

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRITTON, Editor & Proprietor.



CARLISLE, PA., MAY 14, 1863.

RALLY, DEMOCRATS!

The Democratic Club of Carlisle, will meet in their Hall, "the Cumberland Engine House," on Saturday evening next, May 16, by order of the President.

J. U. WUNDERLICH, Secretary.

We are under obligations to Hon. C. R. Buckwalter and Hon. Joseph Daily for public documents.

ARMY NEWS.—We devote a large portion of our space today to army news. On our first page will be found a graphic account of Hooker's fight on Saturday and Sunday, and in the inside columns we give the balance of army intelligence.

FALSE REFORMS.—On Saturday evening and Sunday morning last, our citizens were made glad with news received by telegraph. It was announced that Gen. Keyes had captured Richmond, and that Gen. Hooker's army had again crossed the Rappahannock. This news appeared plausible, and was generally credited. But, the whole story was a hoax; Richmond has not been captured, nor has Hooker crossed the river. How these lies are put in circulation, we know not.

130th REG. PA. VOLUNTEERS.—In compliance with the call of the Chief Burglar of our town, a large meeting of citizens convened in the court-house, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for giving a proper reception to the companies of our town and county belonging to the above Regiment (nine months men), whose term of service has expired, and who are expected home soon. This is very proper, and we hope our brave boys may receive a reception that will make their hearts glad.

SALE AND PURCHASE OF EXTENSIVE IRON WORKS.—We understand that the Messrs. Ault, of Newville, have purchased from Messrs. Himes & Young the whole of the extensive Iron Works in South Middleton township. The estate consists of Forge, Furnace, Grist Mill, for well improved Farms, and about eight thousand acres of Timber Land, with inexhaustible Ore Banks on the premises. The Forge and Furnace are to be started immediately.

SOUTH MIDDLETON CLUB.—A Democratic Club was organized at Mount Holly on Saturday evening last, which has for its President Mr. Jacob Zuc. A series of spirited resolutions were adopted, after which the Club was ably addressed by M. C. HERMAN, Esq. We may publish the proceedings in our next.

OLD SOUTHAMPTON ORGANIZING.—The Democrats of Southampton township met at Leesburg, on the evening of the 21st inst., for the purpose of forming a Democratic Club. The Club was organized by the election of J. K. Kelso as President; Jacob Foreman and Adam F. Heller as Vice Presidents; Calvin Hays as Corresponding Secretary; and C. G. Heller and Benj. Baxter as Secretaries.

After being thus organized the Club was addressed in a spirited manner by that veteran Democrat, Col. James Crenshaw. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and gave evidence that old Southampton is determined to do her whole duty this fall.

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.—Our friends in the various towns and townships who are forming Clubs, are requested to make their proceedings as brief as possible, if they wish us to insert them. Our columns will be crowded with war and political news, which will make it impossible to publish long proceedings of meetings. It is not necessary, in our opinion, for Clubs to adopt resolutions at all their meetings. They should meet together and discuss the questions before them, and let their object be the organization of the party. This should be the aim of Clubs—resolutions may be dispensed with.

SPRING CLOTHING.—LIVINGSTON, North Hanover Street, is fully prepared for an immense Spring business. The largest stock of reasonable, fashionable and stylish clothing for gentlemen, boys and children, ever offered in this town, will be found at this extensive establishment. In every particular the present stock of this popular clothing house may safely challenge the criticism of purchasers. The best goods of foreign and domestic manufacture are made up by Livingston, and none but the best workmen are employed by him. We therefore hazard nothing in saying that no better goods or no cheaper can be bought in Carlisle, than at Livingston's, North Hanover Street.

The American suggests that "a book be opened" in this community "to enter the names of those who refuse to join the Union (Abolition) League, and who act with the Copperheads." (Democrats.) Well, neighbor, do open your book; it is a very modest suggestion—a capital idea. Open your book, by all means, and call upon every man in town, and take down the names of all who "refuse" to join your oath-bound, cowardly, reasonable Abolition League. Open your book, we repeat, and be about it at once, and for the purpose of saving time, you need not call upon us. We "refuse," and so enter our name.

