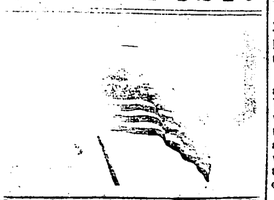
DAILY POST.



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

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SIMON CAMERON.

That President Lincoln's intentions and impulses are purely patriotic, we firmly believe; that he takes an enlarged and intelligent view of public questions is generally acceded; but, that he is easily imposed upon and used by designing tricksters is in our estimation, more easily comprehended. His life of comparative retiracy, in the village of Springfield, did not qualify him for association with the dextrous political harlaquins of Washington City. The President's primitive honesty, is no match for the acute dodges of the political jeremy diddlers constituting the Cameron and Forney class of political adventurers. This has been most strikingly demonstrated, in the President's course towards Simon Cameron. Our good natured President is entirely too magnanimous: the shouldering of all the blunders, rascalities and follies of his subordinates, may yet prove too much for him, in fact, it looks, very much as if the President was relying, very largely, either upon the sympathy of the people, or upon his own integrity being sufficient to offset the short comings of his subordinates. Among those who have been especially secured and protected by the President, is the notorious individual alluded to. Under a determined protest, Cameron was received as one of the Cabinet; after bearing with him, reluctantly, for several months, the President dismissed him, but immediately after stultified himself by sending Cameron a first class Foreign appointment, for the duties of which he is no more qualified than he is for the ministry.

This appointment was, of course, intended to soften the Secretary's fall from the War Department, The reader will conclude with us that, the President here went far enough, to soothe the feelings of his discarded Minister; not so, however. The Senate of the United States was polled, and the requisite two-thirds could not be found to confirm Cameron's appointment, (a most extraordinary circumstance, and one of sufficient moment, to have deterred any man, not insensible to shame, from seeking confirmation,) but the President, again, came to the rescue, and, by personal importunity, induced a sufficient number of Senators to vote for him. A short time after this, Mr. Pierce Butler had Cameron arrested in Philadelphia, for having him imprisoned for treason; but the President, again stepped forward, and set Cameron at large, by assuming the responsibility of the act. One month since the House of Representatives, after a lengthy and searching investigation of Cameron's administration of the War Department, passed, by a large majority, the following resolution:

"*Resolved* That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alex. Cummings with large sums of public money, and authority to purchase arms without restriction and without requiring of him any guarantee of 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 the public service, and deserves the censure of the House."

This resolution, although passed upon the recommendation of an investigating committee, appointed by a Republican speaker, just one month ago, has at length attracted the attention of our good natured President; and, without being called upon for information upon the subject, he comes out with a long and serious message to Congress, informing the country that "he is reponsible" for Cameron's alledged abuses. Isn't this magnanimity of the President entirely too bountiful? The country knows very well that he is "responsible" for the acts of all his subordinates, both in the civil and military service of the country; so was President Buchanan responsible for his, but that chief magistrate did not exhibit any anxiety to shoulder the misdeeds of John B. Floyd; and, we cannot perceive how our present Chief Magistrate is likely to add to his reputation by assuming those of his discarded Secretary.

But, we apprehended that this tardy and unasked for message of President Lincoln, is not to assist Simon Cameron with his countrymen; but rather to save him from being rejected by the government of Russia. This is the meaning of it; and it exhibits a weakness in its author—however amiable—unworthy of a firm and virtuous chief magistrate. Cameron left this country for Russia with a vote of censure, by the United States House of Representatives, printed indelibly upon his brow; the appointment was an insult to the government to which he was accredited, and now, after a month's consideration, the President finds it necessary again to come forward to save his minister from being sent home in disgrace. Truly President Lincoln has served Mr. Cameron's purposes most effectually, but in doing so, he has not, we regret to say, exhibited that kind of virtue which placed the Roman matron beyond suspicion—we do not mean suspicion of the President's motives, but of a weakness which is sometimes equally disastrous. An honest man when used and abused by political sharpers, damages his country quite as much as if he were a sharper himself.

IN digging the graves of the brave men of the Vermont Third Regiment who fell before Yorktown, the remains of some soldiers of the Revolution were turned up. The brass buttons that had been on their clothing were in good preservation.

