DAILY POST.

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

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 12.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

THE UNION AS IT WAS.

That the abolition fraternity are becoming alarmed, lest the rebels should be utterly demolished before they have consummated their designs upon the Union, is growing more manifest with every day's developments. Should the rebellion hold out another year it would be a charming thing for the agitators, but would not be quite so pleasant for the people. The New York *Tribune*, the head of the extreme faction of which the Pittsburgh *Gazette* is the tail, anticipating a speedy suppression of the rebels, boldly advances its opposition to the restoration of the Union as it was. By this we do not mean the restoration of leading rebels like Davis to power, but the establishment of the Constitution and the equality of States under it. This the *Tribune* does not want and it openly proclaims it. That paper indeed, approaches the subject with some caution; it says it is for "the Union as it was, *if* it can not be improved, *but* we greatly prefer the Union as it *ought to be*." The improvement which the *Tribune* desires, in order to render the Union acceptable, is, of course, the freedom of the slaves: this is its elixir for all the ills that our system of government is heir to. In order to accomplish this, Mr. Sumner's idea of reducing the Southern States to the condition of conquered provinces must be adopted. All State rights must be discarded, and an open act of usurpation adopted. Loyal men as well as rebels must be subject to the same arbitrary power, in order that a sweeping policy of emancipation may at one fell swoop become immediately effective. To outlaw, alienate and oppress the entire population of the fifteen Slave States, in order to elevate the slave population thereof, is the remedy proposed by Abolitionism for a re-union of our Confederacy. The reduction to slavery, or to grinding inferiority, eight millions of our own race, in order to enfranchise four millions of an inferior one, is the feast to which the people of the free States are invited. But Greeley and his crew can never induce Americans to partake of any such revolting banquet. All the noise and confusion they can create about rebels and rebel sympathizers will not enable him to crowd through this part of his programme. A very few months, or perhaps weeks, will demonstrate the ability of our armies to utterly crush the rebels: the upheaving of Union sentiment which will immediately follow will satisfy the whole country that we still have a Union; then, the utter prostration of the leading conspirators will further show that the Union is about to undergo a system of purification, and that the antidote of Abolitionism is entirely unnecessary for our preservation. The next thing then will be the dismissal of our Abolition quacks; and if any one of them ever after attempts to introduce his villainous compounds we will treat him as a rebel to the newly invigorated Union, and insist upon his being transported to either Hayti or Liberia. After the leading rebels are dead or banished, all we will need to restore harmony and good feeling throughout the land, will be the removal of Wendell Phillips and his immediate associates. Sumner and Greeley and Lovejoy must, if they persist in their treason, be sent to Fort Warren, or some other equally respectable retreat for leading criminals, while the lesser lights of Abolitionism, like the *Gazette*, will receive a significant admonition from the United States Marshal to quit. Rebellion thus being scattered in the South, and the scorpion of Abolition muzzled in the North, we may look for a career of glory unparalleled in our Nation's history—and all in spite of the *Tribune* and its anxiety for a Union, not as it is, but "as it ought to be."

☞ The readers of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* certainly must be a most amiable and indulgent portion of our population. The practical jokes which it daily inflicts upon them are so numerous and glaring that we are absolutely amazed at their good nature and forbearance. There is no gentleman in the community fonder of genuine humor than we are, and we acknowledge an indebtedness to our jolly cotemporary for many a hearty laugh; but we must protest against our neighbor throwing us into hysterics. Yesterday's intemperature was certainly Providential in a special degree: had it been seasonable and warm, we would not have survived the mirth occasioned by our neighbor's latest inflictions.

On Monday last the *Gazette*, in reply to our statement that the course of the abolitionists was calculated to crush out all Union feeling in the South, said:

"We should like to know where there is any unconditional Union feeling in the South, *except among the contrabands*. There are exceptional individual cases, but we doubt whether, except in Eastern Tennessee, there is much Union feeling to be found."

