DAILY POST.

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30

☞ Reading matter on every page. ☜

MR. LAMBERTON'S SPEECH.

In yesterday's *Post* we concluded the very able speech of Hon. C. L. Lamberton, delivered in the Senate of our State, on the 11th of last month. The speaker, although young, grasped his subject with courage and ability. The discussion was upon a joint resolution for the "Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia," but it, of course, took a far wider range, touching the questions of abolition, emancipation, and confiscation in the States.—The general proposition advanced by the speaker is in the following brief, but well expressed sentences:

"I would carry the power of the government to the aid of every loyal man of the South. I would have him protected in every right that he has as a citizen of the Union and in accordance with the Constitution."

We presume that there is not a single man to be found in the United States, who desires a continuance of this Union, who is not willing to accord with the sentiments here advanced. If the government will unquestionably protect loyal men in the South there is no one is pushing hostilities against the South any further. We had better quit, now and at once.

Mr. Lamberton alluding to the consequences of wholesale emancipation, as proposed by the radicals of the Sumner stamp, and the certainty of such legislation crushing out all Union feeling even in the border States, uttered the following eloquent warning:

"In the end they will be subjugated; for all their armies and navies and abundant financial resources have done in the past, they can do in the future. You may then see, even those men who are true and loyal now, as partitioned Poland is subjugated, always chafing at the chains that bind her. You may hold them as Austria holds writhing Hungary, but take care lest, like them, they do not carry menace to the very walls of their oppressor. You may trample them in dust as was classic Greece, but like her they may arise in their despair to become a nation. You may enthrall them as was Italy by that royal house, which, like the Bourbon, 'neither learns nor forgets,' but like Italy, their condition may invade the sympathy of the world, and they wake up to become a people and a power on the earth."

That blatant and brainless thing, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, extracts this paragraph and adds to it "Lamberton's Secession Speech." This poor blinded, Abolition concern can see nothing but Secession, while it cannot discern its pet Abolition: Mr. Senator Cowan, and all the Republicans in and out of Congress, who are not with Sumner, are sympathizers with rebellion, and not to be trusted! With this set, loyalty to the government, in this crisis, does not mean a prosecution of hostilities for the preservation of the Union, but the inauguration of measures, without constitution, against the entire people of the Southern States. The *Gazette* and its sort are the most to be dreaded in this crisis of our country's history; the Government can easily vanquish the rebels, but the same, it seems, crush out one element of the rebellion. The mass of the Republican party having as much interest of the preservation of the Union as their fellow-citizens, must, if they desire its perpetuity, repudiate this Abolition treason against the continuation of their Government. Not a few, even among them, believe on this *Gazette* teaches, and yet it turns in fiendish glee with all the effrontery of a Copperhead, for an entire party. Not only this, but it cowardly insinuates against the loyalty of all, who will not partake of its nonsense and infamies.

GENERAL FREMONT.

While the extreme Abolitionists in Congress are exerting their ingenuity to embarrass and supplant McClellan, they are struggling with equal desperation to sustain Fremont. This is a difficult undertaking, however, inasmuch as the Pathfinder's affairs are of his own party. Frank Blair, of Missouri, has dealt him some crushing blows, but still he finds defenders, who unscrupulously attempt to screen his operations by endeavoring to prove them no worse than those of others. As soon as his extravagances in the Western Department is alluded to, a friend of his compares it with some of the operations of Cameron; and this may be escape under cover of the confusion created by promiscuous discussion. On Monday last, however, the opponents of Fremont, in Congress, appear to have got a fair shot at him. During the discussion on government contracts, a startling resolution relative to Fremont's connection with the five thousand carbines, delivered to him at St. Louis last August, came up for consideration, when Thaddeus Stevens moved the following amendment:

"Resolved, That nothing has occurred to impair our confidence in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of Major General Fremont."

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., raised a point of order, that the resolution was not germane to the subject.

Mr. Stevens maintained that the original resolution imposed a censure on General Fremont.

The Speaker sustained Mr. Washburne's point of order."

It appears from these late proceedings that the friends of the extreme Abolitionists in Congress Fremont only serve to plunge him in greater odium. Their tenacity in holding on to him is extraordinary; but the Blairs and Washburnes, backed by all the Republican opponents, appear equally tenacious in their efforts to overthrow him.

