

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 9, 1863.

The excursion train which left Baltimore at 8 o'clock, and Sunbury at 2 P. M., on Monday, arrived in this city this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The party was made up mostly of the City Councils of Baltimore, the Directors of the Northern Central road, and other gentlemen of that city and vicinity.

The venerable F. P. Blair and his wife were among the excursionists. He was under Gen. Jackson's administration, the editor of the Washington Globe, and the steadfast friend of the General during his life.

After a pleasant and agreeable ride we arrived at Elmira at 7 o'clock in the evening. The party proceeded to the Brainerd House, and were handsomely received by the Mayor and Council, who gave them an entertainment, at which numerous speeches were made.

IMPORTANT MILITARY CONSULTATION.

Anticipated Call for Minute Men.

THE STATE BORDERS TO BE DEFENDED.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph of this (Friday) Morning.

Major General Couch arrived in the State Capital yesterday afternoon, direct from Washington city, coming hither charged with the execution of important plans looking to the defence of the borders of Pennsylvania and Maryland from anticipated rebel incursions.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott and Colonel John A. Wright, special aids to Governor Curtin, also arrived in this city, last evening, and were expected to join in the conference which was held with the Governor and Major General Couch and Brooks.

We are not at liberty to state upon what information this conference was based, though it is of course impossible to suppress the general inference that the calling together of gentlemen so high in military and civil positions is of the utmost importance to the people of the State and nation.

In connection with the rumors which were afloat in the city last evening, and the reports which reached us from Washington and Baltimore, of an expected raid by the rebel cut-throats under Stuart, this meeting of military officials is highly significant.

It is expected that Governor Curtin will issue a proclamation to-day, calling for minute men, and with his usual promptness he will bend the whole vigor of his administration to the defence of the State.

HOOKER AWAKE.—General Hooker does not mean that Lee shall slip away from before him in a night. The heavy reconnaissance begun on Friday last gave him, if we may believe reports, satisfactory information concerning the situation of the rebel forces.

It is probable that General Hooker is better informed of Lee's movements than the public suppose. The Army of the Potomac has now a large and active cavalry force, and its general keeps this force busy.

Ex-Mayor Wood Disowns his New York Speech.

Washington, June 5.

Fernando Wood arrived here last night, and this morning visited the Secretary of War and the President. He was with both for some time, and took the opportunity to disavow his late speech in New York, as reported in the papers.

COPPERHEAD OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

A prominent reason why the war to crush this Rebellion has been of such long duration is, because a class of men in the North, closely wedded to party, has opposed the Government and withdrawn the support which should cheerfully have been thrown in the scale in favor of the laws and good government.

The Copperheads have earned a degree of infamy which will cling to them for many generations, even up to the last hour of the Republic's existence.

These men talk loudly of the infringement of the rights of freedom of speech—which, in their vocabulary, means the right to preach treason on every street corner, and excite the ignorant to rise against the government—while they hold Vallandigham indignation meetings, at which they rant more outrageously than even the notable Ohio Congressman himself.

In their latest assumed indignation, these men resemble the new masters of Benedict Arnold, who, after he had by flight escaped the punishment so richly due his crime, put him forward as an exponent of the "peace" policy, and tried to use him as a stool pigeon whereby other "patriots" might be attracted to the royal standard.

HEROISM ON THE FIELD.

There were many instances of heroism in the battle to-day, which ought to entitle the actors to the admiration of the country, and embalm their memories in the heart of every patriot.

The copperhead theory is that only the Republican leaders—the "oppressors"—enjoy anything during this war time. They speak of the "tyranny" of the Administration which is conducting a "relentless and bloody war."

Our country once was happy, and had the professed "peace" been embraced, the last two years of misery had been spared to the people.

There it is again. "Peace" has been offered, say the copperheads, but it has been rejected by "Lincoln and his minions," and the beautiful life scheme in regard to which certain Democratic orators are so eloquent, has failed of acceptance.

I give my promise of most affectionate welcome to anyone who would join me in measures necessary to close the scene of our affliction, which will be increased until we are content with the liberality of the present enemy who still offers us protection and perpetual exemption from all taxes but such as we shall think fit to impose upon ourselves.

So said the traitor, tempting the poor loyalists, as Satan tempted the Saviour, when he offered him all the kingdoms of the earth.

