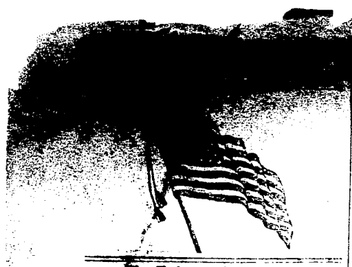

The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

REMOVAL.

The counting room of the POST is now in the second story of the building, entrance on Wood or Fifth streets, being the large and commodious apartment lately occupied by the Mercantile Agency.

EMANCIPATION.

Gen. Hunter, now at Port Royal, South Carolina, has begun to issue free papers to the negroes, entitled, under the Act of Congress, to their freedom, by virtue of compulsory services rendered to the rebels. This is the first act of emancipation of the general government upon the soil of South Carolina; the order is confined to those in rebellion against the Government, and not an indiscriminate edict against loyal as well as rebel slaveholders. One of these freed negroes has arrived in New York, and many others will doubtless speedily follow. What is to become of them after they do reach the soil of freedom is a question which our Abolition philanthrophists should commence considering. What provision are these patriots making to receive these newly created freemen? We do not hear of any. In Philadelphia and New York several of them have arrived, and their condition is most lamentable; they are already forgotten.

The *Gazette*, yesterday, alluding to the fact of the arrival of one of these South Carolina negroes in New York, gives us the following information:

"*In the Union, hereafter, there will be no privileged classes; no imperious master, no groaning slave, no lordly aristocrat, no cringing 'poor white trash.' We are approaching a better era; a more glorious and more permanent state of equality, freedom and prosperity.*"

This fellow is mad; that "distracted globe" of his needs cooling applications; he requires blood-letting and moderate diet, "beside castigation and exercise devout."

It is astonishing to think what fearful dominion a monomania or raving mania may acquire over their souls! Look how these poor slaves of a man never provided for: and seen nothing save act which throws them loose upon the cold charities and bitter prejudices of the world but a glorious future for us all. "No privileged classes," hereafter; "no imperious master;" "no groaning slave!"

Pittsburgh will, doubtless, soon be called upon to receive some of these manumitted slaves, and we take this early opportunity to request the *Gazette* to commence making preparations to support them. Its duties are that they will be able to maintain themselves won't answer. Our streets are now crowded with white destitution; and, by the time this rebellion is put down, we will all be as poor and ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth. Like the Lazzaroni of Italy, we will be preying upon one another, and looking out to join a select association of migrating gipsies.

In view of this wide spread devastation, which is far more likely to visit us than the *Gazette's* magnificent future, we would advise our nasal-twanged neighbor to apply to President Lincoln for some snug little appointment to one of the lately recognized republics of Hayti or Liberia. There he can enjoy "the liberty, equality and fraternity" for which he sighs, and mingle his tears and salutations with this fraternity, upon the progress of liberal ideas in this Western World. If he stays here he will have to share the general distress; and, in that case, our newly made freemen had better keep a sharp lookout. Not even brown bread and cheese parings will be allowed them; they may enjoy their "liberty" to their heart's content, but they mustn't expect to enjoy any of the delicate and tender slices which our cotemporary may, occasionally, be able to procure. In view of this, we again suggest an appointment to one of the republics alluded to. There our neighbor can luxuriate in universal equality and amalgamation; he can put himself at the head of a vast scheme of colonization, and transmit his name to an admiring posterity, as the stupendous founder of a mighty empire—the first the world had seen based upon the rare concomitants of "liberty, equality and fraternity." This is the only manner in which he can ever realize the dream in which he indulges, contained in the nonsense which we have copied at the beginning of these observations. In the meantime, brother, how fares the war?

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

At the present time Congress is devoting its principal attention to ferreting out those who have received the largest contracts, and made the most money dishonestly off the government since the rebellion began. Some of these disclosures are alarming enough; but we would direct attention to the following article from the New York *Evening Post*, the leading Republican paper of the country, looking, as it does, to the prospective condition of our National Treasury:

"We have estimates, from the beginning, made up by the Departments, which, by the way, have hitherto, in every case, proved to be far short of the reality. We have all sorts of rumors—now that the government is spending two millions a day, now three millions; and again a contradiction to the effect that the whole debt incurred thus far is not equal to five hundred millions. Yet there is a very short way of coming at what our present annual expenditure must be. We have five hundred [illegible] in the field; the annual expenses of the American army [illegible] reckoned at one thousand [illegible] in one item, five hundred millions of dollars. With the extraordinary conditions for purchase and [illegible] vessels it is not extravagant to [illegible] the navy for two hundred millions. The expenses of government [illegible] are seventy millions.—[illegible] debt thus far incurred is [illegible] day by day, and may be set [illegible] twenty millions to the end of this [illegible]. Thus we are presented with [illegible] of eight hundred millions as [illegible] amount of debt which will be outstanding [illegible] the first of July next. It is [illegible] was to [illegible] that we could close the war for less than an aggregate cost of one thousand millions. How, then, shall we enter upon the next fiscal year? Annual interest on the public debt, $70,000,000; ordinary expenses of the government heretofore, $70,000,000. For these two items, and these two only, our public servants are providing.

"They offer a tax that will yield, they say, $100,000,000, and a tariff of customs that may possibly be counted on for $50,000,000. No provision whatever is made to meet the expenditures next year for the support of so much of the army as we may still then require to keep in service, although it is obvious that, under any circumstances, our permanent army must hereafter be very much larger than it has been heretofore. Nor is any provision made for the larger permanent navy that we shall hereafter keep afloat. The ordinary permanent expenses of this government, in times of peace, cannot possibly be less hereafter than $150,000,000 per annum, independent of the interest on the public debt. With the revenue now proposed by Congress there would be a deficiency next year of the whole amount of interest on the public debt—some $70,000,000. Of course, if the present state of war is to continue into next year it is plain that we shall be running behindhand at a frightful rate; at a rate that must speedily prove ruinous to the public credit, and consequently to the the national dignity and strength. The very least that Congress can do, if it would not shrink from its duty, is to provide a permanent revenue of at least $200,000,000 from internal taxation, and a tariff of customs to yield $75,000,000 more."

The Evening *Post* is moderate in its basis of calculation; we have nearer seven hundred thousand, than five hundred thousand men in the field; and consequently our indebtedness, on the first of July will be nearer twelve hundred millions, than eight hundred millions, as the *Post* estimates. Besides it has not taken into its calculation the immense losses—one-third at least of the whole—occasioned by infamous contracts.

In the meantime Congress is going on, as if the nation were not threatened with financial distress and embarrassment.

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS.

Mr. Dawes' Speech.

The reader who desires information of a peculiar character, we would advise to procure a copy of last Monday's Philadelphia *Inquirer* and read Mr. Dawes' speech upon government contracts, since the rebellion began. The Speaker, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the act of certain politicians from Pennsylvania, having opposed Simon Cameron's appointment to the Cabinet, and then afterwards urging his services as a reward by the Secretary as a conciliating salve, producing an extensive feast upon concession drains. At this particular point Gen. Moorhead, who stated that Cameron's appointment was a good one for Pennsylvania, became a little restless, and said:

Mr. Moorhead Indignant.

MR. MOORHEAD.—I would like to know why the gentleman refers to me. I do not wish the gentleman from Massachusetts, and I will not permit him or any other gentleman, to put me in a false position. I want to know why he refers to me.

MR. DAWES.—I did not know the gentleman was there, and therefore I would not say that he was there.

MR. MOORHEAD.—Then why refer to me at all? What reason have you to suppose that I was there?

MR. DAWES.—Because the gentleman has avowed himself at this moment, and under all the lights of the present day, an ardent advocate and admirer of the man whose character, public and official, I have been commenting upon, and I thought it was but natural he should be invited to such a feast. I hope he was not overlooked. (Laughter.) I have only to say that the papers described it as being a delightful occasion, but I remembered, and I think the country remembered, all about the antecedents of these parties, and put the interrogatories, "why, and what for, and what has it cost?"

Illegal Contracts the Cause of the Heavy Taxation--Opposition of the Plunderers to the Committee on Contracts.

