DAILY POST.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

MILITARY PRETENDERS.

In Mr. Tobin's charming comedy of the Honeymoon, there is a character of a quack doctor, whose chief merit, like many in real life, is to write death warrants in Latin, which means, of course, inditing prescriptions for villainous compounds. This quack, like the faculty generally, when he got a good case, he nursed it. A rich old gentleman taken suddenly ill, of a slight fever, had to engage this pretender's services, and in a fit of exultation at his good fortune, the quack informed his landlady that he would soon be in funds, because the medicine he was administering to his patient would keep him sick all summer; for, said he "I have tried it frequently upon a dog, and it has never failed."

Just now the government of the United States is in pretty much the same condition of the sick traveler alluded to.—At first her disease was slight and could have been easily cured by a couple of skilful physicians, but a multitude of quacks have been experimenting upon her constitution, with as little remorse at their prototype tried his nostrums upon a dog. And, as long as the government's credit is good, and the people willing to foot the bills, just so long will these quack doctors trifle with the life of the nation.

Indeed the treatment, of this multitudinous array of doctors, is not intended to restore the patient. Conflicting counsels characterise the whole set; and while they are debating over the Homopathy of Abolition, or the Allopathy of emancipation, the rebel, Jackson, suddenly appears in the valley of Shenandoah and sweeps our sickly little army, under General Banks, clear out of Virginia. The leading physician at the War Department, whose fingers are constantly upon the pulse of his patient, appears to have exhausted his skill, entirely. At first, he indicted orders, which looked as if he expected, like Jeff. Davis, to carry on the war by praying: then again, like Cromwell, by a mixture of piety and powder. At length he heard of Banks' retreat from Virginia, and the old "round head" began to trouble for the fate of the capital, itself. Now it is announced that the President himself is going to take charge of both the Army and Navy, in order to repair what mischief his Thomsonian doctors have inflicted.—We trust that he may be eminently successful.

A lamentable truth it is that we have, at the present time, by far too much military pretension in this country. Fellows who havn't the capacity to comprehend the mysteries of a mouse-trap, talk out loudly upon our corners and in public places, condemnatory of the wisest military strategy. We have in the service, too,—the home service,—nicely dressed young sprigs, luxuriating upon snug pay and rations, who could not be induced to attack a bull-rush, unless the wind were in their favor; but who regret not being in chief command, because of the confidence they feel in their ability to outwit and outfight Beauregard. The country is full of these military geniuses; it is absolutely groaning beneath the weight of their ponderous conceptions. In their estimation General Scott is a fogy: McClellan a mere charlatan, and Halleck a great humbug. They talk oracularly about energy and resources, although they never exhibited enough of either to make a subsistence, and who would now be upon the poor list, of their respective districts were it not for some mysterious influence by which they have been quartered upon an indulgent government.

Our own highly respectable profession, has inflicted upon the country a horde of these babbling military stratagists. The country abounds with them; their homilies have embarressed our Generals and disgusted the people. There seems to be a strange fatality in this, which leads our cotemporaries into the expression of the most absurd opinions and theories. To discuss the war, its probabilities and chances, seems the especial weakness of many, whose lucubrations only tend to not only mystify the subject, but confound the reader. We can not illustrate our idea better than by copying a few sentences from the war articles of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. On Wednesday last that paper alluded to Gen. Banks' retreat, and after discussing the cause of it, says:

"It is not improbable that the retreat of Banks, as far as Strasburg, was planned some time ago, and that his falling back, so far, was in the programme.

"Whether this really *was the plan*, or whether, *if it was*, it will now fail through the superior strategy of the rebels, the near and inevitable development of events will show."

This singularly stupid paragraph, notwithstanding the *Gazette's* italics to give it point and emphasis, was followed up in yesterday's issue, by an equally muddy article, from which we select the following specimen:

"The result is known. It is very evident that the President's *complaisance* to Gen. McClellan has led him to undertake *more* than he had forces to accomplish. If McClellan has no greater force than is *necessary*, is is evident that there were not troops *enough* at the control of the government to carry out its vast designs, without endangering some point."