It is well known here that on every previous occasion, when he has committed any rebellious act, he has hurried here post-haste, and in the highest quarters apologized for his own words.

New York, June 9.—The Tribune has letters from its correspondents with Gen. Grant's army up to the 30th ult., which state that the siege of Vicksburg was progressing admirably.

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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Incidents of the Campaign.

From the National Encampment, Walnut Hill, Vicksburg, May 23, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives an interesting narrative of the battles preliminary to the siege.

ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT CHARGES IN HISTORY.

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of the thousand guns is seen. Shell is being hurled over the city, its streets, over the rebel batteries, over their rifle-pits, and the thick smoke which rises from the guns, and the roar of our lives is sought out by the rebels' shot and shell.

The bugles sound the charge precisely at 10 o'clock, and by the touch of magic, the hitherto concealed forces of tens of thousands of brave, determined men appear before the astonished gaze of the entrenched foe, and rushed forward with impetuous speed—a terribly splendid sight.

A column of the first Michigan volunteer musketeers around the rebel lines, a forest of brilliant bayonets swayed and flashed in the sunshine, and hedged in the foe like an inexorable fate.

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the actual condition of affairs; and although, on Sunday morning they had not returned, Friday evening, in crossing, we lost about thirty in killed and wounded, and took about sixty prisoners in rifle pits on the river bank. They have been brought to Washington.

Captain Cross, of the regular engineers, was killed. The entire loss on our side was by the engineer brigade, in crossing.

Although, yesterday, skirmishes of both parties were represented to be in line of battle at some points, there seemed to be no apprehension of a general engagement.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Fredericksburg is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops to take it.

Our advanced posts beyond the Rappahannock were held up to this morning by the Eighty-second Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Regiments.

They do not offer to come down and remove them. They are, however, leisurely cutting grass all day inside their picket lines and on the battle-ground of last December.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A DESPERATE HAND TO HAND ENCOUNTER.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF THE REBELS.

A REBEL RAID PREVENTED.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The fight between General Pleasanton and General Stuart, yesterday, was a very brilliant affair.

Further particulars.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—From an officer who participated in the fight, yesterday morning, we learn that two brigades of Pleasanton's cavalry, under command of Col. Buford, made a reconnaissance to Culpeper and had one of the most obstinate cavalry fights that has occurred during the war.

The force was composed of Col. Buford's brigade, and another cavalry brigade, under Col. Davis, supported by two batteries and two regiments of infantry.

At half past 12 o'clock on Monday night, the cavalry bivouacked on Monday Ford, on the west bank of the river.

In the woods the heavy timber was not very dense, so that the horses could advance through it, but the undergrowth was thick, and when a trooper dropped he was entirely concealed.

Our loss was considerable, and the slaughter of the rebels was fearful. The number of casualties on both sides are not yet reported.

By this sudden and brilliant dash of our cavalry into the enemy's lines their plans have been frustrated, and the intended raid by Stuart's cavalry prevented.

STILL LATER.

NEW YORK, June 10.

The Times of this city received the following special telegram from Washington:

BEVERLY'S FORD, June 9.—Gen. Pleasanton at daylight this morning crossed the river in two columns, his right at Beverly's Ford and left at Kelly's Ford, six miles below. The rebels were captured without loss.

This ford was taken by a spirited dash of the 8th Illinois cavalry and 8th Missouri and 8th New York infantry, and we were on the south side of the stream before the enemy were aware of our movement.

Gen. Hooker took Kelly Ford after a slight skirmish.

The right column under Gen. Buford proceeded only a mile from the river, when it came upon Gen. Jones' whole rebel brigade, who had just shaken themselves out of a sleep in time to receive us.

A fight commenced which continued from 5 A. M. until 2 P. M., by which time the entire force of Gen. Stuart, consisting of 12,000 cavalry and 16 pieces of artillery, had been engaged and driven back three miles on the right and five miles on the left with a heavy loss.

Our forces formed a junction near Beverly Station at 2 o'clock. The fighting of both columns, under Buford and Gregg, was very gallant, not a single instance of misbehavior occurring.

COMPARISONS.—It is useless to deny that the mass of the people have a deep and settled conviction in "disrespectability" and "disorderly remedy."

Notwithstanding the confidence has of late years been abused by many preparatory claimants to possess its virtues, but really with none at all, still the people believe in its intrinsic value as a remedy, because they have known its effect.

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