# Daily Telegraph.



Forever ficat 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.

Wednesday Morning, May 7, 1862.

WHEN THE REBELLION was precipitated, and armed for his work of death, they relied more pared to the fair fame of the country and the on the aid they were to receive from the north, policy of suppressing rebellion by making its from the slave states, upon consultation, had than any power of their own in the south, to cause responsible for its effects. Yet the old agreed to withdraw from the Senate and House GEN. 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 reference to emancipation and confiscation. If masses to contend with the masses of the north. If such had been the case, Washington or their own favorites, and a prospect slavery is naturally rebellious—that it is in itago The rebels, however, depended upon the invested with power,) would strengthen their injustice to the slave state members. There is dough faces of the north for this part of the work. These same dough-faces had frequently ly of the patronage of government. They done the dirty work of their southern political offered terms to the Republican party, when uone the dirty work of their southern pointical they deemed that such a tender would result statement should have been made without 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 lives of northern men on the field of battle! When they suspected that power would thereby be placed in the hands of a loyal man and a They had joined with southern slave drivers in attempting the forcible introduction of of the Democratic leaders, within the last yearslaver, into territory that had been proclaimed free by the voice of a majority of the people of such territories, and why should they not 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, because the same men that pledged their infamone alliances with the south in its crusades 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 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 the rebels. We write doubtless, because we mean by the leaders being true to such promto declare a loyalty 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 mere repugnant to them, because by the people, in which the masses of all parties 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 therefore, they now rely on the climate to do for them what was promised to be accomplished by the dough-taces. They wait for disease to achieve what they are fearful to undertake. They anticipate that yellow fever will arrest and impede loyal men in the performance of invasion sooner than it can be impeded by their own bosoms and bayonets, and thus flying cal Union. Those who oppose it, also oppose before our troops in the attitude of arrant cowards as well as traitors, they seek to escape the danger they have created, by making our troops the victims of the diseases they may contract.

troops are daily pushing their lines into the mysterious writings on the walls. The rebels southern country. Our flags wave where but regarded the phenomenon with horror, for the lately the rebel flag flounted. There is nothing 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 for the preservation of their health. We are not crew. The enemy pulled down the placards compelled to keep large bodies of northern men and felt better. But, according to the Richin the feeted fever districts of the Gulf states; and therefore they fear the ravages of disease just been repeated, and the rebels seem to be in over which the beastly southern traitor and a great rage over it. We are told by the Exhis more cowardly northern ally gloat, may not grainer that "on Purcell, Ladd & Company's be so fearful. The policy of garrissoning forts east wall' the following emphatic sentences 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 govarnment. 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, at his are traitors may become guilty.

FOR THE UNION.

A year ago, when the peril of the country comed to be the greatest, and when also the Republican party had the control of the patronage of the government, one of the locofoco army: 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 should be dissolved, and a union effected such as would at once atrengthen the bonds of that other Union on which depended not only the permanency of state governments, but likewise from a million of such craven weetches." the prosperity of individual citizens. Not so much in obedience to demand issued, as in compliance with their law and order, however repugnant the associa- government. tion may have been, the union was effected for the sake of the Union. The mere name of the Republican party is of small consequence, com-

those events which for a time so seriously threatened the stability of the government. The same noble purpose which induced the Republican party to yield its organization to the pressure of danger one year ago, and that the government will soon have possession nobly rally to the support of any man who was laboring in the defence of the Union, of that organization on the sacred altar of sion before many days, and it is not likely that the country, and there in the faith of an un- the traitors will carry the Union prisoners with alterable devotion, swear eternal allegiance to the perpetuity and prosperity of the Union. While with the creeds of that party there is much that is noble, much that is glorious and peculiarly attractive in policy and principle, to all of which under any other circumstances than those now surrounding the nation, we would cling in preference to attaching ourselves to any other organization. Yet we consider no form of organization too sacred or no political policy too perfect, to be sacrificed to the great cause of the Union. While the Union is in danger, all parties must be insignificant and unworthy of confidence or support, but that organization 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 opministration of Abraham Lincoln-in support-Breckenridge men in the north, but instead, ing the war—in vindicating and sustaining those 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 struggles in the name of loyalty to embarrass

patriot. Such was the action and the purpose

a purpose then unsuspected, but an action

ican citizen can gain any real benefit. 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 words were personal. The Unionists came out mond Examiner of April 22d, the process has

their duty. Such is the purpose of our politi-

that national Union from which alone an Amer-

"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 audacious 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, in stantly "effected" the inscriptions, and at last secounts the municipal authorities of Richmond were in search of the offenders.