BILLIARD playing by minors is forbidden by a new law of the Ohio legislature, which went into effect last week.

ARMING NEGROES.

We learn from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of yesterday, that the Atlanta *Confederacy*, published in Georgia, is in favor of arming the negroes of that State; it says:

"We must 'fight the devil with fire,' by arming our negroes to fight the Yankees. There is no doubt that in Georgia alone we could pick up ten thousand negroes, that would rejoice in meeting fifteen thousand Yankees in deadly conflict. We would be willing almost to risk the fate of the South upon such an encounter in an open field."

This southern idea of arming the slaves of the South, to fight the Yankees, will find a response, no doubt, in abolition quarters, generally. The *Gazette* copies the paragraph without a word of comment, which is, of course, an endorsement of its atrocious sentiment What a fearful dominion this negro question possesses over those slavery and abolition champions; men, sensible enough in relation to everything else, become quite deranged upon this strange mental delusion. They can see nothing in this terrible crisis of our nation's existence, but the negro. It would prove a blessing to our distracted country if these Southern slavery worshipers, and our Northern abolition fanatics, would raise a couple of formidable negro armies and lead them in person. Let Jeff. Davis and his associates, and Sumner and his set of agitators do this, and the country will then exult in tales of blood and carnage. The greater the execution on both sides, the more it will be relished by the patriots of the country. Our enthusiasm would know no bounds, if assured that in the first encounter the leaders on both sides, were all annihilated. Should such an organization take place, we shall endeavor to obtain for our military friend of the *Gazette*, a first Lieutenancy in the Hannibal Guards of our city—a very formidable and chivalric corps of citizen soldiery.

For the Post.

MR. EDITOR:—Your statement that no man stands any chance for a nomination unless he is in favor with the "*Gazette* clique," is matter of common notoriety. No later than yesterday they refused to insert, in the local column, a favorable notice of a gentleman whose name has been mentioned in connection with a certain office, on the miserable pretext that it would be a violation of their "Rule"! "*They* never intervened between candidates"—not they, the innocent lambs! Yet it is not a month since they came out in a leading editorial article, urging the renomination of Moorhead for Congress.

The fact is, these petty knaves have not even decency or skill wherewith to cloak their duplicity. They snicker and giggle at dirty exploits which any but themselves would be ashamed of. In the meantime they "howl" on the nigger and Simon, and the "brethring" continue to put the coppers in their strong box? When will this sort of canting hypocricy cease?

Yours. A REPUBLICAN.

PITTSBURGH, May 29, 1862.

Letter from Manchester, near Richmond.

Special Correspondence of the Inquirer.

MANCHESTER, SIX MILES FROM RICHMOND, } Sunday, May 25th, 1862. }

The Advance Guard.

To-day has been the most quiet Sabbath of any we have spent in the army. The advance still holds their position here, while the main body of the army is moving up to sustain us.

The enemy have a large force in front of us, and are said, by contrabands, to be pouring over reinforcements from across the James river and from the Southwest.

We cannot move much further without going to Richmond, or under cover of their batteries, at the race-course.

They made a feint to-day, as though they were going to make an attack on our left, some five miles below here, but the balloon found it to be only a ruse, and it was so regarded.

We now hold the Chickahominy from here to below Bottom Bridge, making *a front to our column of fifteen miles.*

There is much that would be interesting, but it is contraband, and though others may violate the parole of Col. Sanford, we decline.

It rained all day Saturday, making the roads very bad, but the sun shines now quite pleasantly, and they will soon be in good condition again.

Do not look for a big battle here for some time yet.

The Impending Battle.

