during the fight particular by Berry's division. Mott's brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured *seven* stands of colors, the Seventh New Jersey, Col. Francine, alone capturing four stands of colors and five hundred prisoners.

Gen. Couch's Second Army Corps, though only in part present, did excellent work! It was Gen French who charged and drove the enemy on the flank, and it was the indomitable Hancock who gallantly went to the relief of the hard-pressed Sickles.

The engagement lasted without the slightest intermission from 5½ a. m. to 8:45 a. m, when there was a temporary cessation on our part, occasioned by getting out of ammunition. We held our position for nearly an hour with the bayonet, and being resupplied, an order was given to fall back to vicinity of the Chancellor House, which we did in good order. Here the contest was maintained for an hour or more, not so severely as before, but with great havoc to the enemy, and considerable loss to ourselves.

The engagement, which had lasted six hours, terminated in the repulse of the enemy from our right, causing him to mass in force on our center which was slightly retired. The right wing, under Reynolds and Meade, (First and Fifth Corps) was not engaged, save Humphrey's Division, which fought gallantly in the woods until its ammunition was exhausted.

ON THE LEFT WING.

The whole force left in front of Fredericksburg on Saturday at noon was the Sixth Corps, with one Division of the second Corps. This force covered the bridges and threatened the enemy, displaying its lines to the greatest advantage.

THE FIRST ADVANCE.

Between four and five p. m., on Saturday, May 2, the light brigade was thrown forward—the 31st New York in the first line, as skirmishers, supported by the 6th Maine, the 5th Wisconsin, and the 61st Penna. Vols., drawn up in line of battle. This advance was directly from the the river, across the level open plain just over the point at which the bridges spanned the stream, and this little field of battle was bounded on the right by the ravine that runs up from one Bernard's house. Across the front of the field ran the Bowling Green road, and the possession of that road was the object of the present advance. Briskly received by the enemy's pickets, our line still went on, and in twenty minutes had possession of the road, where our men bivouacked.

ORDER OF THE ADVANCE.

At half-past twelve o'clock in the morning, on Sunday, May 3d, the column left the river's bank and marched to and up the Bowling Green road. Shaler's brigade had the advance; behind it became battery G, Second United States artillery, Lieut. Butler, then Wheaton's brigade, and [illegible] brigade of Newton's division, [illegible] First United States [illegible] John Sedgwick [illegible] For the [illegible] this distance the march was unmolested; but, as the advance was on the descent of a little hill just south of the town a fire of pickets was opened upon them from the opposite hill to the left. By this fire several men were knocked down, and Maj. Healy, of the Chasseurs, was dangerously wounded. But the Chasseurs went on steadily, and at about three o'clock entered the town of Fredericksburg, and held it until the remainder of the column came up.

THE PONTOONS MOVED.

Toward daylight the advance discovered the enemy in position, and rested. At daybreak the 27th Pennsylvania were discovered by the rebels, lying in range of the rifle pits on the crest of the hill, and suffered considerably from their fire. Battery G, 2d U. S. Artillery, with M'Carthy's Holmes and Hexameter's batteries opened upon the enemy, and silenced the musketry. The rebel batteries then began to shell the town, where our troops were massed. As the troops moved up into Fredericksburg, the pontoon bridges were taken up and relaid in front of the town securing a line of retreat.

THE MAIN ATTACK.

Another use was also made of the bridges, for in a short time after the Sixth corps had occupied the town, Gibbon's division of the Second corps crossed to participate in the struggle, and that also was in the streets in the lower part of the town. Brooks' division of the Sixth corps had not come with us. He had here Newton's division, Howe's division, the light division and Gibbon's division of the Second corps all massed in the town and fairly in front of the very position that Sumner had vainly endeavored to carry last winter.

