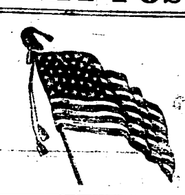
DAILY POST.



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

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

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☞ Reading matter on every page.

WHO INDUCED HUNTER TO ISSUE HIS EMANCIPATION ORDER?

The excitement occasioned by the sudden and unexpected appearance of Gen. Hunter's order, giving freedom forever to over one million of slaves, having subsided, the question as to the causes which induced its publication are beginning to elicit considerable inquiry. The General's life has been one of comparative seclusion; he has never attempted the role of the demagogue, but has been a modest, retiring and meritorious soldier. Besides, he has passed the age of reckless impulse, even if he was known to be an enthusiast; with him the "hey-dey in the blood is tame," and waits upon the judgment. These being Gen. Hunter's characteristics, the astonishment created by his late order was necessarily great; and the conclusion arrived at is that its origin emanated from a portion of the Wasbington Cabinet, urged by the leading radical members of Congress.

It is perfectly evident that, no matter how conservative the masses of the Republican party are, the leaders of that organization in Congress have no idea of prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union. This is not their purpose now, nor was it at the beginning, when hostilities commenced. Their whole course in Congress has been an agitation of the initiating slavery question. In reply to appeals from Crittenden and Holt and Andrew Johnston, to cease the agitation as it was most pernicious to the Union cause in their respective States, these leaders sneered, and only advanced a step farther in the path of Abolition aggression. Their idea is the reduction of the Southern States to the conditions of Territories, taking from them all State Sovereignty, making them dependent upon Congressional action. This would secure not only the sudden destruction of slavery by Congressional enactment, but fix Abolitionism as a permanent power in the Government. New England, under the lead of Sumner, would then be master of the Republic; her twelve United States Senators, and her thirty-five or forty members of the House would control the legislation of the country. The recent telling victories and the development of strong Union feeling in the border States clearly demonstrate that the reclaimed Commonwealths will soon again be fully represented in Congress. Hence the alarm of the extremists, who desire no Union that they can not reconstruct to their own liking.

This fear of States redeemed from the tyranny of rebellion being soon represented in our National Legislature is causing our Northern conspirators to show their hands. They induced the issuing of the order of Gen. Hunter, with the expectation that the President would not abridge it. No sooner did it appear than the extreme abolition papers of the *Tribune* school began to commend it, declaring that the "people demanded" precisely such a policy. This was all, doubtless, arranged by those who agreed upon that bold stroke, not only for the freedom of a million of slaves, but for the creation of a feeling of bitterness throughout the entire South, calculated to make hostilities between us even more terrible than they are. But, thanks to the President, he spoiled this deep game of treasonable machination; and this last bold stroke to drive him into their extreme measures he promptly resisted.

So give our readers an idea of the bitterness produced in abolition circles by the President's disapproval of General Hunter's order, we direct their attention to the following dispatch from Washington, and published in the *Tribune* of Wednesday:

"THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—Senator Grimes, in the course of the running debate with which the Senate refreshed itself after three hours of Garret Davis, said that he *would not vote to take up the tax bill until the Administration announced a definite policy, and required all its Generals, author of Order No. 3 as well as the author of No. 11 to conform it.*

"He would not lay heavy burdens of taxation upon the backs of his constituents until he knew for *what purpose and to what end the war was being carried on.*—No reply was made to these remarks, which, so far, at least, as the expression of urgent desire for a sound and uniform policy in the conduct of the war, met with the general assent of the Senate."

The significance of this avowal upon the part of Mr. Grimes consists in the fact that, while the President has revoked the order of Hunter, No. 11, he has not interfered with Halleck's, No. 3, excluding fugitives from coming within the line of his army. This Abolition Senator and his extreme colleagues desire "a policy" to suit their fanatical notions, or they will pass no tax bill to raise funds for the suppression of the rebellion. These gentlemen seem to forget that the President has a policy, and that they themselves assented to it, by their votes, when it was first announced. That policy is contained in the following Congressional expression:

"That this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

This is the programme originally announced, rendered more emphatic by the President's frequent avowals, which are in substance:

"The prosecution of the war for the sole object of preserving the Constitution and the Union, with the rights of all States unimpaired, is to be followed by peace and pardon as soon as these objects can be attained."

