SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

A CALL FOR MCCLELLAN .- A member of the 93d recently wrote to a friend at Lebanon :

"Give us General McClellan and we will fight every battle over again from Williamsburg to Fredericksburg, and do it better than ever we did. Take this army to Fair Oaks and give us 'Little Mac,' and we will go to Richmond. He is the man we want nd he is the man who will be President of the United States if the soldiers have anything to say. Old Abe was down to see us. but we all would sooner see General Mc-

We find the above going the rounds of the copperhead papers. It shows conclusively that the whole object these copperheads have in view, is the election of a partisan President, without any regard to the suppression of the rebellion. If General Hooker had been in command of the army instead of McClellan, when these battles were fought, Richmond would have been captured. This fact is generally admitted by competent military men, as well as by the rebels themselves. We have always been friendly to Gen. McClellan, but it is useless to deny the fact that he has proved himself incompetent to lead a large army, and his attempt to screen that military scroundrel, Fitz John Porter, has added nothing to his character. His greatest folly was, perhaps, in suffering the copperheads to environ him with their coils which must result in his destruction.

The President's Proclamation in reference to the Conscription-or rather, that portion of it notifying all aliens who have declared their intentions-to consider themselves subject to the conscription or else leave the country within a specified timemeets with the heartiest approval of the great mass of the people. It is but right that those who enjoy the protection of the Government should aid in its preservation, when, as now, it is threatened by traitors and Rebels. There is a deal of idol talk here and there about appealing to foreign consuls and foreign ministers for protection, but the sooner that talk is done with the better. Fight, pay, or emigrate. That's what all hands have got to do, and the sooner the better.

Elijah F. Purdy, the "War-Horse" of Old Tammany, in opposing the acceptance by the Board of Supervisors of an invitation to attend a Loyal Meeting on Monday, inti-mated his entire lack of sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and his perfect willingness to be accounted a Copperhead. By the following extract from "Livingston's Royal Gazette," March, 1775 ("the times that tried men's souls") it would seem that this indifference to Human Freedom and the National peril is hereditary :

MARCH 28, 1775.-This evening was married, at MARCH 28, 1775.—This evening was married, at the White Plains, Westchester County, New York, Mr. Gabriel Purdy, youngestson of Mr. Samuel Purdy to the agreeable Miss Charity Purdy, daughter of Mr. Joseph Purdy, both of that loyed town.—What particularly is remarkable in the affair, is this, the guests consisted of forty-seven persons; thirty-seven of whom were Purdys, and Nor A SINGLE WHIG AMONG THEM.—[Frank Moore's Diary of the Revolution, Vol. 1, p. 56.

Mr. Gabriel Purdy aforesaid was, as we are informed, the grandfather of Elijah F. Purdy.—N. Y. Tribune.

-Is Purdy of the Northumberland County Democrat, a descendant of the tory

family referred to above ?- Muncy Luminary White Plains, during the Revolu, tion, was noted for the numerous tories residing in that neighborhood. It is, however, singular that out of the 37 Purdy's present, not one patriot could be found, and that every mother's son of them was a tory.

The little States of Massachusetts and Connecticut alone sent more men into Slave States and no British force was permitted to hold a position on the New England main. Burgoyne's formidable army was defeated and captured mostly by the Yankee militia fresh from their plows, while Charleston, S. C., was taken by the British whenever they choose, her slaveholders returning meekly and readily to British rule, and the far South was over-run, crushed out. subjugated, until a Yankee General (Greene) was sent with a few regulars to revive and uphold the Continental cause. These facts show that the Independence of America was accomplished by the patriots of the North, and not by the slaveholders of the South.

