## Tuesday Afternoon, May 6, 1862 Bennsplvania Daily Aclegraph.

The Pursuit of the Rebels.

THE FIGHT.

The Ordnance Captured

at Yorktown.

Williamsburg.

THE GUN BOATS AT WEST POINT.

TROOPS LANDED AT WEST POINT

and York River Railroad.

PRISONERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEAR WILLIAMSBURG, [

The advance of the forces under Gen. Stone-

man, with the view of ascertaining the post

May 4, P. M.

APTURE

from Yorktown.

# FOR THE UNION.

A year ago, when the peril of the country semed to be the greatest, and when also the age of the government, one of the locofoco ssentials of loyalty consisted of a demand that the Republican party should abrogate all political distinctions, by dispensing the patronage

tion may have been, the union was effected for

that treachery and deceit (after they had been

offered terms to the Republican party, when

threatened the stability of the government.

and the positions of government equally among should be dissolved, and a union effected such as would at once strengthen the bonds of that permanency of state governments, but likewise the prosperity of individual citizens. Not so

Forever fleat 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.

Daily Telegraph

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

## HARRISBURG, PA.

### Tuesday Afternoon, May 6, 1862.

the sake of the Union. The mere name of the WHEN THE REBELLION was precipitated, and Republican party is of small consequence, comwhen every rebel miscreant in the south was armed for his work of death, they relied more pared to the fair fame of the country and the policy of suppressing rebellion by making its than any power of their own in the south, to cause responsible for its effects. Yet the old on the aid they were to receive from the north, overthrow the government. They had not the locofoco party could not be taught this practi fullest confidence in the ability of the southern cal lesson. Its leaders were willing to enter into alliances, where there was a hope of success masses to contend with the masses of the for some of their own favorites, and a prospect north. If such had been the case, Washington city would have been in ashes more than a year invested with power,) would strengthen their dough-faces of the north for this part of the ago The rekels, however, depended upon the ly of the patronage of government. They work. These same dough-faces had frequently done the dirty work of their southern political masters. They had betrayed the interests of northern labor on the floors of Congress, and in the elevation to power of a Democratic why should they not be expected to betray the when they suspected that power would thereby lives of northern men on the field of battle? be placed in the hands of a loyal man and a They had joined with southern slave drivers in attempting the forcible introduction of patriot. Such was the action and the purpose slaver; into territory that had been proclaimed of the Democratic leaders, within the last yearfree by the voice of a majority of the people a purpose then unsuspected, but an action which has since become part of the history of of such territories, and why should they not those events which for a time so seriously join with their southern partizans in assisting to usurp the laws and destroy the Union ? Such was the reasoning of those who led the rebellion, and such, too, was their expectation, bethe pressure of danger one year ago, and cause the same men that pledged their infanobly rally to the support of any man who mous alliances with the south in its crusades on northern labor, interests and developments, also pledged their aid to the rebellion, with such assurances as induced the leading traitors to believe that the dough-faces would do the fighting as they had heretofore done the voting, while the south would reap the exclusive benefits and honors of the struggle.

With the hope of northern aid entirely destroyed, the rebels are as entirely left to their own resources, to prosecute the war. This than those now surrounding the nation, we disappointment has compelled them to change all their plans. Had the leaders of this northern faction of Breckenridge 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 danger, all parties must be insignificant and the rebels. We write doubtless, because we unworthy of confidence or support, but that mean by the leaders being true to such promorganization which seeks to harmonize all men ises, also the contingency of the masses of in the support and defence of the Union. This that faction submitting to such leadership. is now the condition of the leaders and the But when the masses turned indignantly on masses of the Republican organization. It is the leaders, (as they did in the case of the the position, too, of thousands of honest men, Patriot and Union,) the leaders, of course, began who have heretofore been attached to the opto declare a lovalty which they never felt, and to give the cause of the Union a support which hereafter lend their aid to that Union prepared is the more repugnant to them, because by the people, in which the masses of all parties THEIR ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS AT BICHMOND. it was forced and dishonest. In this emergen- are honestly rallying for the support of the adcy, then, the south no longer depends on the for them what was promised to be accomplished by the dough-taces. They wait for disease to cowards as well as traitors, they seek to escape ican citizen can gain any real benefit. the danger they have created, by making our troops the victims of the diseases they may contract. southern country. Our flags wave where but compelled to keep large bodies of northern men and therefore they fear the ravages of disease over which the beastly southern traitor and be so fearful. The policy of garrissoning forts and arsenals with contrabands directed by have been written: acclimated officers, may disappoint these wretches, and give them an idea of the desolation of this rebellion, by making their own slaves the instruments of their own overthrow and humiliation. 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 expressive bit of doggerel upon the walls of point, because the leaders of the rebels cannot the Powhattan House: 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. There is no doubt with us, that the rebels have a policy in their abandoning these strongholds, and inducing our armies to advance in their pursuit. But their best devised plans are bound to fall. In the end, they will be defeated, and must either become exiles from, subdued by or obedient to, the government. The leaders cannot remain in the country, without submitting by their own will or being forced into submission to the government. However, all that we can now do is rebels. to await events as they transpire, and conclude not to be astonished at anything of which the dedicated, with religious ceremonies, a theatre