General Dupont, Post Commander at Nashville, enjoins the greatest promptness in court martialing any who may be guilty of burning bridges, tearing up railroad tracks, or destroying telegraph wires. In conclusion he says: "When an injury is done to the road, I would compel the people living in their vicinity, to repair the damage, and if any point of the road should be destroyed, I would hang one citizen for every mile of road destroyed."

VALLANDINGHAM AND BEN WADE.

The press of Ohio is busying itself to discuss the "liar, scoundrel and coward" bestowed upon their Western Reserve Senator, by Vallandingham, and the general demand made is that "Wade must fight."—These Buckeye editors seem determined that the insulted honor of their State must be vindicated; and that if Wade hasn't the pluck to stand up for it, he must only give way to some one who has. Some of them intimate that the coming fall election, for members of the Ohio Legislature—which body will have the choosing of Wade's successor—will turn upon this very point. An expression in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and against poltroonery in high civil positions, as well as in the army, would constitute a platform, attractive and irresistable. But the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* is apprehensive that Wade will not sustain the high opinion which he created by his former pugilistic performances.—That paper says:

"Will the bold and lion-hearted Wade allow Vallandingham to escape chastisement for such language? Wade, on one occasion, shook his fist beneath the nose of Calhoun. True, Calhoun was a man much inferior to Wade physically, and he in turn shook his fist beneath Wade's proboscis; but Ben has enjoyed a wonderful reputation for courage ever since. He impaired it a little at Bull Run, where he made the fastest time recorded. He ran toward Washington against a crazy bullock that had broken loose from a herd, and beat the bullock by several hides. If he don't thrash Vallandingham now, Ben will lose his reputation for bravery entirely. He has an adversary whose fighting qualities are of a high order, and the job may give him considerable trouble, but it must be done, else Benjamin's "lion heart" will fall below the quality of a sheep's pluck."

Affairs at Fort Warren.

Fort Warren is kept so close that it is almost as difficult to get news from there as from Yorktown. We understand, however, by one who has been there that the health of the garrison is very good, only three or four men being sick. Buckner and Tilghman, who have been in close confinement for some weeks, have been allowed, since last Sunday, an hour each day to walk by themselves on the parapet over the solly-port. Mayor Brown, late of Baltimore, was visited one day last week by his brother.—*Boston Herald.*

THE REBELS AT YORKTOWN.

The following address of Gen. Magruder to his army reads very much like one of Santa Anna's pronunciamentos; it is full of desperation, buncombe and despair:

General Magruder's Address to his Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF PENINSULA,
Yorktown, Va., March 4, 1862.

To the Army of the Peninsula.—Comrades: The term of service for which many of you enlisted is about to expire. Your country, invaded by an insolent foe, again demands your help—your homes are violated—your firesides polluted by the presence of a mercenary enemy, or silent in their desolation—many of your friends in captivity or in exile—our people slain, and the very altars of our religion desecrated and profaned. The ruthless tyrants who have dared to invade us have vowed our conquest or our destruction. It is for you to rise and avenge our slaughtered countrymen or nobly share their fate. Of what worth is life without liberty?—peace at the expense of honor?—the world without a home?

When our fathers periled life, fortune and sacred honor in our first war of independence, was it an empty boast, or was it the stern resolve of freemen who knew their rights and dared to defend them?—The long war of the revolution culminated at length in victorious triumph on these plains of Yorktown. These frowning battlements on the heights of York are turned, in this second war of liberty, against the enemies of our country. You breathe the air and tread the soil consecrated by the presence and the heroism of our patriotic sires. Shall we, their sons, imitate their example, or basely bow the neck to the yoke of the oppressor? I know your answer! You remember your wrongs, and are resolved to avenge them. True to the instincts of patriotic devotion, you will not fill a coward's grave, you will spring with alacrity to the death grapple with the foe, nor relinquish the strife till victory crowns our arms. Cowards die a thousand deaths; brave men die but once, and conquer though they die.

It is therefore without surprise that your commanding General has learned of your purpose to re-enlist in this holy struggle, and that you bear with cheerfulness and constancy, worthy of the highest admiration, the disappointment of withdrawing from you the furloughs to visit your homes which the government promised you, and which the present danger of our beloved country alone forbids it to grant. When the war is ended, in that hour of triumph you will be proud to remember that by your sufferings and sacrifices, no less than by your valor, you conquered.