Mr. Speaker, I have a word or two to say upon the suggestion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) that he would move to discharge the Committee if it were only in order. The gentleman's duties in this House and the duties of the Committee have been of a different description. I have no disposition to criticise his performance of his.—I know the ability with which he discharges them. I know very well what I encounter in attempting to reply to his attack upon the Committee. I have only to say that his labors and the labors of the Committee are yet to be appreciated.—*When the thumb-screws of the tax bill, which the Committee of which he is the head originated and passed through the House from the necessities of the times, so nicely adjusted, shall begin to reach the bones of the poor, industrious, intelligent men of the country and force from them so much of their hard earnings to replenish the Treasury of the country, beggared and depleted as it has been during this war, then, I fancy this report of ours will come to be read; then, I fancy, if his constituents are as intelligent as mine are—and I have no doubt they are—they will ask him the question, and he will be compelled to answer it, "where is all this money gone?"* They will want to know what was the need of putting out such lavish and unjustifiable contracts—contracts at such enormous and extravagant rates that the owners of them are willing to discount what is estimated at $1,800,000 on a single contract, and then save two and a half per cent. commission. They will ask the question, and the Committee of which I am an humble member, which has struggled all this time, while the gentleman from Pennsylvania, impelled by the necessities of the Government, has been racking his ingenuity to contrive how to reach the last farthing that can be reached to replenish the Treasury—this Committee which has been placing their feeble efforts between the plunderers and the Treasury—are willing to abide that time. They are willing to let this book be read by the side of the tax bill at any time, and more especially at that particular time when the clamps of the tax bill shall be brought round about the industry and resources of the country, and when my friend from Pennsylvania will be turning the screw. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) had made that motion, and if the House had adopted it, as I have no doubt they would have done that day, the Committee then would have hailed it as a glorious deliverance from a most unpleasant duty, which no one member of it had sought, but which no one felt himself at liberty to shrink from.

I say to him, therefore, that if he will make a motion to discharge the Committee, and will give me the liberty of asking for the yeas and nays on his motion, that is all I desire. I will say to him, as an honored and leading member of the party to which I belong, that I am credited at home with being a sincere member of that party for principle's sake, and I am willing to do what within me lies to see the consummation and final prevalence of those principles. *Having devoted myself to them in the past, I am ready to do more for them; but I tell him that when he asks this House to discharge a committee whose efforts are to put themselves and this House between the Treasury and the plunderers of it, while he buries himself with making a tax bill to wrench out of the hard earnings of the people money to supply the leaks in the Treasury, he must, and I must, and the party to which we belong must, answer the question, why it is so?* The book and the report of the evidence yet unpublished cannot be hid under a bushel.

The Republican Party.

The gentleman must remember that in the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public Treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption.

While it may be shown that this Republican party is not altogether responsible for plundering and profligacy, yet they cannot hold themselves guiltless before the country if they shrink from every effort, if they fail to sustain the hands and quicken the zeal of the men who have put their strength and their life for the past six months to the work; even although they have made a mistake—as doubtless they have many in this large book; even although injustice to an individual may be, as probably it has been, committed in some instance; a committee which has been devoting itself by day to this work, and riding by night upon the cars, finding, that while they are busy at work, that arrows are sent after them from behind to undermine the confidence of the country in them. I say that this Republican party, to which I am as devoted as my friend, cannot hold itself guiltless.

I hope the gentleman will take these words kindly from one whose political life, humble and unimportant as it is, is bound up in the principles of that party. He has all to sacrifice for those principles, but he is irreconcilably hostile, here and everywhere, to the thieving, the stealing and the plundering that characterizes the present time. Sir, I doubt not that Alexander Cummings and those other men have lost confidence in this Committee; and that in their opinion there is wonderful unanimity among all the public plunderers and their defenders throughout the country. I hope it is so. I should feel a distrust of the Committee if I found that its course was agreeable to these men. The House and the country hold the Committee responsible for the truth and justice of what they say, and the country, sir, holds you and me and our friends responsible that we do nothing that shall tend to give the idea that we encouraged and countenanced this work. I proposed to speak plainly to my friends, whether they hear or whether they will forbear. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful."

A Good One.

From the Nashville *Union*, lately established, of April 20th, we copy the following:

Baldwin.

There used to flourish here a little swarthy, wild-eyed preacher named S. D. Baldwin. He wrote a whimsical book on the interpretation of prophecy called Armageddon. This fellow, like a good many other parsons in this region, became a violent rebel, and while the fight was going on at Fort Donelson, and the rebel papers were predicting a grand victory for their side, he announced that he would preach a sermon on *The Curse of Cowardice*, to be leveled particularly at the Union men of this city. On Sunday he strutted down the aisle, and into the pulpit, looking for all the world like a turkey gobbler in pairing season. He stood up and drawled out his text: "Curse—ye—Meroz. Curse—ye—bitterly—saith—the—Lord." And then began to rant against white-livered cowards. Just then a man entered the church, his eyes looking wildly from their sockets, and panted out—"Fort Donelson's taken and the gunboats are close to Nashville!" Poor Armageddon jumped back as if he had swallowed a serpent. Squalled out, "Oh Lord!"—turned as pale as a sheet and then broke like a quarter-horse for the door, knocking down little boys, jostling old men, and upsetting several ladies in his frenzied flight. He dashed down street, and then vanished like the devil in a cloud of dust, and we believe that that was the last ever heard of poor Meroz-Armageddon Baldwin. The parson attempted to preach on Cowardice and certainly for once *felt his subject*. He furnished his hearers with an astonishing illustration of his text. He always was a little flighty, but in his last sermon he was *flightier* than ever. His theme evidently *run away* with him!

