### TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 8, 1862.

A GLANCE FORWARD.

We look upon the address put forth by the Union Republicans and Democrats of New York as marking a new and important era in the political history of the country. The political skies are rife with signs of favorable change. On every hand we can see the working of a new and powerful leaven, through the influence of which such of the constituents of the two great parties as have in the past been moved by considerations of the common good, are to unite for the rescue of the country from the perils which now environ it. Under what name this new organization may labor we do not at present know, nor do we consider it essential. It is enough that the clearly expressed object is one that must be cherished by every patriot as high and holy above all others. We therefore hail these signs of change as omens of hope, and trust that the proposed union may be no less fraternal than it is polit-

A movement similar to that just inaugurat. ed in New York is about to be set on foot in Penpsylvania. That we have not been the advocates of the ill-conceived, and worse executed fusions which have marked the politics of the State for the last six years, these columns bear ample witness. Those fusions were proposed at a time when the safety of the Government seemed to depend upon the triumph of the principles of the Republican party, and when that party, nearly full grown and lusty in surrounding States, was desperately pushed for a separate and distinct existence in this Commonwealth. We saw a vital need of its firm establishment on a distinctive platform and labored earnestly to that end. In the proposed fusions we recognized only delays of the triumph desired, and if we yielded at all it was in deference to the opinions of numbers not less earnest in their desire for that victory.

That triumph finally came. The Republi can party achieved a distinct and vigorous ex. istence, and is now in a position where it may properly make treaties of frierdship, of alliance and of policy with other organizations. In unity, as in strength, it exceeds any other organization in the State, and still it cannot claim to be a majority party in the State .-But its power as an organization is such, that by an earnest co-operation with the truly loyal of other parties it may now contribute largely to the salvation of the country. In past years we have had to labor for the organization of a liberal and progressive party. The issue now against the machinations of traitors. This defence would not be perfect without a loyal leg islature and a loyal congressional delegation, both to be elected the coming fall. To ac complish this no one party in the State is sufficient as now organized, and it is plain that if we would succeed we must combine the truly close upon the rebels. loyal of all parties not only in the State at large, but especially in those localities where the prevalence of faction renders the issue of the election doubtful.

The democratic party that was, is now irrevocably divided. The larger portion call themselves "Douglas Democrats," in contradistinctisn to the remnant left, which only differs from Jeff. Davis democracy inasmuch as it is a covertly traitorous organization, instead of being an open and manly foe to the Government .-Its generals are renegades, like Wm. B. Reed and Robert E. Randall, aided by what, in the palmy days of the democratic party, were known as the fifth-rate politicians of the party. By the mutations of politics the sterling excellence of the party has gone off, either into the Republican organization, or by itself, and these fifth-rate men, like riff-raff, have come to the surface. It is against treason as propagated by such leaders that loyal Pennsylvania has to contend. Their hope is in the contin ued division of loyal men. They will exhort Douglas men to stand to their principles, (psrtisan) and will, as they do already, deprecate any disposition to alliance between their former partisans and the Republicans. In brief, they hope to "divide and conquer."

We regard the coalition of all true Union men, without respect to paty, as of the highest importance. Did the coalition involve any sacrifice of principles on the part of either party to the agreement, the case would be different. But it involves nothing of the kind as we understand it. It appears that divided we cannot secure the State for the Government. That the legislature, which next session is to choose an U.S. Senator, ought to be unconditionally loyal, no reasonable man will deny. That our congressional delegation should earnestly co-operate with the Administration in its conduct of the war, all will admit to be vitally necessary. Through such a union as is now taking place in New York, and which has already taken place, and borne fruit in Connecticut, these great objects can be secured .-The question then is simply : shall we, by a wise and catholic treaty with all loyal men, rout treason forever in the State, or shall we by a narrow and bigoted course, suffer treason to gain a partial triumph through our domestic