Gen. Frank Wheaton's brigade was now thrown forward to the left, and skirmished before the enemy's position in that direction. The enemy was found to be there. Still further to the left General Howde did the same, and the enemy was there.—After some examination a point far to our right was picked out. It was determined that there were neither artillery nor men at that point. Gen Gibbon was sent there with the command. First a battery was placed on a hill at point blank range opposite a work of the enemy's so that guns should not be brought there. Scarcely was the battery—the 3d Rhode Island, Capt. Hazard—in position before two guns opened upon it from the work, to which Capt Hazard, on the open field, responded handsomely. Hazard's battery was supported by the 3d Rhode Island.

Meanwhile General Gibbon's infantry was in motion towards the supposed praticable point of the enemy's line. Far away to the right, across the green plain, and towards the hill side, they moved in column, and at them also the enemy began to throw shell. As Gibbon's line thus advanced to the right a bad place in the roads caused the 29th Mass. to become somewhat massed, and the enemy suddenly opened upon it a fire of grape and canister, which proved very destructive.

THE ASSAULT.

The indeterminate skirmishing continued for some time, our troops feeling the enemy along his entire line.—Howe felt for a chance on the left, and Gibbon found every equally difficult on the right. A plant of assault was determined upon, to be made by the Third and Eighth divisions under General Newton against the enemy's center. In the the 3d division were the 102d and 139th Pa. regiments.—Attempts to storm were to be made simultaneously by Gibbon on the right, Howe on the left, and Newton on the center, and were so made; but inasmuch *as Newton's was the successful attempt—as he was the first to penetrate* the line and as the line when once penetrated at one point was no longer tenable anywhere—Newton's assault appears to deserve the special honor.

The assault was made on the center against Mary's Hill. The road to Chancellorsville, winds around this hill with a pretty step ascent. Near the hill a road leaves the Chancellorsville road, runs towards the south across the front and right of the hill at its base. The latter road has a substantial stone wall on each side of it, and there roads, with a little assistance from the spade had been converted into excellent breastworks.—About the center of the first wall was a little house which made the position the stronger, and this was only the base of the hill. No artillery fire could touch those walls, for it was a sunken road, and, though the walls were four feet high in the road, in the fields their tops were level with the surface. Thus, as seen by our batteries, there were actually no walls there. Behind the second line of pits rests the hill, and around the crest runs a well constructed earthwork, in which there was one large howitzer. Both flanks of this hill were completely swept by the fire of works of the same character on either side.

The Great Battle of Sunday.

A Chancellorsville correspondent gives the following graphic description of the great battle on Sunday:—The enemy had advanced through the woods close up to our lines, and were attacking us in great force, despite our artillery. We filled the woods with shell, crossing fires in all directions, but still the masses of the enemy crowded on. It seemed as if they were a dense mob, those in the rear being ignorant of the carnage going on in front, crowding their companies on to sure destruction.—They appeared in front of our lines for at least a mile, along the front of the entire Third and Second corps, coming up in dense [illegible] as the response broke from our ranks. It was frightful to contemplate the slaughter to which these men were forced. Whole brigades would be swept away in the determined effort to force our lines, and still other brigades would spring up to take their places. And so they fought us, and so we continued to fight, until the cartridge boxes of our men began to grow light, and their powers of endurance began to flag under the constant exertion.

On this frightful Life and Death Struggle the whole plain of Chancellorsville was swept by the missiles of one or the other party, and heart sick and weary of witnessing such sacrifices of human life, I turned my horse's head away and moved down the road towards the ford. And here other scenes equally affecting met my eye. Long trains of ambulances were constantly coming down the road, depositing their loads of suffering, mangled men at impromptu hospitals hastily fitted up beneath the shelter of the woods, where large gangs of surgeons was occupied to the utmost limit of their ability in dressing the wounds. The road swarmed with those not sufficiently wounded to necessitate carriage in an ambulance, yet for whose sufferings as they went hobbling and groaning along the stoutest hearted must bleed.

AND STILL THE CARNAGE WENT ON.