But a new "policy" is now proposed, or no taxes shall be levied. That policy is emancipation and a divided Union. The object of the war was the restoration of the Union; Abolitionism is conspiring to make it a never-ending crusade for the liberation of slaves, whose immediate emancipation would entail upon them nothing but incomparable hardships.

OUR NEW LAW JUDGE.

Our citizens will be pleased to learn that Gov. Curtin has appointed the Hon. David Ritchie Associate Law Judge for the Court of Common Pleas of our county.

This selection is, altogether, an admirable one, and should reflect credit upon the discrimination of the appointing power.—If the people were always as fortunate in their selection of Judicial officers aspirants for the bench need not descent for promotion to the usual tricks of politicians. Mr. Ritchie is not only a lawyer of ability, but possesses the dignity, the reserve and scholastic attainments requisite to fill a high judicial position. In these days of partizan degredation and commotion it is gratifying to know that the judiciary is beyond their corrupting influences.

MORE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Mr. Joshua Hanna has received authority from the government to negotiate for more money for the government six per cent loan. His advertisement will appear in a day or two. Money is plenty here and people are seeking investments and we have no doubt Pittsburgh will do her duty.

DECLINES.

A. W. Hill, of Fayette county, declines becoming a candidate for Congress in the district composed of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana counties.

White Persons Only to Carry the Mails.

The House of Representatives have laid on the table, by a large majority, Senator SUMNER's bill to allow negroes to carry the mails of the United States. This was done in pursuance of the recommendation of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. COLFAX gave the reasons of the Committee for their action, and these were briefly as follows:—

"Not a single person of any color, from any State, had ever petitioned for this repeal. No Postmaster-General had ever recommended it—no public opinion demanded it. It would not only allow negroes to be mail contractors, and therefore officers of the Government, but Indians and Chinese also. It would impair the security of the mails, for, in some States, blacks, Indians and Chinese are not allowed to testify against whites, and, if robbed while in their hands, we could not procure legal testimony, as now, of the mail carriers, against the robbers. It would also allow slaveholding contractors to use their slaves as mail-carriers for them, instead of free whites, whom they are now compelled to employ, and money would thus be paid out of our Post Office treasury for the labor of slaves, which is now impossible; and, as this bill could not, even indirectly, aid in crushing out this rebellion, which he thought the main duty of Congress, or crippling the power which sustains this treason, a large majority of the Post Office Committee concurred with him in recommending that it do not pass."

This pregnant paragraph is not only a forcible vindication of the action of the Committee and the House, but it exemplifies in a signal manner the crude and visionary nature of nearly all the legislation devised by the Senator from Massachusetts, in his efforts to make the negro question the paramount object of Congressional legislation.

Arkansas and States Rights.

A portion of the Southern people are just beginning to realize the absurdity of a struggle for States Rights, which involves a complete surrender to the government of Jeff. Davis of the precious sovereignty of the States. North Carolina and Arkansas threaten secession from the Confederacy and consider their former relations to the Federal Government much preferable. Governor Rector, of Arkansas, in a recent proclamation, intimates that a new Confederacy may be determined out of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. He says:

"By your authority and sanction, your representatives in convention assembled at the capital in May last, severed the State of Arkansas from the United States of America, *upon the doctrine of State sovereignty*, from which grew up the Confederate States. This, in the retrospect, may be viewed no less a political right than a moral and political virtue. Looking to our happiness, and the transmission of republican liberty for the present age and future generations, an alliance was formed with the Confederate States of America. In the support of this government no star in the galaxy has shed a brighter lustre than Arkansas. No people have evinced more valor or a more self-sacrificing spirit than hers in upholding Confederate nationality. Every doorway is stained with the blood of her children, every roof is a house of mourning, and her altars are consecrated to benedictions, for the dead and lost in battle. The flower of her youth, the pride of her manhood, have, without stint, been lavished for the maintenance and support of the confederation. She has done this because of her generous confidence that when the evil hour came upon her, the national ensign, the Confederate flag, would be found floating from her battlements, defying the invader and giving succor to her people.