division? We need not wait for the answer of the Republicans of "the northern tier." As in the past they have looked forward to the redemption of the Government from the bands of traitors, so in the present and in the future, they will labor earnestly for the same end until it be attained.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Sunday afternoon we received a dispatch rom the Supervisor of Telegraphs at Fortress Monroe, announcing that Yorktown was evacnated on Saturday night, and that they left a large amount of equipage, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen. A subsequent dispatch from Gen. McCiellan, says :-We have the ramparts, with guns, ammunition and camp equipage. We hold the entire line of the works, which the engineers report to be very strong." Gen McCleHan further reports that the whole of his cavalry force and horse artillery are in pursuit; that our gunboats have gone up York River, and that Franklin's division has also been moved up the river, with as many more troops as transports could be found to convey. Our forces have also taken Gloucester, and to this is added a promise by the commanding General that he will pash the enemy to the wall. A later dispatch says the evacuation commenced on Thursday last, the rebels fearing that with the aid of the river fleet our forces might get into their rear and thus cut off all means of retreat. This dispatch sets down the number of guns captured at 75.

Gen. Pope telegraphs from near Farming ton to Pittsburg Landing, under date of May 3d, that a reconnoissance sent toward Farmington found the enemy 4,500 strong, with four pieces of artillery and some cavalry occupying a strong position near the town. Our forces advanced at once to the assault, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in fine style. The enemy left thirty dead on the field, with their tents and baggage, our cavalry pursuing them. The enemy fled in wild confusion. Some regiments of cavalry, sent through to Booneville, took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track, and de troyed two bridges. Gen. Pope says he has a good many prisoners, but cannot tell how many yet. The national loss is two killed and twelve wounded. By way of Memphis we have a report that Gen. Beauregard is moving large bodies of troops Southward; some go by railroad, and others afoot. A few have gone west. It is generally understood that he is evacuating the place. He says that President Davis understands his movements. Purdy was evacuated on Wednesday last, and has since been burned. Every building is said to be destroyed.

The additional news we received from New Orleans is from rebel sources, and is to the effect that the telegraph operator frem the Bay St. Louis has telegraphed to the Mobile office that the stores in New Orleans were being emptied of sugar and molasses, which were thrown into the streets and the river. The city was to have been formerly sur; endered on the 20th ult., but the time was extended. Some of the national vessels have gone up the river.

The Merrimac on Monday made her appearance off Sewall's Point and remained there up presented, is the defence of the Government to 4 o'clock p. m. It is presumed ber object is to prevent any advance of our fleet up the James River which would enable Gen. McClellan to flank the retreating rebels.

The latest dispatches from Gen. Halleck, says he has advanced his headquarters twelve miles from Pittsburg Landing, and is pressing

It is reported from Washington that the bill proposing to limit the number of brigadier generals to 200, and of major-generals to 26, in all probability will become a law.

A dispatch from Cairo announces the capture of Baton Rouge. It will be remembered that there is a United States Arsenal at this place, which was taken possession of by the rebels more than a year ago, early in the rebellion. It is evident that the fleet from New Orleans is moving up the river. Another dispatch announces important movements near Corinth which are not yet permitted to be made public. Purdy, however, which is between Corinth and Pittsburg, and which was occupied by the left wing of the enemy, has been taken possession of without opposition, and it is intimated that an attack is to be made somewhere in conjunction with the fleet. The most rational conjecture is that Beauregard has fallen back upon Memphis, and that the people of that city are expecting an at tack, as they have resolved, in public meeting, to burn the town in the last extremity.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES AS A SUB-STITUTE FOR GOLD .- An important case has been decided in the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County. An execution was issued against certain real estate, which was sold by the sheriff, and the proceeds (seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents) handed to the prothonotary. The party who had issued the execution demanded the payment of the amount in gold, and positively refused U. S. Treasury notes issued under the act of Congress of July 17th. At the time of the sale, gold was at four and a half per cent. premium. An attachment was asked against the prothonotary to compel him to pay gold; but the court rules that inasmuch as the act of March 17th made not only the new but the old issue of notes a legal tender, it was only necessary to offer the treasury notes, which the plaintiff was obliged to take.

THE RETIRING REBELS .- The rebels in lowevacuated their strong line of fortifications at Yorktown retreating up the peninsula toward Richmond. Of course, they carried off many of their guns and stores, but left a number of heavy siege pieces, with a considerable amount of camp equipage and ordnance stores. We presume they have retreated to a new and stronger line of defences which they have been constructing.

#### Republican Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Republican Standing Committee a Convention assembled at the Monday evening, May 5th. The Convention was organized by calling H. LAWBENCE SCOTT to the Chair, and electing DUMMER LILLY and S. W. ALVORD, Secretaries.

