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

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

ARRANGED AT LAST.

We have, upon frequent occasions, exposed the trick which the Abolition politicians of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Forney, intend to play off upon the people, at the approaching fall election.—Forney's denunciations of the leading Democrats of our State for the past six months, styling them Breckinridge men, were all preparatory to the arrangement which he and his coadjutors have effected. A call is to be issued for a State Convention, to which all will be invited, and those who do not agree with this new Abolition dodge are to be classed among the sympathizers with rebellion. A number of Democrats were caught last fall in this way, and the experience they have had will not, we think, induce them to try it again. Union among ourselves, for the restoration of the Union, was the seductive invitation held out to us; but no sooner did our de[illegible] obtain power than they began their [illegible] schemes for the meanest partizan purposes. In order to keep themselves in power, they will, for the present, suspend their extreme opinions, but when the elec[illegible] over they will return to them with [illegible] fanaticism. The New York *Tri*[illegible] is all its present Abolitionism, [illegible] this course; it is for a union, [illegible] well aware that in forming it, it [illegible] abandon what it styles its principles. [illegible] *Gazette*, with all its whining [illegible] coughing, is also entirely willing [illegible] its Abolitionism, and go for any [illegible] to secure success at the polls. [illegible] nearly a year's experience [illegible] Abolitionists, and in that time [illegible] them hypocrites and knaves.—[illegible] are not prosecuting the war simply [illegible] suppression of rebellion, but for [illegible] of the wildest and most [illegible] experiments. And every one [illegible] not agree with them in these schemes for the destruction of slavery, whereby the free States are to be overrun with freed negroes, are charged with disloyalty; while the ablest Generals in the [illegible] are the victims of Abolition in[illegible] because they are now, as at the be[illegible] favorable to hostilities being prosecuted for the restoration of the Union.—Yet, mad as these fanatics are, they are *again* willing to suppress their doctrines, in order to retain power. Let them, if they are honest, come out plain and square for the prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union, as they pretended to be. Let them abandon their villainous ideas of reducing the States to the condition of conquered foreign provinces; let them by their resolves prove to the loyal men of the South that they are not governed by any hatred to their institutions, and we need have but one party in the North. Let this be done throughout the free States and the loyal men of the South will spring into life, and, with our assistance, restore the Union. But Abolitionists have no idea of doing anything of the kind; they are willing to modify their platforms, in order to retain power; but once secure in that, a reunion with the South, upon terms of equality, they do not want.

[illegible] have wandered off from our main [illegible] which was to inform our readers of the terms of a new combination among the politicians and renegades in Pennsylvania, which has been effected. In Forney's Wednesday, in an editorial, [illegible] of the course pursued by [illegible] of New York, we find the [illegible] which explains itself, and also [illegible] course, for the past six [illegible] efforts to bamboozle the friends of the State Judge Douglas. Says Forney:

"[illegible] information upon which we [illegible], we are satisfied that [illegible] pursued by the Republicans, preparatory to the [illegible] The Republicans, or Opposition Committee, of which the [illegible] K. McClure is chairman, is expected to be called together at an early [illegible] and believe that the general [illegible] will be animated by the same spirit that has brought harmony and union to the standard of the friends of the good cause in the Empire State.—Thousands of thousands of Democrats in Pennsylvania will greet such an [illegible] as has been responded to [illegible] fellow citizens in New York with [illegible] joy.

"We have no doubt of the correctness of Judge [illegible] information;" he is thoroughly booked up [illegible] the intrigues of his party, but his knowledge as to the certainty of the "tens of thousands of Democrats" being again fooled by him and his tattered set of renegades, is more than he will have the pleasure of seeing realized. After his personal admiration for the teachings of Judge Douglas, and fussy denunciations of his former friend.—Judge Douglas will not suffice to induce the "[illegible] Democrats" alluded to, to follow him into open though undisguised Abolitionism. No matter how mildly the managers may find it necessary to draw it.