HOOKER AND McCLELLAN,-On Sunday last, on the arrival of the 26th regiment of New York Volunteers, on their way home Mr. S. one of the rebel sympathizers of this place approached an officer standing on the platform, and inquired how they liked Hooker as compared with McClellan. The officer There was none to ask protection for private replied that McClellan was no longer thought of nor heard of in the army. S. wanted to know why? The answer was that Hooker was a "fighting mau" and a good officer. That during the last battle Hooker could be seen everywhere in front encouraging his men .-That he had been at Antietam and a number of other battles under McClellan, but had never seen him once among his men .-The truth is, there are men amongst us, unfortunately who feel a deeper interest in the success of their party than their countryand if they could only deify and make Mc-Clellan President, they would care but little old chap shot his slave dead upon the spot, whether Jeff. Davis and slavery or the Union whether Jeff. Davis and slavery or the Union buried next day. Why the boys did not which had been sent out on a reconnoisance which had been sent out on the specific which had been sent out on the McClelian he has been destroyed by being placed in the hauds of such men. We were told in Lewisburg, a few days since, that vance. They had, on entering the place, Mr. D., a wealthy and respectable farmer, about 10 miles above that place, expressed ties of salt had been found and scattered his regret at the success of our army in the over the streets, in every direction. The supposed capture of Richmond, and openly declared that he would much rather see Jeff. Davis' army successful than Lincoln's. These are the fruits of the teachings of newspapers who, under the guise of democracy, are and the secretly aiding in weakening the government, and paralyzing its efforts in the suppression of this wicked rebellion.

Vallandigham has been convicted of the charges prefered against him, and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas, but the President has changed it to sending him four pieces of light artillery.

It is said that he futended to go on to Meridian, the great juncture of the life cord of the existing rebellion, capture the place, have started in pursuit of the Indians.

MATDS.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

IN

STONEMAN IN VIRGINIA-GRIEBRON MISSISSIPPL

To sum up-General Stoneman moved about within the enemy's lines at will for nine days, with a force not exceeding five thousand men; disabled every line of communication between the army of the Rappa hannock and the Rebel capital; and the canal through which more than one-half of their supplies are received; so that, in the opinion of competent judges, neither line, provided the Rebels have every facility for the work, can be repaired in less than four weeks; destroyed millions of dollars' worth of commissary stores, and other supplies obstructed travel upon the main pikes, by destroying all bridges over large streams; gave the citizens of ten counties, viz:—Culpepper, Spottsylvania, Orange, Hanover, Henrico, Louisa, Goochland, Fluoanna, King William and New Kent, an opportunity to see for themselves that not only are the Yaukee soldiers confident and in good spirits, but are really human beings and not nhuman savages, as represented by the Richmond chivalry; captured hundreds of horses, and above all met the one great objection made to the Emancipation Procla mation, so far as the counties visited are concerned, by letting the colored population know that they are free, and weakening the producing class in Rebeldom by the removal hundreds of able-bodied men, and sowing the seed of demoralization among the rest, so that the laboring class, in fact, as well as theory, becomes a dangerous element. All this has been accomplished by the raid of General Stoneman, with the loss, probably, of less than 100 men, all told—only two of whom were killed. As an offset to this loss our troops killed a number of Rebels, and captured between one and two hundred prisoners.

THE REBELS AT HOME,

In the counties visited there were but few Rebels found at home, except the very old and the very young. In nine days' travel I did not see fifty able-bodied men who were not in some way connected with the army. Nearly every branch of business is at a stand-still. The shelves in stores are almost everywhere empty; the shop of the artisan is abandoned and in ruins. The people who are to be seen passively submit to all that emanates from Richmond without a murmur; they are for the most part simpleminded, and ignorant of all that is transpir-

ing in the great theatre about them.

An intelligent looking man in Columbia laughed heartily when told that Union troops occupied New Orleans-Jeff. Davis would let them know it were such the fact. and I could not find a man who would admit that the Confederacy had ever been beaten in a single engagement. These peo-ple do not even read the Richmond papers, and about all the information they do obtain, is what is passed about in the primitive style, from mouth to mouth. Before this raid they believed that the Union soldiers were anything but civilized beings, and were stricken with terror when their approach was heralded. Of six churches seen in one day, in only one had there been religious services held within six months. One-half at least, of the dwelling houses are unoccupied, and fast going to decay.

GRIERSON'S RAID IN MISSISSIPPI. [Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] CAMP OF THE SECOND IOWA CAVALRY,

LAGRANGE, Tenn., April 30. you are already aware of the great activity prevailing in this region of Rebeldom, I will give you a sketch of what our regiment, with others, have been doing of the ambulance train, were also destroyed.