No Union feeling in the South, mind you, out of Eastern Tennessee, "except among the contrabands." That was on Monday last; yesterday the *Gazette*, alluding to our progress down the Mississippi, gave us the following:

"We should not be surprised if the Germans and non-slaveholding population in Western Texas should institute a Union government *before our troops go there*."

So, even in the single State of Texas there has been some Union feeling discovered, besides that of Eastern Tennessee and among the contrabands.

Our readers are aware that for the past six months the *Gazette* has been screaming for an act of emancipation: it has constantly insisted that nothing but such an act would prostrate the *cause* of the rebellion, which it insists is slavery. Well, yesterday, in alluding to the Missouri Convention's voting down a proposition to emancipate the slaves, our neighbor gave us the following:

"If the slaveholders there are willing to accept *now* the offer made by the government, of compensation for their man-chattels, they may get it. But if they choose to reject the offer, it will be their own loss. *They cannot turn back the tide of freedom. Missouri will be a free State before ten years.*"

The reader will perceive by these extracts from the *Gazette* that that paper is playing upon the credulity of its readers; and absolutely laughing in its sleeve at the incredible stories it has been inflicting upon them. It should now cease its experiments upon a much abused people, at least until the warm weather is over.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Highly Important from Mobile--Union Fleet Pass the Lower Batteries and Attack Fort Morgan.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 4th inst., states that a dispatch from Mobile informs them that *the Union fleet had attacked Fort Morgan, having passed the lower batteries.*

The Investment of Charleston—The Enemy in Stono River—Bombardment of Cole's Island—Evacuation of our Position.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 21.

During the forenoon of Tuesday a courier from Battery Island brought the news that the enemy was making a demonstration in that neighborhood. In the afternoon the steamer Marion, Capt. Flynn, reached the city from Stono river, bringing the details of the movements of the Yankee gun-boats in that stream.

It appears that the gunboats, four in number, and all being small and schooner rigged, having sounded and buoyed out Stono Inlet, crossed the bar about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. One of them, while passing in, got aground, and remained so: the three others succeeded in entering the harbor, and immediately opened a vigorous fire of shell upon Cole's Island. Previous to the appearance of the gunboats, our defensive works on Cole's Island had, by order of General Pemberton, been dismantled and the guns removed. When the enemy had opened the attack, Col. Capers, the commander of the post, carrying out his instructions, burned the barracks, cut down the flagstaff, and, with his forces, evacuated the island.

The enemy's gunboats, finding that our men had retreated, steamed slowly up the river, keeping up a rapid fire of random shells on either side as they advanced, and finally anchored near Battery Island and Legareville. Upon the approach of the gunboats, our positions on Battery Island were also evacuated and the quarters burned.

Rebel Accounts from Richmond.

THE GREAT BATTLE-GROUND—THE "CHICKAHOMINY."

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 21.

We trust they are not to be compelled to pursue the retrograde any more, but that brave patriots as they are, they will be ordered to do what is to them most agreeable of all things—to meet and drive back the enemy. If the soldier is gratified, the fields near Richmond will be our Marathon. If the public feeling is consulted, those fields will bear that same undying name; and it the pledges of the Government, Confederate and States, and the concurrent opinions of high military authority be maintained, the soldier and the people will all be gratified, and the foe will be defeated. Richmond saved, and the common cause of the whole South be placed on a new and solid basis.

To surrender Richmond would entail consequences that we fear to look at. They may be too disastrous to contemplate. We have an abiding faith in our people, and believe they would continue faithful to the end; but nevertheless it is too plain that the handing over the metropolis to the enemy would bring upon us embarrassments so great that, rather than place the State in such an exigency as that, we should fight before Richmond as though all were lost if we were defeated. We have the most confident belief that there will be such fighting, that we shall triumph, and that Richmond *will be finally saved from the enemy*: for if he cannot take her now, with all his means, he never can.

Don't Like "Yankee Devices."

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 20.

