but extraordinary rains impeded his progress and delayed his arrival. Had the attack been made at the time intended, Buell could not possibly have arrived in time to save a defeat.

KEEP out of bad company, for the chance is, that when the devil fires into a flock he will hit somebody.

LATEST FROM YORKTOWN.

A Brisk Skirmish.

The 57th and 63d Pennsylvania Regiments in the Engagement.

TWO KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED!!!

A STEAMER FIRED INTO.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 13.—On Friday while the 12th New York Volunteers in command of Major Barnum was on picket duty in front of the enemy's works near Yorktown, a regiment of rebels came out from under cover and advanced in line of battle. The Major rallied about 300 of his men to receive them at musket range pouring a deadly fire of minnie balls, when the rebels retired leaving their dead and wounded on the field, which they afterwards removed in ambulances.

Later in the day the rebels advanced in considerable force from another point driving in our entire pickets, and burned a dwelling used by the United States troops.

During both these skirmishes we had three men slightly wounded.

The 57th and 63d Pennsylvania regiments had a brisk skirmish with the enemy, in which we had two men killed and four wounded.

Killed—E. Cross, Co. K, and James Thompson, Co. A, both belonging to the 63d Pennsylvania.

Wounded—Thos. Brooks, Co. C, and A. R. Lynch, 63d regiment: Sergeant Samuel Merwine, Co. E, 57th, and John Cochrane, Co. F, same regiment.

A balloon was sent up from the rebel lines this morning for the first time.

The weather still continues pleasant, much improving the roads.

The stern wheel steamboat Wissahicken, of Philadelphia, while entering a creek yesterday, was fired upon by the rebels' water battery, one shot passing very close to her cabin.

There was no firing of artillery yesterday by either parties of any moment.

The army is busily occupied in pushing forward the necessary preparations for an advance. There are no suttlers here, but the Quartermaster and Subsistence Department are rapidly perfecting their arrangements to keep the army supplied with everything needed for the comfort of the troops.

Our Troops in Possession of Huntsville, Alabama.

FIFTEEN LOCOMOTIVES CAPTURED.

Great Artery of Railway Communication Cut Between the Rebel States.

WASHINGTON, April 12. The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War:

HEAD QUARTERS 3D DIVISION,
Huntsville, Ala., April 11th.

After a forced march of incredible difficulty leaving Fayetteville yesterday at 12 o., my advanced guard, consisting of Turchin's Brigade, Kennett's Cavalry and Simonson's Battery, entered Huntsville this morning at six o'clock. The city was taken completely by surprise, not one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, a large amount of passenger and boxand platform cars, the telegraph apparatus office and two Southern mail. We have at last succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between the Southern States.

[Signed] O. M. MITCHELL,
Brig. Gen. Com.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 12. The Richmond Whig contains a dispatch announcing that the rebel General Gladden lost his left arm in the battle of Sunday.

The Old Point letters contains nothing later than was embraced in the telegraphic dispatch from General Wool, received last night, except that as the Merrimac remained stationary at Sewell's Point, it was thought that she was aground. The letter ends thus:

Four o'clock, p. m. The Merimac still lies in the position she assumed early this morning. The other vessels of the rebel fleet move about her but she remains quiet. It is the opinion of some that she is aground as the tide is quite low, but this is a matter of surmise.

Five o'clock, p. m. The Merrimac still remains off Craney's Island, and from the cluster of tugboats around her it is pretty certain that she is aground.

The Sawanee came in this morning from Hatteras. No news.

The steamer Rhode Island from Key West and the blockading squadron on the Gulf, also came in this morning and left again for New York. No news from the South has transpired here.

Important from Yorktown.

NEAR YORKTOWN, VA., April 12.—The sun shone brightly yesterday and to-day, much to the relief of the thousands of soldiers who are compelled to sleep in the open air. The roads are still in a bad condition.

The rebels still continue to open with their artillery whenever they discover a picket post to which our guns never reply.

The rebel forces have been greatly increased within the last two days. On Thursday, several vessels were seen to land troops at Yorktown and also at Gloucester, opposite which place has not been occupied up to this time. Reinforcements have also been received from Norfolk by way of James river.

The balloon reconnoissance made yesterday by Gen. Fitz John Porter, shows that the rebels had materially strengthened their works since the advance of the federal troops, and that many additional guns had been placed in position. He reached an altitude of 5,000 feet, and obtaining an unobscured view as far as Williamsburg and Norfolk.