Untoward events have placed her beyond the pale of protection, much impaired, though not incapable of resistance. She will strike a blow for liberty, and continue to be free; if left to her fate she will carve a new destiny rather than be subjugated. It was for liberty she struck, and not for subordination to any created secondary power, North or South. Her best friends are her natural allies, nearest at home, who will pulsate when she bleeds, whose uttermost hope is not beyond her existence. If the arteries of the Confederate heart do not permeate beyond the east bank of the Mississippi, let Southern Missourians, Arkansians, Texans, and the great West, know it, and prepare for the future. Arkansas lost, abandoned, subjugated, is not Arkansas as she entered the Confederate government; nor will she remain Arkansas, a Confederate State, desolated as a wilderness; her children fleeing from the wrath to come, will build them a new ark, and launch it on new waters, seeking a haven somewhere of equality, safety and rest. Be of good cheer, my countrymen, there is still a balm in Gilead, [illegible] will be found. [illegible] for your homes and firesides against all who invade the one or dispute the other."

FROM THE SOUTH

From New Orleans—Gen. Butler's Movements.

From the New Orleans Delta, May 7.

Negotiations between Gen. Butler and the city authorities are still pending. Last night the Mayor and Council, accompanied by their adviser, Pierre Soule, had an interview with the Commanding Officer of the United States forces, now occupying this city, at his headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel. Gen. Butler read to the Mayor and the Council the proclamation, substantially as it has been published and circulated among our citizens.

Mr. Soule, on the part of the city authorities, communicated to General Butler their views as to the civil government of the city, and the administration of its municipal affairs in this crisis, and stated distinctly that the Mayor and Council would continue in the exercise of their official functions, if left entirely free in the performance of their duties, but would, if at all interfered with by the military powers of the United States authorities, yield to the latter the entire control and management of the city. After some discussion, it was agreed upon that the Mayor and Council should administer the government of the city in all respects as before, with the exception of taking no cognizance of political offenses or inteferences with the military power of the United States, which General Butler reserves to be dealt with by his own Provost Marshal.

With respect to our citizens being treated as "Rebels," General Butler distinctly stated that no person who "preserved quiet and order" and refrained from giving aid and comfort to the enemies of his Government "will be disturbed either in person or property."

Nothing was said of the tendering an oath of allegiance to the United States to any citizen.

The question of food was brought up, and General Butler recognized it as one of paramount importance. He stated he would not offer any opposition to the introduction of supplies of food by the ordinary means of transportation—steamboats and railroad cars to run as usual, he reserving to himself to say who should come into and who should go out of the city.

We believe these were the principal points discussed in the interview. Details were left to be arranged to-day, in another conference, which is being held.

Bordan's Sharpshooters.

From the Petersburg Express.

A gentleman informs us of the death of one of McClellan's sharpshooters, on the peninsula, under circumstances which possess interest sufficient to give them to the public. Several of our men, it seems, were killed while going to a spring near by, but by whom no one could imagine.—It was at last determined to stop this inhuman game, if possible, even at the cost of killing the hireling himself, who was thus, in cold blood, butchering our men. So a sharp look-out was kept for this sharpshooter; and the next time he fired, the smoke of his rifle revealed the locality of his pit. That night a pit was dug by the Confederate soldiers, commanding the position of the Yankee sharpshooter, and arrangements made to get rid of the annoying creature. For this purpose a young Kentuckian was placed in our pit, with a trusty rifle, and provisions enough to last him until the next night.

Next morning early, a man was despatched as usual with two buckets to go to the spring. He had proceeded about two hundred yards, when the Yankee marksman elevated himself, and, placing his rifle to his shoulder, was about to pull trigger, but the Kentuckian was too quick for him, for he pulled his trigger first, and simultaneously therewith the Yankee fell. Upon repairing to the spot—which the Kentuckian did immediately—he discovered a rifle pit, and a sturdy Yankee in it, in the last agonies of expiring nature. The pit was provided with a cushioned chair, pipes and tobacco, liquors and provisions. But the rifle which had been used was really a valuable prize. It was of most superb manufacture, and supplied with the latest invention—an improved telescopic sight upon its end. The pit had been dug at night, and its occupant had been provisioned at night, so but for a sharp lookout for the smoke of his gun, there is no saying how long this Yankee vandal would have enjoyed the luxury of killing Southern men, without even a chance of losing his own worthless life.—We are gratified to know that he at last met with a righteous fate.