We are a little dull about the President's "complaisance," but what ever it is, it has not, as yet, led McClellan to undertake more than he has accomplished. These paragraphs are but specimens of the kind of war strategy, which the press throughout the country, is inflicting upon a suffering, though patient people. The war, itself, is affliction enough, without this merciless visitation; but, in the language of another, there seems to be "no end to human calamity."

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in referring to this gentleman, says:

"The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have again elected Thomas A. Scott, Esq., Vice President of that corporation, a position he filled with so much ability for a long period before his acceptance of the position of Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Scott never had any aspirations for political preferment. At the breaking out of the war the government found itself exceedingly embarrassed for the means of transportation for troops and supplies, in consequence of the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad by the rebels, and of the railways between Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, by the Baltimore conspirators. Mr. Scott, at this juncture, was summoned, by General Cameron, to his aid, as the General had long been familiar with his great practical ability in all matters pertaining to railways and transportation. He was made general director of railways for the government, and in that capacity rendered such signal services that when the post of Assistant Secretary of War was created he was selected to fill it. Had it not been for the occasion which demanded his services in aid of his country, of course he never would have accepted it. But he sacrificed his private interests to his public duties, and devoted himself to the business of the War Department with an alacrity and assiduity which proved his eminent worth. Since then additional assistant secretaries have been created, and men of talent have been selected to fill them. The service has been thoroughly organized, and there is less need for Mr. Scott's assistance.—Mr. John Edgar Thomson, the able President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been in such ill health as to render a voyage to Europe and a release from business advisable. Mr. Scott has, therefore, returned to his post of Vice President, in order to assume the duties of administration."

TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The New York Evening *Post* winds up an article upon the President's announcement to take the responsibility in the following mild, though significant manner:

"Having taken the responsibility, however, the President must not forget that the people will hold him to it. They confide in his honesty; they believe in his discernment and sagacity; they do not doubt his courage; but they know, too, the immense interests at stake, what enormous sacrifices of life and wealth we are making, and they will exact the most rigid account from all their stewards"

The New York *Times* say: "His generous intervention will scarcely alter the general verdict. The nation will not venerate President Lincoln the less, or respect Cameron, Morgan and the rest an atom the more."

KELLY.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* hits off the valiant Kelly in the following:

"Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, is very wroth at Voorhees—he is very much exasperated by Democracy. He is very sarcastic in his allusions to the anti Abolitionists everywhere. Let me tell you why he is thus demonstrative in his patriotism—his ardent exterminationism for slavery. Kelly is from Philadelphia. Kelly knows of a good wagon contract—a job for making fifteen hundred wagons, with a profit of twenty dollars upon each wagon, which partially went into some Congressional pockets. Kelly does not wish others to know this fact, but murder will out. The thieves have fallen out, and a certain Dr. Smith, of Pennsylvania is suing, in a Philadelphia court, a certain patriotic and abolition member of Congress to obtain a fair partition of the spoils.

"Dawes knows all about the matter. The Contract Committee have taken testimony upon this wagon business, and, when they make their next report, Kelly will be no better pleased with it than he was with the last one; perhaps not as well. He is a remarkably ardent Republican, a shining light in the great moral party."

Horse Contracts Awarded.

The following horse contracts were awarded to-day by Col. Rucker of the Quartermaster-General's Department:

CAVALRY HORSES.

Contractors.	Residence.	No. Horses.	Price.
No 1. C N Moore	Carrolton, Ohio	50	108 00
No 2. Levi Sargent	N Philad'a, O	100	105 75
No 3. John Shaw	Baltimore, Md	50	105 00
No 4. Wm P Alvorn	Lawrence Co, Pa	50	106 63
No 5. Harsh & Moore	Wash'ton, D C	50	106 00
No 6. Wm B Croxton	Wash'ton, D C	100	106 99
No 7. John Ferguson	New Castle, Pa	50	106 99
No 8. Henry S Frank	Lewistown, Pa	50	106 99

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Contractors.	Residence.	No Horses.	Price.
Oliver N Moore	Carrolton, Ohio	50	109 00
John Shaw	Baltimore, Md	50	108 99
Harsh & Moore	Washington, D C	50	109 00
Geo Cooper	Mount Jackson, Pa	50	109 50

Election of Governor Sprague as Senator.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, May 28, 1862.