From Port Royal.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamer Locust Point arrived here this afternoon from Port Royal, on the 7th.

The news is unimportant, the health of the troops was good.

A special dispatch received here by the Mercury says that there are not 5,000 rebels between Gordonsville and Richmond.

The Rappahannock river is very high.

Port Royal advices of the 7th inst., received here state that an assault would be made on Savannah to-morrow. Our pickets were within eight miles of Savannah. Other important movements were about transpiring there.

The steamer Baltic arrived to-day from a cruise in search of the U. S. ship Vermont.

The Baltic touched at Bermuda, and left on the 8th inst., having been ordered to leave in 24 hours.

The steamers Bermuda and Herald were loading with English goods, undoubtedly intended to run the blockade.

It was reported at Bermuda that the Vermont was in good condition, and that she was on her way to Port Royal.

Our Sanitary Commission on the Road to Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—The steamers Marengo and Hailman, with the Sanitary Commission from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, passed down this evening for Pittsburg, Tenn. All well and progressing.

Highly Important!

THE MERRIMAC OUT AGAIN.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.—The Merrimac, Jamestown, Yorktown and several gunboats and tugs appeared between Newport News and Sewall's Point. The only damage done us is the capture of three small vessels—two empty, and one loaded, it is said, with coal. These vessels were captured opposite Brig. Gen. Casey's division, with small guns of three inch calibre, and some two hundred feet from shore.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.

To Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The Merrimac came down towards the Monitor and the Stevens battery. The latter fired four or five rounds and the Merrimac one round, when she, with her consorts, returned to Craney Island. Thus ends the day; what the night may bring forth, I am unable to say.

[Signed] JOHN E. WOOL, Maj. Gen.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.—The return of pleasant weather to-day, brought out the Merrimac, as was generally expected. She had been seen three days since, under steam at Craney Island, and, as the evening of yesterday promised that the storm had exhausted itself, few were surprised this morning at the announcement that she was in sight coming down.

The alarm gun was fired at 20 minutes past 7 o'clock, and as soon as the appearance of the Merrimac was generally known the dock, beach and ramparts of the Fortress, commanding a view, were crowded with spectators.

The Merrimac, after showing herself beyond Sewall's Point, appeared to be heading this way. She did not long continue on this course, however, but turned towards James river, followed by six other gunboats, which had come around the Point in her company. Of the latter the Jamestown and Yorktown were recognized.—Among the others were supposed to be the Raleigh and Teaser.

Arriving at a point about half way between Sewall's Point and News Point, (and near the place where the French war vessels Gassendi and Cabinet, and the English steamer Rinaldo had placed themselves early in the morning,) the whole fleet came to a stop; while the Jamestown, followed at some distance by the Yorktown and a small tug, continued on her course.

LATER.—The Jamestown returned from Craney Island at 3 o'clock. Not a shot was fired until 4 o'clock, when the Merrimac fired three shots in the direction of Hampton Creek. The Nangatucket and Octorora, which had been stationed in that vicinity, replied with a number of shots, all of which fell near the rebel fleet. The whole fleet, led by the Merrimac, then returned to Elizabeth river.

The name of the schooner captured was the Emily, from Washington, with sutlers' stores.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Maj. McDonald, of the Eighth Missouri, arrived here last night from Pittsburg Landing. He confirms the death of A. S. Johnson, and was told by a prisoner, a Lieutenant, that Bushrod Johnson, who escaped from Fort Donelson, was also killed. He thinks all reports about Beauregard being wounded unreliable. An officer of the New Orleans Creole Battalion, who was taken prisoner, says Beauregard made a speech on Saturday, before the battle, in which he told them the result was a sure thing, that they could not fail, they would capture Grant's army, then whip Buell and thus hold their railroads. If they lost the day they might as well lay down their arms and go home. The story of the escape of Gen. Prentiss is not true. He says the greater part of his brigade were taken prisoners early in the fight of Sunday. The gunboats did fine work, and probably saved our army from total disaster on Sunday. The beginning of the fight on Sunday was a complete surprise to many officers and soldiers, being overtaken in their tents and slaughtered or taken prisoners. Gen. Smith was not in the fight, but lying sick at Savannah not being able to get out of bed. Our forces engaged on Sunday were not over thirty-five thousand, while that of the enemy was not less than ninety thousand. A Rebel quartermaster says that ninety thousand rations were issued before they left Corinth. The second days fight was not half so desperate as the first, the Rebels giving way before our fresh troops. Pursuit was not continued. Maj. M'Donald thinks our killed at least one thousand, and wounded three thousand. He says fourteen or sixteen hundred Rebel wounded were left on the field, and thinks their killed will amount to three thousand besides their wounded. We did not take more than five hundred wounded. Major M'Donald thinks Beauregard is not prepared to make a stand at Corinth, and if pushed, will retreat to Jackson, Miss.