Dr. Cheever Denouncing the President.

The *Evening Post* of Tuesday contained a report of a sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Cheever, on Sunday evening, in which he denounced the President in advance for his proclamation disavowing the abolition proclamation of General Hunter, emancipating the negro slaves of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. No doubt Cheever had an inkling of what the President would do, and therefore cursed him beforehand, lest he should have to wait for another week. He said if the President interposed in the matter it would be "madness and wickedness concentrated." Again he says: "If he now hastens to disavow and forbid this grand, righteous and benevolent action against slavery, *it will be an insult to the country, a disgrace to himself and to the government, a crime against humanity and God.*"

The President has nobly hastened to disavow and forbid the action of Gen. Hunter, and therefore, according to Rev. Dr. Cheever, he has insulted the country, disgraced himself and the government and committed a crime against humanity and God. He concludes by praying God in mercy to protect the country from such madmen and such guilt. Perhaps the radical abolitionists, who have received such a blow between the eyes by the hard fist of Honest Abe Lincoln, will now begin to think of carrying out their original idea of "superseding" him in favor of some usurper, as proposed about a year ago in the editorial columns of the New York *Times*.—Meantime, would it not be well to commit to safe keeping such propagators of sedition as this Cheever, whom humanity forbids to be at large during this war, on the same principle that it directs dogs in the streets to be muzzled during the hot weather, and dogs actually mad to be disposed of in a still more effectual manner?

Coming to Its Senses.

The London *Times*, contradicting all its former predictions and assertions with regard to the weakness and daily increasing exhaustion of the Union Government and treasury, labors to prove that the rebels alone require foreign aid, comfort or advice; and that if such a calamity as intervention should come on the country, it must come at their instance. The writer says: "They (the Washington Cabinet) have already possession of the seas, and the whole British navy could give them nothing more. We might lend them money, but of this, too, in some form or other, they have got enough to allow of a present expenditure of £800,000 a day. As to sending them men, all the effective troops now serving in England might be landed in New York without making any perceptible difference in the fabulous numbers of the Northern armies. We might send them three times as many soldiers as we sent to Canada without adding above five per cent. to their forces in the field. *No ruler in the world, not even the first Napoleon, ever disposed of so many men or so much money as Abraham Lincoln. He has fully 600,000 troops now under arms*; and it is boasted that he could double that number. His finances may rest on a less stable foundation, but he has, at any rate, enough and to spare for the time. Intervention, therefore, on behalf of the South, would [illegible] [illegible] a mile.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Army Near Richmond.

Rebels Ask an Armistice of Ten Days.

THEIR PICKETS FALL BACK.

Beauregard is Said to be in the Rebel City.

Fears of a Famine in Petersburg and Richmond.

From the Western Army.

Skirmishing Every Day—Many Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Up till noon today the War Department has received no news of importance either from Gen. McClellan or Gen. Halleck's army.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The special correspondent of the American, at Fortress Monroe, says, under date of yesterday:

The steamer from White House, this afternoon, brings a number of passengers from the Headquarters of Gen. McClellan, which were in proximity to Bottom's Bridge, over which a portion of the army had passed; a second division having passed the Chickahominy at New Bridge, about seven miles further up, and within eight miles of Richmond.

It is rumored that a proposition for an armistice of ten days had been made by the rebels, but of course no such idea could be entertained.

The advance was understood to be within five miles of the city, to which point the enemy has fallen back, with but slight efforts to check our onward movements. The advance by way of New Bridge enters the city on the North side.

The tug Dragoon, from the James river this morning, brings down two very intelligent citizens of Petersburg, who fled from that city yesterday to avoid the press gang under the conscription act.

In view of the important information which they bring, it would not be proper to make their names public. Having been brought to Commodore Goldsborough, they were immediately sent to Gen. Wool, and will leave this morning for General McClellan's headquarters, for whom they have some information, which they have not yet made public.

They represent the condition of affairs at Petersburg and the surrounding country as of a most deplorable character, and the suffering of the people almost beyond endurance. The scarcity of provisions was so great that everything had been seized for the army, and even the soldiers have been on half rations for a week past, with no prospect of this supply continuing for any great length of time.