On Friday, the 17th inst., our brigade started southward with five days rations, and were to trust to Providence, through | notes, amounting to several thousand dol-Rebel generosity, for ham, which, by the lars, was transferred to the custody of a lady way, was most bountifully supplied. At who kindly concealed it in the folds of her noon we passed the well known Dick Smith skirts until the Yankees had disappeared. plantation, at which place one of our Sixth | We have not heard that the passengers were lowa Infantry boys was most brutally mur- searched. They, together with the soldiers, dered last January, and in retaliation for the murder, General Denver ordered his residence burned, with all his household effects. railroad. He had an excellent library and much valuable property destroyed. We encamped for the night a few miles west of Ripley.

At noon on the second day we stopped and took dinner with Colonel Joel H. Berry, one of the Mississippi delegates to the Charand Connecticut alone sent more men into leston Convention, who voted the State out the Continental armies than all the present of the Union. He had heard that we were coming, and left at midnight the night before. He had been Colonel in the Rebel army, but resigned, and now enjoys a private life. His servants, of which we have trestle bridges across the "runs" and guiles several, say that the old fellow has been in the babit of skedaddling whenever our forces came anywhere near; but it so happened that we came unexpectedly by his place, called, and took him, his horse, revolver, to-day, carbine, and several fine mules. We took him along, but through some fair promise he was released.

Our regiments each take a separate route and meet at stated points for several reasons. We get all the shot-guns, rifles, muskets, mules and horses that we can, break the a youth as an individual whom he had freshooting-irons, and tell the negroes to mount the mules and follow. Quickly do they go

at our bidding. or eight miles ahead of us, and the whole country was panie-stricken. Rich old planters would fly and leave everything except one or two loads of valuable property-silver plate, fine clothes, etc. We overhauled quite a number and searched them. Of course they were not harmed, and were advised to return home and take care of their property. One place we stopped at, all was deserted. property or any other kind. There was plenty of corn, fodder, ham, flour, meal, lard dried apples, peaches, sugar and molasses, nice cans of butter, honey and preserves. Of

course the boys went in; who wouldn't? A few miles from this place, a squad of six of our boys stopped at a large plantation. The old aristocrat had left the night before, taking with him some thirty horses and mules. In the high state of excitement that he was laboring under before he started, he ordered one of his men servants to go

The servant refused to go, on account of The servant refused to go, on account of Chickahominy and prevented pursuit by having a wife and a young child, which he tearing up the planks of the short bridge Upon the refusal the did not wish to leave.

burn him out I cannot tell. We passed through Pontotoc late on Sun day evening, the Sixth Illinois on the adshot two Rebels dead. This caused the citizens to be much alarmed. Large quantistreets were perfectly white. Darkies said, "Sait had come down to-day. Yesterday it was thirty dollars per bushel." Offices and stores were opened in search of Rebel supplies, papers and books were distributed and the darkies in high glee, gathering boxes of ribbons, lace, and fine fixtures

From Pontotoe we passed on to Houston. Chickasaw county, leaving Okalona some twelve miles to our left or east. Twelve miles southeast of Houston, Col. Grierson left us with the Sixth and Seventh Illinois

THE TWO GREAT CAVALRY burn and kick up a dust generally. Then, if he thought the chance of getting back to this place hazardous, he would strike for the Mississippi River, below Vicksburg. This is a bold stroke, but in perfect keeping with the man, and we hope he will soon turn up all right, after having turned Meridian and the railroad in that vicinity wrong side up. Yet, up to this date he has not returned, nor have we any definite news. nor have we any definite news from the ex-

pedition. Our regiment, after leaving Grierson, went on some twenty-five miles southeast of Houston, were attacked by about eight himdred shot-gun cavalry, which were soon repulsed by our rillemen and a (little bull-dog as the boys call it) two-pound cannon, that Colonel Grierson turned over to Colone Hatch, for use on special occasions. At this point we turned directly north, crossed a most dismal swamp, swam a deep creek, it is said to avoid a battery in waiting for us, but this dodge deluded them, and also drew their attention from Colonel Grierson, who

was then wending his way southward. At sunset 23d, we went into Okalona, of course unexpected by all, for only the day previous Southern cavalry and artillery had passed down South after us : but here we are, burning their depots, their barracks, their buildings used for hospitals, and shame to the crazy citizens who flew in terror and let the fire run along the fences and get to a Laws. number of very fine residences, while ten ninutes' labor would have saved all. So be it: it made a most beautiful blaze.