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

Two Utah saints have just completed and a Salt Lake city.

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 Our Forces Come up with the Rear Guard.

"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 ENGAGEMENT AT WILLIAMSBURG. 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. We of the South can successfully resist an invasion

This may be called reckoning without Comtoe whence this modore Farragut. And we may further add that after all this boasting, the city of New Gen. M'Olellan's Advance beyond own sense of patriotism, was the idea of a Orleans was held after its conquest by a small union of all parties for the presentation of the detachment of matines. As to the resistance Union, responded to by the leading une of the South of "an invasion of a million Republican organization. We had every sacri- of such craven wretches," it seems 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 A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN. organization, and yet to subserve the ends of on the power and the leniency of the federal

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC of this morning, says that some of the New York journals have had a sensation story that the Congressmen that treachery and deceit (after they had been | self a monstrous rebel. But the story did gross been assured by more than one of the persons concerned. It is surprising that any such 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 which has since become part of the history of to crush it out.

> THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS IS Strongly advocated by the Military Committee of the Senate. As matters now look, we have a nution 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 posses-



From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

# FORTRESS MONROE,

l Rebel Steamer with Coal for the Merrimac Purposely Run Ashore.

THE CREW ESCAPE TO OUR LINES.

THEIR ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS AT BICHMOND.

Attempts to Sustain the Rebellion Pronounced Sheer Folly.

Exchange of Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

The Fortress Mouroe 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

Her singular movements attracted considera ble attention. Men were observed to immediately take to their boats and pull for Newport News. On arriving they announced that they had intentionally run her assore for the pur-pose of reaching our lines, and that she con-tained sixty tons of coal for the Merrimac.

Several boats were immediately manned and started out for the purpose of endeavoring to tow her off, but finding this to be impossible 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 Richmond and among the troops, who regarded all further attempts to sustain the rebellion as

sheer folly.

In accordance with a notice given by General Hoger to General Wool, a few days affice, 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.

#### 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 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 vessel arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult., the captain being assisted 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

more to a Liverpool mercantile firm, states under date of April 8th, that the federals suffered a severe deteat in a battle at Yorkfown; that the Merrimec and seven other iron clad large number of prisoners.

A report was also current of the capture of a large number of prisoners.

A force had been landed at West Point, and this are out. This was received in Laverpool. A force had been landed at West Point, and this are out.

The Pursuit of the Rebels.

THE FIGHT.

Hand-to-Hand Encounter with the Enemy

at Yorktown.

Williamsburg-

THE GUN BOATS AT WEST POINT OF REBEL TRANSPORTS.

LANDED AT WEST POINT Destruction of a Bridge on the Richmond

and York River Railroad. M'CLELLAN WITH THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

REBEL CHIEF OF ENGINEERS AMONG THE PRISONERS.

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

The advance of the forces under Gen. Stoneman, with the view of a certaining 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.

The country in most instances was laid desolate, and but few of the houses along the road

were occupied. earthworks. At the same time no guns were visible on the enemy's works, but a regiment gunboats are favorable. 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 sapproaching cavalry, while a portion of the Sixth United States cavalry were deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. The fire from the battery was very effective on the enemy's cavalry but they never changed their course. About two hundred yards to the right of Gibson'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 from artillery posted behind the works.

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 ca alry, which was performed in a most admirable namer. In more instances than one it was hand to hand encounter with the enemy's cav alry, but strange to relate, none of our men were taken prisoners, while we captured about twenty-five of the enemy, among whom is Cap tain Frank Lee, of the Third Florida infantry Capt. Gibson's battery had fourteen horse

Lieut. De Welf was mortally wounded One of our guns was lost by sticking fast in

Lient. Benton, of the First Cavalry, and ter men of the same regiment, were wounded. Lieut. McClellan, of the Sixth Cavalry, was slightly wounded, as were also twelve other of the same regiment.

Lieut. Col. Krees, of the First Cavalry, had his horse shot under him while engaged in a his horse shot under him while engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with two of the enemy. He escaped with a few slight bruises.

Private Noble Irish, of Major Barker's McClellan Dragoons, had his horse killed, and was severely wounded in the leg by the explosion of a torpedo, while passing through Yorktown.

At the time of sending off the dispatches our

abandon their position, but the want of infant-ry prevented our man 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 awai

the arrival of infantry.