The rebel army, or at least a portion of it, they represent as being demoralized and dispirited to such an extent as only to be held together by the most rigorous application of military law.

The work of conscription was still going on, and the roads to Richmond were thronged with unarmed men, old and young, being driven along by strong guards of armed men. They represent that no people of modern times have suffered more than the people of Virginia are now suffering, every household being in mourning, with the prospect of approaching famine.

They also state that Beauregard arrived at Richmond on Tuesday. On being questioned as to their authority for this statement, they said that it was so announced and understood at Petersburg on Wednesday morning, and none doubted the fact.

Jeff. Davis and the military authorities had declared their intention to fight to the death before Richmond, but strong suspicions were entertained that it was really their purpose to abandon the city after a short defense at the work surrounding it.

Large numbers of women and children from Richmond had arrived at Petersburg, and they represented the distress in that city as beyond description. Threats were made by the soldiers from the Gulf States that they will only leave Richmond in ashes, and great fears were entertained that the threat would be carried into effect. It would require the greatest efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent such a catastrophe.

The number of rebel forces at Richmond and vicinity was generally believed to be fully two hundred thousand, including the unarmed and poorly armed troops of recent levies, who are having pikes put in their hands for active service. Deserters report that the infantry force in the vicinity of the Richmond works is nearly thirty thousand.

NEAR CORINTH, May 22.—There was considerable skirmishing along the entire line yesterday. In every case the enemy were driven back. Our loss was about forty killed and wounded, that of the enemy about the same.

Deserters continue to come in daily, in squads, mostly from the 13th Louisiana regiment.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A conflict between the military and civil authorities took place last night, growing out of the fact, as is generally represented, that a squad of soldiers went to the jail for the purpose of effecting the release of a colored woman, alleged to be under military protection, and who had been sent thither by virtue of a decision of the Commissioners under the fugitive slave law.

The jailor, Mr. Wilburn, and Deputy Marshal Phillips, refused to deliver them the woman without an order from Marshal Lamon. The consequence was, the military made them prisoners, together with the counsel for the claimant of the woman, and lodged them in the Central Guard House, and removed the woman to another part of the city.

At a subsequent period the Marshal himself, accompanied by Superintendent of Police Webb, and one of his sergeants, repaired to the jail, and in turn captured and made the two guards prisoners. The matter thus rested until an early hour this morning, when all the parties were released, excepting Deputy Marshal Phillips, and Jailor Wilburn. They, too, will doubtless in the course of the day be set at liberty.

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Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Joints;
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Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Frosted Feet;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Fresh Wounds;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Swellings;
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Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections
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S.—T.—1860—X.

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[illegible] Broadway, New York.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Gen. M'Clellan Across the Chickahominy.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK.

REBELS MAKE A DASH ON GEN. BANKS' LINE.

Western Fleet Shelling the Rebel Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac state that General M'Clellan had crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom Bridge, and that his headquarters are near New Bridge. Preparations for an attack are being made.

The rebels made a dash at Gen. Banks' line at Front Royal this afternoon, and an attempt was made to burn the Railroad Bridge recently built by the Federal forces over the Shenandoah. The particulars has not been ascertained.

Nothing of public interest has been received from the other military departments up to ten o'clock this morning.

A steamer arrived at Cairo to-day from the flotilla. An officer on board reports that the rebels on Wednesday gave striking proof of their presence, by firing into the steam tug sent down on a reconnitering expedition, but it is supposed they are in small force. The rebel fleet had disappeared. Nothing from Pittsburg Landing.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Specials to the *Tribune* from the fleet, state that the mortars opened fire on the fort yesterday at two o'clock and kept it up with intervals of five minutes until six P. M.; firing returned two or three times by guns from rebels either from fortifications or from mortar boats, their shells bursting wide of mark and doing no damage.

CAIRO, May 23.—The tug sent down from the fleet, to reconnoiter, was fired on from Fort Wright on Wednesday evening. Subsequent demonstrations by the rebels prove that they still occupy that place.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 23.—HOUSE.—A resolution was debated and adopted allowing J. Sterling Morton *per diem*, but not mileage for the time engaged while unsuccessfully investigating the seat of Dailey, as delegate from Nebraska.