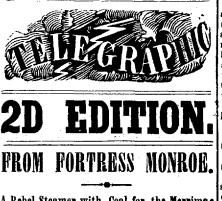
RECKONING WITHOUT THEIR HOST. About one year ago the New Orleans Bulletin contained the following paragraph concerning Republican party had the control of the patron- the dangers to New Orleans from our fleets and Our Forces Come up with the Rear Guard army:

"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 prepaall loyal men. It was demanded that parties rations for the reception of Lincoln's big army. • • • Their ridiculous schemes for our subjugation show conclusively that they are thoroughly alarmed and panic-stricken. other Union on which depended not only the of the South can successfully resist an invasion from a million of such craven wretches." This may be called reckoning without Commodore Farragut. And we may further add, much in obedience to the source whence this

demand issued, as in compliance with their that after all this boasting, the city of New Gen. M'Clellan's Advance beyond Orleans was held after its conquest by a small own sense of patriotism, was the idea of a union of all parties for the preservation of the detachment of marines. As to the resistance Union, responded to by the leading men of the of the South of "an invasion of a million Republican organization. We had every sacri- of such craven wretches," it scems strange fice to make by such a union, because it bid that the resistance is in the shape of cowardly fair to bring us into association and alliance evacuations, panics, flights and demoralization. with those whose lives had been passed in The fact is, that the end of this boasting will maligning the pure and upright man of our be the complete dependency of the rebel states organization, and yet to subserve the ends of on the power and the leniency of the federal law and order, however repugnant the associa- government.

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC of this morning, Destruction of a Bridge on the Richmond 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 person concerned. It is surprising that any such statement should have been made without tion of the enemy, reached this place, which is two and a half miles from Williamsburg, foundation, even to make a sensation in a New about two o'clock this afternoon, on the road York morning journal, but the Southern members assert that there has never been an excuse The country in most instances was laid deso-late, and but few of the houses along the road for such a dispatch. If we are ever to have a second edition of the rebellion, now is the prewere occupied. cise time for it to occur, when our troops are ready for it, and the country is in the humor to crush it out.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS is strongly advocated by the Military Committee of the Sen-The same noble purpose which induced the ate. As matters now look, we have a notion Republican party to yield its organization to that the government will soon have possession of every rebel in the south, except those who to the right and left. The fire from the bat are shot in retreat, or fly the country to escape was laboring in the defence of the Union, the gallows. Richmond will be in our posses sion before many days, and it is not likely that battery was an earthwork which had all the traitors will carry the Union prisoners with appearance of being deserted, when all of a sud sion before many days, and it is not likely that



THE CREW ESCAPE TO OUB LINES. posing parties of Republicanism, but who will

Yorktown.

### STILL LATER.

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

We learn that up to one o'clock the steamers with Gen. Franklin's division had not gone beyond Yorktown, but were waiting to hear

ENGAGEMENT AT WILLIAMSBURG. Hand-to-Hand Encounter with the Enemy. Hand-to-Hand Encounter with the Enemy. 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 directions there had been a brisk cannonading all day.

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

He gives a most deplorable account of the OF BEBEL TRANSPORTS. condition of the army, and says they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN. 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

GEN. M'CLELLAN WITH THE ADVANCE with troops were discovered in the distance, A REBEL CHIEF OF ENGINEERS AMONG THE

scaped to the woods. It is said that by three o'clock in the afternoon the gunboats had reached West Point, at of navigation, nearly thirty miles he head above Yorktown, trequently shelling the par-ties 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 ollowed along the line of the river steamera loaded with troops carrying Gen. Franklin's division with fifteen thousand to twenty thouand men.