It was nine o'clock. Since five o'clock that deafening, horrible roar of musketry had known no cessation; and the loud booming of a hundred cannon sent the sound only to a greater distance without adding to its volume. And yet our men held their position. Could human endurance stand more? They, too, were suffering; not slain so lavishly as the enemy, because sheltered; but their ranks were sensibly thinning. Half-past nine o'clock—our column is growing weak. Ten o'clock—the work of death still goes on. Ten thousand brave men have closed their eyes in death during the past five hours. Two thousand an hour slain! Ten thousand more have been mangled and crippled for life.

The ratio of deaths to the simply wounded was never equalled in war. One to one. We mowed the enemy down by brigades; they wounded us by dozens and scores. Could we endure the exertion long enough? Even though they did so greatly outnumber us we should finally destroy them. But our men were exhausted. Half-past ten o'clock. Our ranks our broken. From sheer fatigue our men have given way. One entrance into these rifle pits and the still dense masses of the enemy make but short work of clearing them. But though repulsed, we are not disordered. Like vetrans, every column falls back in order, and the line is re established at the old brick house Chancellorsville.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN HOOKER.

And here the Commanding General met with a very narrow escape. He was standing upon the porch of the old brick house, leaning against one of the pillars, when a shell struck the pillar, shattering it to splinters. The General was thrown down and somewhat stunned; but otherwise was unhurt. It was not his fate to be injured in this battle. He had been on the field throughout its continuance, everywhere present where the fight was the hottest, encouraging his men to renewed efforts, and escaped without a scratch. His safety was most miraculous.

BRAVERY OF GENERAL HOOKER.

Whatever may be the issue of the present fighting, one thing is certain; that General Hooker has made himself known to the army as one of the bravest and most daring men that ever was on a field of battle. There is no fear in him. He rides anywhere and everywhere, and at all times of the day and night. Having occasion to visit his headquarters shortly after my return this morning, and learning that he had changed them from where they had been, I asked Lieutenant Col. Weld, of General Meade's staff, his present locality. "Go to the very front," said the Lieutenant Colonel, "then go to the line of skirmishers, and from there advance to the first house further in front, and you will find Gen. Hooker's headquarters

Retreat of the Whole Army Over the Rappahannock.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The *Tribune* publishes an extract with dates from the army of the Potomac to the 6th, which states that the army had recrossed the Rappahannock at United States and Banks Ford.

The crossing commenced at ten o'clock on Tuesday night. At three o'clock on Wednesday all the wagon and mule trains and artillery had crossed, and the infantry was crossing on two bridges at United States Ford—General Couchs' corps in advance.

The retreat was covered by General Meade's fifth corps, Lee's sharpshooters picked off the artillery horses, and any mounted officers seen. The rebel batteries occupied all the advantageous positions and fired vigorously upon General Hooker's camp, but disappeared as soon as our batteries were opened on them.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following appears in the National Intelligencer of this morning:—Official information received at the war department last evening authorizes us to state that General Hooker, after waiting on the rain near Cancellorsville on Tuesday for a renewal of the battle by the enemy, re-crossed the Rappahannock on the evening of that day influenced by prudential motives, springing doubtless in part from the great and sudden rise of the Virginia rivers, in consequence of the recent heavy rains, threatening our supplies. [illegible] movement, of the success which is alleged to have attended the operations of Gen. Stoneman in cutting the rebel communications with Richmond.

If this fact had been known to him, assuming it to be a fact, it may be doubted whether Gen. Hooker would have deemed necessary to take a step which must tend to deprive him of some, at least, of the advantages resulting from Gen. S.'s co operative expedition.

STONEMAN DID ALL HE WENT TO DO.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The *World* has issued an extra with the following news: The Richmond papers of the 5th state that Stoneman's Cavalry have destroyed all the bridges between Richmond and the Rappahannock, torn up the railroads, cut down the telegraph wires, had ventured within a few miles of Richmond.—Consequently no communication can be had with Gen. Lee's army.

Official intelligence from Gen. Stoneman states that after the above achievements, he deployed his immense cavalry force many miles, forming a line of observation to detect the approaching rebel reinforcements.

Reinforcements are pressing down to Gen Hooker, who will thus outnumber any forces brought against him.