Soldiers! though reverses and disasters have recently befallen us, let us remember that truth is eternal and that God is just. His arm is our trust, and the great Ruler of nations and of men will protect the right and crown with victory the noble and the brave.

Let us take courage, then. Our enemy, dead to the spirit of liberty, can only fight while their coffers are unexhausted. Commerce is their king. Their god is gold.—They glory in their shame. The war which intensifies our devotion and concentrates our resources scatters theirs. The day of retribution will come. The struggle will not be always defensive on our part. We will yet strike down our ruthless invaders, amid the smoking ruins of their homes, and with armsin our hands, dictate terms of peace on their own soil.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major General Commanding.

Importance of Virginia to the Rebels

In a letter to General Anderson, of Tennessee, written last June, Davis mourns the condition of Kentucky, and says: "Were she with us, our power to repel invasion and to maintain a long war would be greatly increased."

Mr. Davis was right. The blow which drove the Confederates out of Kentucky was a very serious injury to their cause. The new theory which he broached in February, that the rebel cause would be strengthened by the abandonment of the border States, is fallacious. The border line of the Cotton States is nearly as long and not more easily defended than the line which has for part of its natural defences the Potomac and the Ohio.

Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia have fed the rebels so far; have clothed them in good part, have supplied them many of their most indispensable war materials; not to speak of the soldiers these unfortunate States have been compelled to furnish, to defend the aristocrats of South Carolina and Georgia.

The loss of Kentucky and Tennessee is a heavy blow, and how fatal would be the loss of Virginia we may infer from the determined effort the rebels are making to maintain their ground there. Their policy has been to avoid decisive conflicts, but in Virginia they can no longer evade us, unless they have extraordinary fortune. That they assumed the position at Yorktown, with a stream on both sides of them unpassable by our gunboats, is an evidence of their desperation. They fear the gunboats, for they had to move up when our army advanced. McClellan may yet [illegible]

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTEREY, TENNESSEE,
April 18th, 1862.

DEAR POST—Yesterday a very strong body of troops was sent forward to Pittsburg under M'Dowell. This morning about 3 o'clock a messenger brought us word that the enemy were advancing and had compelled our men to fall back. The 76th Ohio was ordered up to reinforce. A dispatch of later arrival says that the enemy, 3,500 strong, with 10 pieces of artillery and 500 cavalry had skirmished awhile and were forced to retire.

In the action on last Saturday, they reported, while retreating, that we had met them at the outposts with 700 men, while we had two hundred. They lost one Captain killed and seventeen men wounded. We had only two wounded, one of them has lost his leg and the other is all right as far as his limbs are concerned, merely a flesh wound in his breast and arm.

The 2d Virginia is "resting on its oars" for the present; Capt. Smith's Co. I is at M'Dowell; Capt. Grubbs' Co. K is at Crab Bottom, six miles in the rear; Capt's. Ewing's, Hollister's and Co. A are at Allegheny Mountain.

First Lieut. John Hunter, of Co. F, has been promoted to Captain in Co. A. This is a tribute to the usefulness of Lieut. Hunter. While in Elkwater, his abilities as a "scout" secured him the favorable notice of Generals Reynolds and Milroy, and through the influence of the latter, the Lieutenant has been treated with justice.

Jos. May Bushfield, formerly a resident of Allegheny City, has been appointed 2d Lieut. in Capt. Gibson's Co. D. Previous to his appointment Lieut. Bushfield was attached to the Medical Department; he is known to be "made of the right stuff."

The weather is fine; the roads very bad. We occasionally receive deserters from the rebels; they are generally of poor stuff. I think it is not of their loyalty they desert, but rather because of their fear of cannon balls.

We have very imperfect accounts of the fight at Pittsburg, but as we heard that we were victorious, the whole camp indulged in a "yell" that brought the inhabitants out, quaking with fear. They imagined that the rebels would destroy their houses and had attacked us.

There are about twenty likely gentlemen from Africa in town; some of them are too lazy to wink and all are bound for "Ohio." We asked one "lump" what he was going to do in Ohio. He answered: "Has'nt made up my mind, a'pose I'll keep store." He didn't look as though he knew what his mouth was for.

The scenery here is quite "rheumatic," as Major Partington (formerly Ike) says. The "mountings" are still capped with snow. Some of our companies are practicing, as Pickwick says, the "skrimmage" drill, and show tolerable proficiency.