☞ Peculiar family traits may be traced through many generations. The Claudian family, of Rome, is a conspicuous instance, which for many centuries was the most haughty and aristocratic of the Patricians, and finally became the tyrants of Rome. From Appius Claudius, the Decemvir, to the monster Caligula, the same imperious temper seemed to pervade the race, or at all events to be often reproduced in individual members of the family. The Catos were, during several generations, equally remarkable for severity of rectitude, from Cato the Censor to his great grandson of the same name, who killed himself at Utica, and Marcus Brutus, the nephew of the latter. The Guises of France were, during at least three generations, alike in their imposing stature, seductive manners and factious disposition.

The New Orleans News.

A letter from New York says:

There is a heartfelt rejoicing over the capture of New Orleans pervading all classes of the community, such as has never marked any of the other heretofore great achievements of war, and in this rejoicing personal feeling, as well as the natural impulses of patriotism, has much to do.—There are thousands of our people here who are connected with the great city of the Southwest by the closest ties of social and business relationship, and who feel now that, with the restoration of the Federal authority there, communication with them will be once more restored.

There must be many loyal hearts in the Crescent City that leap for joy as they saw the old flag once more unfurled—the joy, as it were, of emerging from a long dark, dismal eclipse into the effulgence of a noonday sun. When mail communication is once restored, then men will have tales to tell, it is believed, rivaling the Reign of Terror scenes of the French Revolution.—Meanwhile, as I have said, we here are all jubilant over the news, and in honor of the great event, the Star-Spangled Banner is floating from the roofs of all the public buildings and from the masts of many of the ships in port.

MARRIED:

In Allegheny City, on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at the residence of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. W. S. PLUMER, D.D., the Rev. E. R. DOREHOO, of Washington, Pa., to GEORGIANNA MARIA, daughter of GEORGE W. PATTERSON, Esq.

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. may16:1y:is

SYRUPS—
We are now Manufacturing and prepared to furnish to order, "For Soda Fountains" all flavors of Fruits and Cream Syrups, of the very finest quality.
[illegible] Nos. 88 and 90 Wood street.

EDWARD S. GOLDEN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa.
N. B.—The unsettled business of the late firm of Golden and Bolton will be attended to as heretofore by E. S. Golden.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

How the Rebels Regret their Disaster.

THEIR OWN ACCOUNT OF IT.

THE REBEL RUFFIAN TODD DEAD.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 30.—A flag of truce came from Norfolk to-day, and brought down the wife and family of Parson Brownlow. Also, Mrs. Maynard, the wife of the Congressman. The party consisted of four ladies, two gentlemen and six children, all from Tennessee.

They bring a report that all the Union families in Tennessee have been ordered by proclamation to leave within thirty-six hours.

Eighteen hundred Union men left for Kentucky a week ago on Friday. Of a party of nine hundred attempting to leave, one hundred had been killed.

There can be no doubt of the capture of New Orleans. The newspapers speak of it in the most dismal style, and demand that the mystery of the surrender of the city shall be explained.

The Day Book's editorial says that the fall of New Orleans is by far the most serious reverse of the war. It suggests privation to all classes of society, but only to be lamented of all, it threatens supplies instead of cotton and tobacco. The editor recommended by the dispatch, of yesterday,

The Richmond enemy's fleet arrived says that they and demanded the surrender. Lovell refused, and fell back opposite Moore, after destroying the cotton and tobacco. The iron-clad Mississippi was burnt to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Nothing is said of the Louisiana, but it is supposed she was scuttled, and it is rumored that she was sunk at the first fire.

Camp Moore is at Tangihahue, seventy-eight miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad.

The following are the latest dispatches in to-day's paper.

MOBILE, April 27.—The Yankee Commodore Farragut, promised the Mayor's Secretary, who visited the fleet under a flag of true, to make a renewed demand for the surender of the city, but has not done so up to this hour.

Our ship, the McRea, came from the fort under a flag of truce, with forty wounded. She communicated with the Federal flagship, but the result was not known.