BRADFORD COUNTY.—The Democrats of Bradford County have appointed Delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support Mr. CLYMER for Governor.

THE WEATHER.—On Tuesday we had a pretty fair sample of mid summer. The sun shone out with unusual brilliancy for this time of the year.

GEN. HOOKER AND THE POLITICIANS.

We see it stated that immediately after it had been ascertained that Gen. Hooker had been repulsed in front of Fredericksburg, self-complacent comrades from New York and Boston, "composed of men of wealth and political position," proceeded to Washington to urge the removal of Hooker from his command. We believe the President paid no attention to this impudent interference of civilians with the army, and in this he was certainly right; he is a brave and dashing officer, and handled his immense army with skill and judgment against the rebel General Lee. His army, too, with the exception of Sencarz's Abolition corps, acted nobly—no body of men, according to the accounts given of the battles, ever exhibited better bravery and endurance. They covered themselves with glory, and the people of the loyal States feel proud of their brave sons who compose Hooker's army.

We repeat, then, that it was well the President paid attention to the request of the New York and Boston meddlers. This everlasting interference on the part of civilians with our army officers, has been one of the drawbacks we have had to contend with from the day the rebellion broke out. McClellan, when in command of the army, never had an hour's peace, so constantly was he harassed by the "fire in his rear." On the very day he was fighting his most desperate battle, that political layman, CHANDLER, of the Senate, made one of his most brutal assaults upon him. It is this time that we are disappointed—indeed it never should have been tolerated; and if these wise men of New York and Boston—these "men of wealth and political position," don't behave themselves and let our army officers alone, they should be put in chains. The people have no patience with them, and will brook their impudence no longer. Many of them have acquired the "wealth and political position" they boast of through shoddy contracts and speculation. They are becoming insolent over their ill-gotten gains, and are beginning to consider themselves the Government.

We say again, let Hooker alone. He has had a mishap, it is true, but unless we are much mistaken, he will yet retrieve his lost laurels. Instead of carping and grumbling, every man of ordinary sense and patriotism should feel it a duty to encourage and strengthen Hooker in every possible manner. We feel confident that he will yet, at the head of his brave men, march into the rebel capital, Richmond. When this takes place, and take place it will, the back-bone of this wicked and God-abhorred rebellion will be broken, and the leading men engaged in it scattered to the four winds. Let us hope for the best, and aid to hold up the hands of "fighting Joe." Away with your civilian commiserations.

"THE RICHMOND WHIG ON McCLELLAN."—The Carlisle American of last week published a lengthy article from the Richmond Whig, the organ of Jeff Davis, introducing it under the caption we have quoted above. The article from the Whig is a most gross, villainous, and libelous assault upon General McClellan and the noble army he commanded, and is the best evidence that can be furnished of the dread the Rebels have of "Little Mac." According to the Whig, "McClellan knew his men were cowards," and this atrocious slander—this infamous, blistering falsehood, is endorsed by the American, a paper printed by an office-holder under the Administration! Let this fact be remembered, that the Carlisle American, in its great anxiety to hunt up slanders against McClellan, resorts to the columns of Jeff Davis' organ, and copies, and approves the damnable sentiment that sheet uttered, viz: that the whole army of the Potomac "were cowards!" Is it not a burning shame that the rebel papers of the South and the Abolition papers of the North unite in sentiment in abuse of the officers and men of our army? Yes, it is a shame, but yet such is the fact. These very papers—these extremists both North and South—assisted materially in forcing our troubles upon us, and now that we are engaged in a sanguinary civil war, they again combine and slander the same Generals and the same army. The people will yet rebuke and put down these Northern and Southern extremists, and then, but not till then, may we expect peace and a whole Union.