The *Herald's* correspondent dated at Whitehouse, May 26, says:

There is no possibility of a doubt that our army is to be desperately confronted by the enemy. This is the positive assurance of rebel refugees and prisoners recently brought within our lines. Richmond is to be the "last ditch." Jeff. Davis is to lead the army in person, and, to use his own words, he will "make the streets of Richmond flood with human gore before he will surrender." Will he redeem his pledge? We shall see. As to numerical strength the rebel army no doubt excels ours; but in point of discipline and determination of purpose the Union army is unsurpassed. General McClellan's strategy thus far has been careful and well considered. He has positively refused to be intimidated or forced ahead by his calumniators and abolition croakers. He has studied the health and discipline of his men, with a view of bringing them as near to perfection as possible, rather than to hastily follow the retreating foe, reserving his strength for the final and decisive blow. He has felt his way to the very door of the rebel capital, conducting his march in a masterly style, and with but a small mortality. He has exhibited in his movements the coolness and sagacity of our revered Scott, and when the battle shall have commenced he will show to the country the tactics of a Napoleon. His generals have confidence in him; his men have a religious regard for his fatherly care for their interests, and under him they anticipate no defeat. The spirit of our troops may be judged by the courage of the Fourth regiment of Michigan Volunteers in the brilliant affair on the west side of the Chickahominy, day before yesterday, against a body of the rebels four times their number, in which our men confronted and defeated a force four times as large as ours. The bold Michigan boys gave the enemy a foretaste of what they may expect in the impending contest, affording the world a substantial proof that the sturdy, hard-fisted farmers and mechanics of the North and West, when metamorphosed and consolidated into a grand army, cannot be excelled, in personal courage and intelligence, by any nation on the face of the earth. They will teach the world that the boasted chivalry of the South, waxed fat on the labor of the slave, is but a myth and empty boast, a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, which dissipates into empty air when contrasted and confronted by a laborious and thrifty people.

A CAN of preserved green corn, put up eighteen years ago, was opened in Portland, Maine, the other day, and found to be as fresh and sweet as it was the day it was sealed up.

Hanover Court House Taken.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The War Department received advices this evening from Gen. McClellan of the capture of Hanover Court House. Our loss is said to be small, that of the rebels considerable in killed, wounded and prisoners. One of their cannon was captured.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, } May 27, 8:30 P. M. }

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

I find some of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with this army, giving important information concerning our movements, position of troops, &c., in positive violation of your orders. As it is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty who these anonymous writers are, I beg to suggest that another order be published, holding the editors responsible for its infraction.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

Hanover Court House.

Hanover Court House, capital of Hanover county, Virginia, is situated one mile from the Pamunky river, and twenty miles North of Richmond. The railroad from Richmond to the Potomac passes near it. This place is memorable as the scene of Patrick Henry's early triumphs, and in more recent times, as the birthplace of Henry Clay.

The Chicago Platform and Its Exemplification.

Facts Worth Remembering.

The following is the sixth of the series of resolutions composing the platform of the Republican Party, as adopted at the Chicago Convention in 1860:

"*Resolved*, THAT THE PEOPLE JUSTLY VIEW WITH ALARM THE RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE WHICH PERVADES EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; THAT A RETURN TO RIGID ECONOMY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IS INDISPENSABLE TO ARREST THE SYSTEMATIC PLUNDER OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY BY FAVORED PARTIZANS, WHILE THE RECENT STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS OF FRAUDS AND CORRUPTIONS AT THE FEDERAL METROPOLIS SHOW THAT AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION IS IMPERATIVELY DEMANDED."

The above texs is very pointed and specific, but probably the best commentary we can offer upon it is the following, taken from a recent speech of Mr. Dawes, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts:

"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.*"

Latest News from the South.

The Critical Moment at Richmond.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 21.

The enemy is near this city. Our own army stands between the corporate limits and the invader. It is officered by brave men and composed of brave men, whose whole object has been to meet the enemy in the open field, and try conclusions with him. The commanding General is one of the most accomplished military men of his day—always cool and sagacious, and one of the bravest and most determined of men. A great battle is imminent. It will not be delayed if the disposition of our side is gratified. We conjecture the enemy will himself not be permitted to put it off, if his object in doing so is to approach this city by engineering and siege. Our General will no doubt frustrate any such design.

Meantime, the people of this city—the immediate prize contended for—exhibit a calmness and self-possession highly creditable. They have passed the period of excitement, and are ready for whatever may come. They are aware that up to this time they have suffered few of the immediate afflictions of the war. They have given every aid in their power to their cause, they have sent their fathers, brothers and sons to the field; they have nursed the sick and wounded, and opened their homes to refugees, but the war has been conducted till now on the distant battle fields. Now they are to hear the big guns and await anxiously for the result of the deadly struggle that for the time decides their fate. The moment will be trying—filled with emotions never to be forgotten. Let us bear it like people conscious of right, and relying implicity upon that Providence which fails not in the end to secure the triumphs of justice.