These troops reached Yorktown during the On emerging from a corner of the woods w afternoon and were stopped there to await in-telligence from the gunboats. It is proposed came in view of Williamsburg and the enemy' earthworks. At the same time no guns were to land them at Yorktown if the reports of the visible on the enemy's works, but a regiment gunboats are favorable.

of cavalry could be seen approaching, about mile off, in line of battle. THE VERY LATEST Captain Gibson's reserve battery was then ordered front to open on the enemy's approach ing cavalry, while a portion of the Sixth Uni ted States cavalry were deployed as skirmisher THE ENEMY MAKE A STAND tery was very effective on the enemy's cavalry AT WILLIAMSBURG. but they never changed their course. Abou two hundred yards to the right of Gibson' TWO REBEL BEDOUBTS TAKEN. en our troops were opened upon by a deadly TWO REBEL COLONELS AND TWO LIEUTEN. fire from artillery posted behind the works. ANTS KILLED. At the same time the rebel cavalry continued advancing, until they were checked by a charge made by a portion of the First and Sixth cav 150 Rebels Captured. alry, which was performed in a most admirable manner. In more instances than one it was a hand to hand encounter with the enemy's cav WASHINGTON, May 6. alry, but strange to relate, none of our mer The boat to Cherrystone Inlent has arrived were taken prisoners, while we captured abou twenty-five of the enemy, among whom is Cap tain Frank Lee, of the Third Florida infantry with despatches for the government. Capt. Gibson's battery had fourteen horses The enemy are in strong force and entrenched ear Williamsburg, intending to dispute the Lieut. De Wolf was mortaily wounded. One of our guns was lost by sticking fast in further passage of our troops there. There has been some brisk fighting, in which Lieut. Benton, of the First Cavalry, and ter men of the same regiment, were wounded. Lieut. McOlellan, of the Sixth Cavalry, was Gen. Hancock's division had taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's rebel brigade by slightly wounded, as were also twelve other of the same regiment. Lieut. Col. Krees, of the First Cavalry, had brilliant bayonet charge. In this engagement, Gen. Hancock's force his horse shot under him while engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with two of the ene my. He escaped with a few slight bruises. are said to have killed two rebel colonels, two Private Noble Irish, of Major Barker's McClellan Dragoons, had his horse killed, and was severely wounded in the leg by the ex-plosion of a torpedo, while passing through lieutenants, and captured 150 prisoners. Gen. M'Clellan highly compliments Gen. Hancock's conduct.

At the time of sending off the dispatches our

XXXVIIth Congress-First Session. WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862.

SENATE. Mr. TEN EYCK, (N. J.,) presented a petition

asking that certain newspapers be allowed equal privileges in the mails. Mr. SHERWAN, (Obio,) offered a resolution that

the Secretary of War be requested to commu-nicate 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 ques

tion 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, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane, (Iud.), Hane, (Kan.,) M'Dougal, Morill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Summer, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Mars,) Wilson, (Mo.,) and Wright-33.

NAYS-Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell.

Saulsbury, Stark and Willey-7. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cox, (Onio,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill appropriating \$2,500 as indemnity to the owners and officers of the Spanish bark Providence, which was illegally detained by the blockade. Mr. COLFAX, (Ind.) by the unanimous consent of the House introduced a bill to punish frauds on the government, which provides that all persons engaged in furnishing supplies of any kind for any department of the Government by contract or otherwise, or performing any service therefor, who shall be found guilty of fraud in any United States Court, and all the accessories thereto shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and to a fiue not exceeding double the amount of the fraud,

and all officers of the government are required, when frauds are discovered, to institute a suit against the offenders. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. BINGHAM, (Onio,) from the Committe on

the Judiciary, offered a resolution that a com-mittee of two be appointed to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of the people of the United States, impeach West H. Humphrey, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the several districts of Tennessee of high crimes and misdemeanors and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit the particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and that the committee do dem and that the Senate shall take order for the appearance of the suid West H. Humphrey to answer the said impeachment.