☞ The New York *Tribune* the other day, after nine months' toil and investigation, found out that three [illegible] township in Michigan had sent more Republicans than Democrats to the war. This stupendous discovery is snatched at by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and worked up into an editorial. Whether the statement be true or not we have no means of judging; but if it should be true the *Tribune* and *Gazette* may both rest assured of one thing; the Republicans alluded to are not of their abolition stripe. They [illegible] for the restoration of the [illegible] not stay disrup[illegible] much, [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]ment. A genu[illegible] cannot be a soldier; they [illegible]gh for sutlers, but their blood [illegible] thin and cold to ever be aroused to feats of arms. They are generally consumptives of disordered intellects, prone to spirit rapping and infidelity. No strain of music can awake in their hollow bosoms a pulsation in unison with our great and magnificent undertaking—the preservation of this great government. No concord of sweet sounds can move them, and they are, consequently, upon the highest authority, classed as being fit only for "treason, stratagems and spoils."

YORKTOWN.

By a dispatch received last evening, but which we are prevented from publishing, we infer that the great battle of the campaign at Yorktown is about to begin in earnest. If not prevented by the government, we expect to receive stirring news any moment.

I-u-k-a.

I-u-k-a, referred to as having been taken possession of by General Mitchell's division, is a station on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, in the Northeast corner of Mississippi, near the Alabama and Tennessee State lines, twenty-two miles east of Corinth, the headquarters of Beauregard's army, 115 miles east of Memphis, and sixty-three miles from the grand junction of the Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi railroads.

The Female Sympathizers.

It is stated that the female prisoners, Greenhow, Baxley and Morris, still linger in the Old Capitol prison. Mrs. Morris has not yet completed her preparations for her departure to Dixie. The others are ready and willing to go. The residences of several females in St. Louis, who have been in the habit of cheering Confederate prisoners as they passed along the streets, have been placed under military guard, and the occupants compelled to remain quietly at home.

Operations in Florida.

The town of Apalachicola, Florida, has been occupied by the Federal forces without opposition. Several schooners were captured, one of them laden with cotton, and another with coffee, from Havana.—Commander Stellwagen, of the Mercedita, and Lieut. Commanding A. J. Drake, of the Sagamore, administered the oath of allegiance to a few of the inhabitants who remained in the place. Out of a population of 2,500, all but 542 had previously left, and most of these were women and children.

A LETTER from Washington City says:

While the Republicans were quarreling yesterday about the alleged short-comings of General Fremont, a portion of them deprecated assaults upon him now that he is in the field. At the same time, in the other wing of the Capitol, Abolition Senators were indulging in disparaging allusions to General McClellan. It is stated by the Abolition organ this morning that the veteran and accomplished General Hitchcock has returned from the neighborhood of Yorktown and reports things to be satisfactory. In this he only differs from the demagogues.

McClellan, Lincoln and Stanton.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in noticing the report of Mr. Stanton's probable resignation, gives the following information which is important, if true:

The above rumor is probably premature, but it points to a conclusion which seems very likely to happen. Mr. Lincoln, it is said, does not approve of the manner in which Mr. Stanton is represented to have rejected the advice of our best generals, and insisted on carrying on the campaign according to his own ideas. As an illustration of the disastrous results following from this system, it may be mentioned that the pushing of Banks across the Potomac was done, it is alleged, in the face of a decided opposition on the part of Gen. McClellan. It may now be safely mentioned that it was a part of Gen. McClellan's original plan to move on Richmond while the enemy were still at Manassas, and to cut them off and capture them. When he found that Banks was to be made independent of him, and sent over the Potomac, he protested against it, pointing out that such a measure would result in the immediate evacuation of Manassas, and that the plan of the campaign would thus be altogether broken up. The event has justified the prediction. The troubles in the Cabinet, it is said, grew out of the difference of views in regard to the Virginia campaign, Mr. Lincoln himself supporting Gen. McClellan's plans. Such differences cannot exist without leading to a result such as the above rumor probably anticipates.

An Incident of the Battle at Pittsburgh Landing.