Gov. Wm. Sprague was to-day elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, when the term of Senator Simmons expires. He received 92 votes out of 103. There was nt regular nomination in opposition.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

New Orleans papers of the 18th inst. have been received at St. Louis, from which the annexed extracts are taken:

The Situation.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 13.

Gen. Butler publishes in the Sunday papers a lengthy notice, the main object of which is to announce his intention to distribute among the poor and destitute of our city a quantity of beef and sugar, captured by the United States forces. The work will be commenced this day at the Custom House, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., where all applicants for aid, who are provided with proper credentials, will be entitled to a share of the provisions. In the official notice, it is intimated that the poor of New Orleans have been wholly neglected by the "rebels." We have only to call General Butler's attention to the fact that since the month of August there has been in regular operation in this city, a "free market," supplied exclusively from voluntary contributions, and which is still in existence. Twice a week between 1,700 and 1,900 persons have had their baskets filled with meat, vegetables and other articles of food. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 individuals are thus nurtured through the liberality of the city and country.

Making the Union Forces Comfortable.

From the New Orleans Delta, May 13.

We learn that the residence of General Twiggs and Colonel Adams, in Peytania street, have both been taken for occupancy by the Federal troops.

Gen. Butler and the Banks.

From the New Orleans Delta, May 13.

The Presidents of the banks were requested to meet Gen. Butler yesterday, and we learn that he invited them to return the specie they had sent out of the city to their vaults, assuring them he would not seize nor interfere with it. We did not ascertain the determination of the presidents, *but suppose the specie to be beyond their reach.*

For the Post.

ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

If the "Address" above mentioned was intended as an authoritative exposition of the principles of the Democratic party, for the coming campaigns of the present and succeeding years, we seriously confess our belief that it was ill-timed and inappropriate, and that it is entirely wanting in that authority which heretofore the platforms containing our leading principles have possessed. It has been the boast and glory of the Democratic party, that while in the main its principles have been the same from its foundation to the present time, questions of temporary importance, arising from the circumstances of the country at any one period, and the applications of the general principles to particular questions, have been settled by representatives in convention, elected from the body of the people—men whose minds were vigorously alive to the feelings and interests of those whom they represented.

If such, therefore, was the object of this Address, we cannot receive it as carrying the weight of authority. We can never consent to change our time-honored customs, and place in the hands of a few irresponsible individuals the power of deciding the political action of a party with whose rise commenced our country's prosperity, and at whose disruption, owing to a departure from these customs, our country has been plunged into misery and ruin. But if, on the other hand the Address was intended to warn the conservative people of the nation of the dangers suspended over their heads by a mere Damocles thread, and of the means by which those dangers can be averted, we could earnestly wish that not only every Democrat, but every truth-loving, intelligent citizen, might read and earnestly ponder over its subject-matter. He would find there set forth the policy by which our country has been governed throughout its whole existence: he would find there the principles laid down by Jefferson as the policy of his administration and party: he would find that in so far as the present Administration has found it necessary to act in reference thereto it has uniformly and always transgressed those principles, and not only them, but the Constitution from which they were derived. When Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States we were told that the principles of the Republican party were identified with those of Jefferson. Here are three, from those mentioned in the Address as having been laid down by Jefferson: "The supremacy of the civil over the military authority;" "Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened;" and, lastly, "Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected." When we consider that there are but three or four more maxims of Jefferson, as thus stated, still remaining, we are led to believe that the people have either been grossly deceived, or that the maxims really mean something very different from what one would imply from a simple construction of the words.

The very first act of the President was in direct opposition to the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, as well as to the decision of the highest judge in our land—a decision in conformity with English precedents, and the dicta of Judges Kent and Story and the most accomplished writers on the law of personal liberty in our land; the freedom of the press has been abridged in more than one instance, and sometimes utterly suppressed; the apprehension without warrant of many peaceful citizens who have been thrown into dungeons and denied the privilege of having their alleged offenses investigated by competent judicial authority tell, too plainly to be mistaken, the regard which the Administration have shown to habeas corpus and trials by jury: and the burthen of a debt of a thousand millions shows how economical has been the expenditure of the Government, since the advent of the present Administration.