Speculations as to what M'Clellan is Doing.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 16.

McClellan seems to have brought his "onward to Richmond" march to a dead halt. What he is doing, or where he is, is not known; or if known by our authorities, they are singularly successful in keeping their information concealed. Even rumor has ceased to circulate for the excitement and edification of the public, and the supposed approach of the enemy does not create half the interest it did a week ago. The failure of the gunboats to reach the rebel capital through the channel of the James has disarranged the well conceived plans of the young Napoleon, and he finds the "pushing to the wall" process a little more difficult than his Northern supporters anticipated. It is more than probable that he is availing himself of his favorite weapon, the spade, and that he will not make a forward movement until "pushed to the wall" by Northern clamor and impatience. Come when he may, he will find a hard road to travel, and every day that he delays will increase the difficulties of his undertaking. The river fleet is said to be quietly lying on City Point, perhaps awaiting the opportunity to cooperate with the grand army when an advance may be determined upon. Their repulse on Thursday last, and the subsequent capture of a part of the Monitor's crew, may cause considerable delay in river operations—such we hope as will give us ample time to prepare for our defense.

The Situation.

From the Richmond Whig, May 19.

The Confederate army, commanded by Gen. Josph E. Johnson, is now encamped within a few miles of Richmond. We have many rumors but no reliable information, from McClellan's army. A report of a skirmish between the advance of the enemy and Stewart's cavalry, at Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, was current yesterday, but from all that we could learn it was a small affair. It is the opinion of some persons that a battle between the two armies will take place this week.—Others believe that the policy of both sides will be "wait, wait, wait."

☞ DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT—these are the diseases which sweep their countless thousands yearly to the grave. Sallow complexioned people walk listlessly along, looking as if death would be a relief to them. They know that they are sick, and that they are fast wearing away, but cannot tell you what ails them. Hundreds of such persons have been thoroughly cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood-Searcher. The genuine article, prepared by the original inventor, DR. LINDSEY is for sale by all solvent druggists, and by the proprietor.

SIMON JOHNSON,
my28 Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

☞ ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE—DAVID RITCHIE, at present one of the Associate Law Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Allegheny county, will be a candidate before the Republican County Convention, for nomination for the place at next election.
may27:tf

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LOSS IN TAKING HANCOCK COURT HOUSE 379--53 KILLED.

REBELS TIRED OF THE WAR.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Jacob Parker Argues Against the Destruction of Cotton.

Gen. Butler Orders the Circulation of Confederate Notes to Cease after the 27th.

SEVERAL NEW ORLEANS NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

Six Persons to be Shot for Violation of their Parole.

LATE FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Our loss at Hanover Court House is three hundred and seventy-nine in killed, wounded and missing, of which fifty-three were killed.—The forces opposed to us were principally from North Carolina and Georgia. The prisoners from the former State express themselves very tired of the war. They also say that their defeat will have a demoralizing effect on the rebel army.

Information from Gen. Halleck dated yesterday, indicates that no engagement had taken place.

No further particulars of Gen. Banks' affair have been received.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The steamer Matanzas brings New Orleans mails and papers to the 18th instant.

A communication from Jacob Parker argues against the destruction of cotton.—It also says if our brave soldiers don't win for us a satisfactory peace, we must fall back on the ballot box, and suggests an amendment of the Constitution to allow the people to vote directly for President.

An order from Provost Marshal French says all coffee houses, bar rooms, hotels, gaming establishments and billiard rooms must procure license immediately, under the penalty of confiscation.

Gen. Butler has ordered the circulation of Confederate notes and bills to cease after the 27th. All sales or transfers of property on and after that day in consideration of such notes or bills will be void, and the property confiscated to the United States, one-fourth to go to the informer.

Another order suppresses the Bee for an article in favor of the cotton burning mob.

The office of the Delta was taken possession of for an article discussing the cotton question, in violation of General Butler's proclamation of the 1st inst. Its business will be conducted by the U. S. authorities.