A man by the name of Wm. Ferguson, a native of New York, but latterly a resident of Potosi, Mo., was shot through the hips on Monday, and died of lockjaw a week from the following Wednesday. He was a noble looking man, and the color-bearer of the 13th Missouri regiment, and as brave a man as ever breathed. He was laboring under a mild form of typhoid fever when the battle came on, and was advised by his physicians not to go in the field. However he stole quietly away and took his place in his regiment. He was the first man that planted the Stars and Stripes in the fort at the battle at Fort Donelson; and when he fell, mortally wounded, at Pittsburg, Martin Beem, of Alton, Illinois, seized the American colors and bore them in triumph eighty yards further. Mr. Ferguson received every attention of the surgeons, who took a deep interest in his case. His body was carefully prepared for burial, and deposited in a plain, neat coffin, and his remains will rest in the Spring Grove Cemetery till his friends have an opportunity to remove it, if they desire to do so.

A White Child Sold in the City of Rochester.

This morning a man residing in this city, called at the office of a prominent lawyer, and there caused to have prepared a deed conveying his child—an infant eight months old, for a consideration in hand paid. The instrument set forth a description of the child as it would have described any chattel it might have been framed to convey. The deed was acknowledged by the father, and duly delivered to the party of the second part who has taken the child.

The presumption is that this action was according to law. This is horrible; but it is no more than Northern white men may do, and one has this day done in Rochester.

It is not necessary to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of the child this morning. It was not advertised, it was not by auction, but it was nevertheless absolute, at the will entirely of the father of the child, and the deed differed only from that of the sale of a slave, that the child was only to be the property of the purchaser twenty years and four months, till it attained its majority.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser.*

"I DOLORE, mother," said a pretty little girl, in a pretty little way, "'tis too bad. You always send me to bed when I don't sleep. I make me get up when I keep."

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

We select the following items from Southern papers:

Brilliant Fight by Capt. Ashly's Cavalry.

KNOXVILLE, April 18.—Captain Ashly, with three hundred cavalry, encountered seven hundred and fifty Lincolnites stampeding for Kentucky, near Jacksonboro, Tennessee. They had a hand to hand fight, and he succeeded in killing about seventy-five and taking five hundred prisoners.—Our loss none killed, about twenty-five wounded—some mortally. No less than twenty-five hundred Lincolnites left East Tennessee for Kentucky since the Governor's proclamation calling out the militia.

Skirmish at White March Island

AUGUSTA, April 18.—The Savannah *Morning News* says a skirmish occured at White March Island, on Wednesday, between some companies of the Fifteenth Georgia and a Michigan regiment, in which the latter were repulsed with the loss of about twenty men. The Confederate loss in killed and missing was only five, and several slightly wounded.

Attack on Fort Macon.

WILMINGTON, April 18.—The enemy attacked Fort Macon last Saturday, and had been fighting for two days.

Colonel White sent out a part of his men on the beach, and found three hundred Yankees.

They killed fifteen of our men, and we then retreated back to the fort. Colonel White fired cannister at the enemy, killing large numbers.

The enemy have built a battery on the beach and planted mortars and large size siege guns. There are eleven ships outside.

The enemy have sent to Newbern for gunboats to operate in the Sound.

They are committing every imaginable outrage in the counties of Carteret and Ownslow.

Fort Macon had not been taken.

Interview with the French Minister.

We understand that on yesterday Dr. Lemoine, the representative of thirty thousand French residents of Louisiana, held an interview with M. le Comte Henri Mercier, the French Minister to the United States, who arrived in this city from Washington on Wednesday.

The result of the interview we have not ascertained, but it is very probable that matters were represented in their true light to the visiting Minister respecting the war, its causes and policy. Dr. Lemoine is an enthusiastic sympathizer with the South, and is looked up to by those whose sentiments he speaks with confidence and veneration.

Hospital Preparations for the Wounded in the Coming Battle.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 16.

There is a large number of sick and wounded soldiers now in our hospitals, and there must be rapid additions made from the army of the peninsula, the more especially if there is a great battle there, as we may anticipate there will be in a few days. Everything should be done to promote the comfort and diminish the suffering of these poor fellows, who have proved their manhood and patriotism by periling their lives for their country. In this matter the ladies can be of great assistance, and their kind offices and gentle ministrations will be welcomed by those who direct the hospitals. Ladies to take charge of the linen and supervise the preparation and supply of it are needed. Those who desire to make themselves useful in this respect, should address Dr. St. G. Peachy.

New Fortifications Around Williamsburg.

From the Petersburg Express, April 19.