PRESCRIPTION.—For more than a year past the Bucks County Intelligencer, the organ of the Abolitionists of this county, has been proscribing the Democrat, and endeavoring in every way it could to injure the business of the Democratic party. It has publicly—and its editors privately—called upon the members of their party to withdraw their subscription from the Democrat, and all that class of men who were willing to be governed, influenced, and controlled by such unprincipled and contemptible beings, as those editors have shown themselves to be, obeyed the bidding of their masters and withdrawing their subscriptions.—Doylstown Democrat.

We take the above from that able Democratic journal, the Doylstown Democrat.—And who, reader, do you suppose the editor of the Democrat is? None other than the brave and gallant W. W. H. DAVIS, Colonel of the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, a man who has been in active service in the army for nearly two years, and who in one of his hard-fought battles, received a most dangerous and painful wound. This is the man the stay-at-home Blacksnakes of Bucks county are persecuting, merely because he is a Democrat. This is the man whose private business is assailed and injured by the "loyal" patriots who stay far from the battle-field.—Davis is fighting for his country, whilst his cowardly political opponents are trying to ruin his business. How very "loyal" they are!

ARREST OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—It will be seen by a telegraph dispatch in our paper to-day, that the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham of Ohio, has been arrested by military force. Soldiers were quietly sent from Cincinnati to his residence, in Dayton, at night, and he was arrested at 2 o'clock in the morning! An attempt was made to rescue him, but at that hour, of course, but a few people could be mustered and Mr. V. was taken to Cincinnati. What was then done with him we are not yet informed.

The cowardliness of this Administration, and with other similar acts committed under its orders.

A FIZZLE.—The last meeting of the Doylstown League of Carlisle was a fizzle—nobody there.

CARL SCHURZ AND HIS CORPS.

Lead have been the boastsings of the Abolitionists over the corps commanded by the Infidel, Carl Schurz. We have been told over and over again that the men composing this body were all of one way of thinking, politically, and that not a single "copperhead" was in its ranks. They approved of all the measures of the Administration—the arming of negroes, the purchase of slaves, the emancipation humbug, &c., and were very "loyal!" In a word, they sympathized with the political sentiments held by their commander, the renowned Carl. It was one of the pet corps of the Administration, and was to play and hoveck with the rebels and break things the first opportunity. Well, this corps, with Carl at its head, was marched to the battle field, in front of Fredericksburg, and it did break things, sure enough. Immediately after taking the field, and "without firing a gun," they broke and ran, pell-mell, and could not be arrested in their flight for a half an hour. Their flight caused a slight panic in the wings of the army, which, if not longed, would not have been. Hooker promptly ordered them to the rear, there is no telling the amount of mischief they might have occasioned. So much for the exploits of CARL SCHURZ, and his Abolition corps. They have earned a reputation almost equal to that earned by the Pet Regiment that was quartered here last fall called the "Anson's Troop," another body boasting that "nine out of ten of its members are Republicans." These two corps should be joined together.

But yet, we do not believe it was the fault of Schurz's men that they became panic-stricken; the fault was with their commander, who is a mere political adventurer, without one particle of military knowledge. He was appointed to a command with a high salary, not because he was a military man, but because of his politics, and the number of speeches he had made in favor of the election of LINCOLN, and in opposition to the provisions of the Constitution. Schurz is a Red Republican in politics, and a man of talent. He hates our form of Government with a deadly disgust, and is the advocate of "a strong Government," in other words, a despotism. His corps was formerly commanded by the intrepid Sencarz, who was relieved to make room for Schurz. Under Sencarz it was a good corps, and we feel satisfied it is a good and brave corps yet, but the men want their old commander at their head, and their demand should be and we hope will be acceded to. Let Carl Schurz slide, for the present.

"WANT OF GENERALSHIP."—One of the witnesses who testified before the Committee of Congress "on the Conduct of the War," (a committee got up for the express purpose of slandering General McClellan, was General HOOKER. From the evidence published by that miserable lying Committee we extract as follows: "Major General Joseph Hooker sworn and examined. By the Chairman: Question. To what do you attribute the failure of the Peninsula campaign? Answer. I do not hesitate to say that it is to be attributed to the want of generalship on the part of our commander."