It is rumored that Lee massed his army on our right and that Gen. Hooker will immediately change his base of operations, but where is unknown.

Gen. Hooker's Army Reported to Have Again Crossed the Rappahannock.

The following, published in extras in Philadelphia on Saturday, was telegraphed to Pittsburg on Sunday:

On Friday Morning, 8th, Maj. Gen. Hooker recrossed the river with ten corps d'armee and after reconnoitering the old position held by him at Chancellorsville, found that the enemy had fallen back, leaving hundred of his wounded behind, and his dead unburied.

During the day the entire army crossed the river with sixteen days' rations and moved forward, and deployed right and left in search of the enemy, who was found, not to be in force to eight p. m.

A large number of stragglers have come into our outposts since and given themselves up, after expressing their disgust with the rule of the rebel leaders.

The men confirm the published account of the consternation in Richmond by Gen. Stoneman's raid.

Gen. Hooker informed Gen. Halleck that he only needed the co-operation of Gens. Peck and Keyes, in a second advance, to render the destruction of the rebel army and the capture of Richmond certain.

The report that Richmond has been captured by Gen. Keyes is not credited at the War Department.

Just prior to the departure of the train, your correspondent learns from an officer of the War deparment that Gen. Peck has to-day entered Richmond.

[Dispatches of Tuesday morning entirely discredit the report that Peck has taken Richmond, and some state that Hooker has not crossed to the South side of Rappahannock.—There are so many conflicting stories afloat that one hardly knows what to to believe; but we give the reports as we get them, leaving our readers to decide as their truthfulness themselves.]

A Proclamation by the President

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1863.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States at its last session enacted a law entitled "An Act for Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for other purposes," which was approved on the 3d day of March last; and

Whereas, It is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government, and to preserve the public tranquility; and

Whereas, For the e high purposes a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and

Whereas, No service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free government; and

Whereas, For the reasons thus recited, it was enacted by the said statute that all able bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intentions to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, with certain exceptions not necessary to be here mentioned, and declared to constitute the National forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose; and

Whereas, It is claimed and in behalf of persons of foreign birth within the ages specified in said act who have heretofore declared on oath their intentions to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage or any other political franchise under the laws of the United States, or of any of the States thereof, are not absolutely concluded by their aforesaid declaration of intention from renouncing their purpose to become citizens, and that, on the contrary, such persons under treating go the privilege of citizenship and residence within the United States under the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress.

Now, therefore, to avoid all misapprehensions concerning the liability of persons concerned to perform the service required by such enactments, and to give it full effect, I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of alienage will be received or allowed to exempt from the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress, any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States at any time during the continuance of the present insurrection and rebellion, at or after the expiration of the period of sixty-five days from the date of this Proclamation, nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favor of any such person who has so as aforesaid declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have exercised at any time the right of sufferage, or any other political franchise within the United under the laws thereof, or under the laws of any of the several States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my seal, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

VALLANDIGHAM ARRESTED.—The bold traitor Vallandigham was arrested by Government officials at his residence in Dayton, Ohio, on Tues. 5th inst. Immediately upon his arrest being made known, a party of five or six hundred Copperheads undertook to rescue him, but without effect. In a spirit of revenge they then set fire to and gutted the office of the *Journal* newspaper in that city.—Troops were immediately sent from Columbus to disperse the rioters which was done in "double quick time."

USING NEGROES AGAINST US.—To show with what effect the negroes are used against us, writes a correspondent, I will state what a person told me who was in the fight at Vicksburg. He said that the outer works were almost wholly manned by negroes; and that they dare not retreat for fear that their masters in their rear would shoot them down—consequently many of them fell into our hands.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The steamer Orion, from Port Royal on the 6th inst., arrived at this port to day. All the iron clads had left there for North Edisto. The new Ironsides remained at anchor off Charleston Bar.

