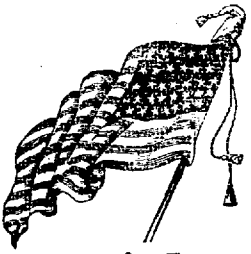


Daily Telegraph.



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

OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, May 12, 1862.

THE SOUTHERN TRAITORS call all southern Union men "Black Republicans and Abolitionists," while the northern doughface is equally as malignant when he denounces a Black Republican and Abolitionist, because they are in favor of crushing rebellion with the weapons of war. There is something singular in the harmony of sentiment between the rebels and the doughfaces. They agree on every point but courage. Our doughface is subject to rheumatism when fight is near. He shrinks from danger, but has a happy liking for the emoluments and sinecures of war. The southern traitor, on the other hand, will fight if there is no chance to run.

IF WE JUDGE from the tone and preference as indicated in the columns of the Republican press throughout Pennsylvania, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, Auditor General of the state, has at least now the approbation of the party which placed him in position. Our Republican exchanges unite in acknowledging the eminent services of the Auditor General at this time, while there seems to be no difference as to the justice and necessity of his renomination. We have no preference so far as we are professionally concerned, yet we would be unkind of what is due to a fearless and honest public officer, if we hesitated to accord to Auditor General Cochran all that is so liberally conceded to him by our contemporaries of the Republican press. His untiring devotion to the public interest—his unflinching watchfulness of the public monies, and his strict integrity, all combine to render him truly one of the most efficient Auditors that has ever attempted to audit an account, and one of the most reliable men that has ever been entrusted with the public credit.

THE KENTUCKY SENATOR, Davis, doubtless considers that it is his particular duty to assail General Cameron, as he has made it his pleasure, during his present Senatorial career, to attack every loyal man not willing to pay tribute to or sing anthems in praise of slavery. But Senator Davis mistakes the knowledge and capacity of the late Secretary of War, who was not "ignorant of everything connected with the Department" when he (Gen. Cameron) sent loyal Pennsylvanians into Kentucky, because such men as Senator Davis were not capable of defending the soil of that state. The loyal men of this country owe Senator Davis nothing; nor is he regarded by the masses in the north as much better than the traitor Davis. He professes to be loyal, and yet he lets no opportunity pass to insult the government and traduce the character and reputation of his superiors. He is nothing more or less than a diminutive specimen of the relics of slavery, infused with a classic education, and imbued with that haughty spirit of conceit to all that pertains to the south, which never fails to make such men either oblivious to patriots or ridiculous in the sight of gentlemen of common sense and decency. Thank God, that the influence of such men is on the wane.

HON. EDWARD McPHERSON has placed us under obligations for several documents favoring, among them a speech which he recently delivered in the House of Representatives, on the subject of "The Rebellion: Our Relations and Duties." We doubt if there is a man in Congress who has devoted himself more seriously to our relations, the rebellion and our duties in the crisis, than Edward McPherson. He is a sincere, earnest, conscientious and liberal-minded statesman, entertaining the most comprehensive views on the topic he discusses, and fully informed of its facts and influences. If our limited space did not forbid the attempt, we should be pleased to print this brilliant speech in full, but we must content ourselves with printing only the concluding paragraph as a specimen of its powerful eloquence:

We will wage this war, [says Mr. McPherson] while there is a patriot to strike or a foe to fall. We will, at every sacrifice, maintain our national unity, territorial integrity, and undivided sovereignty. To lose either would be to invite dishonor and complications numberless and fearful; to yield every glorious tradition, hope, and duty; to strengthen despotism, and cover ourselves with reproach and poverty with woe. To avert these calamities, which would be inevitable, and others which cannot be anticipated, and to preserve untarnished and unharmed, as it passes through the fiery furnace of trial, that splendid organization of civil, social, and political blessings which our fathers, eighty years ago, created and fashioned, adopted and transmitted, a legacy of priceless value and peerless beauty, are the holy and overmastering duties of every citizen, under God, upon the Executive, us legislators, and the brave thousands in arms, all aided and sustained by the firm fidelity of the loyal citizens of the nation. Sir, this work will be attended by startling events, whose strangeness will be lost in their deep significance. It will involve sacrifices, privations and suffering. It will present difficulties which potent courage can alone surmount. It will demand the exercise of every high, and rare, and manly virtue. But this fair inheritance shall be saved from disjunction or denunciation, and this people, rising to the stature of true heroism, will inscribe their name, in characters of blood, upon the eternal tablets of history, as the brave and devoted, and successful defenders of republican constitutional government.