Adams Express Office has been opened by Asa S. Blake, agent, and the first express has arrived by the Matanzas.

Thomas W. Saster is announced as the Union candidate for Recorder in the Fourth District. Victor Wiltz is announced as a candidate for Mayor, irrespective of party.

Six persons have been sentenced to be shot, for violation of the parole given at Fort Jackson, in organizing a military company for service in the rebel army.

The prize steamer Fox had arrived from Havana, also the prize steamer Governor Morton from the Sabine.

John M. G. Parker, formerly at Ship Island, is Postmaster at New Orleans.

The ships Parliament and Wizard King, from Ship Island, with troops, arrived on the 15th; also, the brigs Yankee Blade, from New York, and the Golden Seal from Philadelphia.

Some cotton had arrived from Plaquemine, and a considerable quantity of provisions from the interior.

General Butler forbade the observance of Jeff. Davis' day of fasting and prayer: he had also issued the order about the women previously reported via Corinth.

The Crescent has been suppressed.—Strict health regulations have been established at Quarantine.

The transports Gen. Butler, James Hovey, City of New York, and the steamer Mississippi, from Ship Island, arrived on the 12th.

The municipal regulations in New Orleans punishes with imprisonment in the calaboose, women of the town found in the streets after nightfall, or conversing from the windows with persons outside.—This, probably, is the punishment inflicted by Gen. Butler on the insulters of our troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 28.—The steamer Massachusetts which left on Sunday morning, for City Point, with a flag of truce, returned early this morning.

The boat took up Col. Hanson, of Kentucky, who expected to be exchanged for Corcoran, and also Capt. Robertson, of Va., Lieut. Whitaker, a private, a lady, and Mr. Lowe, of Kentucky. The boat arrived at City Point on Sunday evening.

The next morning, Gen. Wool's communications were delivered, and on Tuesday an answer was received from General Huger. Col. Corcoran and the other prisoners not having been delivered up, Col. Hanson and the other officers were brought back. Mrs. Wood and three children were also brought down, they came off from shore on a flag of truce on Monday, and on Tuesday were taken on board. Her husband was taken prisoner by the rebels at Hampton, before the action there.

Col. Hanson is very severe on General Huger for his failure to fulfil his promise. Our gunboat fleet still remain fifteen or twenty miles below City Point. Nothing has recently been done beyond a reconnoissance a short distance up the Appotomac. A squad of the enemy's cavalry was seen on the bank, but a few shell scattered them. No troops or citizens are left at City Point.

In consequence of frequent violations of the orders prohibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth, a new and more stringent order was issued to-day as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA. } May 28th, 1862. }

No goods of any kind will hereafter be transported by Express Companies to Norfolk, Portsmouth or Gosport, except by permission of the Commanding General, and then only after an invoice of the articles have been furnished with the names to whom they belong and to whom they are to be delivered Hereafter no vessel not employed by the Army or Navy of the United States will be permitted to go to Norfolk, Portsmouth or Gosport, or any other place on either side of the Roads not occupied by the troops of the United States except by express authority of the Commanding General communicated by him or through the appropriate staff departments. Any violation of this order will subject the vessels and property to seizure and confiscation, and the persons who may be the cause, directly or indirectly, will be severely punished. By command of

MAJ. GEN. WOOL.

Quite a disturbance took place in Norfolk last night, said to have been occasioned by a negro shooting Corporal John Burke of the Ninety-ninth New York.

The disturbance became general and the greater part of the company were engaged. Three negroes were killed and two or three wounded. Six of the ringleaders were sent to the Rip Raps to-day, and many others were arrested, but released. All is quiet now.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Army Near Corinth

BRISK BOMBARDMENT WITH REBEL WORKS.

The Enemy Driven Back with Considerable Loss.

THE REBELS RETURN THE FIRE.

Col. Murphy a Prisoner at Winchester.