BEAVER ARGUS

Wednesday, May 13th, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For Supreme Judge,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

OF BEAVER COUNTY.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., & 6 State st., Boston, are our Agents for the ARGUS in those cities and are authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the Beaver *Argus*, all those indebted to me for subscription, job work, etc., will please call and settle immediately with J. L. Anderson, who is authorized to receipt in my name.

Feb. 19, '62. T. C. NICHOLSON.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.—No announcement of name will hereafter be made without payment of Two DOLLARS—excepting Coroner, Auditor, &c., which will be ONE DOLLAR

There will be a Farewell Missionary meeting held in the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of Rev. C. W. Mateer, who is about to leave for China. The public are kindly invited to attend.

Professor Smith, Principal of the Union School of this place, has been elected County Superintendent of Common School of Jefferson county; consequently will not take charge of our school this summer. Our people will regret this very much, as he was an excellent teacher.

The "Irwin Cavalry," commanded by Capt. James Q Anderson, of this place, had several wounded in the late engagement. John Streit, severely, but not dangerously, wounded in the left leg; Joseph Grove, flesh wound in right side. Eight horses were killed and two or three wounded

We have been handed, by a friend, a letter from his son in the 140th Reg. Pa. Vols., giving a list of the casualties in the companies from this county. The following is the list so far as he knew:

COMPANY F.

Killed—James A. Carson, Joseph Baker. *Wounded*—Madison Moore. *Missing*—Edwin Sloan.

COMPANY I.

Missing—Andrew Watterson, Op. Phillips, Jno. Baldwin.

Pay Your Taxes.

We are requested to state that D. Sechler, Esq., U. S. Collector, will be at Beaver on the 18th inst.; at Rochester on the 19th inst.; at Darlington, on the 20th inst., to receive the taxes assessed for February and March, 1863.

Beaver Station,

On the C. & P. R. R., is one of the best points for travel on the whole route; yet the accommodations are, on the whole, altogether unfit for the use of the community. A one-horse shanty, stuck up against the side of the hill, is all that the Directors have hitherto bestowed upon the travelling public. We need, and ought to have, a good Passenger and Freight Depot at this point, and we are satisfied that if the Directors were to consult their own interests in the matter, we should soon have a good Station house in place of the miserable apology that now stands there.

The condition of the road leading to the Station deserves the attention of the Council. This spring it was partially cleared of the stones and boulders, but since the heavy and long continued rains the road has again got into a shocking bad condition—Will the "City Fathers" please take a walk down to the Station some fine evening and see the situation of affairs? We are satisfied that this would be sufficient. The street leading to the Depot from the Court House is also too much cumbered up with useless matter? Can they not be removed?

A Copperhead in Trouble

C. L. Vallandigham, the pet of the *Star*, has lately come to grief. Gen. Burnsides, who commands the Department of the Ohio, "*not* seeing" the patriotism of "Val's" speeches, sent up a squad of soldiers and arrested the gentleman at his home at Dayton, Ohio. He has since been taken to Cincinnati and tried by Military Court Martial; but the sentence has not yet been made public. The secession sympathisers at Dayton got up a mob on a small scale, burnt down the office of the Republican paper, &c. About thirty of them were arrested and quietly lodged in jail, where we hope justice will be speedily meted out to them.

Look out for a wailing howl from the *Star* this week over the arrest of Vallandigham, the nominee for President of the New Sewickly Township National Democratic Convention.—We hope he may be hanged as high as Haman.

"Who is the Liar?"

This question heads an article appearing in the *Star* last week. Our answer is that O. S. Long is the liar! But it is scarcely necessary for us to make the assertion, for his propensity in that direction is known wherever he is known. He published an article a week or two ago denouncing all in the army who passed loyal resolutions as "speculators and thieves." For this declaration we pronounced him a "liar and a traitor." We repeat it. He undertakes to deny that he is a liar. But by his silence admits that he is a traitor. He knows that it would be too barefaced to deny what is so well known to all who read his dirty sheet. However, he is to be excused to some extent for his course for he is so stupid that it is scarcely worth while to hold him accountable for anything he may say or do; besides he is so unprincipled that it is considered disgraceful to have anything whatever to do with him. We have not had time to reply fully to the above named article this week on account of our absence and indisposition. But when convenience suits us we will publish his article entire and prove conclusively from his own language that all we have said is true.