Our Northern brethren are now engaged in an assiduous endeavor to restore the Union and set the Stars and Stripes afloat in Richmond, by laying plans to murder and rob all of our people who may wish to prevent the consummation of their dearly cherished project. For several days past they have cavorted around the suburbs in sufficient numbers to pillage with impunity, but not to meet any respectable force, on whose appearance they would fly like frightened sheep. Yesterday, with characteristic caution, they sent up Professor Lowe in his famous balloon, to observe the motion of the rebels. The machine, which was distinctly observed by a large number of spectators in this city, was embellished with two United States flags, ascended about four miles from the city, in a Northeast direction. No doubt the observations of the Yankee aeronaut were satisfactory, as by three o'clock a fight was reported in progress between the abolition and Southern forces at the head of the Mechanicsville turnpike.

Crops in Great Britain.

The crop prospects of Great Britian do not appear to be so bright as some have supposed, after all. In an article on the growing crops there the London *Economist* of the 17th of May says:

Notwithstanding a constantly continuing decline in the corn market for the last few weeks indicates the favorable opinion entertained by the trade of the prospects of the wheat crop, the farmer, who notes from day to day the progress of his growing wheat, is not altogether without apprehension. On the strong and fertile soils, where the land is high, the wheat plant has become too luxuriant under the influence of the excess of moisture which has again occurred, while on strong land imperfectly drained the plant has a yellow hue.

Mosquitoes.

The soldiers on the Mississippi flotilla suffer from the mosquitoes. A correspondent writes:

No one who is not down here can form any idea of the pain they inflict. Their sting is like that of a bee, and they raise lumps on our bodies as large as small hickory nuts. Never before were they so bad. Men accustomed to the Mississippi river are surprised and agonized at the present ferocity of the insects, and though they have never before been troubled by them, they are now driven to profanity and frenzy by their diurnal and nocturnal sufferings, and go roaring about like bulls of Bashan.

WENDELL PHILLIPS thus expresses his sentiments on the President's revocation of Gen. Hunter's emancipation order:

The President, with servile, lick-spittle haste runs before he is bidden to revoke the Hunter proclamation.

If Hunter had issued a pro-slavery proclamation, be sure the government would have waited for red tape. It shows the old pro-slavery leaning of the government.

THE President has approved the homestead bill. It is therefore a law.

FROM RICHMOND.

Jeff. Davis Issues an Address to the Army.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 4.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 2, 1862.

To the Army of Richmond.

I render to you my grateful acknowledgements for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st of May, and 1st inst., and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanced entrenchments, several batteries of artillery and many standards, and everywhere drove them from the open field.

At a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces!

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask and can desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones you have left at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men; and, though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping!

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The General will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command.

Rebel Opinion Concerning Jeff. Davis' Address.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 4.

The warm and animating tribute to the gallantry displayed by our army in the late battles near Richmond, comes from the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy. He speaks, too, from his own personal observation; and his past career has shown him to be a judge of good fighting, for none have fought more bravely than himself. Such testimony and such praise will appeal gratefully to the feelings and pride of our army, and will excite still more that proud and affectionate gratitude for them which animates our land; for no halting testimony and no niggard praise does the President pay our heroes:—"Nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy, when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces." Noble men! The President says he can neither ask nor desire anything better at your hands. Fighting in the cause which animates you, you will show nothing less. You will maintain your character and add new laurels to your fame. The country devoutly joins in the aspiration with which the President closes his address.

General Johnston Wounded.

From the Richmond Examiner of June 5.

Troops and officers never behaved better than the Confederate army engaged on the Chickahominy. *The only thing to be regretted is the unfortunate wound of Gen. Johnston.* That was indeed a disaster. Saturday and Sunday were both victories, but with great difference between the promise of the first and the accomplishment of the second. The whole affair seemed to have lost its purpose and plan when the animating mind was withdrawn; and that spirit which went up in the fiery shouting Saturday *came flabbing down in to indifference on Sunday.* Nevertheless, the enemy were whipped badly whipped and lost not less than ten thousand men, perhaps many more, as their own lists will shortly show.

Claiming a Victory.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 5.