In response to a question for information, the report of the Judiciary Committee was read which shows in effect that the Judge has acted out his secession proclivities. Mr. MAYNARD, (Tenn.,) showed the justice of

the present proceedings for impeachment. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Dawes, (Mass.,) called up the California

election case, the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections declaring that F. F. Lowe is not entitled to a seat as a representative from that State.

Mr. DAWES explained that the prayer of the memorialists was founded upon a statute of the United States, as well as on the construction of the Constitution. California claiming three representatives in the present Congress, the number to which she is entitled under the apportionment based on the last census.

Latest from New Orleans.

OCCUPATION OF BATON ROUGE CONFIRMED

Landing of Gen. Butler's Army at New Orleans

An Immense Amount of Cotton Discovered

AN ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETING.

CHICAGO, May 5. A special dispatch to the Times, from Cairo. dated to-day, says: A refugee from Memphis, brings news of the

recapture of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by the United States forces, and the passage up the river of the United States gun boats.

An immense amount of cotton had been dis-

The Union citizens of New Orleans had held a

meeting, which was attended by large numbers, who indulged in the most enthusiastic demon-

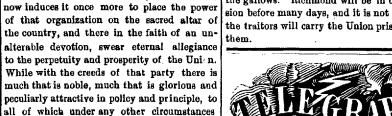
strations of joy. According to our informant, but little oppo-sition will be made to our gun-boats coming

A few rebel troops, lately enrolled at Baton

covered and seized.

up the river.

Gen. Butler's army had landed at New Or-



would cling in preference to attaching ourselves to any other organization. Yet we consider no form of organization too sacred or no political 21 policy too perfect, to be sacrificed to the great cause of the Union. While the Union is in

Purposely Run Ashore.

hilled he mud.

A Rebel Steamer with Coal for the Merrimae

ministration of Abraham Lincoln-in support-Breckenridge men in the north, but instead, ing the war-in vindicating and sustaining those therefore, they now rely on the climate to do who are fighting our battles-and in effectually crushing treason, whether it seeks to do its work armed in the rebel ranks, or whether it achieve what they are fearful to undertake. struggles in the name of loyalty to embarrass They anticipate that yellow fever will airest and impede loyal men in the performance of invasion sconer than it can be impeded by their duty. Such is the purpose of our pelititheir own bosoms and bayonets, and thus flying cal Union. Those who oppose it, also oppose before our troops in the attitude of arrant that national Union from which alone an Amer-

> THE WRITING ON THE WALL. Two months ago there was a small panic in

Such is now the attitude of the rebels. Our Richmond, occasioned by the discovery of some Such is now the attitude of the rebels. Our Richmond, occasioned by the discovery of some News. On arriving they announced that they troops are daily pushing their lines into the mysterious writings on the walls. The rebels' had intentionally run her ashore for the purregarded the phenomenon with horror, for the pose of reaching our lines, and that she conlately the rebel flag flounted. There is nothing words were personal. The Unionists came out left our troops but to take possession of the under cover of the night, and scrawled unpleaterritory of rebellion, and then trust in God sant phrases that reflected upon Davis and his tow her off, but finding this to be impossible for the preservation of their health. We are not crew. The enemy pulled down the placards and felt better But, according to the Richin the feeted fever districts of the Gulf states ; mond Examiner of April 22d, the process has just been repeated, and the rebels seem to be in a great rage over it. We are told by the  $E_{x-}$ his more cowardly northern ally gloat, may not aminer that "on Purcell, Ladd & Company's east wall" the following emphatic sentences

> "Change your bells into cannon, and charge with Confederate 5's.'

"Southern Lexicon covered with glory: 'Pinks of chivalry.' 'The Lord is on our side, but, in consequence

of pressing engagements elsewhere, could not attend at Pea Ridge, Donelson, &c., &c."

"He will also be prevented from visiting his chosen 'pinks' at Yorktown.

"Southern hearts are beating low---Manassas boasters shun the foe ; Stars and Stripes shall wave again-Northerners tread this ebon main.'

Not content with these impertinences, the audaclous Union men scribbled the following

> "Southern boasters, grasp the dust. In the Lord you vainly trust, For the Lord you fain would cheat With Halycon lips and Pluto's feet.'

"The cry is still they come." In order to add point to the stanza, it was written on "the south wall" of the hetel. The "patriotic" proprietors of the buildings, which were thus used like sheets of paper, instantly "effaced" the inscriptions, and at last accounts the municipal authorities of Richmond were in search of the offenders.