I see a "special correspondent" says that a "revival" has commenced in the army. Don't expect to see it. Will never get *here*. Roads too bad. P. F. G.

A Formidable Ram.

Mr. James Nasmyth, a celebrated ironfounder in England, proposes a formidable ram as the most efficient protection for harbors:

No iron-plates, however thick, as forming the sides of an iron-plated war-ship, could ever withstand the crushing in action of an end on blow from a steam ram possessed of the momentum due to 2,000 tuns moving with even so moderate a velocity as ten miles an hour. While such a crushing blow would be fatal when delivered on the side of the enemy, the result to the steam ram would be practically harmless.

In the construction of such a ram as I refer to everything would be done to give her "endway strength," while, at the same time, being happered with no interior fittings except what was due to the attainment of high speed. Under such favorable conditions a degree of speed might be given to her said as to enable her to overtake any more umbrous vessel, against the rudder and stem of which she could easily rush, and so, in the first place, utterly disable the locomotive power of the enemy, and then sweep round to gain due momentum and direction, and crush in the plated sides of the then comparatively helpless enemy. For such purposes it would be well to have a covey of smaller nimble rams, to act as what I would term "cripplers"—namely to rush at the rudders and screws of the enemy's ships, which would render them an easy prey to the great rams and other agents of destruction.

Good Security.

Dean Swift was once invited to preach a sermon for the benefit of the poor. When the time arrived, he arose and selected his text: "He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." "Now," said he, "my brethren, if you are satisfied with the security, down with the dust." He then took his seat, and there was an enormous collection.

Good Retort.

Dr. Johnson once dined with a Scotch lady who had hotch-potch for dinner. After the Doctor had tasted it, he asked him if it was good. "It is good for hogs, ma'am," said the Doctor. "The gray," said the lady, "let me help you to some more."

☞ Piles Cured by Brandreth's Pills.

DR. B. BRANDRETH—*Dear Sir:* I was suffering for many years from hereditary hemorrhoidal affections, of which I had the first attack in 1846. Since that time I was regularly visited with such complaints every spring. I felt in the morning a most severe pain in the back, as if the lower joints of the spine were broken or bruised, and an asthmatic pressure on the chest. Owing to my occupation which keeps me all day busy out of doors, and entirely distracting any so called "regular treatment" that would have confined me to my house, I thought of following a plan of my own, which might cure me without the inconvenience to my business attending the treatment of a "regular practitioner." So I put an Allcock's Plaster right over the groin, renewing it every fortnight; every Saturday night I took a dose of Brandreth's Pills, three or four, as I thought necessary to a dose, which operated on me after getting up, three to five times in the forenoon; on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday nights I took one Life Addition Pill, which produced one large evacuation. I pursued this course for six weeks, and could attend to my business without interruption; I worked, ate and drank as I was wont, slept most soundly and awaked every day with less pain, and now I know nothing of the complaint at all, so that I feel obliged to make you this statement for proper use, hoping that this simple proceeding may benefit many as it has done me.

I am dear sir, Yours most respectfully,
A. LEHMAN.

La Cronica office 65 Franklin street, New York.

All genuine have signatures of B. Brandreth, M.D. on the stamp. Sold by Dr. BRANDRETH, New York. Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa., And by all respectable dealers in medicine. ap28:1m

DIED:

On Tuesday, April 29, at 8 o'clock, A. M., Mr. JOHN FULTON in the Forty-Ninth year of his age.

The funeral will leave his residence, on Penn street, opposite Pearl Hotel, Ninth Ward, this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock, for Mount Union Cemetery.

R. R. BULGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE,
No. 45 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pittsburg Army Still Advancing.

THE ENEMY IN FORCE AT PEA RIDGE.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The People Waiting for the Union Army.

Van Dorn, Price and Jeff. Thompson.

CAIRO, April 28.—The steamer Estella, from Pittsburg Landing, has arrived. Our army is still gradually advancing, but everything is, as yet, quiet.

A reconnoissance on Friday discovered the enemy strongly posted at Pea Ridge, three miles beyond our line of pickets, but we did not advance to attack them.

There is no news from Ft. Pillow. The mortars still fire occasionally. Refugees from Memphis report a strong Union feeling existing there. The majority of the people are anxiously awaiting the arrival of our forces to take possession of the city.