The late two days' battle, fought near this city, is designated in the reports of the enemy, and is also known, to some extent at least, in our own army, as the Battle of Seven Pines. We have not been able to obtain a copy of a late Northern paper, but we learn that an official dispatch had appeared from McClellan, claiming, as he did at Williamsburg, a brilliant and complete victory! Driven from their intrenchments driven out of their camps their cannon taken their tents taken their stores of all sorts captured driven among the bull frogs, and driven back where they tried to come out five hundred prisoners taken, and saved from utter rout only because the bog protected them from pursuit McClellan yet claims a victory! Surely he must be under an extraordinary pressure and necessity to make him thus sink all the instincts of manhood in the misrepresentations of the deliberate and habitual falsifier! When does McClellan propose to whip us again?

From the Richmond Examiner, June 4.

The Lines about Richmond.

The enemy fired a few shells into the woods yesterday, and, we understand, a little skirmishing was indulged in, with no effect of importance, upon one or two points of the "lines of the Chickahominy." Our army, as a prudential movement, occasioned by no demonstration of the enemy, have fallen back a distance of about two miles, leaving the enemy in possession of the swamp—a decidedly questionable legacy. Rumors were current that Burnside had landed a force below Drury's Bluff, but, although the report is credible, we could trace it to no authentic source. A renewal of the contest below Richmond is daily anticipated.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.

The heavy rains of Tuesday night, and which continued throughout the greater part of yesterday, gave the quietus to any contemplated military movements by either army on the lines in front of Richmond. There was no firing along the lines except the discharging of guns that had become wet during the storm, rendering it necessary to empty the charges.

There were rumors of the capture of numerous prisoners, but the rumors were without that very necessary ingredient, reliability. There were several casualities yesterday from picket firing. On Tuesday Capt. Randall Harrison, Adjutant of the Fifteenth Virginia regiment, was shot and severely wounded, while out reconnoitering with Capt. Walker, of the Richmond Light Guard. He is in the city, not dangerously hurt.

From the Petersburg Express, June 5.

We understand that our army about Richmond were drawn up in line of battle all day yesterday, expecting an attack. The attack, it is thought, was only deferred because of the heavy rains which fell during the morning of yesterday. The Yankees were busy intrenching themselves all of Tuesday. This was witnessed by our scouts from the tops of tall trees. The floods in all probability filled their trenches yesterday and rendered them untenable, but the Yankees, with their characteristic energy, will bale out the water as fast as it falls. We hear, too, that the enemy dealt largely in balloons yesterday and the day previous, having up as many as three at one time during portions of the day. A battle at any moment need not surprise our readers. We are pleased to hear that our Generals are fully prepared for the attack, let it come at any moment the enemy may please to make it.

Chivalric Proposition.

The Providence Journal says:—Mrs. Gen. Lee and Mrs. Gen. Beauregard are now within our lines. If they will pardon the apparent want of gallantry, we propose to exchange them for their husbands. Can the chivalric husbands be so ungallant as to refuse to accept our offer?

SPEAKER FROST has resigned his position as Speaker of the House of Delegates, and accepted a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Virginia infantry. He will leave in a day or two to join his regiment at Arnoldsburgh.—*Wheeling Intel.*

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER FROM FREMONT'S DIVISION.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FORTRESS MONROE ITEMS.

UNION MEETING AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

ALL QUIET AT MEMPHIS.

THE REBEL STEAMER NASHVILLE.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, *Camp near Port Republic*, June 8, 9 p. m.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—The army left Harrisonburg at six this morning, and at eight my advance engaged the rebels about seven miles from that place, near Union Church. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own, and with his troops formed in masses. It consisted undoubtedly of Jackson's entire force.

The battle began with heavy firing at eleven o'clock and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until four p. m., some skirmishing and artillery firing continuing from that time until dark. Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers, the hottest of the small arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by Gen. Stahl's brigade, consisting of five regiments.

The bayonet and cannon shot were used freely with great effect by our men. The loss on both sides is very great, ours very heavy among the officers. A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made without partiality. I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry and that the services of the artillery was especially admirable. We encamped on the field of battle, which may be renewed at any moment.