The Ohio Legislature refused to pass a law, allowing the troops of that State to vote while at the seat of war.

LET US BE ON OUR GUARD.

As the downfall of the rebellion approaches, and as the shock of each charge of our advancing armies sounds the death knell of treason, we are reminded of other foes, equally as malicious though not as gallant, who are arranging their plans for a systematic attack on the government, and an effort, if possible, to organize another rebellion in the north. With these men, the resolution to destroy this government became part of their hope of living, the moment they discovered that the sentiment of the people was against slavery, so that it is immaterial whether they effect this destruction by the influence of the armed rebels of the south, or the force of excited and exasperated mobs in the north. The plan which these men put in operation to arouse the south, was the constant declaration that the north was approximating to abolitionism, when such a condition of affairs was the most foreign either to the sentiments or the desires of the northern people. But it suited the dough-face Democracy to use these exaggerations, as capable of exciting the people of the south, until it was dangerous for a northern man to travel in that locality, dangerous even for a dough-face to make such a journey, unless he carried on his person the outward signs and marks of a Knight of the Golden Circle. The object of the modern northern Democrat, in thus arraying the people of the south against a portion of the people of the north, was of the most selfish political character. The leaders of the Democratic party arranged their alliances with the southern politician, without attempting to make such an association beneficial to the free states. All the great measures of the north and the west were abrogated by these leaders, or, when they could not smother them, they were assailed as fanatical, sectional and impracticable. Thus, the Homestead was opposed as unreasonable—the Tariff was denounced as unjust—free soil was assailed as fanatical—while every measure calculated for the real benefit of the country, was seized by the northern Democrat, opposed by the cliques which he led, until the masses of the south were induced to believe that every other policy but that which sought the spread and increase of slavery, was devised as a direct blow at the interests of that institution. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the ignorant masses of the south were misled by such misrepresentations, nor is it less to be wondered at that they arrayed themselves in rebellion, when they had assurances of assistance from the same class of men. Every man in the north who was hasty in denouncing an opponent of slavery as an abolitionist, was equally impatient to render the southern rebels assistance. Had the traitors marched on Washington one year ago, possessed themselves of the public buildings and proclaimed that city the capital of the Confederacy, the act would have been hailed in the north, by the journals which first gave encouragement to the rebellion by proclaiming the abolitionism of those who refused to recognize slavery either in a social or a political right.

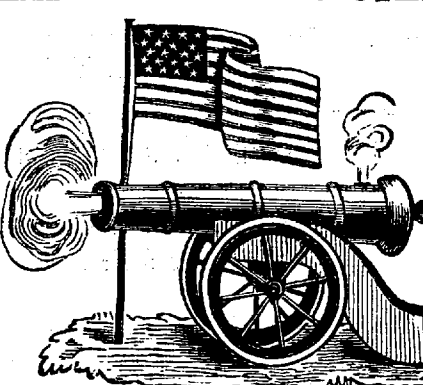
As the northern dough-face Democracy incited the slaveholders of the south to the rebellion in which they are now engaged, they are also employed in inciting the people of the north to a similar rebellion. It is now one of the main objects of the sympathizers with the slaveholders to organize the elements of rebellion in the north. If they succeed in this, they will add new life and vigor to the rebellion in the south, and increase their first hopes of eventually destroying the American Union. The means used to organize a northern rebellion, are the most inflammatory appeals to the people on the subject of taxation, with allegations that the millions used to put down the slaveholder's rebellion, were attracted into the pockets of speculators and thieves. If such journals as the Patriot can create such impressions among the masses of the people, and if the falsehood can be fastened on the public mind that the expenses of this war went into the pockets of speculators, then have the dough-faces accomplished as much as they did when they misled the south on the charge that all men in the north who opposed slavery were abolitionists. By such misrepresentations the leaders of the northern Democracy hope to create their northern rebellion. A refusal to pay the national taxes is what they aim at, while it is even now asserted by those who know, that the Democratic leaders in this state are attempting to win ignorant and interested people to their support by the promise that, if the Democratic party is placed in the ascendancy, the taxes to defray the war debt will be repudiated. They first asserted that the war was coercion—next these leaders took the position that it was inhuman—now they exceed their past acts and declarations by assuming that the war debt should be repudiated, and advising a resistance to taxation as justifiable of that end.