The chivalry through this region are perfeetly confounded and horror-stricken. They say the Abelition hordes are turned loose apon them, and they know not where to find a hiding place. A squad of twenty of our men found near one hundred horses and mules at one time. Another time we missed our way, and suddenly came upon eight or ten women who had been into a deep wood, out-of-the-way place, where they had taken and secreted their most valuable property and were returning to their homes.

Stoneman's Cavalry Raid.

[From the Richmond Whig, of Tuesday] We have some further accounts of the raid of the Yankee cavalry upon the Fredericksburg Railroad at Ashland. The engineer of the ambulance train, which was captured. discovered smoke ahead as he approached Ashland, and suspecting something wrong, slackened the speed of the train. A shower of balls pelting against the side of the loco motive and tender, soon convinced him that the enemy were near. He ensconsed himself in the tender, and thus escaped the bullets aimed at him, but was in a few moments captured by several Yankees, who mounted the engine and compelled him to move the train on the village.

Beside the sick and wounded soldiers who were on the train, were Colonel S. Bassett French, Aid to Governor Letcher, Mr. Roy O. Crowley, Government Electrician, and several others whose names we did not learn. There were also two or three ladies. They were all treated kindly by their captors, and concur in attributing to Colonel Davis, commander of the raiders, some gentlemanly and humane qualities not generally manifested by Yankee officers. From one informant we learn that Colonel Davis was communicative, and so far indicated his insensibility to shame as to boast that he was a native of King George county, Va., and perfectly familiar with the country through which he conducted his gang of marauders. It must be said to his credit, however, that he did not require the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers from the cars occupied by them, contenting himself with the destruction of the locomotive, "Thomas Sharp" and the tender. The locomotive "Nicholas Mills," with the tender and wood train

When the passengers discovered that they were at the mercy of the Yankees several of consisting of the Sixth and Seventh Illinois | them prudently cast several documents into | are consoled by the conviction that they have and the Second Iowa Cavalry, the stove of the car and applied a match to fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to them. A package of Confederate treasury were all paroled by Col. Davis. Most of the former walked to the city yesterday, on the

The main body of the Yankees remained for some tilme at Ashland, whilst a detachment proceeded to Hanover Court House, tore up the Central Railroad track at that point, cut the telegraph wires, and, also, it is stated, burned the Court House. - This was Yankee like. The detachment afterwards united, if we are correctly informed, at Hungary Station, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, and encamped during the night in that vicinity. They destroyed several small this side of Ashland, and also the water tank at Hungary. Already a force is engaged in repairing the road, and it is hoped that communication will be re-established

From Hungary the raiders proceeded in squads to the Brooke turnpike, passing along unfrequented roads and bridle paths, evidently guided by some one familiar with the country. At the parsonage on the Brooke road this person was recognized by quently seen in Richmond, but had never known his name. A squad of them went to Captain John B. Young's, and despoiled The news of our advance went some six that gentleman of three horses. A larger squad ventured to Mr. John Stewart's farm, four miles distant from the city, and stole several horses. Other citizens in the neighborhood were doubtless served the same way. They seem to have remained in this vicinity for some time, long enough for a resolute body of mounted men to have killed or captured the entire party; but, so far as we are informed, no demonstration of the kind was made, though any number of armed men on horseback were galloping to and fro through the streets of the city, during

their stay on the Brooke road. After the Yankees had cavorted around on the Brooke pike to their hearts' content fed themselves and their horses, exchanged their most jaded animals for fresh steeds and waited in vain for somebody to come and take them, they crossed over into the Meadow Bridge road, and visited the scene rendered memorable by the opening of the battles around Richmond, on the 26th of June, last year. They crossed the historic over this sluggish stream, which can be in the morning. The Central Railroad bridge or trestle-work crosses the Chicka hominy parallel with, and near the county bridge, or bridges. The Yankees burned one or two sections of this trestle-work, and then ran the locomotive into the gap, precipitating it, of course, into the mud and water of the Chickahominy. The injury done to the railroad at this point is not so serious that it may not be repaired in a day.