Another requisition, we understand, has just been made on the slaveholders of Prince George and Surry counties, *for one-half the negroes between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, to go to Williamsburg, to work on the fortifications in that vicinity.* Not knowing the exigencies of the public service, we presume the demand is all right; but we have serious apprehensions that these fertile counties will contribute but a very small quota of the staff of life for the support of the country another year. The abstraction of so great an amount of labor could not have occurred at a more critical moment.

The Defenses of Richmond.

A refugee from Richmond says that there are three batteries at four places on the James river, none of which could withstand a heavy fire from mailed gunboats. Hence the cry of the Richmond *Dispatch* in its Friday's issue to strengthen the defences of the river, in anticipation of "the completion of the iron gunboats, the enemy's right arm, now being rapidly prepared for the ascent of our rivers;" for which it guesses that General McClellan defers his contemplated assault upon the peninsula.

Guerilla Warfare.

Proclamations, urging the rebels to form guerilla parties and harrass Union soldiers and citizens, were issued by John Letcher last month, of which copies have been found by our advancing columns. In compliance with these instructions, organized bands are roaming through both Western and Eastern Virginia, plundering and devastating property, and carrying off loyal men. Several squads have been captured and sent to Wheeling for trial.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW CALICOES.

NEW CALICOES.

NEW CALICOES.

W. & D. HUGUS.

LAST SUMMER SILKS

SELLING AT 75 CENTS,

WORTH FROM $1,25

TO $1,50 PER YARD.

W. & D. HUGUS,
corner Fifth and Market streets.
ap5

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.
may16:lyis

CRANBERRIES—
10 bags just received and for sale by
HENRY B. COLLINS
ap14.

ARTESIAN WATER—10 BARRELS
just received from Logan's Artesian Springs and for sale by WM. BENNETT, No. 120 Wood street.
ap26:3t

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Large Reinforcements at Pittsburg Landing.

MORE RAILROAD IN OUR POSSESSION.

THE FIGHT AT ELIZABETH CITY.

CHICAGO, April 24.—A special correspondence of the Times, dated Pittsburg, Tenn., says:

Gen. Mitchell's Division arrived at Tuscumbia, Ala., and has now possession of two hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Large reinforcements arrived at Pittsburg on the 22d.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The Old Point boat has arrived but brings no news of importance from Fortress Monroe or Yorktown.

Col. Summers and Lieut. Carnes came up this morning in the Old Point boat, having arrived there about an hour before the boat left.

In the steamer Cossack, from Newbern, they report that a fight occurred on Tuesday, of last week, near the canal locks at Elizabeth City, between Col. Hawkins' regiment and a force of rebels. The latter were repulsed, with considerable loss. Our loss was estimated at fifty killed and wounded.

Col. Hawkins was wounded in the right breast and his Adjutant killed.

This fight is said to have taken place on Tuesday, but it is no doubt the one alluded to in the rebel papers.

Forts Jackson and St. Phillip Evacuated.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Havana Diario states that persons arrived there from New Orleans report that rebel defenses have been much exaggerated, and that Forts Jackson and St. Phillip have been abandoned and the cannon taken away, and that there is nothing to prevent the United States fleet from sailing directly to New Orleans. The Diario does not vouch for the truth of these reports.

The Spanish steam frigate Isabel Calolica, from Havana, with dates to the 18th, has arrived. She brings the mails.

Commodore Foot's Wife Serenaded--Proposals to Surrender North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The band of the Third New York regiment, last night serenaded the lady of Commodore Foote, who is stopping in this city. The music was very fine and attracted a large crowd of listeners.

It is reported by passengers by the boat from Fortress Monroe, that General Burnside has received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina to surrender the State.

Proposals for Carrying Mails--Return of the French Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—At noon today was commenced the announcement of the decisions on the proposals for conveying the mails on the Pacific coast, and in the West and North-west, etc. Large numbers of bidders are in attendance at the Post Office Department. The proposals for the Pacific are very much higher than formerly. Those for Kentucky and Missouri have considerably advanced, owing, doubtless, to the military disturbances in those States, while in Illinois, Indiana and other States the rates are lower. In all, the number of routes is about 2500, averaging ten bids for each. The sum total of the offers for the entire letting, is about equal to that made four years ago for the same service.