In such a condition of affairs, we warn the people to be on their guard. We warn the people narrowly, to watch those who are thus attempting to prejudice the interests of the government by proclaiming against taxation. They are the same men who opposed the enforcement of the gallant defenders of Fort Sumter—the same who applauded the mobs of Baltimore, and the same who resisted the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Pretext and principle are the same with these wretches, so that the end of their purpose is subverted. It is immaterial with them whether they gain power by the passion of a slaveholder's rebellion or the force of an anti-tax riot. What they desire is power—and what they miss is the opportunity to plunder. Let the masses then be on their guard. Let them watch those who appeal to them on the subject of taxation. It is only another pretext to afford the rebels assistance by impairing the confidence of the people in the government. It is the last dodge of the Democratic party to gain power by inducing the people to lend their aid in repudiating debts incurred to rescue the country from the danger into which it was plunged by the influence of Democratic administrations.

The Pacific Railroad bill of the House has been considered by the Senate Committee, and agreed to without amendment. It will be reported—probably this morning—and, we judge, passed. The friends of the measure are generally resolved that it shall not be defeated or postponed on account of any local differences or heartburnings, but passed at this session.



LATER FROM NORFOLK.



Further Particulars of the Surrender.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. WOOL

Gen. Vile appointed Military Governor of the City.

The Navy Yard and a large number of Vessels burned by the Rebels.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

The Stars and Stripes raised with proper Ceremony.

The Monitor and Naugatuck at the City.

The Union Sentiment Developing Itself.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, GEN. VIELE.

BALTIMORE, May 12.

The Old Point boat has arrived, bringing the following details of event at Norfolk:
NORFOLK, May 11, 6 o'clock P. M.—General Wool has just entered the city, in company with the Mayor, W. W. Lamb, and a committee of the city government. The last of the rebel troops left this morning and the city was left by Gen. Huger, in care of the Mayor as representative of the civil power on the approach of our troops.

The Mayor went with a flag of truce to the city limits, and arrangements were soon made between the Mayor and General Wool that the city should be given up on the promise of General Wool that private property should be respected. During the march on Norfolk three regimental cavalry camps were found deserted apparently only a day or two since.

Gen. Weber's regiment, New York 20th, was advanced on the landing to reconnoitre, some six miles from the beach at the half-way house, so called, found a place which had been prepared with considerable care for a battle field. The trees and bushes had been felled and rifle pits built and early in the morning it was ascertained that several guns were placed in position.

At this point some recruits of the 41st Virginia regiment were captured. They reported that Sewall's Point had been abandoned on the preceding night by four companies, which had been garrisoned in the place some weeks past. A negro was also captured at this place, who stated that it was the intention of the rebels to destroy the bridge over Tanner's creek, and then evacuate Norfolk. Part of Max Weber's regiment was pushed forward on the road to the bridge, and the enemy was found at about noon posted on the opposite side of Tanner's Creek with three guns; the bridge had been set on fire, and was still burning at that time. Some six or eight shots were fired without effect, and our men being without musket range did not reply. The creek being about a quarter of a mile long, our force was withdrawn and started on another road, considerable longer and reported to be defended by a strong battery; not the slightest opposition was made, and the fortifications which were a mile and a half from Norfolk, were found to have been evacuated after spiking the guns. They were extensive works and finely constructed. We arrived at Norfolk after a fireless march, at five o'clock, without firing a gun, and found that the whole rebel force had departed, the last of them having left this morning.

Mayor Lamb with a committee of the city authorities having been authorized for the purpose, met Gen. Wool with a flag of truce at the city limits, and after a brief consultation the city was surrendered to the United States forces.

Gen. Wool then proceeded to the City Hall in company with the Mayor, and followed by a large crowd, where he issued the following proclamation:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

Norfolk, May 10, 1862

The city of Norfolk having been surrendered to the government of the United States military possession of the same is taken in behalf of the National Government by Major General John E. Wool.

Brigadier General Vile is appointed military Governor for the time being. He will see that all citizens are carefully protected in all their rights and civil privileges, taking the utmost care to preserve order and to see that no soldier be permitted to enter the city except by his order or by the written permission of the commanding officer of his brigade or regiments, and he will punish summarily any American soldier who shall trespass upon the rights of any of the inhabitants.