The Address, in order to show that the Democratic party ought not now to be disbanded, appeals first to the principles upon which it was founded and which it still maintains, and second, to its history, and under the latter head refers to two subjects which at the present time are of vast importance and to which we wish to call particular attention.

As to the first, we have heard time and again the remark that it was the duty of members of the Democratic party as citizens to support the Administration in all its acts. In the Address is shown clearly the distinction between supporting the Administration and supporting the Government. The Government, though resting on the consent of the people, is of Divine authority, and all the duties enjoined by it should be carried out as strictly as should be performed our duties to God or our family. But if we were to sustain the Administration in all its acts, we might, in the perversions of government, pile Pelion on Ossa and still be compelled to heap up abuses until, instead of a system of natural laws, we should merely have the arbitrary will of a despotic ruler. We will let the Address speak for itself:

"But it is said that you must disband the Democratic party to support the Government." We answer that the Democratic party has always supported the Government; and while it was in power, preserved the Government in all its vigor and integrity; not by force and arms, but by wisdom, sound policy and peace. But it never did admit and never will admit that this administration or any administration is the Government. It holds and ever has held that the Federal Government is the agent of the *people* of the several States composing the Union; that it consists of three distinct departments—the legislative—the executive—and the judicial, each equally entitled to the confidence and support of the States and the people; and that it is the duty of every patriot to sustain the sever l departments of Government in the exercise of all the constitutional powers of each which may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Government in its principle and in its vigor and integrity; and to stand by and defend to the utmost the flag which represents the Government, the Union and the country.

The second subject receives but a passing notice in the Address, but in our opinion is of far more importance. That is, that the Constitution and laws, so far as concerns the exercise of governmental powers, should be strictly construed. To the failure to observe this rule may be referred the necessity for the petitition of rights in the time of Charles the First, the bill of rights in the reign of William and Mary, and that ever famous guarantee of human liberty—the Magna Charta of King John. Neither of these great charters prescribe new laws, but merely restrain the king from the exercise of his prerogative to the injury of particular rights which the people already possess in *general*. The strict adhesion to this rule has been the main cause of the past successes of the Democratic party.

That party has with few exceptions refused to exercise powers which were at all doubtful—has never exercised powers which were not plainly inferred from the language of the Constitution. Can this be said of the confiscation propositions of Senator Sumner, or those of other Senators, who are so willing to punish without regard to the letter of the Constitution?—Can it be said of the suspension by the President of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus? Can it be said of that exercise of power which deprives peaceful citizens of the right of trial by juries? Can it be said of such exercise of power by those Generals who, by proclamation, have liberated the slaves of Southern citizens? We think not. But this we do think, whether these powers be doubtful or not, if the exercise of them was carried to its logical conclusion, an absolute despotism would be established on the ruins of our once free and happy country—in which, instead of the moderate and easy control of a responsible judiciary, we shall have the irresponsible will of one man, supported by the bayonets of an army of half a million. That this may not be impossible will plainly appear, by analyzing the right to suspend habeas corpus. If the President has the right to suspend habeas corpus, he has also, to perfect that right, the right to decide when the exigency may arise which demands such suspension. If he has the right to decide as to such exigency, he may decide that any, even the slightest event, is exigency sufficient, and the right to suspend involves also the right to abolish such suspension, so that he may therefore suspend as often and for as long a time as may suit his convenience. From an honest, conservative man like our President, we may not have cause to fear; but let us suppose his place filled by an ambitious usurper, or let us suppose that the character of President Lincoln may develop into something quite different from what it now appears. Here we have a precedent at hand by which he can ride into power.

In conclusion we heartily commend this address to the people, if not as a guide to political faith, at least as containing a plain statement of the history of the government for the past year, and as showing the necessity for a change of rulers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Gen. Beauregard's Report of the Battle of Shiloh.

The New York *Post* of Thursday contains Gen. Beauregard's official account of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, called by the rebels the battle of Shiloh. We give a few extracts from the report.