A French war steamer arrived off the Washington navy-yard this morning, having on board M. Mercier, the French Minister, who has returned from his visit to Richmond.

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY--JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention.
ap18dawtc

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Pittsburgh, April 14th, 1862.
☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that "SEALED PROPOSALS" accompanied by proper guarantees according to forms to be furnished on application at this Office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of Provisions, Medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first of July next, and ending on the thirtieth of June following. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as they may be required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not in the judgment of the Physician of the best quality and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess of cost over the contract prices. The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR,
ap18:d Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital

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.
d9-6mdaw

Certificate of Twenty-eight Years' Use.
NEWCASTLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., August 11, 1860.
DR. B. BRANDRETH:—
My Dear Sir—I am now seventy-nine years old, and for the last twenty-eight years have been a constant user of your Vegetable Universal Pills when sick, fully realizing the advantage of enforcing 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 those 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 never 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 never 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.
m18:lm

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

REBEL FORCES AT YORKTOWN 100,000 STRONG.

Dastardly Treatment to a Dead Picket.

LATE FROM NEW MEXICO.

4,000 Rebels Routed Near Pittsburg Landing.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, NEAR YORKTOWN, April 21.

The weather is again pleasant, and the roads are beginning to improve. The preparation for carrying out the plans of the Commander-in-Chief are being rapidly pushed forward to completion. Two deserters, from the 6th Alabama regiment, came within our lines yesterday. They were from Pennsylvania. They represent the Confederate forces at 100,000, and that they are busily engaged constructing works in the rear of their present lines. They had no knowledge of the arrival of Jeff Davis. On Tuesday the rebels came out from their rifle pits in front of Lee's Mills, killing one of our pickets. After he was dead about thirty of them fired their pieces into his head, completely riddling it with bullets. The officer commanding the reserve then ordered his men to charge bayonets on the rebels, which was willingly responded to, resulting in several being killed and one of them being taken prisoner. There were two men killed on our side, and two mortally wounded.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 24.—A reconnoitering party under command of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, left here this morning. He attacked the enemy's pickets one hundred and fifty strong, who left in great haste, leaving knapsacks, blankets and everything else.

The party proceeded to the foot of Pea Ridge where they found three or four thousand rebels drawn up in line of battle, who at the first fire of our artillery also decamped, leaving behind their tents, camp equipage, private baggage, half written letters, and other things, indicating great surprise. Enough of tents were left to accommodate a division. Every thing was burned.

We captured twelve prisoners, none of whom expressed any regret at being captured. They said the people in the South were getting sick of the war.

The roads are improving fast.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Martin Metcalf, of Mich., as Consul at Aguas Calientes, Mexico, and of Horatio King, ex-Post Master General, as one of the Commissioners under the act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The Board will at once organize.

The Senate to-day, by a unanimous vote, ratified the Seward Lyons treaty recently negotiated here for the suppression of the African slave trade. This is deemed a most important treaty, and which will probably sweep the last vestige of the inhuman and piratical traffic from the face of the seas.

The French Minister M. Henri Mercier returned to-day in the Frigate Cassandra from Richmond. Soon after his arrival he visited the State Department and had a long, and doubtless interesting, interview with Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Secretary of War has observed with some surprise that commanders of one or two military departments, conceiving themselves empowered to do so, have undertaken to accept the resignations of, and otherwise discharged from the service of the United States, officers commissioned or appointed by the President in the volunteer staff of the army. All such discharges are irregular, and unless confirmed by the President are void of effect. None but the President can discharge an officer appointed by himself; and as he has not delegated this power to any General, no General must attempt to exercise it. By direction of the President, Brigade Surgeon J. H Wilson, of the United States Volunteers is discharged from the service as an alarmist. On recommendation of his commanding General, Maj. Gen. Burnside, Gen. Sumner, commanding the 2d army corps, approved by Major General McClellan commanding the Army of the Potomac, Major Von Steinhaus, Capt. Botticher and Capt. Camp, 68th Regiment of Volunteers, Lieut. Lombard, Battalion Adjutant of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Williams, of the 1st New York Artillery are, by direction of the President stricken from the rolls of the army for being captured by the enemy while straggling without authority beyond the outposts of the army.