After leaving the shades of the Meadow oridges, the marauders, full of glee, no doubt, trotted on to Mechanicsville thence towards the York River Railroad At Tunstall's Station they fortunately en ountered a small portion of General Wise's Brigade, who gave them a volley which emptied several saddles, and sent the rest of the party in the direction of the Pamuakey

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Several gentleme recently arrived here, and proceed to the Rappahannock to recover the bodies of their friends who fell in the recent battles. of them, in a private note, received in Washington to-day, says a communication has been transmitted to General Lee for permission to pass inside of his lines for that purpose. Although on Sunday night no response had been received from Lee, it was understood from the officers receiving the communication at the river, that there would be no unnecessary obstacles thrown in their way, - Subsequently the enemy commenced sending over the river, under a flag of truce considerable numbers of our wounded, who have been paroled. For several days past supplies and medicines have been sent over om our side.

A report was current yesterday that the enemy had left their formidable position along the heights, but a close observation, last evening, disclosed the fact that their numbers had not been diminished. They were still at that point yesterday morning At the time of our recrossing the river at United States Ford, it is believed that only two divisions of the enemy's forces remained on our front, near Chancellorville, as a rear guard. The divisions mentioned were commanded by Generals Anderson and Mc-

Dr. Webster still remains in the enemy lines, in care of the wounded. Dr. Sukely, Medical Director, Eleventh Corps, who was captured at Chancellorville, sends back word that our wounded, generally, are do-

Notwithstanding all the reports that our troops have again crossed the Rappahannock, it was not the case up too Sunday

GENERAL ORDERS OF GEN. HOOKER. HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 6, 1863 .- The following order has been issued:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 49. The Major-General Commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on its achievement of the last seven days. If it has not not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are known to the army

It is sufficient to say that they were of character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resources.

In withdrawing from the South bank of the Rappahannock, before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage,

we would have been recreant to our trust to ourselves, our cause and our country. Profoundly loyal and conscious of its strength, the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own arm. By our celerity and secresy of movement our adputed, and on our withdrawal, not a Rebel ventured to follow. The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new lustre to its former re-

We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments, and whenever we have fought have inflicted heavier blows thau we have received. We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, place hors de combat eighteen thousand of hi chosen treops, destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, deranged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation. have go other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions, and in this we the arbitrament of battle.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Hooken. (Signed) S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General. OUR WOUNDED ON THE FIELD.

HEED-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 12.-Dr. Suckley, Medical Director, in charge of our wounded on the field, reports that they are all comfortable, and about twelve hundred in number. An ambulance train has been sent for them, and River the bridge on the Vicksburg and Jackthey are expected to return to camp by to-

"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S DEATH CONFIRMED. HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

May 12.—The Richmond papers of yesterday announce the death of "Stonewall" Jackson on Sunday afternoon, from the effects of amputation and pneumonia. His burial is fixed for to-day. The military band in Fredericksburg has been performing dirges a greater portion of the afternoon. A large train of ambulances proceeded to-

day towards United States Ford for the remainder of our wounded within the enemy's Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has been

in camp for two days past, looking after the welfare and wants of the Pennsylvania

LATEST.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 11 .- A large amount of army have been captured near Maysville by blockake goods was sold at Auction, in Richmond, on Thursday. The sale included \$30,000 worth of ladies' boots and shoes, for summer wear. The sale aggregated

Confederate States flag has been adopted. It was raised in Richmond, on Monday. The Examiner prophesies that the Union

last time. From Gen. Foster's Department.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 8 .- A report came inside the lines to-day that North Carolina banks had refused to pay their assessment to the Confederate Government, in which determination they are sustained by Gov. Vance, who reiterates his threat to recall the troops from this State in the Rebel The small-pox has broke out in the con-

traband camp. No fears are entertained of its reaching the troops. The Commanding General of this Depart ment having been officially apprised that General Wild is coming here to raise an African brigade, informs the Secretary of

War that he will not only give Gen. Wild all the assistance in his power, but will enter into the work cheerfully, behaving that the black troops will fight. A large number of Secession residents of Newbern were sent outside of our lines this morning. The order for the expulsion of

these people will be rigidly enforced through out the Department.

A sensation was created here by the marriage, this morning, of Charles C. Lawrence of Boston, a member of the Fourty-fourth Massachusetts, to the accomplished daughter of Israel Disoway, a banker, in Newbern.— After making a transfer of his property to bridegroom, the father left our lines with other disloyal citizens.