(Signed) JNO. E. WOOL, Major General.

Gen. Vile immediately appointed M. B. B. Davis, his military secretary.

The very first parties who entered the city were four newspaper correspondents. Gen. Wool returned to his camp outside the city and probably Fort Monroe to-night. After the departure of Gen. Wool several thousand persons assembled near the City Hall to hear a speech from the Mayor. He seemed to be very popular. He said in substance that in his negotiations with Gen. Wool he had secured the protection of private property and the safe continuance of all private business.

The Gosport navy yard and public property was burned by the enemy together with most of the steamboats and other vessels in Elizabeth river. The conflagration afforded a brilliant spectacle which continued all the evening.

The people are in a great state of excitement. A strong police force is on duty to-night and it is hoped that no violence will be committed. Confidence in the Government will doubtless soon be re-established.

NORFOLK, Sunday Morning.—The navy yard has been completely destroyed, together with a very large number of steamboats and other vessels.

Second Dispatch.
NORFOLK, May 12th.—Numbers of Union flags are flying on Portsmouth dwellings, which

place is occupied by the 16th Massachusetts regiment.

General Vile has established his headquarters in the Custom House, formerly occupied by General Huger.

The National flag was raised for the first time at 10 o'clock this morning, and saluted by the guards and enthusiastically cheered.

The Monitor and Naugatuck have just arrived, and a number of other vessels of the fleet are coming up.

The night passed very quietly. At present everything is perfectly tranquil and order is strictly re-to-ord, and the public property is completely secured.

The first national flag raised in Norfolk was the regimental colors of the 10th New York regiment—being hoisted on the Custom House. The regiment has just started for Fort Norfolk which it will garrison for the present. General Wool and Com. Goldsborough have just arrived in the Baltimore.

Gen. Vile transacts an immense amount of business. The policy of the authorities is to allow everything to go on with as little interruption as possible.

A general feeling of confidence seems to prevail, and the Union sentiment begins to show itself.

Fifty-two guns were found at Craney Island this morning by Capt. Case, the fleet captain who landed on the passage of the fleet up the river.

The naval vessels here are the Susquehanna, Flag, Seminole, San Jacinto, Mount Vernon, Dacotah, Monitor, and Naugatuck.

The following proclamation has been issued:

NORFOLK, Va., May 10, 1862.

The occupation of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth is for the protection of the public property and the maintenance of the public laws of the United States.

Private avocations and domestic quiet will not be disturbed, but violations of order and disrespect to the Government will be followed by the immediate arrest of the offenders. Those who have left their homes under the anticipation of any acts of vandalism, may be assured that the Government allows no man the honor of serving in its armies who forfeits the duties of a citizen in discharging those of a soldier, and that no individual rights will be interfered with. The sale of liquors is prohibited.

The office of the Military Governor and Provost Marshall are at the Custom House.

(Signed) EGBERT L. VIELE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., and Military Governor.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

The Explosion Witnessed at the Fort.

Craney Island Abandoned by the Rebels.

The Island Occupied by the United States Troops.

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN GOOD CONDITION.

FORTY HEAVY GUNS SECURED.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.

At four o'clock this morning a bright light was observed from Fortress Monroe in the direction of Craney Island, which was supposed at first to be a signal of some description from the steamer Merrimac. Precisely at half past four o'clock an explosion took place which made the earth and water tremble for miles around. In the midst of the bright flames, which shot up through the distant haze, the timbers and iron of a monster steamer could be seen flying through the air, and no doubt was entertained that the veritable Merrimac had ceased to exist.

Flag officer Goldsborough, on receiving this report, ordered two armed naval tugs, the Zouave and Dragon, to proceed towards Craney Island to make a reconnaissance and ascertain the truth of the rumor. Immediately after they had turned the point, the Monitor and F. A. Stevens steamed up in the same direction, followed by the San Jacinto, Susquehanna, Mount Vernon, Seminole and Dacotah. It was a most beautiful sight, and attracted a throng of spectators along the whole line of Old Point.

Some were disposed to discredit the announcement that the Merrimac had been destroyed, and as they passed up towards Craney Island, the excitement became intense. In the meantime two tug boats were seen coming towards Fortress Monroe to full the other, and when nearing the wharf the radiant countenance of Capt. Case, of the Minnesota, gave assurance that the news they brought was of the most gratifying character. The report was true. He had met parts of the floating wreck, and all the earthworks of the enemy were to be abandoned, though the rebel flag was still flying.