The following delegates appeared and pre ented their eredentials :--Athens Boro'—H. W. Patrick, C. Brooks.
Asylum—R. David, B. Laporte.
Burlington—C. F. Nichols, J. Soper.
Burlington Boro'—Geo. C. Hill.
Burlington West—A. Greeno, John Ballard.
Canton—M. H. Case, J. Vandyke, Jr.
Columbia—J. C. M'Kean, D. Lilley.
Granville—L. D. Taylor, Volney Taylor.
Herrick—Wm. Nesbitt, Cyrns Fu ler.
LeRoy—R. McKee, H. W. McCraney.
Litchield—Silas B. Cranmer, W. H. Walker.
Monroe Rovo'—S. S. Hinman, A. Mullen.
Orwell—W. P. Payson, L. Lyon.
Pike—J. H. Marsh, P. H. Buck.
Ridgbury—B. Harmon, S. Squires.
Springfield—S. G. Harkness, B. P. Strong.
Sheshequin—E. P. Shaw, J. Derby.
S. uth Creek—Ira Crane, J. K. Sefuse.
Standing Stone—C. Taylor, J. S. Vannest.
Sylvania Boro'—F. H. Burritt, R. M. Ross.
Towanda Worth—E. Rutty, G. H. Granger.
Troy twp.—J. M. Smith, H. A. Fish.
Ultera—Albert Newell, E. Lockwood. Athens Boro'-H. W. Patrick, C. Brooks.

Towanda North—E. Rutty, G. H. Grange. Troy twp.—J. M. Smith. H. A. Fish. Ulster—Albert Newell, E. Lockwood. Windham—H. Sherry. Benj. Ellsbree. Warren—John Beardsley. Wyalusing—H. Camp. J. G. Keeler. Wysox—M. J. Coolbaugh, G. T. Granger. Wilmot—John Morrow, H. Horton. The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved. That we approve the course pursued by President Lincoln in the administration of the Govern nent of these United States during the dark and storm reriod which has elapsed since his inauguration,—that is whole policy, whether foreign or domestic, we believe his whole policy, whether foreign or domestic, we believe his measures have been wise, jadicions, and patriotic—such as have tended to the preservation of the Union, and the success of our arms in the war in which we are negaged. Since the adoption of our National Constitution, there have been no twelve months so fraught with danger, so pregnant with peril to our Republican institutions, as the last, and to no living statesman are we so much indebted for their preservation and vitality, as to Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That in the history of the human race w ave no record of a war so causeless, so wicked, so atro-ious as the one we are now waging with the Southern tates of this Union, and that same history presents none hich have involved principles of greater magnitude. It which have involved principles of greater magnitude. It is simply a question of self government—of a government by the people—of a Republican—of a democratic government. Shall majorities rule in this enlightened age, or shall minorities with despotism for their corner tone bear sway? Are the American people a free people, or shall they hew wood or draw water for aristocratic task-masters. Are they mudsills or men?

Resolved, That in the preservation of the Union we see e preservation of our beloved country, the South as ell as the North—the East as well as the West. By setment, by language, by blood, by legislation, by on perils and dangers and sacrifices and interest me people. Let us be one by destiny. West, the North, the South, were made er. United, their mission is Freedom, Prosperity, eace, but dissevered and belligerant, they are waifs and stards in the brotherhood of nations.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the Government in this crisis, conceiving it to be our imperative uty to render it such aid as lies in our power, and whatver may have been heretofore, our party predilections, to believe that no greater obligation can now rest upon s, than to jo n heart and hand with those who, at home the nursuit of private life, and alread upon the heatle. the pursuit of privale life, and abroad upon the battle eld of their country are devoting all their energies to trengtion the administration and uphold the constitu-

resident Lincole proposing pecuniary aid to such slave iders and s ave States as will emancipate their slaves, dd that we pledge ourselves to the adoption of this poi-y as far as the same may be practicable.

Resolved. That we approve the action of Congress and not also of the President upon the bill emancipating the aves in the District of Columbia.

On motion of W. T DAVIES, a committee of eve was appointed to draft Resolutions. W. T. DAVIES, J. C. MCKEAN, JOHN VANDYKE, r., P. H. Buck, John Morrow.