The House resumed the consideration of the confiscation bills.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, argued that the first bill was in effect a bill of attainder and it took the property without a due process of law. The second bill was for the emancipation of slaves. This was in violation of the solemn pledges made in July last not to interfere with the local institutions of the States. This breach of faith could not be justified on the ground of necessity, for the strongest necessities of the war were upon the country when we made that pledge. The rebellion was to be put down by the army, not by legislation.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., said he did not believe the Constitution was a shield to protect rebels and traitors. He would use it as a spear to strike them down whenever they had an opportunity, but he doubted the power of Congress to pass the confiscation bill now pending, and even if they possessed this power, he considered that it would be unwise and improper to exercise it.

Mr. Maynard, in conclusion, offered a substitute proposing to punish by fine and imprisonment all persons guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, etc.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., argued that international is not applicable to the existing war. While he was prepared to vote for some measure to inflict the severest punishment upon those who are attempting to break up the Government, he trusted the House would stop at the point which justice and humanity require. The leading conspirators in this detestable rebellion should be so treated as to deter others for all time from a repetition of the crime; but some men had been forced, or drawn, or overpowered into the rebellion; therefore it was neither good sense nor good policy to make war on the whole people in the insurrectionary States. He opposed the bill for the emancipation of slaves, arguing that it would accomplish nothing beneficial. He opposed the arming of the negroes, and advocated colonization.

At five o'clock the House took a recess until half past seven, for the purpose of debate.

EVENING SESSION.—Messrs. Spaulding, Sargeant, Holman and Bennett asked and obtained permission to print their speeches.

Mr. Loomis advocated confiscation, and said that every principle which will apply to a foreign enemy will apply with greater force to a domestic enemy. It was our duty and right to free the slaves of every rebel.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, maintained that kindness to rebels is regarded by them as an indication of weakness and cowardice. They must feel our power and respect the majesty of justice in the punishment of crime. It is a war of civilization against barbarism, and slavery must be exterminated.

The House afterwards adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., called up the resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire what legislation was necessary to protect persons of color. He said that all had been shocked lately by the attempts made to carry off human beings into slavery from the District of Columbia.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pa., introduced a bill requiring that the bill required that the oath of allegance be administered in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Courts of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., introduced a bill entitled a general bankrupt act. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill amendatory to the act increasing the military establishment. The bill provides that the staff officers be sent to the Senate for confirmation. It was passed. The tax bill was then taken up. Adjournd.

No Call for More Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The War Department has called for no definite number of troops, but has reopened the recruiting stations lately closed by order. Some new regiments will be raised for special service, as in Kentucky, for the military commandant appointed there. Beyond this, no formal call has been made on States for volunteers. The main object is to furnish a reserve to fill up existing regiments.

The River and Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—The river is stationary with 6 feet 4 inches water on the falls. It has just commenced raining with a prospect of a wet night.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The latest advices received at the War Department from the different departments in the army are to the following effect:

Our army has been within four miles of Corinth for several days. All was quiet in the Departments of Gens. Fremont, McDowell and Banks up till noon to-day. No dispatches have been received from the vicinity of Richmond since yesterday, up to which time no engagement had taken place.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source that the expenditures of the Government from April 1861 to the present time have not averaged one million of dollars per day. This may be considered a refutation of the exaggerated reports upon the subject. The following is a copy of instructions just transmitted to the various collectors of customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 22.