MORE TROUBLES IN WEST TENNESSEE.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A special dispatch from Cairo says: A brisk bombardment from two of our mortar boats opened upon the rebel works yesterday afternoon, and continued without cessation until six in the evening: directed to the land works and the position occupied by the rebel fleet. The rebels returned the fire irregularly and doing no damage.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The family of Col. Murphy have received a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that the Colonel is a prisoner at Winchester, and not wounded. A private letter received in this city from an officer in Gen. McClellan's staff, dated at Headquarters on Monday last, says Colonel Rush found Mrs. Gen. Lee and her two daughters near Old Church to-day. They were sent to White House under a guard. Mrs. Lee expressed great surprise that our army should get so far to the North of Richmond.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Special dispatches from Cairo to the Republican says:

Troubles are breaking out afresh in Western Tennessee. A considerable force of rebels are said to be at Trenton ready to march on Union City and Hickman.—Union men from Weakly and Obion counties were flocking to Hickman for protection. Four or five hundred rebel cavalry are stationed near the mouth of Obion river, awaiting the draining of swamps in that region to plant their battery and prevent the passage of our troops on the Mississippi.

A paroled prisoner from New Orleans on the 18th says that General Lovell's forces are still at camp near Jackson, Mississippi.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 28.—Three reconnoitering columns advanced this morning, Gen. Thomas on the right, Buell in the center and Pope on the left, for the purpose of feeling the enemy's position and unmasking his batteries. The enemy made several stands but was driven back with considarable loss. Pope's column encountered the strongest opposition, where we lost 25, killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field. We captured some five or six officers and several privates. Although the enemy disputed our passage over Bridge Creek sharply, we hold possession of the Southern side, and in some instances our advance lines were within gun shot of the enemy's entrenchments. indeed, so near are we that prominent officers believe the enemy will attack us to-morrow. This affair is considered a decided success in a military point of view, having gained a very strong position right in the teeth of the enemy.

The officer killed at the battle of Farmington, on the 9th inst., supposed to have been Gen. Price, was Col. Ingraham, of Gen. Van Dorn's staff.

Prisoners report the arrival of Lovell's army at Corinth last night.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, } May 29, 1862. }

Contrary to expectations the rebels did not open upon us this morning, but Gen. Pope opened fire on the rebel batteries, which rebels returned with twelve twelve-pounders. After an hour's shelling the Rebels pulled down their flag. Our battery hauled their guns back and our forces at this hour occupy the position.

Communication Between Richmond and Jackson's Command Destroyed.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, } ARMY POTOMAC, May 29. }

A bridge five hundred feet long over South Anna creek, one of the tributaries of the Pamunky river, on the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, was burned this morning by the 6th cavalry. This cuts off all communication by Railroad between Richmond and Jackson's command. The fifth cavalry went to Ashland, 18 miles from Richmond, on the same road and burnt all the enemy's commissary and Quartermaster's stores stored there; this will prove a severe loss to the rebels.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday uses the following language: We are now looking to Gen. Johnson with great interest and not without some solicitation. He has just beautifully executed some very judicious retreats. We are now anxious to see him display the more positive qualities of a military commander. The time has come when retreat is no longer strategy, but disaster. It must therefore give place to battle.

We have no idea that Johnson contemplates a retreat; we are perfectly satisfied that he does not, and we verily believe that if he did contemplate it he would find himself unable to execute it. The temper of the army would deny. The men are weary of toilsome and destructive marches and the privations necessarily attending them, and almost clamor to be led against the enemy. The march from Manassas, and then from the Rapidan, and next from Williamsburg, thinned our ranks more than as many battles would have done. The campaign has ripened for the battle, and the battle is at hand. What we need now is the clarion call, and the battle shall be bold and enthusiastic.

The leader of the same paper complains of the high price of provisions, and calls upon the farmers to bring in their vegetables. Great numbers of officers and soldiers are now absent upon pretense of being sick, idling away their time in Northern towns and cities. The army is on the eve of a decisive battle, when every man should be at his post.