The editor tries to bolster up his slander by pretending to quote from the letter of a soldier. No true soldier ever made use of the language attributed to him by the editor of the *Star*. Let the *Star* give the name of his alleged correspondent or stand denounced as a base libeller.

Aid to Our Soldiers.

Mr. Editor: The recent battles on the Rappahannock afford renewed occasion for the active benevolence of our citizens in furnishing all the supplies they can command. This county has a deep interest in the success of all such efforts. Many of those who now lie bleeding from their wounds, or sick from exposure and fatigue, are our kindred and friends, whose sufferings appeal to every sentiment of affection as well as of human sympathy. It is therefore to be hoped that a full response will be made to the effort to raise the necessary supplies for their alleviation and their comfort.

The movement auxiliary to the Christian Commission, just initiated here, is not a moment too soon, and I am glad it begins with favorable auspices. On the night of the first meeting at Dr. McLean's church, thirty-two dollars went into the Treasury, twenty-five by collection and seven handed over by the Rev. Mr. Bracken, taken up in his Church on the fast day. The Union School of Rochester, has, with great liberality paid, through Mr. Piersol, to the Treasurer, twelve dollars, [illegible] exhibition—as a contribution to the good cause.

A gentleman having the control of a charitable fund has also given $25, to be expended through the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Beaver and vicinity, and has forwarded a similar sum to two or three Societies of the neighboring towns to be expended in like manner, in aid of the good cause, and in conjunction with the Army Committee.

These things are encouraging and lead to a belief that the movement, thus successfully begun, will go forward with a strong impetus. Certainly no cause ever appealed to any people with stronger claims upon individual feeling and public benevolence.

WILLIE GOODWILL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The *Age* placed on their bulletin board this afternoon what purported to be a dispatch, and had such head lines as "Illegal Arrests by the Government," "Arbitrary Measures," &c.—This was upon one side of the board and upon the other was something like "Sigel Snubbed." A soldier came along about three o'clock and tore both papers down. This created some excitement and quite a crowd soon gathered in the street. For fifteen or twenty minutes a disturbance was threatened. Such cries as "tear them out," were frequently heard and some demonstrations of carrying out the threat was made. Mayor Henry appeared upon the ground, however, and briefly addressed the assemblage. He said that Philadelphia is a loyal city and her citizens have certain rights; these must and should be respected.—He then called upon the citizens to disperse, and go quietly to their homes. Three rousing cheers were then given for Gen. Hooker, and were quickly followed by three more for Mayor Henry. The crowd then moved off slowly without further trouble.

"Costar's" Rat Exterminator is the simplest, safest, cheapest and sure remedy; the most perfect Ratification meeting we have ever attended. Every rat that can get it, properly prepared according to directions, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die generally at some place as distant as possible from where the medicine was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

See advertisement in this paper.—Sold by Dr. C. P. Cummins & Son, Beaver, Pa.

A NOBLE DEED.—A number of generous hearted gentlemen of Boston, have with noble liberality contributed the sum of eleven thousand dollars for the benefit of the widow and children of the brave General Reno, who fell in the battle of South Mountain. Ten thousand dollars have been invested in securities, and are thousand dollars placed at the immediate disposal of Mrs. Reno. It is pleasing to record so noble tribute to the memory of a gallant officer and true man.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Grand Gulf, May 3d.—Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-chief:—We landed at Boulinsburg April 30th, and moved immediately on Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong, 4 miles from Port Gibson, at 2 o'clock a. m. on the 1st and engaged him all day entirely routing him, with the loss of many killed and about five hundred prisoners, besides wounded. Our loss is about one hundred killed and five hundred wounded. The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over two forks of Bayou Pierre.—These were rebuilt and pursuit continued until the present time. Besides the heavy artillery at this place, four field pieces were captured, and some stores, and the enemy driven to destroy many more. The country is difficult to operate in. Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy thoroughly demoralized.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