Arrivals from Ironton say that Van Dorn is at Pittsman's Ferry on Current River near the Missouri line, with ten or twelve thousand men, and awaiting reinforcements.

It is reported that the rebels are withdrawing their forces from northwestern Arkansas and concentrating them at Pocahontas in the northeastern part of that State. Their force at that point is represented to be ten thousand.

The federal forces under Gen. Steele are between Greenville, Mo., and the Arkansas line, and are prepared to meet any movement that the rebels may make.

Maj. Gen. Sigel has arrived from the southwest having been compelled to leave his command for a time on account of ill health.

Samuel Engler who was banished from the City, some time ago, by Gen. Halleck, for attempting resistance to military authority, has returned to live undisturbed in the community in which he had so long prospered. Engler is said to have taken an oath of allegiance and giving every assurance of future loyalty to the government.

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Rockhouse Creek, Mo., April 6th, says:

The advance guard of our army, under Gen. Ousterhouse, encamped at this point last evening, having marched 20 miles from their old camp at Cross Timber.

The people in this vicinity are mostly Union, there being but three secessionists on this road from Cassville to Flat Creek. I stopped with a good Union man last night and found several of his neighbors present all anxious to be informed whether our army was going to leave them to the tender (?) mercies of the secessionists. They said no money could hire them to endure the constant annoyance they submitted to last summer. They were obliged to leave their families and crops suffering and shelter themselves for days and weeks in the bush to get out of the reach of the rebels. Bands of outlaws frequently came down from Cassville, and would rob Union men of everything in the house—blankets, bread, bacon, &c., and if they caught the owner he would be taken under guard to Cassville. In consequence of uncertainties of the future, and the quiet state of the country but a few are making any preparation to put in their crops. Farms are laid waste and fences burned up along the main road, and Union men are discouraged. The Secessionists have mostly gone South with their negroes. Some Union people have not only abandoned the idea of making crops, but are getting their wagons out, intending to forsake all and emigrate to a place of safety. The wounded are doing well at Cassville. The Court House and all prominent stores are being used as hospitals. It was a fortunate circumstance for them that the owners of the principal buildings had stampeded from the town.

On the 30th an expedition consisting of cavalry and two mountain howitzers reconnoitered the country about Huntsville, at the latter place it was found that a force of rebel cavalry whom we intended to bag, had made good their retreat.

The flag planted by Gen. Curtis at Knoxville, was ruthlessly torn down, but was recently brought in, and when last seen was floating over the Provost Marshal's Office, at Cassville.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following note has been received by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia:

WAR DEPARTMENT, GENERAL: It is the request of Gen. McClellan that no permits be given for the present to ship Sutlers stores to places occupied by his army. You will please act accordingly and stop all shipment. Yours truly,

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

To Brig. Gen. Wadsworth.

The city is being fast cleared of the bogus army officers who have infested the hotels and promenades of Washington for some time past. Counterfeit Colonels, Majors, and line officers by the scores have been arrested and confined in the central guard house, where they were released shorn of their feathers. The uniform of these men is generally a cloak for rascality.

Charles Griffin an express driver, has been arrested and confined in the central guard house, charged with forging a check for $25 in the name of Capt. Steele, affixed to a false account for services. The check was passed on Capt. Danna. Griffin has been turned over to the civil authorities.

The provost marshal has adopted a new method of patrolling the streets of the city. It consists in having the cavalry and infantry accompanying each other on their tours and thus be able to render aid to each other in case any difficulty occurs in making arrests.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 12.—Col. Anson Stayer is hereby authorized to grant passes to editors and correspondents and reporters of newspapers, to enter the lines of the United States Army, upon receiving satisfactory proof that the person applying for such pass is loyal to his written parole not to publish any information in regard to military operations that would give aid or comfort to the enemy. Persons holding such passes to be subject to such rules and regulations as the General commanding may prescribe.