The following shows the object of the Confederates in making the attack:

It was then *determined to assume the offensive and strike a sudden blow at the enemy in position under General Grant*, on the west bank of the Tennessee, at Pittsburg and in the direction of Savannah, *before he was reinforced by the army under Gen. Buell, then known to be advancing* for that purpose by rapid marches from Nashville, via Columbia. About the same time General Johnson was advised that such an operation conformed to the expectations of the President.

By a rapid and vigorous attack on Gen. Grant it was expected he would be beaten back into his transports and the river, or captured, in time to enable us to profit by the victory, and remove to the rear all the stores and munitions that would fall into our hands in such an event, before the arrival of Gen. Buell's army on the scene. It was never contemplated, however, to retain the position thus gained, and abandon Corinth, the strategetic point of the campaign.

Want of proper officers, needful for the proper organization of divisions and brigades of an army brought thus suddenly together, and other difficulties in the way of an effective organization, delayed the movement until the night of the 2d inst., when it was heard from a reliable quarter that the junction of the enemy's armies was near at hand; it was then, at a late hour, determined that the attack should be attempted at once, incomplete and imperfect as were our preparations for such a grave and momentous adventure. Accordingly that night, at 1 o'clock A. M., the preliminary orders to the commanders of corps were issued for the movement.

Of the close of the first day's battle he says:

"It was after six o'clock P. M., as before said, when the enemy's last position was carried; and his forces finally broke and sought refuge behind a commanding eminence, covering the Pittsburg Landing, not more than half a mile distant and under the guns of the gunboats, which opened on our eager columns a fierce and annoying fire with shot and shell of the heaviest description. Darkness was close at hand. Officers and men were exhausted by a combat of over twelve hours without food, and jaded by the march of the preceding day, through mud and water, it was therefore impossible to collect the rich and opportune spoils of war left scattered broadcast on the field left in our possession, and impracticable to make any effective dispositions for their removal to the rear."

After describing the second morning's fight, he says:

"But hour by hour thus opposed to an enemy constantly reinforced, *our ranks were perceptibly thinned under the unceasing, withering fire of the enemy*, and by twelve meridian eighteen hours of hard fighting had sensibly exhausted a large number, my last reserves had been necessarily disposed of, and the enemy was evidently receiving fresh reinforcements after each repulse; accordingly, about 1 P. M., I determined to withdraw from so unequal a conflict, securing such of the results of the victory of the day before as was then practicable.

Officers of my staff were immediately dispatched with the necessary orders to make the best possible disposition for a deliberate, orderly withdrawal from the field, and to collect and post a reserve to meet the enemy, should he attempt to push after us.

About 2 o'clock P. M. the lines in advance, which had repulsed the enemy in their last fierce assault on our left and centre, received the order to retire; this was done with uncommon steadiness, and the enemy made no attempt to follow.

The line of troops established to cover this movement had been disposed on a favorable ridge commanding the ground of Shiloh Church; from this position our artillery played upon the woods beyond for a while, but upon no visible enemy and without reply. Soon satisfied that no serious pursuit would be attempted, this last line was withdrawn, and never did troops leave a battle-field in better order; even the stragglers fell into the ranks and marched off with those who had stood more steadily by their colors. A second position was taken up about a mile in rear, where the approach of the enemy was waited for nearly an hour; but no effort was made and only a small detachment of horsemen could be seen at a distance from this last position, warily observing our movements.

Arranging, through my staff officers, for the completion of the movements thus begun, Brigadier General Breckinridge was left with his command as a rear guard to hold the ground we had occupied the night preceding the first battle, just in front of the intersection of the Pittsburg and Hamburg roads, about four miles from the former place, while the rest of the army passed to the rear in excellent order.

Then follows a list of casalualities among general and staff officers and mention of individual merit. Gen. Beauregard then sums up his loss and our own, thus:

It remains to state that our loss in the two days in the killed outright was 1,728, wounded 8,012; missing 959, making an aggregate of casualities of 10,699. This sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight made by our countrymen in front of the rude long chapel at Shiloh, especially when it is known that on Monday, not twenty thousand men on our side could be brought into action.

Of the losses of the enemy I have no exact knowledge. Their newspapers report it as very heavy. Unquestionably it was greater, even in proportion, than our own, on both days; for it was apparent to all that their dead left on the field outnumbered ours two to one. Their casurlities, therefore, cannot have fallen many short of 20,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Corinth Evacuated

OUR TROOPS NOW IN POSSESSION.