Let the citizens ask of such persons the cause of their absence from the army of the Potomac and if the reason be not satisfactory, show them as unworthy associates and a disgrace to the uniform they appear in. Upwards of 500 rebel prisoners have been received at Head Quarters from the scene of the late brilliant victory at Hancock Court House. They left this morning for Fortress Monroe. More are still coming.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Every member of the Cabinet, and it is believed every earnest friend of the Government here deplore the hasty censure vented upon the War Department by some of the local papers of the country. It has been already stated by Mr. Wilson in the Senate upon the highest authority, that the disposition of our forces for which the Department is censured, was sanctioned by the President; and it is equally true that it was approved by the whole Administration successes, such as the country did not anticipate, have already attended Mr. Stanton's conduct of the War Department, and effects are being made which would seem to insure a continuence of them. Occasional failures and reverses must happen; but Mr. Stanton is not more responsible for these than he is entitled to the public gratitude for the success of our armies.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—HOUSE.—Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the more effectual suppression of the trade, giving Consuls and Commercial Agents on the coast of Africa, certain judicial powers, in order that proceedings may be had thereinstituted against vessels engaged in the trade. The persons concerned to be tried in the courts of this county. It was passed by a vote of 63 against 45.

The bill dividing Pennsylvania into two Judicial Districts, and providing for the holding of a District Court at Erie, was passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication, from C. W. Walter, stating that he is about to accept and enter upon the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and resigning his seat as a member of the House.

Mr. Potter, of Wis., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill establishing a land office in Colorado Territory. Passed.

The bill declaring that as the census of California had never been reliably taken till the year 1860, and as it appears that said State had sufficient population to entitle her to three representatives, under the supposition that California was entitled to the same as direct taxes have been apportioned to and paid by her under the census of 1860; therefore that she is allowed three representatives instead of two, until the beginning of the next Congress, was passed—74 to 37.

The House resumed the consideration of the appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of the Douglas Hospital.

After the debate it was rejected.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

The tax bill was then taken up. The question being on Mr. Henderson's amendment that the proposed tax on slaves shall not be levied in any State in which has been adopted a system of gradual emancipation.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Fessenden, Me., offered an amendment to reduce the proposed tax on slaves from $6 to $2, as being sufficiently high in the present state of affairs.

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Sumner's amendment to tax slaves was rejected.

After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

Interesting by the Europa.

HALIFAX, May 29.—The Royal Mail steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., arrived at this port to-day, and sailed again for Boston, at 9:30 this evening. Her advices have been mainly anticipated by telegraph from Cape Race, but the following additional news is contained in the latest telegrams.

LONDON—Saturday—Funds are buoyant and have improved; American Securities has advanced in some instances 2 per cent, but there was a re-action afterwards.

The Army and Navy Gazette reports that on April 28th orders were given by the United States Government to the Chief of Ordnance to send 50,000 stand of arms of and as many old uniforms to Port Royal for the use of the slaves. It regards this information as scarcely credible, but says it has it from good authority.

MADRID, May 16.—A ministerial council was held immediately on the receipt of the official reports from Mexico. The conduct of General Prim finds numerous admirers in Madrid.

Gunboat Crew Captured.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Prize Steamship Stellin, of London, arrived at this port this evening, in charge of a prize crew from the gunboat Brenville. She was captured on the morning of the 24th inst., off Cape Romaine, while attempting to run the blockade of Charleston, with a cargo of brandy, wines, salpetre, etc., valued at half a million dollars.—She was from Nassau, N. P. Her crew reported that another large steamer from Nassau was expected to run the blockade on the same night. The Stellin which is only 6 months old, is an iron propeller of 1000 horse power and 800 tons burthen.

Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 29.—Forty thousand bushels of wheat and seven thousand bushels of bush corn, together with Whitney's elevator was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $80,000.

Removing Captured Property.

CAIRO, May 29.—The steamer Marie Dening went to Columbus to-day to remove chains, ordnance and stores captured from the rebels when that place was evacuated. The value of the property is estimated at $100,000.

Required to Display Flags.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—General Dix has required the Corn Exchange to display the National Flag from their building.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Fifteen thousand barrels of oil, in the sheds of J. W. Lockwood, at Williamsburg, with six schooners, which were lying at the wharf, were burned to-day. The loss, which was heavy, is fully insured.