The above is what Gen. Hooker swore to. Very well. Now, let Gen. Hooker again take the stand before the Committee of the people, and the proceedings will be about this: "By the people: Question. General Hooker, previous to crossing the Rappahannock did you not say you had been at any other organized on the face of the earth? Answer. I did. Question. After you crossed the river did you not commence the fight against the rebels "on ground of your own choosing"? Answer. I did. Question. Did you not, after the first day's contest, assert that you intended to advance to Lee, and that you intended to bring his whole army? Answer. I did. Q. To what do you attribute the failure of your army in the vicinity of Fredericksburg? Answer. I do not hesitate to say that it is to be attributed to the want of generalship on the part of our commander."

APPOINTED CLERK.—THOMAS BROWN, a brother of "old John Brown," the hero of the Harper's Ferry massacre, has been appointed to a \$2,000 clerkship in the Treasury Department, he having become tired of the army and resigned.—Washington paper.

We think the Brown's (the sons and brothers of "old John") are now provided for, all of them having been quartered upon the Government at very snug salaries. After "old John Brown" had made his murderous raid upon the women and children of Harper's Ferry, the Republicans, or Abolitionists, began to think they had gone too far, and attempted to divest themselves of the responsibility of that act; but no sooner were they in power than they exhibited the most marked affection for the Brown's, and the factors of the administration have been extended to them ever since. The John Brown raid was a portion of the plan adopted by the Abolitionists to involve our country in civil strife.

THE PROTEST MARCHERS.—From the proceedings of this body we select items of a local character: Mr. John C. Bliss, a licentiate, was received under the care of Presbytery, from Central Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Second Presbyterian church of Carlisle presented a call for his services. This call was found in order, and it being presented to him, he signified his acceptance of it. Presbytery then examined him in experimental religion, the arts and sciences, Hebrew and Greek languages, Ecclesiastical History, Theology, Church Government, and the Sacraments, and also preached a sermon from Jer. 18:9, as a part of trial for ordination.—All of which were unanimously sustained. Presbytery resolved to meet in the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, on Tuesday evening, the 12th of May, at half past seven o'clock, to attend to the ordinary and installation of Mr. Bliss.—Mr. Nicolls was appointed to preach the sermon, and Mr. Beatty to be his alternate; Dr. Credit to preside, propose the constitutional questions, and make the ordinary prayer; and Dr. Harper to be his alternate; Mr. Hays to deliver the charge to the pastor, and Mr. Warner his alternate; Mr. Eells to deliver the charge to the people, and Mr. Cottell his alternate. Doubtless the services will be solemn and interesting. The Presbytery adopted unanimously an admirable paper on the state of the country.

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THE WAR NEWS.

The Battle on the Rappahannock. Desperate Fighting.

RETREAT OF GEN. HOOKER'S ARMY. He Recrosses the Rappahannock at United States and Bank's Ford.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded from 10,000 to 12,000.

THE REBEL LOSS ESTIMATED AT 20,000.

The movement which resulted in the battles of Saturday and Sunday last, began on Monday, April 27th. General Hooker had determined to force General Lee out of his strong defenses at Fredericksburg, by getting to his flank and rear; and being aware that all the forces of the Rappahannock were strongly guarded by the Rebels, he was obliged to resort to strategy to cover his point of crossing. With a view to this he sent three of his corps down to the point two miles below the city, where General Lee's army crossed in December last. But two divisions, however, actually crossed the river; but the whole of the three corps were skillfully marched along the slope of the hills in sight of the enemy, and the greater part were marched back through a ravine. They were again paraded in sight of the enemy, and so kept marching round and round until they assumed the proportions of an army of a hundred thousand men. They then crossed in this way Lee was outwitted, and he massed his forces to the left of our position to meet the supposed advance in that direction. Meantime, General Hooker had detached twenty seven miles above, where the Rebel guards, deprived of their supports, were easily driven in. All these corps were then directed to the left to bring them back towards Fredericksburg, and by Thursday night they were in position on the regular line extending right and left from Chancellorville, which is a cross roads twelve miles west of Fredericksburg. On Thursday they were driven forward by the Rebels, and were joined by Couch's corps, which was accomplished in a march of thirty six miles, with trains and artillery, over a route traversed by two rivers, the result placing seventy five thousand men in the rear of Fredericksburg fortifications.