It was not believed that it would be burned, but that all the cotton, sugar, molasses, &c., would be destroyed.

Generals Van Dorn, Price and Jeff. Thompson were at Memphis, with about six thousand miserably clad troops. They remain there to awe the people into submission to the conscription act, which is being enforced.

Hundreds of the inhabitants are leaving daily to avoid impressment. Most of the twelve month men whose term of service is about to expire, refuse to re-enlist under any circumstances, and are deserting in large numbers.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

Rebel Gunboat Fleet Going to Fort Wright.

Chicago, April 29.—A special to the Chicago Times says that Cairo and Pittsburg advices states that on Sunday night the roads were improving, and preparations for the coming battle were progressing steadily.

The pickets of the two armies are now only two and a half miles apart.

There is much sickness among the troops, the result of fatigue, exposure and unhealthy climate.

Refugees report Gen. Villipigue still in command at Fort Wright. He has a force of six or eight thousand. The gunsoon Ft. Randolph have been taken there.—Large numbers of negroes are constantly at work strengthening the fortifications.

There is a report here, which is deemed reliable, that the rebel gunboat fleet is coming up the river to attack our flotilla, and then make a bold stroke for the possession of the Mississippi.

On the reception of this report, a steamer was immediately dispatched to Island No. 10, having on board gunners sufficient to man the batteries there.

Refugees report a very despotic censorship exercised at all parts of the south.—The public prints dared utter nothing derogatory to the cause of the rebellion.—They say that the Union men there are as firm and loyal as ever, and rejoicing at the near approach of the Federal army.

Union clubs meet in Memphis, and are holding correspondence with similar clubs in nearly every large city in the South.

General Preutiss and other Federal prisoners who have been at Memphis, received marked attention from the Union people. He was taken to Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Fort Harris, just above Memphis, has been overflowed by a crevasse. Much damage was caused to the surrounding country.

The Occupation of New Orleans --The City Surrendered without Resistance--A Rebel Gunboat Destroyed.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.—A flag of truce took dispatches and some packages of letters for the Union prisoners. No news or papers were received, or at least none came into the hands of the press correspondents.

The city of New Orleans has been taken by the Union forces. The telegraph operators having left there, as previously reported, no particulars had been received. It is stated, however, that the operators subsequently attempted to return, but found the city in the possession of the United States troops.

It is probable that the city surrendered without resistance, on the appearance of the fleet.

There is a report that the rebels' much-boasted iron gunboat built there—a second Merrimac in its way—was destroyed by the United States steamer Pensacola.

The weather and the tide to-day were very favorable for the reappearance of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads; but she still delays her coming.

It is reported that some of the rebel gunboats in the James river attempted to shell some of our camps, this side of Warwick river, this forenoon.

Latest from Before Yorktown.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY ON POTOMAC,
April 28, 11 A. M.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Nothing of interest transpired during the night. No firing on our right, where the work proceeded undisturbed.

On the left the enemy fired a good deal, but hurt no one, nor was the work interrupted.

I have just sent a heavy field battery to silence a gun or two of the enemy's that have been impertinent this morning, but have hurt no one.

The weather has improved and we are making good progress.

[Signed] G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

LAUREL HEMMER—very superior.
CATAWBA WINE—eight years old.
HULLHEN'S TOOTH PASTE—genuine.
SMOCKEDON'S SODA PILLS—for acidity of the stomach.
KEMP'S SOAP—warranted genuine.
BEDFORD WATER—just received from Spring.
EXTRACT OF VANILLA—made from the Bean.
LENDERY'S BLOOD SEARCHER—the only genuine.
INSECT POWDER—for the extermination of Roaches, &c.
KISSINGEN WATER—fresh.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSON,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth street.

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, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., Author of the Green Book, &c.
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Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

UNION CITY QUITE JUBILANT.

Our Army Near Corinth on the Move.

The Enemy's Works in Sight.

CAIRO, April 29.—The steamer Bacon, which left Pittsburg last evening, has arrived.

General Halleck, Buell and Grant have moved headquarters near the front of ours, and personally superintending the attending the advance of our whole; orders for which is hourly expected.

Gen. Pope's division advanced four miles Sunday, and are now encamped in sight of the enemy's camp.

