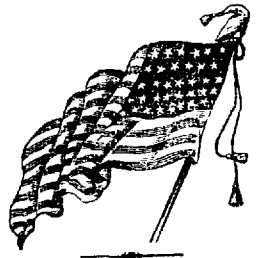


Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

OUR PLATFORM. THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, May 6, 1862.

WHEN THE REBELLION was precipitated, and when every rebel miscreant in the south was armed for his work of death, they relied more on the aid they were to receive from the north, than any power of their own in the south, to overthrow the government. They had not the fullest confidence in the ability of the southern masses to contend with the masses of the north.

With the hope of northern aid entirely destroyed, the rebels are as entirely left to their own resources, to prosecute the war. This disappointment has compelled them to change all their plans. Had the leaders of this northern faction of Breckinridge men been true to their pledge, the policy of invasion, first planned by the rebels, would have been adhered to, and the north, to-day, doubtless overrun by the rebels.

Such is now the attitude of the rebels. Our troops are daily pushing their lines into the southern country. Our flags wave where but lately the rebel flag flouted. There is nothing left our troops but to take possession of the territory of rebellion, and then trust in God for the preservation of their health.

A MILITARY MAN of some experience regards the evacuation of the rebel armies as a part of their policy to effect a speedy junction of all their forces, then to make a stand, and give the federal armies battle. The same gentleman is of opinion that the rebels will not entirely yield before they have fought at least one great battle, and we agree with him on that point, because the leaders of the rebels cannot get rid of their followers without giving them the opportunity of meeting death, as they fanatically suppose, nobly in defence of their country or locality.

FOR THE UNION.

A year ago, when the peril of the country seemed to be the greatest, and when also the Republican party had the control of the patronage of the government, one of the locofoco essentials of loyalty consisted of a demand that the Republican party should abrogate all political distinctions, by dispensing the patronage and the positions of government equally among all loyal men. It was demanded that parties should be dissolved, and a union effected such as would at once strengthen the bonds of that other Union on which depended not only the permanency of state governments, but likewise the prosperity of individual citizens.

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC of this morning, says that some of the New York journals have had a sensation story that the Congressmen from the slave states, upon consultation, had agreed to withdraw from the Senate and House in a body because of the proposed legislation in reference to emancipation and confiscation. If the story were true, it would only show that slavery is naturally rebellious—that it is in itself a monstrous rebel. But the story did gross injustice to the slave state members. There is not one word of truth in the story, as we have been assured by more than one of the persons concerned. It is surprising that any such statement should have been made without foundation, even to make a sensation in a New York morning journal, but the Southern members assert that there has never been an excuse for such a dispatch. If we are ever to have a second edition of the rebellion, now is the precise time for it to occur, when our troops are ready for it, and the country is in the humor to crush it out.

Two months ago there was a small panic in Richmond, occasioned by the discovery of some mysterious writings on the walls. The rebels regarded the phenomenon with horror, for the words were personal. The Unionists came out under cover of the night, and scrawled unpleasant phrases that reflected upon Davis and his crew. The enemy pulled down the placards and felt better. But, according to the Richmond Examiner of April 22d, the process has just been repeated, and the rebels seem to be in a great rage over it.

RECKONING WITHOUT THEIR HOST.

About one year ago the New Orleans Bulletin contained the following paragraph concerning the dangers to New Orleans from our fleets and army: "This tremendous force of annihilators will commence its march when every requisite is prepared and supplied. As this cannot be accomplished for several years to come, there is no necessity for us to make immediate preparations for the reception of Lincoln's big army."

THE EXCHANGE of PRISONERS is strongly advocated by the Military Committee of the Senate. As matters now look, we have a notion that the government will soon have possession of every rebel in the south, except those who are shot in retreat, or fly the country to escape the gallows. Richmond will be in our possession before many days, and it is not likely that the traitors will carry the Union prisoners with them.

2D EDITION. FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Rebel Steamer with Coal for the Merrimac Purposely Run Ashore. THE CREW ESCAPE TO OUR LINES. THEIR ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND. Attempts to Sustain the Rebellion Pronounced Sheer Folly.