J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen.

HALIFAX, June 11.—The steamer Africa arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 1st inst.

The French army in Rome is to be reduced to a single division.

The Conservatives in Parliament are mustering in their forces for the purpose of upsetting the present Ministry on the retrenchment question.

The ship Sue had passed off Queenstown, for Glasgow, with a cargo of turpentine, having run the blockade of the coast of Georgia.

The British government, at the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has ordered two steamers to be got ready for the purpose of making a further survey on both sides of the Atlantic.

The U. S. Consul at Paris has issued a notice that no further applications can be received from foreign officers for commissions in the Federal army.

The Turks are reported to have gained a great victory in Montenegro.

Baring circular reports American securities steady: Erie Railroad shares 23½; Illinois Central 63½; 11 per cent. discount. U. S. sixes 55½; U. S. fives 84½ ex-int.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—The old Pearl boat arrived at this port at 9 o'clock this morning. She brings the following intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10.—The weather is unusually severe for this season of the year, and still continues.

The steamer Louisiana, with a number of wounded soldiers, will sail for Norfolk as soon as the weather is favorable.

The privateers, who have been on board the Massachusetts since her unsuccessful trip up the James river, were this morning transferred to the steamship Fulton.

The Fulton will take a lot of wounded to New York as soon as the weather will permit.

The steamship Baltimore ran foul of the British steamer Jason this morning, carrying away one wheel house and a part of her after upper works. The Jason was not much damaged.

The Port Royal returned to Roanoke Island last night.

A grand Union demonstration by the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth will take place to-morrow. Gov. Pierpont and other distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The bill for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts has become a law. It provides for the sale of real estate in certain cases for this purpose, where owners have used their land to engage in the rebellion. After the same shall have been struck off to the U. S. at vendue, the Commissioners proposed to be appointed may lease the same, under such regulations as will secure proper and reasonable employment and support at wages, or upon shares of the crop, of such persons and families as may be residence on the land.

The proceeds of the leases and sales are to be paid into the Treasury, one-fourth of which amount shall be paid over to the Governor of the States wherein the said lands are located, or his authorized agent, when such insurrection shall be put down and the people shall elect a Legislature and State officers who shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and such fact shall be proclaimed by the President, for the purpose of reimbursing the loyal citizens of the said State, or for such other purposes as the said State may direct, and one-fourth shall also be paid over to the said State as a fund to aid in the colonization or emigration of any free person of African descent who may desire to remove therefrom to Hayti, Liberia or any other trophical State or colony.

Secretary Seward left to-day for New York, to be absent several days.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnston, Commissioner of the State Department, will take passage for New Orleans on the first steamer.

The Treasury regulations heretofore declared respecting the resumption of interior commerce with the points rescued from the rebels remain unchanged. Shipments may be made to Memphis and all other places in possession of the United States forces under the existing provisions to prevent aid to the enemy, subject to inspection and control by the military commanders at the points of arrival and destination.

CAIRO, June 9.—The De Soto arrived from Memphis last night. It was reported there when she left that Farragut's fleet had passed Vicksburg, but was compelled to return below the city on account of the low water.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—Matters here are quiet. It is reported that the rebels destroyed a quantity of cotton at Madison and Wilksburg, on the St. Francois river.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Advices from Nassau, N. P., state that the rebel steamer Nashville was still at anchor at that port on the 1st of June.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The United States gunboat Cayuga, which left here for New Orleans, has returned in a leaky condition.

BOSTON, June 11th.—The Royal mail steamship Europa sailed this morning for Liverpool with one hundred and thirty-eight passengers and $21,000 in specie.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Shields' Advance Attacked by Jackson.

LOSS VERY HEAVY

BATTLE AT LAURA, VA.

BRILLIANT VICTORY AT CHATTANOOGA!

The Enemy Defeated After Two Days' Hard Fighting.

Missouri Convention.

Rebels Disfranchised and Disqualified from Holding Office.