At some point of this brilliant movement, it does not appear when, General Jackson's corps was also withdrawn from the front of Fredericksburg, and massed with the others at Chancellorville, leaving Sedgwick's alone to hold the enemy in check at the former point. Lee was completely surprised, and when he woke up fully to the situation on Thursday, he discovered that the necessary he was lying in wait for his army to cross the river, and he refused to plead to the charges which were read to him, and the Court proceeded with the evidence, the publication of which is not necessary to our story. The charges are based on his Mount Vernon speech. Mr. Vallandigham is on the stand, and Montgomery county have been placed under martial law. The Rebels were driven from the front of Fredericksburg, and the damage to the telegraph line has been repaired and full communication with the East re-established.

VALLANDIGHAM UP FOR TRIAL—He will not plead.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—There was much excitement at Dayton all day yesterday, over the arrest of Vallandigham, and at dark a crowd of five or six hundred men proceeded to the Journal office and completely gutted the building. They then set fire to it and burned it to the ground. The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings, and all the property from the south end of Phillips' house to the middle of the square was destroyed. All the telegraph wires were cut, and a bridge on the Xenia Railroad is reported destroyed. At 10 o'clock, last night, troops arrived from Cincinnati and Columbus, and succeeded in putting down the rioters. 113 o'clock all was quiet.

Telegraphic communication being interrupted, we have no advice as to the condition of affairs this morning. CINCINNATI, May 6.—Drayton has been confined at Dayton all day yesterday. About thirty ringleaders of last night's riot were arrested, without resistance, and placed in jail. The Evening newspaper has been suppressed, and its editor arrested and brought here. The Rebels were driven from the front of Fredericksburg, and the damage to the telegraph line has been repaired and full communication with the East re-established.

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Excitement in Baltimore. A Negro Major has his Straps Torn off.—An officer of the lightest character transferred yesterday, caused by an attack made on the 1st of May, by a negro, in the service of the United States. The total loss of the Government was \$200,000. The negro was killed, and the Major was severely wounded. The Major was taken to the hospital, and the negro was taken to the gallows.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7, 1863. It is ascertained from the front that the Army of the Potomac has arrived with all its materials at its old camp at Falmouth. The demonstration of Gen. Hooker has proved no disaster, but a new movement, owing to the impracticability of the position which the army had gained with so much skill and energy. Less than three-eighths of the whole force was engaged, or could be engaged, the greater portion of the force being held without any practicable result. Our entire loss in killed, wounded, and missing does not exceed ten thousand. The enemy's loss must have been double this. Honorably to the army, but lamentably for the country, the greatest proportion of them is killed and wounded. Our loss of prisoners does not exceed seventeen hundred. We have recaptured 2,450 prisoners of the enemy. We lost eight guns, and took the same number of pieces from the enemy. The relinquishment of the position was made simply because it afforded no field for the maneuvering of the army, and not from any reverse or injury sustained by it. The General and the entire army are in excellent health, and in a new movement will be made until after it has been commenced. The Richmond papers show that Stoneman's corps were within two miles of Richmond, and effected many captures and a great destruction of property. At least a part of all this gallant force has reached Gloucester in Keyes's command, opposite to Yorktown, on the York River. There can now be no impropriety in saying that the President and Major General Halleck visited Gen. Hooker and the army yesterday, and returned to the city to-night. At nearly 1 o'clock this morning information was received that General Stoneman has safely arrived at Rappahannock Station with the remainder of his force. He has cut the railroad connections of the enemy in all directions, and thus won a noble distinction. The success of General Stoneman's expedition is admirably exemplified by the fact that his forces were divided into three squadrons—his own commanded by himself and the others commanded by Generals Averill and Buford. All performed their work gallantly by cutting the railroad connections of the enemy, and by driving the Rebel forces from the front, and capturing rebel stores at the latter. A large portion of the force are said to have got to within a mile and a quarter of Richmond.