The Head Quarters of Lieut. Col. William Hoffman, 8th infantry Commissary General of prisoners is transferred from New York city to Detroit, Michigan.

Skirmishing in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

WHEELING, VA., April 24th, 1862.
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

A telegram from Gen. Schenck, states that a squad of twenty-five infantry sent from Romney by Lieut. Col. Downey, to look after guerillas, was attacked yesterday morning on Grass Lick, between Lost River and Caca Pon, by the rebels, forty in number. Our force lost three killed, but drove the rebels, who took refuge in the house of one Polland. Col. Downey went with a reinforcement of cavalry, but the rebels fled at his approach, carrying off several dead and wounded, among the latter was Col. Parsons their leader, and Polland the owner of the house.

Col. Downey reports the interior of the house covered with blood. He burnt the house and pursued the flying enemy, taking five prisoners. Gen. Schenck sent a reinforcement of 150 cavalry and one piece of De Beck's artillery to come on the enemy in the rear; these must have reached the place about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Our messengers passing to and fro between Grass Lick and Romney were fired on one, four, six and seven miles from Romney by guerillas.

Signed,
J. C. FREMONT,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Latest News from Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Vera Cruz advices brought by the Spanish steamer Isabel, state that after an unsatisfactory conference between the allied commanders, the French General had decided to march his division against the City of Mexico, taking upon himself the responsibility. The English and Spanish plenipotentiaries thereupon decided to withdraw their troops.

It is stated that the Juarez Government had consented to give every satisfaction to the allies in the matter of claims, but refused to listen to the idea of establishing a monarchy, and that in case the allies advanced to the Capital, they would retire from it.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—HOUSE.—The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill, making an appropriation for bounties to the widows and legal heirs of volunteers called into service under the law of July, 1861.

Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, made a speech against rebellion, and complimented Lincoln for his efforts in behalf of the Union. He considered the insurrection causeless and infamous. He was opposed to any and all extreme measures, and for prosecuting the war on principles laid down at the extra session, that when the supremacy of the constitution and laws were re-established the war ought to cease.

Mr. Vallandingham, of O., said that in a speech delivered in this city, the other day, not in the House certainly, nor in the Senate, for no such speech would have been tolerated there, the following appeared:

"I accuse them, the Democratic party of a deliberate purpose to assail through the judicial tribunal and through the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and everywhere else, and to over awe, intimidate and trample under foot, if they can, the men who boldly stand forth in defense of their country, now imperiled by this gigantic rebellion. I have watched it long; I have seen it in secret; I have seen its movements ever since that party got together, with a colleague of mine in the other House as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, a man who never had any sympathy with this republic, but whose, every breath is devoted to its destruction, just as far as his heart dare permit him to go."

Mr. Vallandingham—Here in my place in this House and as a Representative, I denounce, and I speak it advisedly, that the author of that speech is a liar, a scoundrel and a coward! His name is Benjamin F. Wade.

This produced a personal discussion between Mr. Blake and Mr. Vallandigham, the latter calling his declaration false.

Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution characterizing Vallandingham's language as a violation of the rules of the House, and declaring him deserving of the censure of the House. Pending which the House adjourned.

SENATE—Mr. Collamer spoke against the original confiscation bill and was in favor of his substitute. A question then recurred on Mr. Sherman's amendment to the original bill, limiting confiscation to persons who hold certain offices under the rebel government.

Mr. King moved to amend it so as to include all persons levying war against the United States, or giving aid or comfort thereto.

Mr. King's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted: yeas 27, nays 11.

On motion Mr. Browning's bill was posponed till to-morow.

On motion the Sumner bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, was taken up.

Mr. Davis' substitute was rejected: yeas 8, nays 30.

Mr. Saulsbury wanted the country to know that if this bill passes within 12 months some negro can come on the floor of the Senate as Foreign Ministers and take his negro family in the diplomatic gallery. The bill passed: yeas 32, nays 7.

The Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

Latest from New Mexico.

FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO, April 13.—The correspondence of the Missouri Republican says: Colonel Slough, after the battle at Apache Canon, fell back and took position at Bernal Springs, 45 miles south of Fort Union. This was deemed the strategetical point, being within supporting distance of Fort Union, a position to harrass the enemy and to form a junction with Canby when he should leave Fort Craig 300 miles south. We had been there one day, when Col. Canby sent from Fort Craig his Assistant Adjutant General with peremptory orders to Col. Slough to fall back with his column to Fort Union, which was immediately obeyed.

It would seem that we crippeled the enemy in the fight at Apache Canon more than was believed at first. We have reliable information that we killed over 100 men, including six officers, and wounded over 200. We have now prisoners at Fort Union, 21 officers and 82 privates. The enemy immediately fell back to Santa Fe, and are again, it is believed, concentrating in their old position at Alburquerque.

Yesterday an express arrived from Col. Canby stating that he would leave Fort Craig on the 31st of March.

If the enemy is in the vicinity of Alburquerque with ordinary traveling, Colonel Canby is in their immediate vicinity, and as our column, 180 miles from Alburquerque, will only leave this morning, he will be unsupported by this column, and with 900 regulars will have to encounter their forces unless he can slip by and join the column which leaves here this morning.

It is understood that Kit Carson, with a regiment of New Mexican volunteers, 700 strong, will remain and garrison Fort Craig.

It is rumored that Cols. Steele and Bailor, of the Rebel army, are advancing into New Mexico with 800 additional men. Important events will probably occur before the next express leaves for the States. A well authenticated report has just reached here that the Texan forces, 2000 strong, are entrenching themselves at Santa Fe, and that Col. Canby having strengthened his command up to 1200 is fifty miles South of Santa Fe. This may enable our two columns to act together and make us 2400 strong. If this is the case we will have one of the bloodiest battles on record. The enemy's artillery numbers about eighteen pieces, and ours twelve pieces.

High Water--Another Skirmish.

CHICAGO, April 24.—A dispatch from Cairo to the Tribune, says: The rise in the Tennessee has reached here, and the Ohio is very high and still rising. Dispatches from Cumberland represent the river as rapidly rising. The country between here and Mound City is inundated, and the entire track of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, between Bird's Point and Charleston is washed away and destroyed.

Gen. Bragg has transferred his command at Fort Pillow to Gen. Price.

From Pittsburg we have intelligence of a skirmish with the enemy, in which General Granger, with five hundred Cavalry, participated in, about two miles from our pickets. They came in contact with the rebel pickets and drove them in. Here they encountered a strong force of rebel cavalry, and after fighting for an hour both sides retreated with inconsiderable loss.

A tri-weekly packet is now running from Cairo to Piptonville.

The mails and passengers from Ft. Pillow yesterday report no change in affairs.

Philadelphia Market Report.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24—The breadstuffs market is firmer, but there is not much doing; sales of 1000 barrels. Flour at $5 12½ for superfine, and $5 31½@5 50 for extra; the receipts are very small. Rye flour is selling at $5 25@5 37½, and corn meal at $3 79. Wheat has advanced 2c; sales 6,000 bush at $1 25 for red and $1 40@1 45 for white. Rye has advanced to 72c. Corn in good demand; sales 5,000 bushels yellow at 54c. for prime and 55c for unfair. Oats active and 10,000 bushels Pennsylvania were sold at 30½@32c. There is no change in Barley. Coffee is steady, with sales of Rio at 18@19c and Laguyra at 21c. 1700 bags of the latter in bond, sold for export at 15c. There is no change in Groceries; sales of Cuba Sugar at 6½@7½c.—Whisky; sales 200 barrels at 23½@24c.

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 died with me. I may say, a Druggist in Lafayette, Ind., has spent, I may say, a fortune to imitate it, to no avail, and has finally sold out entirely. Sold by my agents everywhere throughout the country.
M. A. LINDSEY, Proprietor,
Office and Laboratory, No. 1 Market Street, Lafayette, Ind.
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, JOHN D. PARKER, corner Penn and Wood streets.
ap14-3

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

YORKTOWN.

The Rebel Works at Gloucester Point.