W. T. DAVIES and G. D. MONTANYE, Were appointed Delegates to Harrisburg.

On motion of B. LAPORTE, a committee of five was appointed, consisting of B. LPAORTE, N. C. ELSBREE, M. H. CASE, G. F. MASON, C. F. Nichols, were appointed conferees, to confer with conferees from other counties in the District in relation to a Senatorial Dele-

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman, to confer with similar committees, from the other counties of this Congressional District, for the

Upon this resolution, the Chairman appointd the following committee : B. LAPORTE, G. H. WATKINS, JOHN PASSMORE, J. H. WEBB.

During the absence of the Resolution Com mittee, Hon. GEO. LANDON, and Hon. DAVID WILMOT, were called upon, and addressed the Convention, upon the questions now agitating

On motion the Convention adjourned. H. LAWRENCE SCOTT, Chnirman. DUMMER LILLEY, S. W. ALVORD, Secretaries.

## From Washington.

WASHINTON, May 5, 1862.

Secretary Stanton told an applicant to-day that no special permits to trade to Sonthern ports would be granted. The inference, which s borne out by Secretary Seward's circular, is that in a few days a proclamation will be issued raising the blockage at certain specified ports npon articles not contraband of war.

An important general order from the Adjutant General's office states that, " upon requisitions made by commanders of armies in the field, authority will be given by the War Department to the Governors of the respective States to recruit regiments now in service."

The select Committee of the House on Confiscation and Emancipation has instructed its Chairman, Mr. Elliot, to report two bills .-The first, which is agreed to by Mr. Noell of Missouri, as well as by Messrs. Eliot, Hutchins, Beaman, and Sedgwick, but opposed by Messrs. Mallory of Kentucky and Cobb of New Jersey, confiscates all the property, real | and personal, of leading classes of rebels, embracing somewhat more than are covered by Senator Sherman's bill, who shall continue in in the direction of Corinth. I witnessed the rebellion after the passage of the bill. By an- fight. Our men behaved splendidly. other section, the property of all other rebels who continue such sixty days after its passage dale this morning, and destroyed two trestle in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the sick, shares the same fate. The President is to bridges, and some track of the Mearphis and used up, and panic stricken, during his move seize the property, but the courts are to insti- Charleston road. The claims of loval credittute proceedings. ors are made liens upon the property taken .- | left wing. The other bill, which only the Republican members of the Committee-a bare majority- coming good. er Virginia during Saturday night hastily approve, liberates immediately upon its passage the slaves of all rebels. Two additional sections to the first bill were discussed but not By one it is declared that under this bill slaves Orleans. shall not be held to be property. By the other provision is made for the enrollment of all lovbecome free upon such enrollment, and may be, in such numbers as are required, enlisted in the regard put two regiments to guard them. military service of the United States. Both will probably be moved in the House.

# THE WAR FOR THE UNION

Court House, in the borough of Towards, on EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN!

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MACON.

HEADQUARTETS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sin :- Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their intrenchments about two miles this side of Wil liamsburg. A brisk fight ensued. Just as my Aid left, Smith's Division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume carried his works, though I have not yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes.

We have thus far 71 heavy guns, and large amounts of tents, ammunition, &c. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course, I have pursued .-The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest

importance. There shall be no delay in following up the rebels. The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells and springs, and near flag-staffs, magazines, telegraph offices, in carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c. Fortunately, we have not ost many men in this manner-some four or five killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded. shall make the prisoners remove them at their

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR WILLIASBURG, May 4,-P. M. The advance of the forces under command of Gen. Stoneman, with the view of ascertaining the position of the enemy, reached this place, two and a half miles from Williamsburg, about two o'clock this afternoon on the road from Yorktown. The country in most instances was laid desolate, and but few of the houses are occupied.

On emerging from a cover of woods we came in view of Williamsburg and the enemy's earthworks. At the time no guns were visrable on the enemy's works, but a regiment of cavalry could be seen approaching about one mile off, in line of battle.

Capt. Gibbon's reserve battery was then ordered to the front to open on the enemy's approaching cavalry while a portion of the 6th Cavalry were deployed as skirmishers to the

The fire from the battery was very effective on the enemy's cavalry, but never changed their course. About 200 yards to the right of Gibbon's battery was an earthwork, which had all the appearance of being deserted, when all of a sudden our troops were opened upon by a deadly fire :rom artiflery posted behind the works. At the same time the rebel cavalry continued advancing, until they were check by a charge made by a portion of the 1st and 6th Cavalry, which was performed in a most admirable manner.