Cyrus W. Field arrived here this morning direct from London, and reports that the feeling in England and France in favor of this country is daily increasing. It is said that Mr. Field brought with him, from Europe proposals from the most influential capitalists to supply a very large amount of war material to the United States to be delivered in New York, and payable entirely in the bonds of our Government.

The following order was issued from the Navy Department, on the 5th inst., addressed to Flag Officer Goldsborough:

SIR: It is not unlikely that some vessels may make their appearance at Old Point, or in that vicinity, for the purpose of trading with the army and naval forces without authority to do so. None should be allowed without the permission of the Treasury, War, or Navy Departments, and should you discover any that have not such permission, you will sieze and send them into a port for adjudication.

I am respectfully your obedient servant.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

By orders recently issued it is the duty of a commanding General in the field or of a Department, to make arrangements for the safe keeping and reasonable comforts of his prisoners. He will give no order for exchanging prisoners, or releasing them except under instructions from the Secretary of War, but in exigencies admitting of no delay, the General will act upon his own authority and give any order in relation to his prisoners which the public may require, promptly reporting his proceedings to the War Department through the Adjutant General.

A general depot for prisoners will be designated by the Secretary of War, to be under the command of the Commissary General of prisoners, but leaving it discretionary with the General commanding Departments or in the field to send their prisoners thither.

The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Alabama, was occupied yesterday by General Mitchell, without much resistance being offered, 200 prisoners were taken and fifteen locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock captured. Huntsville is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about fifteen miles South of the Tennessee boundary and 45 miles East of Florence.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following dispatch from Gen. Wool has been received by the Secretary of War:

FORTNESS MONROE, April 12—5 P. M.

The Merrimac has been stationary near Sewell's Point all day, but in plain sight.

A report from Gen. Wool to the Secretary of War, at 5 o'clock P. M., states that all is quiet and the weather fine. The last dispatch received at 8:30 P. M. is to the following effect:

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Seesy of War:

The Merrimac has not made her appearance to-day. Her object I think is to simply prevent any interference with the reinforcements being made from Norfolk to Yorktown. New deserters came in last evening from the Rebel camp, who reported constant reinforcements to the Rebels from the direction of Richmond and the Rappahannock. [Signed,]

JOHN E. WOOL, Maj. Gen'l.

The Committee on the conduct of the war have completed their examination of witnesses in regard to the alledged atrocities of the rebels at Bull's Run, and will this week make a personal inspection at that place, and soon thereafter present their report. Members of that Committee say it is true, according to the testimony of Governor Sprague, and many others, that in some cases the graves which contained the bodies of our troops were opened and the bones of the dead carried off to be used as trinkets and trophies for secession ladies to append to their guard chains, etc., while their skulls were used for drinking cups, Those of our dead interred by them were placed with their faces downward, and in repeated instances buried across one another. The barbarities in respect to our dead is not, it is further said by the same authority, exceeded anything in the history of the last four thousand years, the details being savage practices.

The Committee under the resolution of inquiry are receiving testimony from Pea Ridge showing incontestibly that there our dead were not only scalped by the rebel Indian allies, but in other respects outraged. The brains of the wounded too being beaten out by clubs; thus confirming the previous newspaper reports. In order to secure, as far as possible, the decent interment of those who have fallen or may fall in battle, it is made the duty of commanding Generals to lay off lots of ground in some suitable spot near every battle field, so soon as it may be in their power, and to cause the remains of those killed to be interred with head-boards to the graves, bearing numbers and where practicable, the names of the persons buried in them. A register of each burial ground will be preserved, in which will be noted the marks corresponding with the head-boards.

Beauregard Reported Dead.

WOODSTOCK, VA., April 13.

To Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We learn from Jackson's camp, this morning, that Gen. Beauregard is dead. The report comes direct from rebel sources near Mount Jackson. Impressive services were held to-day in all the brigades.

Nothing new to report in regard to the enemy.

[Signed] N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen.

'Prentiss' Escape Untrue.

CAIRO, April 12.—The steamer Woodford from Pittsburg arrived here to-day, with two or three hundred prisoners from that place. She also brought down the body of Gen. Wallace. The report of Gen. Prentiss' escape is untrue.

Further News from Rebel Sources.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—We find the following in the Richmond Whig, of the 18th. A letter has been received at New Orleans from San Antonia, announcing the fall of Fort Craig, New Mexico, by unconditional capitulation. Col. Canby proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart on condition that they pledge themselves not to serve during the war, but Gen. Sibley insisted on an unconditional surrender.