On Dr.—A stick thrown at a dog, in front of a Washington hotel, hit five Brigadier Generals!

REBEL RETREAT ACROSS THE RAPPANNOCK.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, May 6. The Army of the Potomac recrossed the Rappahannock at United States and Bank's Fords, and is marching back to the old camps along the Aquia Railroad. Sedgwick was overwhelmed by numbers,

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THE REBEL LOSS ESTIMATED AT 20,000.

The movement which resulted in the battles of Saturday and Sunday last, began on Monday, April 27th. General Hooker had determined to force General Lee out of his strong defenses at Fredericksburg, by getting to his flank and rear; and being aware that all the forces of the Rappahannock were strongly guarded by the Rebels, he was obliged to resort to strategy to cover his point of crossing. With a view to this he sent three of his corps down to the point two miles below the city, where General Lee's army crossed in December last. But two divisions, however, actually crossed the river; but the whole of the three corps were skillfully marched along the slope of the hills in sight of the enemy, and the greater part were marched back through a ravine. They were again paraded in sight of the enemy, and so kept marching round and round until they assumed the proportions of an army of a hundred thousand men. They then crossed in this way Lee was outwitted, and he massed his forces to the left of our position to meet the supposed advance in that direction. Meantime, General Hooker had detached twenty seven miles above, where the Rebel guards, deprived of their supports, were easily driven in. All these corps were then directed to the left to bring them back towards Fredericksburg, and by Thursday night they were in position on the regular line extending right and left from Chancellorville, which is a cross roads twelve miles west of Fredericksburg. On Thursday they were driven forward by the Rebels, and were joined by Couch's corps, which was accomplished in a march of thirty six miles, with trains and artillery, over a route traversed by two rivers, the result placing seventy five thousand men in the rear of Fredericksburg fortifications.

At some point of this brilliant movement, it does not appear when, General Jackson's corps was also withdrawn from the front of Fredericksburg, and massed with the others at Chancellorville, leaving Sedgwick's alone to hold the enemy in check at the former point. Lee was completely surprised, and when he woke up fully to the situation on Thursday, he discovered that the necessary he was lying in wait for his army to cross the river, and he refused to plead to the charges which were read to him, and the Court proceeded with the evidence, the publication of which is not necessary to our story. The charges are based on his Mount Vernon speech. Mr. Vallandigham is on the stand, and Montgomery county have been placed under martial law. The Rebels were driven from the front of Fredericksburg, and the damage to the telegraph line has been repaired and full communication with the East re-established.

VALLANDIGHAM UP FOR TRIAL—He will not plead.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—There was much excitement at Dayton all day yesterday, over the arrest of Vallandigham, and at dark a crowd of five or six hundred men proceeded to the Journal office and completely gutted the building. They then set fire to it and burned it to the ground. The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings, and all the property from the south end of Phillips' house to the middle of the square was destroyed. All the telegraph wires were cut, and a bridge on the Xenia Railroad is reported destroyed. At 10 o'clock, last night, troops arrived from Cincinnati and Columbus, and succeeded in putting down the rioters. 113 o'clock all was quiet.

Telegraphic communication being interrupted, we have no advice as to the condition of affairs this morning. CINCINNATI, May 6.—Drayton has been confined at Dayton all day yesterday. About thirty ringleaders of last night's riot were arrested, without resistance, and placed in jail. The Evening newspaper has been suppressed, and its editor arrested and brought here. The Rebels were driven from the front of Fredericksburg, and the damage to the telegraph line has been repaired and full communication with the East re-established.