Fifteen deserters, who came in on Saturday, had heard rumors of the fall of New Orleans, which, however, was contradicted.

Pickets occasionally exchange shots.

PITTSBURG.—The arrival to-night reports a whole army moving forward slowly.

Contrabands and deserters who come within our lines repeat the previous statement that Corinth is being evacuated.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A special dispatch to the Times from Fort Wright, dated Friday, says: From deserters we learn that New Orleans is now quiet and in our possession. The Federal fleet passed Fort Jackson after a desperate naval engagement, in which one vessel was sunk and several badly damaged. It is supposed that the Federal loss is very heavy. The rebel loss was sixty killed and one hundred and eighty-four wounded. The engagement lasted part of two days, and was taken possession of without a struggle.

On Friday the rebel force evacuated the city after having destroyed the steamers they had no use for. They took with them the greater part of the military stores in the city.

The Union citizens were very jubilant.

The strength of Fort Wright, as stated by intelligent deserters, is 8,000 men under the command of Villipigne, who has not been superceded as requested. They have seven batteries mounting six guns.

The Enemy on the Retreat.

KANSAS CITY, April 28.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The through Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 12th inst., has arrived.

Col. Slough and Gen. Canby formed a junction at Galveste on the 11th.

Major Duncan, who was in command of General Canby's advance guard, encountered a large party of Texans and routed them. Maj. Duncan was slightly wounded. The Texans were thirty miles South of Galveste in full flight from the Territory.

No doubt is entertained of the speedy capture of Sibley's command, as they are entirely destitute of everything.

Taken by Employees.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—A gentleman of this city, who has just returned from Omaha, informs us that the recent troubles which the Overland Mail Company have experienced were not occasioned by the Indians but by companies of their own employees. It appears that the drivers of the overland coaches, and other persons who were in the employ of the company, have not been paid their wages for several months. Disgusted with this state of affairs, they determined to seize upon the company's property and thus obtained what belonged to them. Nearly all the available stock of the company has thus been taken away.

Our informant says the Indians along the route are peaceably disposed, and thus far have done no injury to the mails or overland telegraph.

Skirmish Near Monterey, Tenn.

PITTSBURG LANDING, via Louisville, April 29.—Another cavalry reconnoissance yesterday met a rebel foraging party near Monterey. A sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the death of five rebels, including one Major and capturing 19 prisoners. One man was wounded on our side.

There was a heavy rain last night.

The roads are again in a bad condition.

The river is very high and rising.

Brig. Gen. Collum, Chief of the Staff of Engineers, has arrived from the Mississippi river where they have been engaged placing defenses on that river.

Ship Forfeited.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The ship Joseph Peabody has been forfeited to the Government for smuggling.

Trade has recently revived to supply the demand for goods suitable to Oregon and British Columbia mines in advance of the anticipated large emigration. Business with the Interior of the State continues unseasonably backward.

Gen. Wright has issued an order requiring the arrest of all persons charged with aiding or abetting, by word or deed, the rebellion. Such persons to be confined unless they subscribe the oath of allegiance.

The steamer Panama, from Mazatlan, with dates to the 19th, has arrived.

The Confederates in New Mexico and Arizona are making efforts to bring the border States into sympathy with them.

Gen. Sibley, commanding the Confederate forces, had sent Col. Reilley to open negotiations with the Governor of Sonora. Reilley landed troops to enter Sonora and chastise the Apache Indians, for whose services he asked right of way overland from Guaymas and Arizona, and also privileges to purchase supplies at Mazatlan. The Governor entered into a long correspondence with Reilly, and sent a special messenger to the Governor of Cinalos on the subject of his mission. No definite arrangements appeared agreed upon, but Reilly received courteous treatment from the Government officials, and at last accounts had arrived at Guaymas, where he boasted that he had been far more successful than he had hoped for.

More Small Arms Wanted.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Commission on Ordnance and Ordnance Supplies have, it is said, rejected all the foreign contracts, and considerably curtailed those for the manufacture of arms in the United States.

The ordnance office has issued proposals for manufacturing, within one year, Springfield rifled muskets and Harper's Ferry rifles, together with revolvers, carbines, sabres, swords and scabbards. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any bid, and will consider none made through any agent, broker or party other than the regular manufacturers.