Enemy Gone 150 Miles Further South.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED BY CIRCUIT COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A telegraph dispatch has just been received from an unofficial source, that the rebels left Corinth last night, and that Gen. Nelson occupied their entrenchments at eight o'clock this morning.

The following has just been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, May 28.

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

Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning, on the right, center and left, to feel the enemy and unmask his batteries.

The enemy hotly contested the ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition.—Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field. Their losses at other points are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers and a number of privates were captured. The fighting will probably be renewed tomorrow at daybreak. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 30.

A dispatch just received fully corroborates the former message *that Corinth is evacuated by the rebels and occupied by our troops.* Prisoners say that the enemy left last night for Okolono, a point one hundred and fifty miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 29.—Midnight.—There has been no additional movements except picket skirmishing and strengthening our position. Halleck moved his camp two miles forward to-day.

Lieut. Loebb, aid to Gen. Donelson, was among the prisoners captured yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—John M. Broomhead, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed by the President one of the commissionres under the act emancipating slaves in the District of Columbia, in place of Vinton, deceased.

The Circuit Court to-day, formally refused a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of an alleged fugitive slave. Subscriptions are being pledged to employ eminent counsel to test the legality of the application of the fugitive slave law to the District, before Supreme Court of the U. S. The claimant of the fugitive slave recently wrested from Marshal Lamon by the military authorities, is about entering suit against him for the recovery of the value of the slave.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., did not see any necessity for extra haste in passing the tax bill. This session of Congress was not bound to adjourn at any particular time, and he did not think Congress ought to adjourn in the present condition of things and leave the post of duty. He was opposed to any attempt to push the bill through by night sessions.

Mr. Dixon, of Conn., spoke in favor of early action on the tax bill.

Mr. Simmons moved to amend the tax on whisky, so as to make it 25 cents until July and after that 35 cents per gallon.

Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment as being too high a tax on one article and operating injuriously on the agricultural interests.

Mr. Harris, of N. Y., said he would assume that the expenditure would go on and the debt become one thousand million, and this was certainly enough to satisfy any body. He thought this bill was calculated to raise more than was actually needed to pay the current expenses of the government besides an interest on the debt and create an ample sinking fund. He was willing to vote every dollar that was necessary and no more. He would not add to the already heavy load on the people.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Chandler, and McDougal of California.—The latter speaking at length upon the merits of the bill, contending for the superiority of the substitute offered by him, which raised sufficient revenue and taxed only those things which were legally subject to taxation, while the bill from the House taxed everything which should be encouraged, and by the great mass of machinery and detail renders itself impracticable. Adjourned.

☞ 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 sole agent.
SIMON JOHNSON,
my26 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 he now occupies.
my29-tf

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.
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.

SALERATUS—10 boxes 1½ pound and 1 pound papers for sale by MILLER & RICHARDSON.
apl8

Second Edition.

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Official Account

ENEMY EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF CORINTH.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE TOWN.

The Citizens Save Fifty Houses

FURTHER OF BANKS' RETREAT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following dispatches were received at the War Department this afternoon:

NEAR CORINTH, May 30.

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

General Pope's heavy batteries opened upon the enemy's entrenchments yesterday, about 10 A. M., and soon drove the rebels from their advance battery. Major General W. T. Sherman established another heavy battery yesterday afternoon, within one thousand yards of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at daybreak this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advanced works, about three quarters of a mile from Corinth, which is in flames. The enemy has fallen back on the Mobile Railroad.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEAR CORINTH, May 30.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War:

Our advanced guard are in Corinth. There are conflicting accounts as to the enemy's movements. He is believed to be in strong force on our left flank, some four or five miles south of Corinth, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 30.

During nearly all last night moving of cars, suppressed whistles sounding, betokened some movement going on, but not being any extraordinary occurrence was not considered of an extraordinary nature. About 5 o'clock this morning several explosions were heard. Immediately after skirmishers were turned out and a general advance commenced. Large amounts of railroad iron was found, there being some twelve or fifteen tracks from the depot to their entrenchments with side tracks and switches, enabling them to move troops with the greatest rapidity. From all information gathered from prisoners it is thought the evacuation commenced at dusk last evening, retreating in three directions, east, west and south. Beauregard stated to citizens last night that he intended evacuating and throwing himself on both our flanks.