VALLANDIGHAM UP FOR TRIAL—He will not plead.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Vallandigham was brought here yesterday for trial. He refused to plead to the charges which were read to him, and the Court proceeded with the evidence, the publication of which is not necessary to our story.

Excitement in Baltimore. A Negro Major has his Straps Torn off.—An officer of the lightest character transferred yesterday, caused by an attack made on the 1st of May, by a negro, in the service of the United States. The total loss of the Government was \$200,000. The negro was killed, and the Major was severely wounded. The Major was taken to the hospital, and the negro was taken to the gallows.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7, 1863. It is ascertained from the front that the Army of the Potomac has arrived with all its materials at its old camp at Falmouth. The demonstration of Gen. Hooker has proved no disaster, but a new movement, owing to the impracticability of the position which the army had gained with so much skill and energy. Less than three-eighths of the whole force was engaged, or could be engaged, the greater portion of the force being held without any practicable result. Our entire loss in killed, wounded, and missing does not exceed ten thousand. The enemy's loss must have been double this. Honorably to the army, but lamentably for the country, the greatest proportion of them is killed and wounded. Our loss of prisoners does not exceed seventeen hundred. We have recaptured 2,450 prisoners of the enemy. We lost eight guns, and took the same number of pieces from the enemy. The relinquishment of the position was made simply because it afforded no field for the maneuvering of the army, and not from any reverse or injury sustained by it. The General and the entire army are in excellent health, and in a new movement will be made until after it has been commenced. The Richmond papers show that Stoneman's corps were within two miles of Richmond, and effected many captures and a great destruction of property. At least a part of all this gallant force has reached Gloucester in Keyes's command, opposite to Yorktown, on the York River. There can now be no impropriety in saying that the President and Major General Halleck visited Gen. Hooker and the army yesterday, and returned to the city to-night. At nearly 1 o'clock this morning information was received that General Stoneman has safely arrived at Rappahannock Station with the remainder of his force. He has cut the railroad connections of the enemy in all directions, and thus won a noble distinction. The success of General Stoneman's expedition is admirably exemplified by the fact that his forces were divided into three squadrons—his own commanded by himself and the others commanded by Generals Averill and Buford. All performed their work gallantly by cutting the railroad connections of the enemy, and by driving the Rebel forces from the front, and capturing rebel stores at the latter. A large portion of the force are said to have got to within a mile and a quarter of Richmond.

On Dr.—A stick thrown at a dog, in front of a Washington hotel, hit five Brigadier Generals!

REBEL RETREAT ACROSS THE RAPPANNOCK.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, May 6. The Army of the Potomac recrossed the Rappahannock at United States and Bank's Fords, and is marching back to the old camps along the Aquia Railroad. Sedgwick was overwhelmed by numbers,

From St. Louis.

A Rebel Camp Broken up—Rebel Steamers on the Red River—The Rebel Force for the Invasion of Missouri.

St. Louis, May 7.—Gen. Blunt telegraphed to Gen. Curtis that Col. Phillips crossed the Arkansas river on the night of April 27th, and attacked the rebel forces that had been concentrating and fortifying at Wheeler's Falls, Indian Territory, routing them and capturing all their camp equipment. A gentleman who left Shreveport, La., on the 3d inst., reports that the rebels have a gunboat and 20 transports between that point and Alexandria. Ten thousand infantry are reported at Houston, Texas. The same gentleman saw five mounted Texas regiments under Gen. Sprague going to Little Rock to join Gen. Price. About 1400 Indians, under Standreth and Cooper, were 16 miles west of Fort Smith. Price's troops for the invasion of Missouri are all to be mounted, and were expected to start about the 15th of May, and move on east of the Black river. Preparations were being made to work the rich lead mines in Southern Arkansas.

General Averill Released.

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