In more instances than one it was a hand to hand encounter with the enemy, but, strange to relate, none of our men were made prisoners while we captured about 25 of the enemy, among whom is Capt Frank Lee of the 3d Fiorida Infantry. Capt. Gibbons had four-teen horses killed. Lieut. DeWolf was mor tally wounded. One man was lost by sticking in the mud. Lieut. Benton of the 1st Caval ry, and ten men of the same regiment, were wounded. Licut. McClellan of the 6 Cavalry was

slightly wounded, as were also 12 others .-Lieot. Colonel Krass of the 1st Cavalry had his horse shot under him while engaged in a hand to hand encounter with two of the enemy. He escaped with a few slight bruses -Private Noble (Irish) of Major Barker's Mc B. LAPORTE offered the following resolution, Clellan Dragoons had his horse killed, and was severely wounded in the leg by the explosion of a tarpedo while passing through Yorktown.

The rebel cavalry was forced by our men to abandon their position, but the want of infantry prevented our men from advancing on the my's orks. It being evident that it was useless to attempt further operations, the troops feli back about 200 yards to await the arrival of infantry.

Gen. Handcock's brigade soon after arrived but it was deemed advisable to defer further operations until to morrow. We have infornation that the enemy are still on the retreat beyond Williamsburg. The rear guard of the enemy is very strong, as was shown to day.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3, 1862. The following dispatch, dated near Farmington, has been received at headquarters :

A reconnoissance sent toward Farmington found the enemy 4,500 strong, with four pieces of artillery and some cavalry, occupying a strong position near the town. Our forces advanced at once to the assault, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in fine style. The nemy left thirty dead on the field, with their tents and baggage, our eavalry pursuing them. The whole affair was very handsome, our regiments charging the battery and their line of infantry at the double quick. The enemy fled u wild confusion. Some regiments of cavalry sent through to Boor eville took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track, and destroved two bridges. We have a good many prisoners, but cannot tell how many yet. O.r loss is two killed and twelve wounded. JOHN POPE, Major-General.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3, 1862-9 P. M. To Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Paine's division made a reconnoisance to Farmington to day ; found about 4,500 of dark, our cavalry was in pursuit of their artil- graph office. lery and baggage train, beyond Farmington,

Our artillrry reconnoissance went to Glen-It has been a splendid day's work for the

The weather is clear, and the roads are be-

THOS. A. SCOTT, Ass't Sec. of War.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3-9 P. M. Six deserters arrived vesterday and ten to-

required to do so by the conscript law. Beau-

numbers are leaving; their ranks daily.

All rumors of a battle here or in this vicin

The weather is clear and the roads will be passable in a day or two, so the army can

Hospital stores and boats are arriving daily Gen. Fingell of Kentucky, with surgeous and

nurses, arrived to-day.
Washington, May 3, 1862. The War Department has received messages from Gen Hallick dated at Pittsburg Landing to day. The army was well, in high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy.

CAIRO, May 3, 1852. The latest news from the Tennessee River, brought by a contraband, says that there was no fighting up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Снісадо, Мау 3, 1862. The Memphis Argus of the 29th of April has the following dispatches :-

CORINTH, April 28, 1862. Gen. Beauregard is moving large bodies of roops Southward; some go by railroad and others afoot. A few have gone West. generally understood that he is evacuating the generally understood that he is evacuating the about the same distance from Phisburg by an place, although he declines answering questions other direct road. The county forms the north He says that President Davis understands his movements

since been burned. Every building is said to be destroyed. The Yankees are moving in that direction. Our outposts had a skirmish with their advance early this morning, capturing border, and it is drained by the Tuscumbia sixty prisoners, including nine commissioned

The War Department at noon to day received advices from Gen. Halleck, from which it is inferred that important events will take place in the neighborhood of Corinth within the next two or three days.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MACON FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 1, 1862. To the Hon E M STANTON Secretary of War :-

SIR : Capt. Worden, of the navy, with des patches from Gen. Burnside, has just arrived He reports Fort Macon taken after eleven hours bombardment. Four hundred prisoners were taken. Col. White, late of the Ordnance Department, commanded Fort Macon. Loss on our side one killed and eleven wounded.