At this hour Corinth is held by cavalry searching for the enemy. That sent by Pope, came upon and dispersed the enemy, eight miles below Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Road, in the act of burning a bridge, captured forty prisoners of the enemy's rear guard. They destroyed the depot, a few bales of cotton, a church and intended destroying the entire village, but the citizens saved some fifty houses, also broke open the stores and burned the contents. A large cavalry force under Col. Elliot, was sent out Wednesday morning, by a circuitious route to destroy the bridge on the Mobile and Ohio road, south of Corinth, though not yet returned. We learn from the prisoners that it was known in Corinth last night that the large bridge had been destroyed forty miles south by a body of our cavalry, and that Pope's twenty-pounder Parrotts, yesterday enfiladed their camps, killing eighty men and one hundred horses, also that a thirty pounder Parrott shell thrown into Corinth by Pope as an experiment, destroyed a locomotive and killed the engineer.

It is thought among the military men that the destruction of the bridge south and the uncomfortable proximity of our falling shells, and the possibility of the Federal successes on the Mississippi, were causes of the evacuation. The enemy's works were certainly of very great strength and capable of stout resistance.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 28.—It is no longer contraband to state that from the hour of recall from the pursuit of Jackson beyond Harrisonburg, and the gobbling up of all General Banks' army except two small infantry brigades, fourteen guns, and two regiments of inexperienced cavalry, that every officer was firmly imbued with the belief that, should Jackson and Ewell combine to assail us, we were completely at their mercy.

It must not be supposed that all the force above mentioned could be contracted to repulse the enemy in case of an attack. At least one half of the infantry force were required for special service, such as guarding trains of wagons, bridges, railroads, &c., while the cavalry were required to be continually on the scout, to guard against surprise.

When your correspondent temporarily left camp at Strasburg, on the Saturday previous to the bloody affair at Front Royal, it was known that hordes of guerrillas were swarming the mountains and the valleys of the North and South forks of the Shenandoah, on our rear and flanks, but no indications could be obtained of any concentrated attack. Still the very weakness of our army would, if known to the rebel commander, be sufficient to induce an onslaught with even equal numbers.

No favorable responses having been received from Washington as to reinforcements an officer was specially dispatched thither to lay the case before the War Department in person, but before completing his duties news came of the attack at Front Royal, and a few hours later, the retreat of General Banks' entire army towards Maryland.

At the hotel in Front Royal, on the night of the 18th, your correspondent saw an accomplished prostitute, who has figured largely in the rebel cause, and having seen her but a short time previous at Martinsburg, her presence at Front Royal, at a time when the rebels were surrounding it, suspicions were aroused that she meant mischief. She was pointed out to the military commanders there, and her arrest advised. It is now that she was the bearer of an extensive correspondence between the rebels inside and outside of our lines.

I have the following statement from an officer who participated in the battle at Front Royal: After you left Front Royal, Belle Boyd made a trip to Manchester in company with a cavalry officer. While there she was arrested by the military authorities, and assumed such an air of innocence that she got clear of any charge of treachery and returned to Front Royal again. An hour previous to the attack on Col. Kenly, Bell went out on a rise of the ground south of the town, and was seen to wave her hankerchief towards the point from which comes the attack was made.

Your correspondent cannot vouch for the strict accuracy of the foregoing, but undeniable proof exists here of her treason. Belle now reposes on her laurels in the Confederate camp.

The first intelligence of the attack on Front Royal was brought to Winchester by one of the Maryland Guards, and was telegraphed to Harrisburg. Banks & Strasburg by Captain Flagg, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, who, [illegible] minutes elapsed after the rebels were discovered before Colonel Kenley's command was completely surrounded. The details of the murderous affair having been published, are omitted in this correspondence.

The large quantity of medicines, surgeon's instruments and hospital stores at Winchester were destroyed by Medical Surgeon Baxter, while the enemy were in town.