CHICAGO, June 11.—A private dispatch from Cairo to the President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission says:

Gen. Mitchell won another brilliant victory at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The enemy were completely routed after two days' hard fighting. No particulars are given.

LAURA, VA., June 10, via Washington, June 11.—Col. Carroll, commanding 4th brigade, consisting of the 84th and 11th Pennsylvania regiments; 7th Indiana and 1st Virginia, altogether about 1,600 strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday—reconnoitered and found the enemy in town.—They had a skirmish and concluded to hold the bridge and ordered it not to be burned. They put their guns in position commanding it, and at six o'clock a. m. on Monday they were opened on by some 20 heavy guns placed in position during the night. Our forces tried to reach the bridge repeatedly to destroy it but were met by storms of bullets and had to retire. A large cavalry force crossed and attacked our troops while their infantry followed, our men opposing them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss, but the numbers, after Gen. Tyler's third brigade arrived, were so much inferior to the enemy, theirs being at least five to one, our position so untenable, that it was impossible to hold, and were compelled to fall back, our boys fighting every foot of the way. After falling back some three or four miles, a body of cavalry were sent to attack us but were received in such a manner as to compel them to retire, when the engagement ended: having lasted about five hours. Our loss in killed and wounded is not known, but is large, as is also that of the enemy. We lost a large number as prisoners.

Col. Carroll's horse fell, injuring the Colonel badly. Captain Kelly, of General Shields' staff, was badly injured in the head. He received praise from all who saw him fighting. Col. Buckely, 29th Ohio, was badly wounded. His men charged three times to get his body, but he was carried off by the enemy.

Gen. Ashby, of cavalry notoriety, was positively killed during the fight at the bridge over Middle River.

Captain Keogh charged with a body of cavalry and held the bridge some time, during a terrible storm of grape.

This was one of the most hotly contested engagement of the whole war, as indicated by the loss compared with the number engaged. They fought like demons.

LATER.—Two regiments from the first brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat; the Pioneer Corps also helped.

Colonel Buckley has arrived, wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Advices received at the War Department state that Jackson's army attacked General Shields' advance on Monday morning, near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for four hours by about two thousand of our men against the main body of Jackson's army. The enemy's force become so overwhelming in numbers that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order until it met the main body of General Shields' command, near Conrad's store. As soon as this was effected, the enemy in return retired.

The fighting is said to have been very severe, and the loss heavy on both sides. No further particulars have reached the Department.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 11.—In the Convention to-day, the bill defining the qualifications of voters was passed by a vote of forty-two ayes to twenty-seven nays. The first section of this bill prevents all persons who have been engaged in the rebellion since the 17th day of December last, from voting at any State election hereafter. The second section provides that hereafter at elections, before any person shall be elected or appointed to any office, he shall take an oath that he has not, during the present rebellion, wilfully taken up arms or levied war against the United States, nor against the Provisional Government of Missouri, nor adhered to the enemies of either. The third section prescribes the penalty for falsely taking the oath, which is that of perjury. The fourth section contains an oath of allegiance which is required to be taken by the President and professors and curators of the University of Missouri, by all bank officers, by common school teachers who are paid by public money, by school trustees, by officers of incorporated companies, and licensed or ordained preachers before performing the ceremony of marriage. The penalty for not complying is a fine not less than $10 or not more than $200, to take effect in 90 days.

The fifth section requires judges and clerks of election to swear they will not receive nor record votes from persons who have not taken the oath.

The sixth section authorizing the Legislature to repeal or modify, when expedient, the ordinance for continuing the present Governor and other State officers in office was taken up, which elicited a spirited discussion. A substitute was offered to continue the whole provisional Government and postpone all elections till the next regular gubernatorial election, and an amendment being proposed authorizing the Governor to order an election if he thought the welfare of the State required it before 1864, but without coming to a vote the Convention adjourned.

Latest from Corinth.

CORINTH, June 11.—A gentleman just arrived from Corinth who is conversant with matters there says Gen. Buell with 60,000 troops are advancing in two divisions of his own and all Gen. Pope's forces were at Georgetown, in hot pursuit of Bishop Polk's rebels.