Another Rebel raid in Western

Virginia. PITTSBURG, May 11.—The Rebels made a raid to Burning Springs Oil wells, and destroyed the wells. They burned the boats and destroyed a large quantity of oil springs on the Kanawba River, thirty miles from Parkersburg, in Wirt county, ten miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Pittsburg parties have suffered severely.

GEN. GRANT CAPTURES PORT | Further Particulars about the Val-GIBSON AND GRAND GULF.

CANNON, STORES AND ONE THOU-SAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

General Grant Sends 1900 Pelson ers to Miliken's Bend.

SIX NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS ARE REPORTED DROWNED. GEN. STONEMAN'S BRILLIANT RAID

INTO VIRGINIA. Lee's Army Short of Food. HOOKER AGAIN ACROSS THE RAPPA-

> HANNOCK ADVANCE OF GEN. SEDGWICK

Washington, May 9-5 o'clock, P. M.— The steamer John A. Warner arrived here this afternoon from Acquia Creek, which place she left at 9 o'clock this morning.— She brings special despatches to the Govern-ment from Gen, Hooker,

The tollowing are the movements of Gen.

Hooker's army since the last advices. The intelligence may be relied on, being received from an intelligent newspaper man, a passenger on the boat.

At daybreak, on Friday morning, Gen. Hooker pushed forward two corps of his army across the Rappahannock. They were under the command of General Sedgwick, who advanced them over to the south and dead

When they reached the "Wilderness" the scene of the recent severe conflict, they discovered the woods on fire, and found the charred remains of a large number of soldiers, mostly Rebels, who had crept to these attempt a rescue. But few persons appeared, army in its retrent.

At an early hour this morning General Hooker completed the crossing of his entire and Broadway, where no one was permitted army, together with his artillery, and an to see him without an order from General ample supply of ammunition and stores, sufficient to last him eight days.

As soon as he was across, the whole seven corps were placed in motion and deployed right and left in search of the enemy, who, at the latest dates, had not been found in

Owing to the terrible condition of the roads, the movements of the army must necessarily be slow for a day or two, but the coming week will probably witness the greatest conflict on this continent.

General Hooker does not desire reinforce ments, but considers that the army he has already under his command is as large as he can master. It is not believed that Gen. Heintzelman

has gone to reinforce Hooker; but there is no doubt that his army is in motion. This is the latest information received at Washington up to this hour. As I am unable to use the telegraph, even to send these good tidings, I send the despatch by a spe-

cial messenger.
You may have no doubt of the fact that Hooker is again across.—Sunday Transcript.
Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce was
sent across the Rappahannock, by Gen. Lee,
with a letter to General Hooker, in which it was stated that Lee's army was deficient in supplies and their communication cut off, so that it was difficult to reinforce their commissariat, considering it necessary that Gen. Hooker should send over supplies for the wounded soldiers in the hands of the Confederates.

Medical and hospital supplies were sent over in response to this communication, which indicates so plainly the great success of General Stoneman's cavalry expedition.— Washington Republican, 9th.

low is encouraging. The Rebels who escaped from Grand Gulf

Bayou Pierre, but were again routed. A flight at Port Gibson, six miles in of Grand Gulf, took place last week (Friday). The United States loss was two hun-It was this fight that decided Grand

The distance from the mouth of Big Black son railroad is thirty-two miles. The river

s navigable for the gun-boats. On Wednesday, Grant's army was pretty well up the river, and the fate of Vicksburg is probably decided by this time. A few days ago the steamers Moderation

and Horison, carrying troops across Grand Gulf, collided. The Horizon sunk. A section of the Chicago Battery on board was Rebel reports claim the capture of several hundred prisoners at Tuscumbia recently, by

Forrest. Doubtful. CINCINNATI, May 9 .- Morgan's reported

intention to again invade Kentucky creates no alarm. He will find suitable preparations for him when he comes. The work on the Covington and Cincinnati bridge has been commenced. Large

contracts for material have been closed, and the work will be energetically pursued. Several squads of recruits for the Rebel the Home Guards.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

GRAND GULF, Miss., May 3, via MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7 .- Major-General HALLECK General-in-Chief :- We landed at Boulingsburg, April 80, moved immediately on Port Gibson, met the enemy, 11,000 strong, four miles South of Port Gibson, at 2 o'clock A. army has crossed the Rappshannock for the M., on the 1st instant, and engaged him al dad, entirely routing him, with the loss of many killed, and about 500 prisoners besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded.