Dr. Baxter passed through a storm of balls and shell, and was several times fired on from the Taylor House, where he had boarded for several weeks.

Collis' Zouaves d'Afrique, a battallion of the Ira Harris Guards, under Col. De Forrest, Capt. Hampton, of the Pittsburgh battery, a few of his men, and a small body of infantry were cut off by the main body of the enemy between Middletown and Winchester. The whole force consisted of less than one thousand men. The Zouaves and cavalry had been detailed to destroy the bridges after our retreat. Captain Hampton, after securing his guns, went to the rear to bring off his battery wagons and forges. Finding their retreat cut off they retraced the road to Strasburg several times. Hampton checked the enemy's cavalry by mounting a stove pipe on his carriage and placing it in position till the infantry had passed ahead. The ruse was not discovered by the rebels.

Reaching Strasburg this force [illegible] thirty-five abandoned wagons, loaded with commissary stores. Thence they took the mountain road north, and by a circuitous route came in sight of Winchester, only to find themselves in the enemy's rear. Taking the road to Bath, followed by a battalion of rebel cavalry, they finally reached the Potomac, near Hancock, and reached here last night with but small loss. On one occasion the Zouaves, only seventy in number, kept at bay for a quarter of an hour a brigade of the enemy, and perhaps saved the whole force.

The Zouaves are General Banks' body guard, and appear to have been well selected for such an important duty. The following is their loss: Killed, Jacques Laurier, Wm. McLane, Jas. M. Hutton; wounded, Charles Fedalin; missing, none. At Hancock the Zouaves found deserted and brought off six cases of rifles.

Less than fifty wagons out of about five hundred, which include many considered worthless by General Shields when he left this column, have been lost, and the enemy have derived but little benefit from what was abandoned on the road.

A large amount of old camp equipage, turned over as useless to the Quartermaster, was burnt. One of the principal acquisitions by the enemy was between 600 and 1200 European rifles, left there by Gen. Shields, when he left Gen. Banks' command. The safety of so large a portion of our transportation and stores is undoubtedly attributable to the experience of Capt. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster and Capt. Beckwith, Chief Commissary.

Brigadier General W. S. Crawford, late Surgeon under Anderson, at Fort Sumter, and afterwards Inspector General, under Rosecrans in Western Virginia, has been appointed to the first Brigade of General Williams' Division, recently commanded by Col. Donnelly.

3 o'clock p. m.—Messengers just report heavy firing between Harper's Ferry and Charlestown.

Our pickets, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, have been driven by a superior force of the enemy.

Our Pennsylvania Wounded Cared For.

HARRISBURG, May 30.—Intelligence having been received of the arrival at Fredericksburg and Williamsport, Md., of the wounded Pennsylvania soldiers engaged under Gen. Banks in the retreat from Staunton, the Governor immediately ordered Major O. W. Sees, accompanied by two surgeons from the hospital in camp Curtin, to proceed to the above named points with all the appliances necessary to insure their comfort and safe conveyance to Harrisburg, where hospital accommodations are prepared. They will probably arrive here on Monday and Tuesday. The active exertions and benevolent interest taken in this matter by the Governor, is most praiseworthy and is a sure guarantee that everything that money and power can effect, will be brought to bear in relieving the wants of our brave soldiers.

No battle is fought, in which Pennsylvanians are engaged, but competent persons are immediately dispatched to relieve their wants and bring them home.—We venture the assertion that no loyal State can show so fair a record in this particular.

Arrangements have been effected by Gov. Curtin with the War Department, by which every facility is furnished to persons sent on missions of this character by officers in the different divisions of the army.

A list of killed and wounded will be furnished for publication at the earliest possible moment.

POTTSVILLE, May 30.—The Manoney and Broad Mountain Railroad has been completed to Ashland. The first load of coal was shipped over it to-day, consigned to the President of the Reading RR. Company.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.
Engagement for ONE WEEK ONLY.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 31st,
of the well known
HOOLEY'S,
[LATE HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S,]
MINSTRELS,
From Niblo's Saloon, Broadway, New York,
E. 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, 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 State Convention, which assembles at Harrisburg on the 4th OF JULY NEXT.

The meetings in the cities and boroughs will open at 5 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 STAT