SIR:—In pursuance of the provisions of the proclamation of the President, modifying the blockade of the Ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans, and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to trade with those ports, no article contraband of war will be permitted to enter at the said ports, and you will accordingly refuse clearance to vessels bound for those ports or either of them with any such articles on board. Until further instructions you will regard as contraband of war, the following articles, viz: Cannon, mortars, fire arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, fire locks, flints, matches, powder, saltpetre, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, sulphur, helmets or boarding caps, sword belts, saddles and bridles, always excepting the quantity of the said articles, which may be necessary for the defense of the ship and of those who compose the crew, cartridges, bags, material, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, rosin, sail cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage masts, ship timber, tar and pitch, ardent spirits, military persons in the service of the enemy, dispatches of the enemy, and articles of like character, with those specially enumerated. You will also refuse clearances to all vessels, which, whatever the ostensible destination are believed by you on satisfactory grounds to be intended for ports or places in possession or under control of insurgents against the United States, or that there is imminent danger that the goods, ware or merchandise of whatever description, laden on such vessels, will fall into the possession or render the control of such insurgents, and in all cases, where, in your judgement, there is ground for apprehension, that any goods, ware or merchandise, shipped at your port, will be used in any way for the aid of the insurgents or the insurrection, you will require substantial security to be given, that such goods, ware or merchandise shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control and shall not in any way be used to give aid or comfort to such insurgents, you will be especially careful on application for allowances to require bonds with sufficient sureties, conditional for fulfilling faithfully all the conditions imposed by law on shippers of the following articles to the ports opened, or to any other ports from which they be and are indentured, to be reshipped, in aid of the existing insurrection, viz: Liquors of all kinds, coals, iron, lead, copper, tin, brass, telegraphic instruments and all telegraphic materials, marine engines, screw propellers, paddle wheels, cylinder cranks, shafts, boilers, tubes for boilers, fire bars, and every article or any other component part of an engine or boiler, or any article whatsoever which is, can, or may become applicable to the manufacture of marine machines or on the armor of vessels.

I am, very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Election in Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—An election was held in Tennessee yesterday for Judicial officers. The vote in Nashville stood for Circuit Court, Judge Brien, Union, 560, Foster, secessionist, 706, the secessionists generally voted. The Union men rarely voting, regard the election as invalid.—Gov. Johnson will give no commission to secessionists.

The President and Cashier of the Bank of the Union were arrested yesterday by order of Governor Johnson, on a charge of treason.

The town of Pulaski has been assessed for twelve dollars and sixty-eight cents to compensate Union merchants for goods seized by Morgan's troop's.

Arrival of the Steamer North Star.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port this morning, with $500,000 in treasure and the California mails.

The steamer General Burnside will sail this afternoon for Beaufort. The newly appointed military Governor for that State, Mr. Stanley, the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Massachusetts, and others, are among her passengers.

Collectors for Southern Ports.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed George S. Dennison; from the neighborhood of New Orleans, as special agent and acting collector, to open that port at the earliest practical period, in order to carry out the President's proclamation.

Collectors will be appointed for Beaufort and Port Royal as soon as proper persons can be selected, the object of the Secretary of the Treasury being to procure the services of the residents amongst the South, and who, in addition to efficiency, will be acceptable to all the parties concerned.

The Case of Major Williams.

The announcement of the arrest and confinement of Major Lawrence Williams, of the Sixth regular Cavalry, on a charge of holding treasonable intercourse with the rebels menacing Gen. McClellan's army, creates little surprise in Washington. Major Williams is known there as an officer whose loyalty has frequently been questioned. His brother, while an aid to Gen. Scott, is known to have lived at Arlington House, and daily furnished Gen. Lee of all movements at the War Department. When General Lee joined the rebel army, this fellow went with him, and he is believed still to be in the Confederate army, and to have married a daughter of Lee. Major Williams was an aid, with rank of Lieutenant, to Albert Sidney Johnston while in Utah, and subsequently a Captain upon the staff of McClellan. When the Sixth Cavalry was organized, he by some means procured the position of Major, to the great indignation, it is said, of Gen. Hunter, the Colonel of the regiment. His exquisite dress and foppish manners excited the disgust of sensible visitors at Willard's during the entire winter, and his boasted conquests among the ladies provoked the laughter of the town, albeit he moved in the best circles. He always managed until the present campaign of McClellan's to avoid active service or performing only staff duty.

Gen. Halleck's Foresight.

Halleck's course in forbidding Pope to reinforce the two brigades engaged on the left, on the 9th, was doubtless wise and timely. The purpose of the enemy now appears plainly enough to have been to draw Pope farther over to the left, and then to push the bulk of their thirty or thirty-five thousand in to the right, where they would thus have completely isolated them from Buell, and have been able to overpower them at their leisure. The dashing charge of the Second Iowa Cavalry, the sturdy [illegible] of our Grand Guard, and their [illegible] main [illegible] up into the [illegible]

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Gen. M. Mercier was told at Richmond----More about the Slaves in Washington.--Stanton and Income Tax Bill--Speculations about Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Gen. Mercier was told at Richmond to write home that the Confederate Government would, if hard pressed, abandon the whole seacost, so that he might be prepared to judge its policy, not its weakness.