Belshazzar wasn't pleased with the writing on the wall. No more are the Richmond

at Salt Lake city.

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 shown to-day. lews, was run ashore on the south side of the LATER.-Monday morning.-It commenced iver.

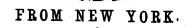
Her singular movements attracted consideraraining this morning, and has continued heavi ble attention. Men were observed to immedily up to this time. ately take to their boats and pull for Newport There is no news from Williamsburg, it i too early in the morning to hear. We will occupy Williamsburg early this morning. From thence our course will depend upon that taken by the enemy. tained sixty tons of coal for the Merrimac.

Several boats were immediately manned and THE ORDNANCE CAPTURED AT YORK. started out for the purpose of endeavoring to they set her on fire and she was burned to the water's edge.

The Merrimac was in sight at the time, but she did not venture to save the vessel. The crew were taken to headquarters and gave a deplorable account of affairs at Rich-

mond and among the troops, who regarded all further attempts to sustain the rebellion as sheer folly.

In accordance with a notice given by General Haccordance with a notice given by deneral Hoger to General Wool, a few days since, Capt. Millward proceeded at noon to-day with the steamer New Haven up the James river, to meet the rebel boat in which he promised to send down from Richmond 500 federal prisoners in exchange for those released by General Burnside. Up to the hour the boat started no tidings have been heard from them. They are expected to arrive to-night.



Re-Capture of a Union Prize Ship.

NEW YORK, May 6. The ship Emily St. Pierre, which was cap tured some time since by our blocksding fleet, and a prize crew put on board with orders to make for Philadelphia, was subsequently re-captured by the rebel Capt. Wilson, who, by stratagem, made prisoners of all the prize crew and prize masters. The vessel arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult., the captain being as sisted in navigating her by only three or four, who with himself, were allowed to remain on board by our cruiser who captured her. Lieut. Stone was placed in charge of the

Emily St. Pierre by our gunboat, and was overpowered by Wilson and the rebel steward and cook, and placed in irons.

A letter from first class merchants in Baltimore to a Liverpool mercantile firm, states under date of April 8th, that the federals sufports. fered a severe defeat in a battle at Yorktown that the Merrimac and seven other iron clad ships are out. This was received in Liverpool A force had been landed at West Point, and

The rebel cavalry was forced by our men to loss was not known, but it is supposed to be abandon their position, but the want of infant ry prevented our men from advancing on the considerable in proportion to the extent of the enemy's works. It being evident that it was engagement as the fighting was quite severe. useless to attempt further operations, the troops fell back about two hundred yards, to awai the arrival of infantry. Gen. Haucock's brigade soon after arrived, but it was deemed advisable to defer further Brilliant Affair at Lebanon, Tenn.

operations antil to-morrow. 800 REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED. We have information that the enemy are still on the retreat beyond Williamsburg. The

Large Number Killed and 150 Prisonrear guard of the enemy is very strong, as was ers Taken.

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WYNKOOP'S PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY IN THE FIGHT.

A dispatch to the Journal says that General Dumont with portions of Woolford's, Smith's and Wynkoop's Pennsylvaria 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 fied after fighting an hour and a half. Gen. Dumont being in full pursuit, he wilt capture the whole force The prisoners will be here this evening. It was a brilliant aff ir and managed with great skill by Gen. Dumont. Morgan is reported killed. Col. Smith is wounded in the leg. Col. Woolford was wounded in the abdomen seri-

LOUISVILLE, May 6.

# FROM LOUISVILLE.

With the carriages and implements complete, Surprise and Capture of Union Troops Each piece is supplied with seventy-six rounds

of ammunition. On the ramparts there are also four magaines, which have not been examined. These do not include the guns left at Glouces er Point and their other works to our left. G. B. M'CLELLAN, (Signed)

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- No further news has Captain Ewing and two Li utenants, of the 21st Ohio, with 53 privates, were taken prison-ers at Pulaski, Tenn., on last Friday by 1,000 been received at the War Department from Fortress Monroe or Yorktown. The boat for Cherrystone Inlet had probably been delayed by the storm which prevailed in that region. Very little information has arrived by telegraph from any quarter, and nothing of an un-favorable character.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

CAIRO, May 5.