JNO. E WOOL, Major. General.

### From General Halleck's Army.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 2, 1862.

A general order was issued yesterday, trans rring Major General Thomas's Division from the Army of the Ohio to the Army of Tennes see, and Major General Thomas takes com mand of the army formerly under Gen. Grant, of which the divisions of General McClermana and Wellace are to constitue a reserve, unde General McClernand Major General Grant will retain command of his district, including the army corps of Tennessee, but in the pres fully prepared for every emergency. ent movements will act as second in command under the Major General commanding the De-

CINCINNATI, May 2, 1862. The Commercial has from its correspondent with the army of Gen. Halleck, the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pitts

McClernand's .. 1,033 1,449 7,882 

The total killed, wounded and missing is 13,661. About 300 of the wounded have since Our harial parties report between 2,500 and

3 000 rebels found dead on the field. The Commercial publishes passages of a let-

ter from Gen. Grant in reply to a letter inorming him of the nature of the criticism of his management of the battle of Pittsburg .-Gen. Grant says :-"I will go on and do my duty to the very

best of my ability without praise, and do all I can to being the war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war. There is one thing I feel assured of; that is, I have confidence in every brave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather wil do all in their power to attrac; at tention from themselves. I had perhaps a dozen officers arrested for cowardice on the first day's fight "These men are necessarily my enemies .-

As to the talk about surprise here, nothing could be more false. If the enemy had sent word when and where they would attack us, we could not have been better prepared .-Skirmishing had been going on for two days between our reconnoitering parties and the enemy's advance. I did not believe, however, they intended to make a determined attack, but were simply making a reconnoisance in

' My headquarters were at Savannah though I usually spent the day at Pittsburg. Troops were constantly arriving to be assigned to brig ades and divisions, all orders to report to Savaniah, making it necessary to keep an office and some one there. I was also looking for Gen. Buell to arrive, and it was important I should have every arrangement complete for his speedy transit to this side of the river. The Commercial's correspondent, with Gen.

Mitchel's army, gives the following explanation of the manner in which General Beauregard's dispatch was taken at Huntsville The wires were broken at a point beyond Huntsville, and Beauregard's dispatch was received at Huntsville, and was being prepared by the operator there to be forwarded by locomotive the enemy; drove them in handsome style, kil- to Chattanooga, and thence reported by teleling 30, wounding many, and capturing some graph to Richmord, when Gen. Mitchel surprisoners, their tents, camp equipage, &c. At prised the town, and instantly seized the tele-

> Gen. Mitchel himself solved the cipher, after hours of study. There is no doubt as to the night, and murder Union men. Death is the genuineness of the dispatch.

Beauregard lost not less than 20,000 men es when taken ment from Corinth upon Putsburg Landing.

AN INCIDENT .- While the steamer Empress was on her way to Cairo, with the wounded from the battle field at Pittsburg Landing, the wife of a missing soldier who was in the fight at Pittsburg, gave birth to a female infant -The woman accompanied or closely followed acted upon, Mr. Noell being opposed to them. day. They all confirm the capture of New her husband to Putsburg, and on the second day of the fight, while the conflict was raging A few days ago one Tennessee and one Mis- around her, was engaged in searching for him issippi regiment of twelve-months men stacked on the battle field. While thus employed, she al persons within the rebel districts who shall their arms and refused to serve longer, though received a gunshot wound-a flesh wound only-in the breast. Failing at last to find her husband, in despair she took passage on the There were twenty deserters yesterday, and Empress. Her child received the name of the