Two of the slaves brought over in the 76th New York, were subsequently kidnapped. The Provost Marshal sent for the seekers, but the officers would not let the seekers come on board the steamboat when the troops were embarked.

Senator Simmons will propose an income tax on a different principle from the House bill, and estimates that it will produce $35,000,000, average $3 per head in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; $2 in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio. $1 in other States. It puts 3 per cent. on incomes between six hundred and one thousand dollars, 5 per cent. between six thousand and sixty thousand dollars; upon income accruing from property owned in the United States by citizens residing abroad, not in Government employ, and upon all incomes over sixty thousand dollars 7½ per cent. upon all over six hundred. Religious and literary corporations and societies to pay at the same rates, when income is above six thousand dollars, except those whose income is devoted to the distribution of bibles or tracts and missions or education. So much income, however, as is derived from securities of United States is to be taxed ½ per cent. only. Professional incomes under ten thousand dollars 3 per cent.

This is moved as an amendment to the act of the extra session, and the time extended under it to October 18th; if not paid then, to draw six per cent interest.—It is believed that a large majority of the Senate are in favor of this section. Some are opposed to the residue. Simmons' project approves the House tariff, computed to add twenty millions to the revenue, making a hundred millions.

The Senate got to the sixty-third section of the tax bill to-day—more than half through. Several votes were postponed for want of a quorum. Whisky is left at 20 cents.

Seward thinks the fugitive slave law does not apply to the District. Other very high authority agrees.

Debate on the Confiscation bill closes to-morrow.

It is generally thought here that the rebels will evacuate Richmond without a battle, and will make their appearance in some other part of Virginia. McClellan is said to think otherwise.

It is ascertained that all the credit and responsibility of the Williamsburg battle is on General Sumner—McClellan having given him no order whatever.

Preparations to Defend Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 15th.—The following proclamation was issued to-day by Governor Letcher:

The General Assembly of this Commonwealth having resolved that the capital of the State shall be defended to the last extremity, if our defense is in accordance with the views of the Confederate States, and having declared that whatever destruction or loss of property, State or individual, shall thereby result, will be cheerfully submitted to; and this action being warmly approved and seconded by the Executive, therefore I do hereby require all officers who are out of service from any causes, and all others who may be willing to unite in defending the capital of the State, to assemble this evening at the City Hall, at five o'clock, and proceed forthwith to organize a force, etc. Prompt and efficient action is absolutely necessary. We have a gallant army in the field, upon whom we fully and confidently rely, but no effort should be spared which can contribute to the noble object. The capital of Virginia must not be surrendered. Virginians must rally.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 15th day of May, 1862.

JOHN LETCHER.

Action of the Citizens.

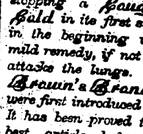
In accordance with the proclamation, a large assemblage took place at the City Hall, in which a fine spirit prevailed.—Brief addresses were made by Gov. Letcher and Mayor Mayo, both of whom declared they would never surrender the city. This announcement was received with loud cheering, and resolutions were adopted for the organization of a regiment of volunteers to defend the city.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Cloths, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of R. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice.
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.

Sold everywhere. R. S. BARNES,
my7-3mdeod 202 Broadway, New York.



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.

d&w-6m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF the ORPHANS' COURT of Allegheny county, I will expose to sale at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the first day of MAY, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock of said day, All that certain lot, or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Lawrenceville, County of Allegheny and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, being Lot No. 22 in the Plan of Lots laid out in said Borough of Lawrenceville by the Bank of Pittsburgh, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the South by lot No. 21 in said Plan, more or late the property of Angeline Yates, on the East by an alley 15 feet wide, on the North by lot No. 23, and on the West by Prospect street, being 24 feet in width and 100 feet in depth.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money on the confirmation of sale—the other in one year. For further information enquire of the undersigned, or G. L. S. FETTERMAN, Attorney at Law, No. 137 Fourth street.

JANE CUSSEN,
my10:law-3wd Admrx of JNO. CUSSEN, dec'd.

R. R. BULGER

MANUFACTURER OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE.

No. 45 Sm