General W. T. Sherman's Division is repairing bridges on the Memphis and Charleston railroad between Corinth and Grand Junction. Gen. Wood's division of Buell's corpse is repairing the bridge over Big Bed Creek, twenty-six miles east of Corinth. Gen. Thomas with about 6,000 troops is at Corinth, renovating the town, so that it may be used as a habitation for troops.

Generals McClernand and Wallace are at Purdy with about twenty thousand troops. The railroad from Corinth to Jackson, thence to Grand Junction is being rapidly repaired and communication expected to be opened with Columbus, Kentucky, in a day or two, affording an important and speedy route for the transportation of supplies. Eleven locomotives have been captured at different points, four of which are in running order and the balance being rapidly repaired.

From Richmond Papers.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, June 9.

The Richmond papers of Monday have an account of a skirmish near Harrisonburg in which Col. Ashby, of the rebel cavalry was killed. Colonel Wyndham, of the First New Jersey cavalry was taken prisoner. On Saturday Jackson was at Port Republic in Rockingham from which he would retreat when pursued by the Federal troops.

The same papers publish the names of the killed and wounded in seven rebel regiments, making a total of 559 names.

The weather still continues unfavorable for military operations. It has rained every other day for the past two weeks.—The water in the Chickahominy has not receded and the roads are in a terrible condition.

Tobacco Affairs at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—The Journal and Democrat earnestly protest against any arrangement with the rebels whereby Gen. Buckner will be released.

The tobacco fair of the Kentucky Agricultural Society at Sprott & Co.'s warehouse to-day, was a great success. Some three hundred hogsheads contended for the premiums. Prices were very high, ranging from fifteen to fifty-two dollars per hundred pounds. The best hogsheads, premium, sold as follows: Manufacturing leaf, first premium, hogshead, $50; second, $36; third, $30. Cutting leaf, first premium, $62; second, $40; third, $29. Ladies class, first premium, $51; second, $35.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 11—HOUSE.—Mr. Whaley, of Va., offered a resolution in acknowledgment of the services of Major Anderson and his officers and men at Fort Sumter, and providing gold and silver medals.

The House passed the bill appropriating $150,000 for services under the recently passed post route bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill regulating the pay of certain army officers.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, rose to a question of privilege and submitted the following resolution, which was read at Clerk's table:

WHEREAS, Information has been received by the Government that Hon. Benjamin Wood, a representative in Congress, from the State of New York, and a member of this House, has been engaged in communicating or attempting to communicate important intelligence to the Confederate rebels in arms against the government of the United States. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the alleged conduct of said Benjamin Wood, in the premises, and to that end, the said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath, and report to the House.

A discussion ensued, after which, Mr. Wood, of New York, hoped the resolution would be adopted, and an opportunity given him to be heard.

The resolution was adopted.

SENATE.—Mr. Latham, of Cal., offered a resolution that Messrs. Cannon and Hooper, claiming to be Senators from the State of Deseret, be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. Dixon, of Conn., offered a resolution that all acts or ordinances of secession, alleged to have been adopted by any legislature or convention of the people of any State, are as to the Union, absolutely null and void, but while such acts may and do subject the undivided actors therein to forfeitures and penalties, they do not in any degree affect the relations of the State wherein they purport to have been adopted to the government of the United States, but are as, to such government, acts of rebellion, insurrection and hostility on the part of individuals engaged therein, and giving assent thereto, and that such States, notwithstanding such acts or ordinances are still members of the Federal Union, and as such are subject to all the obligations and duties imposed on them by the Constitution of the United States, and the loyal citizens of such States are entitled to all the privileges thereby guaranteed and conferred. Laid over.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., introduced a bill to provide the means and mode of taking evidence in support of certain cases against the government. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the better government of the Navy of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented certain papers and documents in support of the claim of Deseret for admission as a State.

The bill in relation to the appointments of Lieutenants to the Marine Corps was taken up, and after a discussion passed.

Mr. Harris, of New York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to establish Provisional Governments in certain cases with a recommendation that it do pass.