It was rumored that the Federals refused to let her earn.

The rumor that Fort Pike had been evacuated and blown up is unreliable.

In a conference held with one of the officers, after the correspondence between Mayor Monroe and Commodore Farragut, the officer declaring that he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall, if not hauled down, and actually brought the ship within range, but has not fired thus far.

It is reported that the French and English men-of-war are below, and enter their protest against selling the city.

It is believed that the Yankee vessels are short of both provisions and ammunition.

RICHMOND, April 28.—The following dispatch was receive this morning by Adjutant General Cooper, dated Camp Moore, April 27th:

Forts Jackson and St. Phillip are still in good condition and in our hands. The steamers Louisiana and McRea are safe.—The enemy's fleet re at the city, but they have not the forces to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunnly loyal.

MOBILE, April 28—The forts on Lake Ponchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th. We have sustained considerable loss in supplies and dismounting, but not destroying the guns.

At Fort Pike all the buildings were burned, including the telegraph office and the operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office if possible.

All the gunboats on the lake have been burned by our own people.

The Mobile boats, Whiteman, Brown, and several others, are emoving troops, stores and ordnance to Tanashock, after which we fear they will be burned.

A Yankee fleet was at Ship Island, and are again returning to the station.

In a local paragraph headed "Markets," the Norfolk Day Book mentions the very small supply of edibles exposed for sale, and says it becomes a question of grave moment as to when and how the people are to be fed.

The death of Samuel B. Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, is announced. He died on the battle field from the effects of wounds received at Shiloh, on the 7th of April.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday says that nine schooners left that port on the previous Saturday to run be blockade. The Guide Wave and two others were captured. The crew of the Guide were landed on Gibber Island on Wednesday. On Friday they were seen by our rickets and fired on, supposing them to be Yankees. David Kauffer, of Augusta, wa killed.—The other vessels crews were sent to Port Royal.

It is reported by the flag of truce that the Merrimac had her steam up It was expected in Norfolk last night that she would come out to-day She has not made her appearance, however.

It is now raining.

The gunboat Mount Vernon arrived here from the blockade of Wilmington, N. C., on Sunday night. She left there the Jamestown and Victoria.

The Cambridge saied hence for Wilmington on Sunday.

The Mount Vernons boilers are defective, but she will return to her station in a few days.

Fort Caswell is being strengthened by the rebels, in expectation of an attack.

The schooner Kate from Nassau, was captured by the Mount Vernon about two weeks ago, while attempting to run the blockade.

LIQUID RENNET—very superior.
CATAWBA WINE—eight years old.
HULLIHEN'S TOOTH PASTE—genuine.
BROCKEDON'S SODA PILLS—for acidity of the stomach.
KESAN SOAP—warranted genuine.
BEDFORD WATER—just received from Springs.
EXTRACT OF VANILLA—made from the Bean
LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER—the only genuine.
INSECT POWDER—for the extermination of Roaches, &c.
KISSINGEN WATER—fresh.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSON,
ap29 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, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.
"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address. Post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 128 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586. may1:1y:eow

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Another Skirmish Near Corinth.

Rebels Reported Victorious

NO MENTION OF LOSS ON EITHER SIDE.

REBEL GUNBOATS APPROACHING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CHICAGO, April 30.—A specia to the Times says:

An arrival from Tiptonville reports heavy cannonading being heard throughout Monday night and Tuesday in the direction of Fort Wright.

There has been no arrival from the fleet since Monday night. It is apprehended the rebel fleet at the fort have been reinforced by gunboats from New Orleans attacked our fleet. This was not up[illegible] ed. The last advices from the [illegible] Commodore Foote was full[illegible] meet the enemy.

CAIRO, April 30.—[illegible] occupied by a small [illegible] in throwing up de[illegible] phis reports Hurrings Memphis papers rebel force, [illegible] contain little matter of [illegible] fensive work than the confirmation of the 26 [illegible] New Orleans. The Avalanche inter[illegible] that the rebel authorities sup[illegible] the details in regard to affairs, and [illegible] nothing but the bare fact of the surrender is known. The same papers says the Southern people are fast loosing all confidence in their river defenses. It is generally admitted that the Federal army can be no longer successfully resisted. It also intimates a lack of confidence in the Southern Confederacy by advising its patrons to invest whatever money they have in real estate, while purchases can be made in money now circulating, which is principally rebel treasury notes.