Rebel Cavalry—Tennessee River Boats Armed.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A Tribune Cairo special says:

The rebel cavalry has appeared in considerable force on the river 20 miles below Savannah.

A gunboat has been sent down to watch their movements.

All the Tennessee river boats are armed with brass pieces in their bows and on each side, and are armed guard on the hurricane deck to repel marauding parties.

The Seige of Corinth.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, April 29, via Fortress Monroe, before Corinth, Tuesday.—The rebels are apparently still realizing the fact that General McClellan is making extensive preparations to open the second siege of Yorktown. Up to yesterday, the works of our troops have steadily progressed, directly under the eyes of the enemy, without any response from their guns excepting an occasional shot sent to inform us that they were still there. Our earthworks are now beginning to present a very formidable appearance to the enemy, and all day yesterday and last night they kept up a brisk fire on them, with a view of driving the men out. Occasionally a shell would come so close as to make it unpleasant, when they would lay close to the ground until it had passed over. No one was injured, and the work progressed as though no enemy were within range.

This morning the rebels opened with increased vigor for about three hours, from their batteries near the river but receiving no response they ceased.

Yesterday Gen. Hancock was sent out with a portion of his Brigade for the purpose of driving the enemy from a piece of timber which they occupied with close proximity to our works.

Our troops advanced through an open field on their hands and knees until within close musket range. The rebels who were secreted behind stumps and trees were anxious to get our men on their feet, and to accomplish this the Captain in command of the enemy shouted at the height of his voice to charge bayonets, supposing that our frightened troops would instantly jump to their feet and run, but they were mistaken. The command being given a second time the rebels arose when our troops poured into them a well directed fire causing them to retreat, leaving their dead and wounded to be cared for afterwards.

During the skirmish a new battery which the rebels had erected during Sunday night and which interfered with a working party of our men, was most effectually silenced yesterday and the guns dismounted.

Two Rebel Regiments Refuse to Fight.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—Via Louisville.—Heavy firing was heard across Lick Creek this morning, caused by artillery practice with the rebels by our advance guards, who after a slight skirmishing, in which we captured several prisoners and occupied Pea Ridge, and at 9 o'clock occupied Monterey, twelve to fourteen miles from Corinth. A very intelligent sailor of Boston, deserted from the rebels this side of Corinth, reports that the capture of New Orleans was generally known in the rebel camps on the morning of the 27th; also states that on the eighteenth, the time of two Louisiana regiments, enlisted for twelve months, expired; but by the new conscript law were required to serve two years longer. On being so informed both regiments laid down their arms and refused to fight, when Beauregard detailed four regiments to guard them as prisoners.

It is known that General Halleck is in command here, but the general impression among the troops is that General Buell was, and that our army was retreating to Nashville.

Capture of New Orleans Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A despatch from Fortress Monroe to-day, at 1 o'clock p. m., says all is quiet and no news:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

The following appears in the Richmond Dispatch, of the 28th inst: The fearful state of suspense in which this city existed for two or three days has at last ended. New Orleans is in possession of the enemy. It was evacuated by Gen. Lovell, who has removed his force to Camp Moore, on the Jackson railroad.

[Signed,] JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

The weather is warm and favorable for military operations.

The time is drawing to a close when the Commanding General will commence the task of reducing the enemy's works erected to impede the advance of the Union troops. All are sanguine as to the result, and the troops are eager to be led forward.

The following has recently been received in this city:

CAMP NEAR PITTSBORO, April 29.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

General Pope sent a force to Monterey this morning. The enemy fled. Our forces took fifteen prisoners, some baggage and supplies. We destroyed the encampments, and returned to camp in good order. There is a reconnoissance out to explore the country to Farmington, but we have no news from it yet. Our army is greatly rejoiced to hear of the capture of New Orleans.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Ass't Sec'y War.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now prepared to pay all indebtedness of a date peior to the first of February in cash, and of a date subsequent to February, thirty per cent. in cash.

W. T. Sherman Recommended for Major General.

PITTSBURG, TENNESSEE,
April 13th, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR:—It is the unanimous opinion here that Brigadier General W. T. Sherman saved the fortune of the day on the sixth, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th. He was in the thickest of the fight on both days, having three horses killed under him and being wounded twice. I respectfully request that he be made a Major General of Volunteers, to date from the 6th instant.

Very respectfully your ob't ser't,
H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

The Skirmish near South Mills.