# Sketch of Farmington, Mississippi Farmington is the post village of Tishemin

gocounty. Mississippi, and is situated about goconnty. Mississippi, and is situated about Jackson, the capital of the State, and contain Jackson, the capital some three or four stores. The nearest points of interest is Corinth, from which it is dista but five miles, and is located about to miles, i an air line from Jacinto, the capit of the county, but about eight mile farther of the county, ods. It is about one hunda miles from Memphis, about forty eight n from Grand Junction (the railroad connec from Grand June 1001 (the ramond connection with New Orleans) about forty-seren mile west of Tuscumbia and the junction to Florence ninety miles from Decatur, one hundred and ninety miles from Huntsville and over two has fourteen from Chattanooga. It is near to the track of the main line running from Men the track of the man although 8 1000 Men phis to Chattanooga, although not on it—the phis to Chattanooga, artifold not on it the nearest station being Corinth. It is distant from the Tennessee liver about lifteen miles, either in an air line or by the county road lead. It is ing through Monterey to Hamburg line in through Monterey to Hamburg line about the same distance from Pittsburg by an eastern extremity of Mississippi, at the point where it borders on Alabama and Tennessee and has an area of fourteen hundred square miles, or about nine hundred thousand acres Tennessee river flows along its northeastern creek. The surface of the country is diversi fied by small hills, and the soil is fertile, especially in the valleys. It generally has a substratum of sand, and a large part of the cont. ty is covered with forests of oak, hickory, walnut and pine. The head streams of the Tom highee river furnish valuable motive power. The county was organized in 1836, and the last returns of the population give a total for the county of 14.490, of whom 13,529 were free and 1,961 slaves.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS - GOV. CURTIN has ordered that "Shiloh" be inscribed on the banner of of the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment and "Falmouth, Va," on that of the la Pennsylvania Cavalry, in acknowledgment of

their gallantry at the battles of those places The Governor has received the most gratirying intelligence from Yorktown in relation to the perfected arrangements for the care and prompt transportation of the killed and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers to points with in the State. The floating hospital will acommodate over 300 patients, and can reach Philadelphia via the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, avoiding the roughness of a sea ror. age. Surgeon General Smith says that Pennsylvania is the only State on the Peniuspla

Theodore Freelinghaysen, who died at his residence in Newark, on Saturday, was one He was been in Somerset county, in this State in 1787, and after practicing at the bar for some time he was appointed Attorney General In 1826 he was elected by the whigs to the United States Senate, where for nine years h filled his position of Senator with dignity and credit. His name was more prominent ran as Vice President on the ticket headed by the name of Henry Clay-Polk and Dallasta Clay and Freelinghaysen In 1850 he resigned New York, which he had held for several years and was appointed President of Rutgers Co. ege. Brunswick, New Jersey. He has always taken an active interest in the religious and philanthropic movements of the day, and in his death we record the loss of a graceful scholar igh toned politician, and an ac complished old chool gentleman .- Morristown (N. J.) Dem

THE WET WEATHER AND THE SPRING CROP. - Much alarm begins to be manifested through out Northern and Central Illinois, with regal to the coming crops of spring grain. Daring the last four or five weeks it has rained most daily, till the soil is so thoroughly said rated with water as to preclude the possibili or some time of either plowing, sowing planting. The danger of this shortening of he season is felt doubly at this time, in cons quence of about 50,000 of our Illinois farmrs being now withdrawn from the State ! fight for the Union. In ordinary times evel when the spring work is forced close upon sub mer, by the employment of extra help, much of the danger is averted; but at present the prospect is gloomy enough .- Chicigo Tri-

A Touching Incident .- I forgot to mention the following in ident while giving you an account of things at Winchester. and son of a Union family took to the woods to avoid being impressed into the Rebel army. They were fed and subsisted by the wife and daughters, as best they could. One day one of the daughters being at the upper window of the house, espied the approaching Union forces. She ran below stairs, crying out to her mother :

'The Yankees are coming, the Yankees are coming !" The whole party rushed to the looko t, and sure enough, the gleaming base nets of our soldiers saluted their gladdened eyes. They shouted and wept for joy, las short time their hidden father and brother were at their house door to welcome our men, and they did it with a will. They owned to slaves .-- Elmira Press

HANGING. - Two rebel murderers are to be ung at Suttonville, Western Virginia, on the They are of the gang known as "bost wackers," who sneak about, under co penalty to be meted out to all of these wreld

It is feported that Gen. Burnside has received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina for the surrender of the State.

## Notice to Collectors.

YOU are hereby authorized to deduct fin per cent. from the State tax of every who shall pay h s or her State and County Tax on or before the 21st day of June next, and the

By order of the Commissioners, E. B. COOLBAUGH, Clerk-Commissioner's Office, April 10, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE - Notice tate of I. H. STEPHENS, late of North Towan are requested to make payment without delay, and having claims against said estate will present the authenticated for settlement.

JOHN McMAHON, Administrator