The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou Pierre. These were rebuilt, and the pursuit has continued until the present time.

Besides the heavy artillery at this place.

four field pieces were captured and some stores, and the enemy were driven to destroy The country is the most broken and diffi-

cult to operate in I ever saw. Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy are thoroughly demoralized. Very respectfully, U.S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR VATES. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9 .- The following despatch was received late last night :-GRAND GULF, Miss., May 3, 1863.-We

The enemy is in full retreat. Our forces are in close pursuit. The Illinois troops, as usual, behaved with the greatest gallantry loss on our side is one hundred and fifty killed and eight hundred wounded. We have taken one thousand prisoners.— The loss of the enemy in killed and wound

gained a glorious victory at l'ort Gibson on

GRANT MARCHING ON VICKSBURG.

ed was much greater than ours.

of speedy victory.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7, 1863,—General Grant has captured Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Willard Valley.
On Wednesday General Grant's main army was thirty miles up the Big Black River marching on the rear of Vicksburg.

The army was enthusiastic at the prospect

landigham Arrest. The Cincinnati Commercial gives the

"A special train left this city at twelve o'clock Monday night, with a company of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, sixty-seven men, with directions from General Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio, to arrest C. L. Vallandigham, at his residence in Dayton. The train reached Dayton at half-past two o'clock, and, pro-ceeding to Vallandigham's house, placed guards on the streets in the vicinity, and the Captain commanding, with a squad of men, surrounded the house.

"The door-bell was rung, and Vallan digham appeared at the window and in-quired what was wanting? The captain told him, but he was not disposed to go along peaceably. He shouted for the police loudly, and the female members of the family joined their cries to his. The captain told him he might as well stop the disturbance, as he had the force to arrest him, and would certainly do so.
"Vallandigham then said he was no

dressed. The captain told him he would have time to dress himself, but he redoubled his shouts for the police, when an attempt was made to force the front door. The door resisted the efforts of the soldiers, and Vallandigham flourished a revolver at the window, and fired two or three shots without effect.

"A side door was then forced, and the west with caution. They gathered up the wounded that were left on the field of the recent battles (comprising both soldiers of the Union and Rebel armics), and buried the the individual with whom they had business, who was soon taken and escorted to the

train, which was in waiting. "Some of Vallandigham's friends, hearing woods to avoid being trampled upon by the and they gave no trouble. Vallandigham army in its retreat. prison on Columbia street, between Sycamore

The Trint of Vallandigham.

The trial of Mr. Vallandigham having been concluded, it will not be improper now to publish the charges and specification against him. The Court having been or ganized, as published a few days since, the Judge Advocate read the following :-

CHARGE.

Publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders No- 38, from Head quarters, Department of the Ohio, his sympathies for hose in arms against the Government of the United States, declaring disloyal senti-ments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government, in its efforts to suppress an unlawful Rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.

In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens and did utter sentiments, in words or in effect, as follows, declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war; 'a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;" "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a des-potism;" "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating "that if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France; that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back and the South be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the CINCINNATI, May 9.-The news from be- late battle at Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions;" meaning thereby the Pre-sident of the United States and those under retreated down the Mississippi, hastily pur-nim in authority. Charging "that the sued. They halted at the entrenchments at Government of the United States were about to appoint Military Marshals in every District to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges. Characterizing General Order No from Head-quarters Department of the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority, inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their lib-erties, the better;" declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins our free Government:" asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive

than ever existed before." All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

J. M. CUTTS.

which at first existed against them among our northern troops is fast wearing away They march and drill excellently, are quick and vigilant as pickets and sentries, and ambitious to make good soldiers. material is good, and the white officers will be to blame if it is not made very servicea-

ble to the Government. The rebels still occupy the mainland opposite Port Royal Ferry, though no danger is apprehended from them by the Beautort residents and troops.

Shamékin Coal Trade. SHANOKIN, May 9, 1863. Tons.Cut. 6,302 10 81,167 10 Sent for week ending May 9,

Per last report, To same time last year

Helmbold'sExtract Buchu, The Great Digretic Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.