RECEIVED,
a large stock of
BLACK SHAWLS,
With Fine Brocha and Gold Mixed Border, Very Cheap.
BEAUTIFUL LAWN,
for 12 1-2 cents.
Fine Jaconet and Organdies,
LIGHT COLORED
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
☞ Just opened a very nice assortment of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
W. & D. HUGUS,
my21 corner of Fifth and Market streets.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED in the city is now to be had at the
BEE HIVE.
We are now opening our FIFTH ARRIVAL of
SPRING & SUMMER DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, SACQUES, &c.
As we visited last week nearly all the New York and Philadelphia clearing out auction sales we can offer bargains in the way of DRY GOODS.
Dress Goods which formerly sold at 12½ and 15½c, we are selling at 6¼;
Dress Goods which formerly sold at 25 and 31 we are selling at 12½;
Dress Goods which formerly sold at 37½ we are now selling at 18¾;
Our stock of SHAWLS, SILK AND LACE MANTELS, is large and complete, the styles entirely new and elegant, at which will be found the embroidered
HERNANI GRENADINE SHAWLS,
which is something new. Our stock of
Domestic and Housefurnishing Goods
is complete in all its branches, to which we invite the attention of the public before purchasing elsewhere.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
my26 No. 74 Market street.

[illegible] HALF BARRELS
[illegible] HENRY H. COLLINS.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.
Engagement for ONE WEEK ONLY,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 30th,
of the well known
HOOLEY'S,
[LATE HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S,]
MINSTRELS,
From Niblo's Saloon, Broadway, New York,
R. M. HOOLEY & G. W. H. GRIFFIN, PROPRIETORS,
in their unique and unapproachable
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.
The gentlemen comprising this talented troupe are universally acknowledged to be the
Stars of the Profession.
For full particulars see programmes.
FRANK EDWARDS, Agents.
Prices of admission 35, 25 and 15 cents.

☞ DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION—The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence met at the SAINT CHARLES HOTEL on SATURDAY MORNING, 10th inst., pursuant to call. The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county meet at their respective places for holding primary meetings on SATURDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, to elect two delegates from each township, ward, borough and ward, to meet in Convention at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, June 18th, at 11 o'clock, to select delegates to the Democratic Convention, which assembles at Harrisburg on the 4th OF JULY NEXT.

The meetings in the cities and boroughs will be open at 6 P. M., and continue until 7 P. M., and in the townships the meetings will be held between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. By order

THOMAS DONNELLY, Chairman.
SAMUEL HARPER, Secretary.

☞ STATE SENATE—E. D. GAZZAM is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. my2

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention. my2

A Slight Cold,
Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat,
which might be healed with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.
Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.
Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.
de9-6m

☞ DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.
Deposits made with this Bank BEFORE the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, will draw interest from that date.
my29:3td CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

S.—T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS,
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhœa, &c. A perfect appetizer and tonic. They invigorate the body, without stimulating the brain. They are compound of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
my7-3moeod 282 Broadway, New York.

☞ PAIN, GRAVITY, MAGNETISM—These are no times for anything but facts. And at length a fact is known in medicine: it is this—that pain is relieved and disease cured by PURGATION WITH BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
This is as much a fact in medicine as that the magnet is a fact in navigation, or that gravity is a fact in astronomy, or that light is but heat rarified, but which a piece of glass can condense into heat again.
But the great fact of the present day is that BRANDRETH'S PILLS invariably open the bowels, and that all the humors which cause pain are controlled by natural affinity by this
GREAT MEDICINE.
Important to those living in Fever and Ague Districts—Mr. John Pudney, Springfield, Union Co., New Jersey, has used *BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS* for fifteen years in his family, and for all his hands; in which time these Pills have cured them of Billious affections, Headache, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Measles, Whooping Cough, and in fact all the diseases to which a large family is occasionally subject. He says he has never known them to fail and will be pleased to give his testimony at all times in favor of Brandreth's Pills.
[Signed] JOHN PUDNEY,
Springfield, Union Co., N. J.
Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
And by all respectable dealers in medicine.
my29:1m

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, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
mh31:2m-ladaw

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Pittsburgh, April 14th, 1862. }
☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that "SEALED PROPOSALS" accompanied by proper guarantees according to form to be furnished on application at this Office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, noon, of the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of Provisions, Medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first of July next, and ending on the thirtieth of June following. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of any articles, accordingly as they may be required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not in the judgment of the Physician of the post equally well adapted