A correspondent, writing under date of the 17th and 18th instant, says:

At Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, the rebels work incessantly to increase their defenses. Near the Little Wharf another earthwork is going up, and at points along the shore are others in progress. Not so formidable in character as those at Yorktown, they are yet powerful, presenting an extensive front. From all appearances, however, they are not efficiently mounted. In the water battery, which presents seven embrasures, there is apparently not one gun mounted. On the little earthwork above it, adjoining, two guns are seen en barbette. Beyond this again a long curtain connects with the works on the bluff, an entrenchment crowns the bank for nearly a mile—it may be more—enclosing the huts and buildings occupied by the soldiers. In the centre of these the rebel standard floats from a tall pole. Underneath the works lines of rifle-pits extend along the face of this bank, with an occasional redoubt, for flanking fire.

Picturesque.

Below the defences, the shore, broken by bays and marshy creeks, extends as far as the mouth of the river. Here and there an old-fashioned farm house breaks the monotony of the low shores, and in the surrounding clearings the peach orchards blush against the dark green pines that from the back-ground, the occasional appearance of a schooner's topmast, indicating the position of creeks winding back from the river.

The Enemy's Works---A White Horseman.

By glasses the nature of the enemy's works at this point are plainly distinguishable—the rifle pits, unshaded guns, earthworks, and field-forts away back to the woods, which are [illegible] with vines, and arranged like a [illegible]. Here and there long rows of sharpened stakes pointing outwards and [illegible] to the ground. Behind [illegible] works are covered [illegible] a carriage is occasionally [illegible] to Captain Jeff. Davis. A white [illegible], too, (there is a ubiquitous white horseman who makes himself prominent wherever the rebels are seen) gallops about the works, receiving the compliments of the season with marked indifference. Men, white and black, are shoveling in the works all the time, the negroes especially being forced into exposed places. Litters are in service this morning within their lines, carrying off the wounded or killed by our case shots.

The Regulars and Duryea's Zouaves.

Around McClellan's headquarters are camped the regulars, with their low shelter tents, and the Duryea Zouaves, in the old fashioned wall tents. A number of others, collected in the vicinity, make up a perfect camp scene, in the center of which is the General's headquarters, surrounded by the white tents of the different officers of the staff and other General's headquarters. We ought to be proud of our army; it never was in finer condition; its behavior reflects credit to its intelligence. All the foreign officers combine in praising its beautiful efficiency; even the English have to admit that *their* boasted rank and file do not come up to our standard.

AMUSEMENTS!

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $6 00. Single Seat in Private Box, $1 00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery 15 cents.
Benefit and last appearance but one of
SEÑORITA ISABEL CUBAS,
THREE GRAND BALLETS—
La Folie,
Aragonaisa Galligos,
El Ole, El Ole,
SEÑOR XIMENES and full Spanish ballet troupe will appear.

CONCERT HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 25th.
Last night but one of the
GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
HERRMANN.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
COMIC PROGRAMME.
NEW TRICKS!! NEW TRICKS!!!
GRAND CONCERT
By the Celebrated Trio from the Academy of Music, New York.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.
The Sale of Seats will continue at the Music Store of J. H. MELLOR.
Doors open at 7 1-2. To commence at 8 o'clock.
ap26:1t

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED
and world renowned American man in miniature
GEN. TOM THUMB,
smallest man alive, at MASONIC HALL for a short time, commencing Friday, April 25. Two brilliant entertainments each day: at 3 and evening at 8 o'clock. Doors open half hour previous. An extra Morning Matinee Saturday at 12 o'clock.
The little General will appear in Pittsburgh the first time in many years in all his wonderful impersonations, songs, dances, &c., assisted by Mr. A. Stratton, the great English Baritone and Buffo, from the Sibility's Concerts, London; Mr. M. Arnold, the American Tenor, and Mr. C. C. Lee, the Brilliant Pianist. The General will ride in miniature carriages, drawn by Lilliputian Ponies, and attended by Elia Cochman and Wm. Wade from the St. Charles Hotel to the Hall previous to each entertainment.
Admission—Day Entertainment, 25 cents. Children under 10, 12 cents; Evening Entertainment 15 cents; Children under 10, 10 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents.
Schools admitted on liberal terms.
The Piano used is a "Chickering," kindly furnished by JOHN H. MELLOR, 82 Wood st.
ap22 ALFRED CARLY, Business Agent.

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