On Monday Jeff Davis addressed some wounded soldiers and said that he intended to share their fate on the next battle field, and come weal or woe, he would be with them, and whatever might betide, whether victory or defeat ensued, one thing he assured them, that the cause is safe. "We will conquer in the end."

A dispatch dated Mobile, April 5th, says the enemy shelled Pass Christian yesterday, and landed 2,400 men, and 12 four pound howitzers. Our force was 300 men and two howitzers. We had a narrow escape.

A Skirmish.

WHEELING, April 13.—A dispatch just received from General Milroy, at Monterey, under date of yesterday, states as follows:

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War

The Rebels, about one thousand strong with two cavalry companies and two pieces of artillery, attacked my pickets this morning about ten o'clock and drove them some two miles. I sent out reinforcements consisting of two companies of the 75th Ohio, two companies of the 2d Virginia two companies of the 32d Ohio, one gun of Capt. Hynman's battery, and one company of cavalry, all under Major Webster The skirmishing was brisk for a short time, but the Rebels were put to flight with considerable loss. The casualities of our side were three men of the 75th badly wounded. The men behaved nobly.

[Signed,] JOHN C. FREMONT,
Maj. Gen. Com.

Rebels Concentrating at Richmond.

CUTTLET'S STATIONS, VA., April 13.

To Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War

An intelligent negro has just come in from Stafford county, and says that his master returned this morning from Fredericksburg to his home in Richmond, and told his wife in this negro's presence that all the enemy's troops had left Fredericksburg for Richmond and Yorktown, the last of them leaving on Saturday morning This has just been confirmed by another negro.

[Signed] IRWIN MCDOWELL,
Major General.

Wounded Arrived from Pittsburg Landing.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—The steamer Minnehaha arrived to-day with about 24 wounded from Pittsburg Landing, whereof one fourth are rebels.

A wounded officer reports that Gen Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, had his horse shot under him on Sunday while acting on Breckinridge' staff, and was himself killed on Monday when fighting in Steel's Company of the Fourth rebel Kentucky.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER.—CAUTION!—Many parties have informed me that they have used another article of Blood Searcher purporting to be prepared from my recipe, but that its size, taste and effect are entirely different from mine, desiring me to account for it: to which I answer, and also caution the public that no other genuine article of LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER can be made by any other living man than myself, as the FULL recipe, both original and improved *is known by me only*, which has spent, I may say, a lifetime in bringing it to its present perfection and celebrity. Sold by most Arent, and respectable Druggists throughout the country. The trade supplied on reasonable terms.
DR. J. M. LINDSEY, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
SIMON JOHNSTON, Sole Agent,
ap14 corner Fourth and Smithfield st.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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

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

***Public Speakers & Singers** will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

de9-6mdaw

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, March 28, 1862.

☞ THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT will pay for no Army Supplies purchased by any one not an officer of the Department, duly authorized to make such purchases, in accordance with the Regulations of the Army. By Order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General. ap1:eod:3wd

☞ COUNTY GUAGING—OIL SEALERS TAKE NOTICE.—By virtue of a recent Act of Assembly, all Crude or Refined Oil manufactured, sold or offered for sale outside of the city of Pittsburgh, and within the limits of the county of Allegheny, must be gessed by the Guager and Inspector of Domestic Distilled Spirits of Allegheny county.

Orders left at any of the following places will be promptly attended to.

W. P. Wooldridge, 39 Market st., Pittsburgh.
Wm. Brown's Feed Store, Chestnut st., Allegheny.
Thos. Gillespie, Two Mile Run, Pitt township.
Wm. Smith, Grocer, Lawrenceville.
Thos. Harper, Beaver st., Manchester.
Gamble, Slacker & Co., Temperanceville.

Letters addressed to County Guager must be directed to JOHN SMITLEY,
County Guager,
ap10-6td Temperanceville P. O, Alle'y Co.

☞ DR. BROWN CONTINUES TO BE consulted at his old place, No. 50 SMITHFIELD STREET. See advertisement in another column. ap9-5t

R. R. BULGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE.
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,
Constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. my16:ly:is

J. H. CASIDAY,
NOTE, BILL, BOND AND MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 12 BURKE'S BUILDING.
FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bond and Mortgages Wanted.
ap2

COOPERAGE.—HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE additions to our BARREL FACTORY, (Ninth Ward), we are prepared to repair and recooper Second Hand Oil Barrels with dispatch. GUTHRIE & BILL,
ap12 No. 61 Water street.