The steamer Antelope, from Pittsburg Landgunboats are at West Point, having on their ng, on Sunday morning, has arrived here. In the affair at Farmington, on Saturday, way captured or destroyed many rebel trans-Gen. Pope took between two and three hundred

prisoners, besides an amount of tents and A report was also current of the capture of a camp equippage, four pieces of artillery and several hundred muskets.

At the time the Antelope left Pittsburg, loud by the steamship China, and shows that all the destroyed a bridge on the Richmond and York and continued firing was heard, the cause of at 12 or agrid at 20 or agrid at 20

Rouge, were stationed there, but they fiel on the appearance of the United States fleet. LARGE AMOUNT OF COTTON, SUGAR, ETC., CAPTURED. ST. LOUIS, May 5. - A refugee from the South, who was at New Orleans when our fleet arrived there, says our forces captured a large quantity ef cotton, sugar and other property. New Advertisements. LOUISVILLE, May 6. PARSON BROWNLOW'S GREAT BO K. -A subscription list is now epan for E. S. GERMAN'S BO INSTORE, No. 27 Sourb Scould Street 19y6-deed2\*\* INDUCEMENT TO PURCHASERS. A of every description, now open at very low prices. CATHCAAT & BROTHER, my6 Next dog to the Harristory Back. Mys Next door to the Matrisourg baun. MOURNING GOODS. Everything in this line manufactured for Latter Suum.)r Wesr. Frices very low. A great many goods of re-material. CATHCART & B400 HER. mj 6 Next door to the Harrisbu g Bank.

Mito Area door to the Earrison g Bank. Sun SHADES, Sun Umbrellas and Para-sols. Prices ten per cent lower than el-ewhere. CAT' CART & BROTHE-, my6 Next door to the Harri-burg Bank.

Myo React onor to the Harri-burg Bank. W ANTED. — A white wo that to do all sons, to be a competent person. Si 60 per week will be given. inquire at THIS OF ICS. my6-d1\*

HABLISBURG BANK, May 6, 1862. THE Board of Directo. s declared to-day A a dividend of Directo, a declared to-day payable on demand J. W. WEIR, my6-(8t Gibbon J. V. WEIR, Cishier.

# PUBLIC SALE.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1862, in the town of York, Pa., at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

84.437 FEET OF LUMBER,

consisting of Boards and Scantling, being part of the buildings at the camp at York, Pa. The lumber is divided into small lots, from 300 feet to 8000 feet, &c. Terms-cash, to be paid promptly, when knocked down to the purchaser, in gold and silver or treasury notes. E. C. WILSON, Capt.,

Acting Quartermaster, U. S. A. York, Pa., May 7, '62-1t.

NOTICE.

NOPICE. FOR SALE.—Tie Novelty Iron Works and Machinery. Terms favorable to meet the purch sr. my5d2w Harri-burg.

myoazw SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA sairoad Company. Office No. 227 S. Fourth street, run-delphia, april 8, 1862. The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-

The annual Meeting of the Stocknoiders of this Som-pany, and an election for President and six Minagers, will take place at the Office of the Company, May 5th, at 12 o'clock, M. W. H. MCILHENNEY, Barraiary.

killed and three wounded-one missing. LATEST FROM PITISBURG LANDING. The special correspondent of the American at Fortress Monroe says that Gen. M'Clellan's ad-vance is beyond Williamsburg, and that our

of Morgan's rebel cavalry, after a fight of two hours and a half. The prisoners were subsequently released on parole and are now at Nashville. Morgan lost six killed and two wounded. Our loss was two

# LOUISVILLE, May 6. Captains Haslett and M'Kinney, Lieutenants Carey, Chambers, Dial, Thomas, Leonard, of the Second Unio regiment, with 70 privates; Captain Jenfer and Adjutant Neal, with fifteen men, of the Eighteenth Ohio, Lieutenant Mitch-ell, the General's son, of Kennet's cavalry, Major General.

War:—An inspection just made, shows that the rebels abandoned in their works at Yorktown the following ordnance: Two 8-inch rifled cannon. Two 41 inch rifled cannon. Sixteen 82-pounders. ously. The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

Six 42-pounders. Nineteen 8-inch columbiads. Four 9-inch Dahlgrens. One 10-inch columbiad. One 10 inch mortar.

TOWN.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of

Ротомас, May 4, 11:20 А. М.

One 8-inch siege howitzer.

THE Utah saints have just completed and