The conscription law is rigidly enforced, and Union men are secreting themselves or flying to avoid its operation. The refugee reports that merchants of avowed secession proclivities are running their goods in places of concealment for security, and large numbers of families are moving away daily. The idea of burning the town is abandoned in consequence of the determined opposition of property holders.

It is currently reported at Memphis that Beauregard's army does not exceed eighty thousand men at Corinth, and there is no hope of him successfully resisting Halleck, who, it is believed, has two hundred thousand men. As our informant left Memphis, it was reported that the rebel gunboat fleet from New Orleans was in sight, and were bound up the river.

Hollins' fleet steamer, just arrived from Pittsburg, reports a serious skirmish between the advance of the Federal army, 5,000 strong, and a large body of rebels five miles from Corinth. The rebels were victorious. No mention was made of the loss on either side. The Federals took twenty prisoners.

Cannonading was still heard when the steamer left.

The Rebel Atrocities on Our Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have made a report in regard to the barbarous treatment by the rebels, at Manassas, of the remains of the officers and soldiers of the United States Army killed in the battle there. They examined a number of witnesses, whose testimony is submitted. The facts disclosed are of a repulsive, shocking and painful character. The committee in conclusion say, the members of your committee might content themselves by leaving this testimony to the Senate and people without a word of comment, but when the enemies of a just and generous government are attempting to excite the sympathies of disloyal men in our own country, and to solicit the aid of foreign governments by the grossest misrepresentations of the war and of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the republic, this, the most startling evidence of their insincerity and inhumanity, deserves some notice at our hands. History will be examined in vain for a parallel to this rebellion against a good government, long prepared for by ambitious men who were made doubly confident of success by the aid and counsel of former administrations, and by the belief that their plans were unobserved by a magnanimous people. They precipitated the war at a moment when the general administration had just been changed, under circumstances of astounding perfidy, without a single reasonable shade of complaint, and in the face of repeated manifestations of moderation and peace on the part of the President and his friends, they took up arms and declared they never would surrender until their rebellion had been recognized, or the institutions established by our fathers had been destroyed.

The people of the loyal States, at last convinced that they could preserve their liberties only by an appeal to the God of battles, rushed to the standard of the Republic in response to the call of the Chief Magistrate. Every step of this monstrous treason has been marked by violence and crime. No transgression has been too great and no wrong too startling for its leaders. They disregarded the sanctity of the oaths they had taken to support the Constition; they repudiated all their obligations to the people of the Free States; they deceived and betrayed their own fellow citizens, and crowded their armies with forced levies. They drove from their midst all who would not yield to their despotism, or filled their prisons with men who would not enlist under their flag; they have now crowned the rebellion by the perpetration of deeds scarcely known even to savage warfare. The investigations of your Committee have established this fact beyond controversy.

The witnesses called before us were men of undoubted veracity and character, some of the men occupy high positions in the army, and others high positions in civil life—different in political sentiments and their evidence presents a remarkable concurrence of opinion and judgment. Our fellow countrymen heretofore sufficiently impressed by the generosity and forbearance of the Government of the United States, and by the barbarous character of the crusade against it, will be shocked by the statements of these unimpeached and unimpeachable witnesses, and foreigners, must with one accord, however they have hesitated heretofore, consign to lasting odium the authors of crime which in all their details exceed the most excesses of the Sepoys of India.

More Surgeons and Nurses for Pittsburg.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—The steamer Telegraph No. 3, left for Pittsburg, Tenn., with surgeons, hospital stores and nurses, under the direction of Dr. W. S. Chipley, to bring back the Kentucky wounded, or await the result of the next battle, if necessary.

The President and Gen. Stone.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The President transmitted to the Senate yesterday a message in response to a resolution, to the effect that General Stone was arrested at his instance and by his order, and that he should have as speedy a trial as was consistent with the public interest, but that the exigencies of the service were such that neither officers nor witnesses to attend a courtmartial could at present be spared from the field.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 30.—House—The resolutions reported by the Committee on Government Contracts were taken up.

Stevens' motion to lay them on the table was rejected.

The following resolution of the series was read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claims against the government for the five thousand Hall carbines purchased through Simon Stevens, Esq., by John C. Fremont, on the 6th day of August, 1861, and afterwards delivered at the United States Arsenal at the city of St. Louis, on the basis of a sale of such arms to the government for $12,50 each, rejecting all discount demands against the government made to of the purchase of said arms.

An unsuccessful effort was made to amend the resolution by adding it read "purchased from Stevens."