Gen. Hancock's brigade soon after arrived, but it was deemed advisable to defer further operations antil to-morrow.

We have information that the enemy are still on the retreat beyond Williamsburg. The

rear guard of the enemy is very strong, as was shown to-day.

LATER.—Monday morning.—It commenced aining this morning, and has continued heavi-

ly up to this time. There is no news from Williamsburg, it i

We will occupy Williamsburg early this morning. From thence our course will depend upon that taken by the enemy. THE ORDNANCE CAPTURED AT YORK.

TOWN.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAO, 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-luch rifled cannon. Two 41 inch rifled cannon,

Sixteen 82-pounders. Six 42-pounders. Nineteen 8-inch columbiads. Four 9-inch Dahlerens. One 10-inch columbiad. One 10 inch mortar.

One 8-inch siege howitzer. With the carriages and implements complete. Each piece is supplied with seventy six rounds On the ramparts there are also four maga

zines which have not been examined.

These do not include the guis left at Glonces ter Point and their other works to our left. (Signed) G. B. M'CLELLAN Major General

by the storm which prevailed in that region.

Very little information has arrived by telegraph from any quarter, and nothing of an unavorable character.

#### LATER.

BAUTIMORE, May 6. The special correspondent of the American a Fortress Monroe says that Gen. M'Clellan's adcook, and placed in irons.

A letter from first class merchants in Baltimore at a Living on their more to a Living on their more to a Living on their way captured or destroyed many rebel trans

by the steamahip China, and shows that all the destroyed a bridge on the Richmond and York and continued firing was heard, the cause of merchants of Baltimore are not yet loyal.

STILL LATER.

The French war steamer Gassendi cam down from Yorktown at five o'clock last night. bringing the Freuch minister, and also Capt Fox, as istant 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 from above.

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 revel trans-The Ordnance Captured ports 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

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 nuable 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 Geo. M'Clellan signalled five gunboats lying below Yorktown, the fact of 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. 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, irequently 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 Bailroad 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 thou-

These troops reached Yorktown during the On emerging from a corner of the woods we afternoon and were stopped there to await incame in view of Williamsburg and the enemy's telligence from the gunboats. It is proposed to land them at Yorktown if the reports of the

THE ENEMY MAKE A STAND

AT WILLIAMSBURG. TWO REBEL REDOUBTS TAKEN.

TWO REBEL COLONELS AND TWO LIBUTEN ANTS KILLED.

150 Rebels Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 6. The boat to Cherrystone Inlent has arrived

with despatches 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. Hantock's division had taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's rebel brigade by a

brilliant bayonet charge. In this engagement, Gen. Hancock's forces

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

> Brilliant Affair at Lebanon, Tenn, 800 REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED.

ers Taken. WYNKOOP'S PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY IN THE FIGHT.

Large Number Killed and 150 Prison-

LOUISVILLE, May 6.

A dispatch to the Journal says that General Dumont with portions of Woolford's, Smith's and Wynkoop's Pennsylvania Cavalry attacked Morgan and Wood's rebel cavalry 800 in num-ber 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. Domont. Morgan is reporte killed. Col. Smith is wounded in the leg. Col Woolford was wounded in the abdomen seriously. The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

### FROM LOUISVILLE.

Surprise and Capture of Union Troops.

LOUISVILLE, May 6. Captains Haslett and M. Kinney, Lieutenants Carey, Chambers, Dial, Thomas, Jeonard, of the Second Ohio regiment, with 70 privates; Captain Jenfer and Adjutant Neal, with fifteen men, of the Eighteenth Ohio, Lieutenant Mitchell, the General's son, of Kennet's cavalry, been received at the War Department from Rortress Mooroe or Yorktown. The boat for Chertystone Inlet had probably been delayed of Morgan's rebal cavalry after a fight of two ers at Polaski, Tenn., on last Friday by 1,000 of Mcrgan's rebel cavalry, after a fight of two hours and a haif.

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

LATEST FROM PITTSBURG LANDING. CAIRO, May 5.

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 equippage, four pieces of artillery and

several hundred muskets. At the time the Antelope left Pitteburg, loud

XXXVIIth Congress-First Session,

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862.

SENAIE.

Mr. Ten Erck, (N. J.,) presented a petition asking that certain newspapers be allowed equal periodices in the mails.

asking that certain newspapers be allowed equal privileges in the mails.

Mr. Sherman, (Onio,) 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 Detabase Landing. Laid over.