We find the following in the Norfolk Day Book of the 21st inst:

On Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, eight companies of the Third Georgia regiment, under command of Col. Wright, attacked the enemy in an open field about two miles below South Mills. The enemy's force was estimated at from 3,500 to 4,000 men, but notwithstanding the great odds in point of numbers against us, we succeeded in keeping the enemy at bay for a number of hours. Finally, owing to the fact that our ammunition had been exhausted, we were compelled to fall back to South Mills, and from South Mills to the Half-Way House, where we are awaiting reinforcements. Our informant could not tell us the exact number of killed and wounded, but says it was at first estimated to be about 100. Since then the number has very much decreased, and from last accounts, our loss, it is thought, will not exceed 50. The enemy's loss is represented as being very heavy, and is put down at from 800 to 900. The account of the great havoc made among the Unionists by our artillery pieces is confirmed by our informant.

The Death of Johnston.

The Augusta Commonwealth informs us that the death-wound of Gen. Johnston was inflicted on the calf of his right leg, and was considered by him as only a flesh wound. Soon after receiving it, he gave an order to Governor Harris, who was acting as a volunteer aid to him, who, on his return to General Johnston, in a different part of the field, found him exhausted from loss of blood, and reeling in his saddle. Riding on to him, Gen. Harris asked: "Are you hurt?" The stitch now dying here answered: "Yes, as fear mortally," and then, stretching both arms toward his companions, fell his horse, and soon after expired. Other wounds were discovered on his person.

J. BRIGHT'S Cough Mixture or Sure Cure.
which might be taken with a simple remedy, often terminates so fatally if we are aware of the insidious nature of a Cough or Cold in its first stage; that in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, it 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 Hooping 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.
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DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—R. M. KIRKPATRICK will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, at the next nominating Republican County Convention.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Pittsburgh, April 14th, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that "SEALED PROPOSALS" will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., of the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of Provisions, Medicine, &c., as specified in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first of July next, and ending on the 30th June following. The quantities 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 any article, accordingly as they may be required. Articles delivered at the Hospital are to be at the judgment of the Physician of the Hospital, to be the best of their kind, and if not adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles instead, and to charge the difference, if any, to the contractor, without any recourse over the contract, or against the United States reservation, to accept the articles for the whole or any portion of the articles offered. [illegible]
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PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER, [illegible]
PRICES OF ADMISSION: Single Seat in Private Box, [illegible]; Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Dress Circle, 50 cents; Gallery 15 cents.
Third Night of the Engagement of the celebrated Actress
MISS ADAH I. MENKEN
LOLA MONTEZ, OR THE COUNTESS GARIBALDI.
Lola Montez, Catherine Kloper } Miss Adah I. Menken
After which
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
To conclude with
A DAY IN PARIS.
ADAH I. MENKEN, [illegible]
ADAH I. MENKEN, ADAH I. MENKEN
In Six Characters. In Six Characters.

THE ORIGINAL GREAT and world renowned American Artiste
GEN. TOM THUMB
smallest man alive, at MASONIC HALL, positively close SATURDAY, May 3. Evening Entertainment commences at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7. Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Grand Matinee at 3. The LITTLE GENERAL will appear in his three performances that day.
The little General will appear in his first three in many years in all his wonderful impersonations, songs, dances, &c., assisted by Mr. Nelson, the great English Baritone and Buffo, Kelly's Concerts, London; Mr. M. [illegible], the American Tenor, and Mr. C. [illegible], the Brilliant Fiddler. The General will arrive in a miniature carriage, drawn by Lilliputian ponies, and attended by Zilla Coachman, from the St. Charles Hotel to the Hall each entertainment.
Admission, Day Entertainment, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents. Evening Entertainment 50 cents; Children under 10, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents.
Schools admitted on liberal terms. The [illegible] will be conducted by JOHN H. MELLOR, Esq., and ALFRED DAVIS, Esq.
☞ The General and Entertainers will visit Allegheny City, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 5 and 6.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN by the use of an apparatus, drugs or cutting, having my patent attachment by the time when the operation is used to be best advantage. Medicine and their families have their teeth extracted free of charge, and are ready to testify to the safety and painlessness of the operation, never has been said by persons interested, the company having no knowledge of the patient. ☞ ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in the best style. R. GIDDY, 154 Smithfield street.
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