"provided Mr. Fenton, of New York, moved to amend the resolution by adding "provided that nothing contained shall be so construed as to dishonorate the government from the payment of any claims arising made in good faith on certificates made by authorized officers of the government."

This was rejected. Yeas 53; against 71. The resolution as originally reported was adopted. Yeas 120; nays 28.

Mr. Colfax's resolution was adopted, 90 against 41, as follows:

Resolved, That the course adopted by the Naval Investigating Committee of '59, of communicating to the advisers of the Government evidence apparently adverse to them, and giving them the opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses against them, or to refute or explain their testimony, is, in the opinion of this House, worthy of imitation whenever practicable by Investigating Committees appointed by order of the House of Representatives, especially when the said Committees receive and collect such testimony in secret session, and that it is contrary to the plainest principles of justice to condemn any citizen upon *ex parte* evidence taken against him by a Committee in secret, and the purport of which has not, if practicable, been laid before him by said Committee, with an opportunity to explain or refute it before their report.

The following resolution was reported by the Committee and adopted:

Resolved, That the practice of employing irresponsible parties having no official connection with the Government in the performance of public duties, which may be properly performed by regular officers of the Government, and of purchasing by private contract supplies for the different Departments where open and fair competition might be properly invited by reasonable advertisements, for proper proposals, is injurious to the public service, and meets the unqualified disapprobation of the House.

The following resolution, submitted by Holman, from the Committee, was read:

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of public money and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to public service and deserves the censure of this House.

The resolution was adopted. 75 to 45.

Mr. Holman's second resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy in the employment of Geo. D. Morgan, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties in the purchase of a large number of vessels for the public use, with a compensation dependent on the prices paid for such vessels and receivable from the seller instead of employing responsible officers of the government, has adopted a policy unauthorized by law, the destruction of public economy and public confidence and deserves the censure of this House. Resolution rejected, 45 against 72.

The House in Committee on the Pacific Railroad confined to perfecting a substitute which had been effected. The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—After debate on Mr. Powell's resolution, the confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Wilmot made a speech in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Wright, who was also in favor of some confiscation measure.

Mr. Cowan spoke at some length in favor of his motion to refer the bill to a special committee.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, offered an amendment to Mr. Cowan's motion of reference, with instructions to the committee to bring in a bill for the confiscation of the property of all the leading insurgents, and the emancipation of the slaves of all persons who have taken up arms against the United States.

Mr. Dawes moved to amend Mr. Howard's amendment, by striking out all that relates to emancipation. Rejected.

Mr. Howard then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Doolittle offered an amendment to Mr. Cowan's resolution, that the committee report next Monday or Tuesday, which was adopted.

After further discussion, Mr. Cowan's motion to refer was rejected.

Senate adjourned.

Important Order.

HARRISBURG, April 30.—The following order has just been issued:

HEADQ'RS PENN'A MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, April 30.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.

In acknowledgment of the gallantry of the 77th regiment of Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. F. S. Stambaugh commanding, at Shiloh, Tennessee, and the 1st regiment of Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Geo. D. Bayard commanding, at Falmouth, Virginia, it is ordered that Shiloh, April 7th, 1862, be inscribed on the flag of the 77th regiment, and that Falmouth, April 18th, 1862, be inscribed on the flag of the 1st regiment of Cavalry; and that this order be read at the head of all the regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers. By order of A. G. CURTIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

The Governor has received, through Adjutant General Russell, the most gratifying intelligence from Surgeon General Smith, near Yorktown, in relation to the perfected arrangements for the care and prompt transportation of the killed and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers to points within the State.

The floating hospital under his charge will accommodate over three hundred patients, and can reach Philadelphia via the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, thus avoiding the roughness of a sea voyage. He concludes by saying that Pennsylvania is the only State on the Peninsula fully prepared for every emergency, and that these preparations will undoubtedly be instrumental in saving the lives of hundreds of brave men, that would otherwise have been lost for want of care and proper accommodation.