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 passe 1, yeas 35, hays 7, as follows:

YEAS - Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chind. YEAS—Messrs. Anthony. Browning, Chandler, Clark, Colamer, Cowan, Dixon, Disolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harte, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane, (Lud., Lane, (Kan.,) M'Dougal, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Mars.) Wilson, (Mars.) Wilson, (Mars.)

bull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Mass), Wilson, (Mo.,) and Wright—33.

NATS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark and Wilso—7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cox. (Ohio.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill appropriating \$2,600 as indemnity to the owers and officers of the Spanish bark Providence, which was illegally detained by the blockade.

Mr. Colean, (Ind.) by the un-nimous consent of the House introduced a bill to pusish frauds on the government, which provides hat all persons engaged in furnishing submissions. all persons engaged in furnishing supplies of any kind for any department of the Green ment 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 scattered to imprisonment for a term of not less than dr months, nor more than ten years, and to a first not exceeding double the amount of the fraud and all officers of the government are neglical

against the offenders. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Bisgham, (Onio,) from the Committe on the Judiciary, offered a resolution that a committee 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 II. Humphrey, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the several districts of Tennessie of high crimes and misdemeanors and acquaint the senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit the particular artices of impeachment against him and make good the same, and that the committee do demand that the Senate shall take order for the appearance of the said West H. Humphrey to answer the

when trauds are discovered, to met tute a suit

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

the present proceedings for impeachment. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dawss, (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 sert as a representative from that State. Mr. Dawss explained that the prayer of the memoriatiete 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 ap-

portionment 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. special dispatch to the Time, from Caro, 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 gua boats. Gen. Butler's army had landed at New Ur-

An immense amount of cotton had been diovered and seized. The Union citizens of New Orleans had held a meeting, which was attended by large numbers who indulged in the most enthusiastic demonstration.

strations of joy.

According to our informant, but little opposition will be made to our gun-boats coming up the river.

A few rebel troops, lately enrolled at Batoa Rouge, were stationed there, but they ded on the appearance of the United States deet. ARGE AMOUNT OF COTTON, SUGAR, ETC., CAPITEED. Sr. Louis, May 5.—A refugee from the South, who was at New Orleans when our fleet arrived

## New Advertisemeuts.

there, says our forces captured a large quantity

ef cotton, sugar and other property.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S GREAT
BO & - A subscription list vs row 1919 for strownlow's Book at E. S. GERMAN'S BO 15 STIRE
BY6-deod2\*\*

E. S. GERMAN'S BO 15 STIRE
NO. 27 Son b See al STR

INDUCEMENT TO PURCHASERS. A VERY heavy stock of Dress 60:ds of every description, now open at very localization my8 Next deer to the Harris are dead.

MOURNING GOODS.—Everything in this line manufactured for La mer Sci. in ... West this line manufactured for La mer Sci. in ... West ... A great many goods of the marish ... A great ways goods of the marish ... A great ways goods of the marish ... Bass ... LATHCART & BASS ... BASS ... Next door to the learning Bass ... Page .. QUN SHAUES, Sun Umbrellas and Para 2018. Prices ten per cent lower than clearler to CAT CIRT & BROWN.

my6 Next door to the curricust Ray.

Ext A Notice of the curricust Ray.

Next door to the marri-borg first

WANTED.—A white wo had to do all
the bouse work to a first of the first first the house work for a family of thre growt is to be a completent person. \$1.60 per week given. Inquire at THIS OF-105.

THE Board of Directo. 8 declared to display the dividend of five becomes, the family of the becomes the dividend of five becomes.

payable on demand
mv6: 3t

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

84.437 FEET OF LUMBER, said day, consisting of Boards and Scanting, using part of the buildings at the camp at York, Po. 1 in the part of the buildings at the camp at York, from 300 inmber is divided into small lots, from he paid foot to 2000. 

promptly, when knocked down to have in gold and silver or treasury notes.

E. C. WILSON, Capt.

Acting Quartermaster, U. S. 4.

York, Pa., May 7, '62-1t.

POR SALE.—The Novelty Iron Works and Machinery. Terms favorable to meet the purch s.r. my 542w

my 5d2w

CHUYLKILL AND SUSQUELLAND

Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. Fourth street,

This annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this game, and an election for President and six my surface and six will take place at the office of the Company, say of the Stockholders of this game, and an election for President and six my surface place at the office of the Company, say of the place at the office of the Company, say and an election for President and six my surface place at the office of the Company, say of the company say