Exchange of Prisoners. BALTIMORE, May 6. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the American reports the following: Yesterday afternoon a schooner came down the James river from Richmond, and, when near Newport News, was run ashore on the south side of the river.

FROM NEW YORK. Re-Capture of a Union Prize Ship. NEW YORK, May 6. The ship Emily St. Pierre, which was captured some time since by our blockading fleet, and a prize crew put on board with orders to make for Philadelphia, was subsequently recaptured by the rebel Capt. Wilson, who, by stratagem, made prisoners of all the prize crew and prize masters.

The Pursuit of the Rebels.

Our Forces Come up with the Rear Guard. THE FIGHT. ENGAGEMENT AT WILLIAMSBURG.

Hand-to-Hand Encounter with the Enemy. The Ordnance Captured at Yorktown.

Gen. M'Clellan's Advance beyond Williamsburg.

THE GUN BOATS AT WEST POINT. CAPTURE OF REBEL TRANSPORTS. A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

TROOPS LANDED AT WEST POINT. Destruction of a Bridge on the Richmond and York River Railroad.

GEN. M'CLELLAN WITH THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY. A REBEL CHIEF OF ENGINEERS AMONG THE PRISONERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEAR WILLIAMSBURG, May 4, P. M.

The advance of the forces under Gen. Stoue-man, with the view of ascertaining the position of the enemy, reached this place, which is two and a half miles from Williamsburg, about two o'clock this afternoon, on the road from Yorktown.

On emerging from a corner of the woods we came in view of Williamsburg and the enemy's earthworks. At the same time no guns were visible on the enemy's works, but a regiment of cavalry could be seen approaching, about a mile off, in line of battle. Captain Gibson's reserve battery was then ordered front to open on the enemy's approaching cavalry, while a portion of the Sixth United States cavalry were deployed as skirmishers to the right and left.

The rebel cavalry was forced by our men to abandon their position, but the want of infantry prevented our men from advancing on the enemy's works. It being evident that it was useless to attempt further operations, the troops fell back about two hundred yards, to await the arrival of infantry. Gen. Hancock's brigade soon after arrived, but it was deemed advisable to defer further operations until to-morrow.

THE ORDNANCE CAPTURED AT YORK-TOWN. DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL M'CLELLAN. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 11:20 A. M.

TO THE HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: An inspection just made, shows that the rebels abandoned in their works at Yorktown the following ordnance: Two 8-inch rifled cannon. Two 4 1/2 inch rifled cannon. Sixteen 32-pounders. Six 42-pounders. Nineteen 8-inch columbiads. Four 9-inch Dahlgrens. One 10-inch columbiad. One 10-inch mortar. One 8-inch siege howitzer.

FROM LOUISVILLE. Surprise and Capture of Union Troops. LOUISVILLE, May 6. Captains Haslett and M'Kinney, Lieutenants Carey, Chambers, Dial, Thomas, Leonard, of the Second Ohio regiment, with 70 privates; Captain Jenifer and Adjutant Neal, with fifteen men, of the Eighteenth Ohio, Lieutenant Mitchell, the General's son, of Kennet's cavalry, Captain Ewing and two Lieutenants, of the 21st Ohio, with 63 privates, were taken prisoners at Paducah, Tenn., on last Friday by 1,000 horses and a half.

LATEST FROM PITTSBURG LANDING. PITTSBURG, May 6. The steamer Antelope, from Pittsburg Landing, on Sunday morning, has arrived here. In the affair at Farmington, on Saturday, Gen. Pope took between two and three hundred prisoners, besides an amount of tents and camp equipage, four pieces of artillery and several hundred mules. At the time the Antelope left Pittsburg, loud and continued firing was heard, the cause of which was not ascertained.

STILL LATER.

The French war steamer Gassendi came down from Yorktown at five o'clock last night, bringing the French minister, and also Capt. Fox, assistant Secretary of the Navy.

One of the gunboats which went up on Sunday morning had returned and reported that they found the river unobstructed, and that the gunboats had reached West Point, where a force had been landed and destroyed a bridge on the road to Richmond. Several rebel transports were overtaken going up the river. Some were run ashore, those on board escaping, and were burned, others had been captured.