Philadelphia Market Report.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Flour firm, with much demand; sales superfine at $5 12½; there is good demand for Wheat; red sold at $1 [illegible] and white at $1 37@1 40. Rye firm at $1 [illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Flour [illegible] good demand for local use [illegible] fine, and $4 25@4 40 for extra. [illegible] demand at 32c. Oats buoyant and [illegible] Rye 56@58c. Whisky firm at [illegible] gallon; 24,000 bbls sold at [illegible] Pork firm at $14 for [illegible] and $13 75 for Prime. Lard [illegible] at these rates; [illegible] and Bacon [illegible] at 4c and Shoulders at 4c. Sugar is [illegible] demand for Cuba [illegible]

[illegible] Cured by Brandreth's Pills.—Dear Sir: [illegible] years from [illegible] of which I regularly [illegible] at times during. I felt [illegible] in the back, [illegible] were broken or bruised [illegible] of the chest, [illegible] asthmatic [illegible] me all day [illegible] distrusting any so-called [illegible] that would have cost [illegible] thought of following my [illegible] might cure me without the [illegible] my business attending the [illegible] regular practitioner." So I put [illegible] plaster right over the groin, renew[illegible] every Saturday night. I [illegible] Brandreth's Pills, three or four, as I think necessary to a dose, which operated on me [illegible] up, three to five times in the forenoon [illegible] day, Tuesday and Thursday nights I [illegible] Addition Pill, which produced one [illegible] tion. I pursued this course for six [illegible] could attend to my business without [illegible] I worked, ate and drank as I was [illegible] soundly and awaked every day with [illegible] now I know nothing of the complaint [illegible] I feel obliged to make you this st[illegible] proper use, hoping that this simple [illegible] may benefit many as it has done me.
I am dear sir, Yours most res[illegible]
A.
La Cronica office 65 Franklin stree[illegible]
All enquiries immediately answered [illegible] ing DR. BRANDRETH, New York.
THOS. REDPATH, Pitts[illegible]
And by all respectable deal[illegible] ers in [illegible]
ap25:1m

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
A Slight Cough, Ho[illegible] or Sore [illegible] which might [illegible] with a simple [illegible] if neglected, often terminates [illegible] Few are aware of the imp[illegible] stopping a Cough or Cold in its first stage; [illegible] in the beginning would [illegible] mild remedy, if not attended [illegible] attacks the lungs.
Brown's Bronchial [illegible] were first introduced eleven [illegible] It has been proved that the [illegible] best article before the [illegible] Coughs, Colds, Bro[illegible] Asthma, Catarrh, [illegible] Cough in Consumption [illegible] numerous affections of the [illegible] giving immediate relief.
Public Speakers [illegible] will find them effectual [illegible] and strengthening the voice.
Sold by all Druggists an[illegible] in Medicine, at 25 cents per [illegible]
de9-6md&w

☞ **DISTRICT ATTORNE[illegible] M. KIRKPATRICK** wi[illegible] date for nomination to the above offi[illegible] next nominating Republican Con[illegible] tion.

CUSTOM HO[illegible]
Pittsburgh, April 14t[illegible]

☞ **NOTICE IS HEREB[illegible]** that "SEALED PROPOSA[illegible] panied by proper guarantee accor[illegible] to be furnished on application at th[illegible] be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, [illegible] the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE N[illegible] supply of Provisions, Medicine, &c. [illegible] in said forms, for one year, commen[illegible] first of July next, and ending on th[illegible] June following. The quantities sta[illegible] mated with reference to the usual nu[illegible] tients in the Hospital; but the Unite[illegible] serves the right to take more or less [illegible] elec, accordingly as they may be requ[illegible] articles delivered at the Hospital ar[illegible] judgment of the Physician of the hos[illegible] adapted to the Hospital, he will be [illegible] reject the same, to purchase other ar[illegible] stead, and to charge the contractor [illegible] cess of cost over the contract prices. [illegible] States reserves the right to accept [illegible] for the whole or any portion of the ar[illegible] fied.
CHAS. W. BATC[illegible]
ap15:td Surveyor and Agent of Mar[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THE[illegible]
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HE[illegible]
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private B[illegible] Single Seat in Private Box, $1 00; P[illegible] Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Fami[illegible] cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Co[illegible] 50 cents; Gallery 15 cents.
4th Night of the Engagement of [illegible] brated Actress
MISS ADAH I. MENKE[illegible]
LOLA MONTEZ, OR THE C[illegible] GARIBALDI.
Lola Montez..... } Miss Adah I.
Catherine Kloper }
After which [illegible]
MY NEIGHBOR'S WI[illegible]
To conclude with
GOLDEN FARMER
ADAH I. MENKEN,
ADAH I. MENKEN,
ADAH I. M[illegible]
In Six Characters. In Six Ch[illegible]

THE ORIGINAL CELEB[illegible] and world renowned American mar[illegible] ture
GEN. TOM THUMB.
smallest man alive, at MASONIC [illegible] positively close SAT