Lieut. Selfridge from the Dragon had landed with an armed crew and taken down the rebel flag, substituting the stars and stripes and the heavy cheering of the crew. Capt. Case immediately reported the fact to the President and Secretary of War, who received the confirmation of the report of the picket boats with great satisfaction.

At the request of the President, Capt. Case immediately proceeded to Craney Island to ascertain if the works were evacuated, in company with the fleet which was then advancing.

Your correspondent, with Mr. Farel, of the New York Herald, and the paymaster of the gallant little Zouave, Capt. Philp, which figured so nobly in the fight with the Merrimac on her first appearance, were courteously invited to accompany him on the expedition. We were on the way and in a short time crossed the river and passed the vessels of war that had started in advance of us, except the Monitor and Naugatuck, which were moving ahead on their way to Norfolk. Having passed by Sewall's Point and Craney Island as we neared Craney Island we found this immense fortress apparently abandoned, though three rebel flags were floating from very tall flagstaffs at different parts of the works.

Capt. Case within a half mile of the shore ordered a shot to be fired to test the fact of the evacuation. The only signs of life that the shell produced was the appearance of two negro men on the shore. A boat was immediately ordered off, and through the courtesy of the commander, I participated in the honor of lowering the rebel emblem substituting the pride of America in its place.

Commandant Case was the first loyal man that pressed his foot on the soil of this treacherous stronghold without a thought of torpedo or infernal machines.

The gallant commandant rushed to the flag-staff, and the halyards being in good order the old flag was soon given to the breeze.

The Forts on the Island are in four or five separate sections, constructed with the best engineering skill, and of the most admirable workmanship. They were left in admirable condition and in haste, as were also the extensive barracks which had accommodated during the winter a garrison of over 4,000 men. There were supplies of ammunition on the sheds near each of the forty heavy guns mounted in different parts of the works—on the main point of the island, commanding the approach and to the river channel. The works were cased with many of the encasements were finished, in each of which were nine or ten inch guns, principally Dahlgrens, and the work of erecting five

more were in progress at the time of the evacuation, in one of which a gun was mounted.

The fort at the head of the island called the Citadel was not casemated but mounted with five heavy guns. The whole number of guns mounted was thirty-nine, of which two were Parrotts and a number of rifled Dahlgrens; also about six guns in the works that had not yet been mounted. None of them had been removed. After spending an hour on the island we proceeded towards Norfolk. Immediately at the upper point of the island was found a mass of blackened wreck floating on the water, some of it proceeding from the sunken portions of vessels.

We had also passed large quantities of floating timber on our way up, all of which have been torn and rendered into splinters.

From the men found on the island we ascertained that the Merrimac had laid during Saturday at a point nearly a mile below the position at which the fragments were observed.

During the night however, she had been brought back and run ashore. Her entire officers and crew were landed on the island and a slow match applied to the magazines. She was blown to fragments by the time the crew were out of reach of the falling fragments.

The negroes state that the officers and crew passed through the adjoining country on the mainland about eight o'clock in the morning to the number of over 200. They said they were on their way to Suffolk.

From Gen. McClellan's Army

THE ADVANCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE--23 MILES FROM RICHMOND.

70,000 Bushels of Wheat and 4,000 Bushels of Corn Captured.

THE GUNBOATS ON THEIR WAY TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Rear Guard of the Rebels 23 Miles Beyond the White House.

Four and a half miles from Kent C. H., CUMBERLAND, Va., Sunday morning, May 11.

A company of the 6th cavalry pushed on last night to the White house, five miles from here on the Potomac river, better known as the Curtiss estate, owned by a son of Gen. Robt. E. Lee. The company secured 7,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of corn. The rebels had burned the railroad bridge and town, and torn up the road for some distance towards Richmond. The distance from the White house to Richmond by railroad is twenty-three miles. The gunboats arrived here this morning, and are now on their way to the White House.

The rebels had blocked the river for two miles below here by sinking vessels, but they were blown up without much trouble.

The rear guard of the enemy is at Tunnel's Depot, five miles from the White House.