At one o'clock the bill amending the fugitive slave law was taken up as unfinished business.

The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the bill postponed till to-morrow.

The bill providing additional medical officers for the volunteer service was taken up. It provides for forty surgeons and one hundred and twenty asssistant surgeons.

A debate occurred in which Mr. Foster, Conn., said there had been great mismanagement in the appointment of surgeons. Many of the surgeons were utterly unfit for their duties. At the battle of Winchester many wounded lay for eight or 9 days without having their wounds dressed and were buried in the clothes they were wounded in. If the Committee on the Conduct of the War examine this case they will find that not all the cruelties are practiced by the rebels. There were men who had their legs amputated, and while they laid on the floor in agony were told to get up and go out by the surgeons, and when the poor men said they couldn't go because they had no legs, they had been kicked by the surgeons, or when connected with what is called the Medical Department of the army. Such facts occurred after the battle of Winchester.

There were at least 15,000 men in the hospital now who ought to be discharged, there were men sent to the hospitals so carelessly that not even their names were sent with them, and such men have died and been buried as unknown, leaving years of suspense to their families. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Howe, of Wis., called up a bill from the House for the relief of General U. S. Grant. The bill provides an allowance for a check of $1,000 lost in 1848. Mr. Hale objected to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, the Senate went into executive session.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following Presidential appointments: Christopher P. Walcott, of Ohio, Assistant Secretary of War, in place of Thos. A. Scott, resigned; Joseph T. Lisle and George A. Lyon, of Pennsylvania, and H. Melville Hanna, of Ohio, Assistant Paymasters in the Navy; Edward D. Payne, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Surgeon in Navy.

Adjourned.

DIED:

Wednesday evening, 10 o'clock, JAMES McADAMS, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be found in the Evening Chronicle.

☞ STATE SENATE—R. D. GAZZAM is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. my5

☞ COUNTY CONTROLLER—HENRY LAMBERT will be a candidate for this office, subject to nomination by the Republican County Convention. jel1-d&w12d

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK will be a candidate for nomination at the Republican County Convention. jel1

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5 00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1 00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes 50 cents; Gallery 15 cents.

ETTIE HENDERSON appears to-night.

Last night of the stirring American Drama entitled the

A PATRIOT'S DREAM,

OR THE

Battle of Bull's Run.

Jerusha Sparks.....Ettie Henderson
Adam Grey.....Mr. Henderson
Ruth Grey.....Kate Foster
Zeke Bishop.....Mr. Mallt

Friday, Benefit of Mr. H. Lewis.

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Lindsey's Blood Searcher cures Scrofula;
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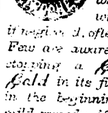
Lindsey's Blood Searcher cures Stubborn Ulcers;
Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the best tonic known.

Care must be taken in purchasing, as there is a counterfeit of this article. The genuine prepared by the original inventor, Dr. Lindsey, is for sale by SIMON JOHNSON,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.
je9

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



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"They come off out their holes to die."

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SOMETHING NEW AT NO. 83 FOURTH STREET.

I would invite the attention of ladies and gentlemen to that beautiful piece of art so much esteemed of late called the ILLUSION PARTING, and my mode of inserting the same in Wigs and Madonna Bands.

It gives them a light and life-like appearance hitherto unattained; I have also just received a large and carefully selected stock of the best French Hair, purchased for cash, and my motto is quick sales and small profits.

CAMERON'S EXTRACT OF FLOWERS, or Botanic Cream, for softening and beautifying the hair, is too well known to need comment. Also, my new HAIR WASH for family use: it prevents the hair from falling out and getting prematurely grey. Ladies do you want to have a clear, beautiful, white and healthful skin? If so, get a bottle of my Philodermic, or Skin Cleanser, and take a little healthful out door exercise. This is no humbug, but will preserve your beauty to old age.—Discard all poisonous skin paints.

my22-6mw J. R. CAMERON.

THE DOUGLAS MEMORIAL.—THE DIPLOMA OF MEMBERSHIP of the DOUGLA