Grand Gulf, Miss., May 6th, via Cairo.—Major General Halleck, General in Chief.—I learn that Col. Grierson, with cavalry, has been heard of first about ten days ago in Northern Mississippi. He moved thence and struck the railroad thirty miles east of Jackson, at a point called Newton's Station; he then moved southward towards Enterprise, demanded a surrender of the place, and gave one hour's grace, during which time Gen. Lormanly arrived, he left at once and moved towards Hazelhurt, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, at which place he tore up the track; thence to Bahalia ten miles further south, on same road; thence eastward on the Natchez Road, where he had a fight with Adams' Cavalry; from this point he moved back on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad to Brookhaven, ten miles south of Bahalia. When last heard from he was three miles from Summit, ten miles south of the last named point, supposed to be making his way to Baton Rough. He has spread excitement throughout the State, destroyed railroad trestle works and bridges, burning locomotives and railway stock, taking prisoners and destroying stores of all kinds.

U. S. GRANT, Maj Gen.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The *Herald* contains the following:

West Point, Va., May 7, 9 p. m.—West Point is indisputably in our possession. The U. S. steamer Commodore Morris, Capt. J. H. Gillis at the suggestion of Maj. Gen. Keyes, came up to this point yesterday on a reconnoissance. This morning Yorktown was all alive. The scenes of activity such as was enacted a year since, appeared again. Several transports, and ever so many soldiers, (we dare not tell how many) cavalry and artillery, were ready for service; additional gunboats appeared and without ten minutes' delay the whole moved up this way, and occupied the Point. Gen. Keyes commanding, made the Morgan his flagship.

An advance was made towards White House by a squadron of the 6th New York Cavalry, led by Maj. Wm. P. Hall, and a squadron from the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, led by Capt. Paul.

Gen. Keyes with a portion of his staff, then reconnoitered the position, and personally superintended the landing and despositions of the troops.

I have seen much of such matters during the war, but certainly I never saw anything conducted so quickly and efficiently as the occupation of this place.

From accounts we have of the enemy, I think they have but a small force in this vicinity.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—It is reported by a gentleman who had just come through our lines that General Van Dorn was shot and instantly killed by Dr. Peters, of Maury county, yesterday, at the latter's house.

Our informant states that Gen. Van Dorn was discovered in criminal intercourse with the wife of Dr. Peters.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The sale or distribution of the *Freeman's Journal* and *Caucasian*, of New York; *Crisis*, Columbus, Ohio; *Democratic Standard*, Jerseyville; Chicago *Times*, and Dubuque *Herald* have been prohibited in this military district by Gen. Davidson.

Extensive preparations are being made for the celebration of the anniversary of Camp Jackson to-day.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The *Herald* learns that Gen. Halleck is to take the field—not to relieve Hooker, but to be better able to influence the general direction of events. Gen. Hooker did not execute his retrogade movement till he planned his present line and become satisfied of its superiority to any effort he could make in the field of Chancellorsville.

MARRIED:—May 6th, 1863, by Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Mr. CHARLES G. MOORE, and Miss ADALINE MOORHEAD, both of Bridgewater.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Brown of Freedom, to Mr. SAMUEL H. BAKER, of New Sewickly tp., and Miss CLARINDA MORGAN, of Economy tp., all of Beaver county.

On Friday evening, May 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Geo. Darling, Mr. MILTON A. CLOW, of North Sewickly, Pa., to Miss LAURA A. BROWN, of Hudson, O.

DIED:—On April 30th, 1863, at his residence, in Rochester, after a long illness, Mr CHRISTOPHER A. WEIGLE.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received up to the Saturday, the 23d day of May, 1863, by the School Directors of Independent School District of Borough Township, for two Principals and one Female Assistant teacher, to take charge of the Public schools in said district.

By order of the Board.

may13 E. HICE, Sec'y.