The latest reports say that Gen. McClellan was with the advance of the army, and was supposed to be before Williamsburg, in which direction there had been a brisk cannonading all day.

Among the prisoners, is the chief of engineers on Gen. Johnston's staff, who states that the whole rebel army at Yorktown, amounted to 85,000 men.

He gives a most deplorable account of the condition of the army, and says they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond.

The retreat commenced before daylight on Saturday morning, and he doubts not that the advance was twenty miles distant. The last gun was fired from Yorktown.

On Sunday morning Gen. M'Clellan signalled five gunboats lying below Yorktown, the fact of the evacuation, with instructions to proceed up the river to West Point and remove all obstructions in their way.

Quite a fleet of steamers and vessels loaded with troops were discovered in the distance, and a pursuit was commenced, resulting in the capture of some of them, whilst others were run ashore and fired by those on board, who escaped to the woods.

It is said that by three o'clock in the afternoon the gunboats had reached West Point, at the head of navigation, nearly thirty miles above Yorktown, frequently shelling the parties of the enemy that were discovered flying along the shore, and flanking that portion of the retreating army that were moving towards West Point to take the Railroad to Richmond.

Immediately in the wake of the gunboats followed along the line of the river steamers loaded with troops carrying Gen. Franklin's division with fifteen thousand to twenty thousand men.

These troops reached Yorktown during the afternoon and were stopped there to await intelligence from the gunboats. It is proposed to land them at Yorktown if the reports of the gunboats are favorable.

THE VERY LATEST. THE ENEMY MAKE A STAND AT WILLIAMSBURG. TWO REBEL REDOUBTS TAKEN. TWO REBEL COLONELS AND TWO LIEUTENANTS KILLED.

150 Rebels Captured. WASHINGTON, May 6. The boat to Cherrystone Inlet has arrived with dispatches for the government. The enemy are in strong force and entrenched near Williamsburg, intending to dispute the further passage of our troops there.

There has been some brisk fighting, in which Gen. Hancock's division had taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's rebel brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge.

In this engagement, Gen. Hancock's forces are said to have killed two rebel colonels, two lieutenants, and captured 150 prisoners. Gen. M'Clellan highly compliments Gen. Hancock's conduct.

At the time of sending off the dispatches our loss was not known, but it is supposed to be considerable in proportion to the extent of the engagement as the fighting was quite severe.

Brilliant Affair at Lebanon, Tenn. 800 REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED. A Large Number Killed and 150 Prisoners Taken. WYNKOOP'S PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY IN THE FIGHT.

LOUISVILLE, May 6. A dispatch to the Journal says that General Dumont with portions of Woodford's, Smith's and Wynkoop's Pennsylvania Cavalry attacked Morgan and Wood's rebel cavalry 800 in number at Lebanon on Monday morning at 4 o'clock. The rebels were utterly routed, a large number slain, and 150 prisoners taken. Nearly all their horses and arms were captured. They fled after fighting an hour and a half. Gen. Dumont being in full pursuit, he will capture the whole force.

The prisoners will be here this evening. It was a brilliant affair and managed with great skill by Gen. Dumont. Morgan is reported killed. Col. Smith is wounded in the leg. Col. Woodford was wounded in the abdomen seriously. The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

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The prisoners were subsequently released on parole and are now at Nashville. Morgan lost six killed and two wounded. Our loss was two killed and three wounded—one missing.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862. SENATE.

Mr. TEN EXOR, (N. Y.) presented a petition asking that certain newspapers be allowed equal privileges in the mails.

Mr. SHERMAN, (Ohio), offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of all the reports of the officers in command at the recent battle of Pittsburg Landing. Laid over.

Mr. KING, (N. Y.) presented petitions in favor of the bankrupt act. The homestead bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Carlisle's amendment, which was rejected—yeas 11, nays 28.

The bill was then passed, yeas 35, nays 7, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Colamer, Coward, Dixon, Doollittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane, (Ind.), Lane, (Kan.), M'Dougal, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Mass.), Wilson, (Mo.), and Wright—33.

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