A contraband, who left Richmond on Friday, reports the city full of sick soldiers, and that the citizens are flocking in from the surrounding country.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S DIVISION.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The steamer Ellen S. Terry from Newbern, N. C., on the 9th, arrived at this port this morning with the mails and sick and wounded of Gen. Burnside's division. Nearly all the sufferers are private.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

Flour is dull, under the unfavorable advices from abroad, and prices drooping—small sales of superfine at \$5 12, extra at \$5 62½, and extra family at \$5 75. Rye flour selling at \$3 50, and corn meal at \$2 65. Wheat has declined 2 cts. per bushel—6,000 bus. red sold at \$1 28, and small lots of white at \$1 80. Rye commands 78c. Corn dull, and lower—sales of yellow at 53¢58¢. Pennsylvania oats sold at 38c. Provisions held firmly—small sales of mess pork at \$12 75, hams in salt at 53¢54¢, and shoulders at 41¢44¢, lard is firm at 54c. Cloverseed selling—small way at \$4 50 at \$4 52½. Coffee is firm—sales of Rio at 18¢21c, and Lagaira at 21c. Whisky dull at 25¢.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Flour is 1¢2c lower. Sales 7,000 bbls. at \$4 60¢4 70, State \$5 10¢5 20 and \$5 10¢5 20 for Ohio. Wheat declined 1¢2c. Sales 14,000 bus. at \$1 12 for red State, \$1 40 for white. Michigan corn declining and dull. Mixed at 61¢53c. Provisions quiet but unchanged. Whisky dull at 25¢25½. Lard 62¢54¢ bus. Corn 23,164 bus.

Died.

On the 12th inst., Mr. GEORGE W. GERTY, aged 77 years.

(The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Mr. William Gerty in North street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to which his friends are invited to attend without further notice.)

On Sunday May 11, 1862, WILLIAM BRAMSHART, aged 28 years, 2 months and 2 days.

(The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence in Leavitt street, to which his relatives and friends are invited to attend.)

On the 14th inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. WASHINGTON WEAVER, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. (Wm.) in Third street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to which his friends are invited without further notice.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All Advertisements, Business Notices, Marriages, Deaths, &c., to secure insertion in the TELEGRAPH, must invariably be accompanied with the CASH.

WANTED.—Immediately an unoccupied stable or room. Address box 309, Harrisburg, P. O.

ORANGES, Lemons, Dates, Cocoa Nuts, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

TURKISH PRONES, choice article, just received for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

A Lot of African Pea Nuts, just received and for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

PEACHES pared and unpared, very fine lot, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

WANTED.—To rent a house suitable for a small family. Best of security given. Inquire at THE OFFICE or address R. Box 26, P. O. Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED.—A competent girl from 18 to 25 years of age, to travel during the coming summer and assist in the care of children. Must come from a respectable family. Call on NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Third street near Market.

BACON, Lard, Hams, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

2D EDITION.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

The Enemy, 20,000 Strong, Attack a Brigade of Union Troops.

FIVE HOURS HARD FIGHTING.

GEN. POPE COMPELLED TO FALL BACK.

A Rebel Battery Disabled.

PITTSBURG, TENN., May 11.

The following dispatch has just been received at the headquarters of the army of the Mississippi:

NEAR FARMINGTON, May 9.—Maj. Gen. Halleck. The enemy, 20,000 strong, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington, and advanced against the brigade, occupying the farther side of the creek in front of my camp.

The brigade held on for five hours, until it was heavily pressed in front and on the flank, and that I could not sustain them without passing the creek with my whole force, which was contrary to your orders, and would have brought on a general engagement, I withdrew to this side in good order.

The conduct of the troops was excellent, and the withdrawal was made by them very reluctantly. The enemy made a demonstration to cross but abandoned the movement.

Our loss was considerable, though I cannot tell how great.

The enemy being much exposed suffered severely, one of his batteries being completely disabled and his infantry line driven back several times. My command is eager for the advance.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major General.

Farmington is five miles north-west of Corinth. The only forces engaged in the conflict referred to in the above dispatch, on the federal side, were Plummer's and Coleman's brigades.

The weather is warm and pleasant. All is quiet in front, the enemy having retired.

New Advertisements

A FEW MORE,

DELAWARE, CONCORD, DIANA, MUSCADINE, REBECCA, CALIFORNIA,

ISABELLA, CATAWBA, CLINTON,

And other varieties of Grapes in good order. They can be planted with success. my12