33,890 13

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic. Helmbold's Extract Buchu, Anda Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys, Bindder, Gravel,

Organic Weakness.
Organic Weakness.
And all diseases of the Urinary Organs.
Cut it out, See Advertisement in another column. Cu and send for the Medicine at once-BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Children own were for their Signess to Colbs.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration, or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these peres are closed, that proportion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursors of disease, or if contracted, hreak them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Balsom. Sold by all the Druggists at 13 centsand 25 cents per bottle.

MARRIAGES,

On the 21st ult., by Rev. M. Rhodes Mr. following account of Vallandigham's ar- HENRY FRORLY to Miss MARY O'BRIEN,

all of Sunbury. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Upper Augusta Common District. Receipts and expenditures from June 1st 1862 to date.—Tax rate 1) mills on the dollar of

Receipts. Gross amount of tax duplicate, \$537 34 \$24 25 25 65

Deduct exouerations,
Collectors Commission, 49 90 Net amount of tax received. \$187 44 Add State appropriation received. 106 40
" Supposed balance on hard from last year, 52 38

Total of receipts. . Paid to teachers \$20 per month for 4

months each,
for fuel and contingencies,
to Transurer's percentage as
per Auditors report,
to Secretary for services, 12 15 7 00

Total expenditures, \$025 15 Balance on hand,

JAMES EATCHLOR, Prosident. WILLIAM REED, Secretary. Upper Augusta twp., May 16, 1863.—31.

Dissolution of Partnership. NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing betweek C. D. ROHRBACH and JACOBROHRBACH, under the firm of C. D. & J. Rohrbach, in the Foundry Basiness, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April. 1803. The Books and Papers are left in the hands of Jacob Rehrbach, at the old stand, for speedy subtlement.

All persons interested will please take notice.
C. D. ROHRBACH,
JACOB ROHRBACH,
Subbary, April 16, 1865.—3t

FOUNDRY AGRICULTURAL WORKS

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public
generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership in the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, and are now prepared to manufacture at the Robrisch For all kinds of

Machinery, Stoves, Ploughs, Cast-

ings, &c., at short Notice. Repairing all kinds of Agricultural Implements done in a good workmanlike againer and at the shortest notice. done in a good working the souther and at the shortest notice.

All articles shipped as orde, M. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

JACOB ROHRBACH,

T. G. COOPER.

Old Iron, and all kinds of Produce taken in Exchange for work Sunbury, May 16, 1803.—tf TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN E. SMICK, Fawn Strreet, opposite Weaver's Rotel, BUNBURY, Northumberland Co., Pa., INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop of Jacob S. Rake, dee'd, and is prepared to do all kinds of TATLON-ING in a good workmanilke manner. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Sunbary, May 16, 1863.—Ly

GRANT & DIETZ. LOWER WHARF, SUNBURY, PA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN WHITE ASH COAL

in every variety.

Orders solicited and filled with promptness and Inspatch. Sunbury, May 16, 1863.—1y

A NEW ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

WM. H. MILLERS. HE has just returned home from Philadelphia, with a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, select-

ed with great care to suit all persons

Buy your Boots and Shoes where you can get the best quality, and where the best assortment is kept in Sunburg. He has Calf Boots from \$3.75 to \$7.00. He has Boy's Calf Boats from \$1.50 to \$4.00. He has Ladies' Guiters from 62 cts. to \$3.50.

He has Misses and Children's Gaiters of all style and fashions, and prices. In short everything in his line of Business. He also bas on hand a full assortment of Marroes and Calf Skins of the best quality, which he emake up to order at the shortest notice, having a plied himself with the most fashionable Lasts. A GREAT SAVING TO BOOTS & SHOES.

EISWALD'S Patent Metallic Soles and Heels, one pair of which will wear as long as five pair of Leather Soles, kept on hand. Leather Soles, kept on noun.

Mending done as usual.
Call and examine for yourselves and learn my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. H. MILLER.

Sunbury, May 16, 1863 .- 1yeh BOROUGH ORDINANCE. Be it Ordained by the Burgers and Common Council of the Borough of Sunbory, Pra, in Town Council assembled, and it is hereby En-

acted by Authority of the same : That they do hereby require and direct the gra-ding, macadamizing and guttering of the following streets, viz: Broadway Deer and Fawn streets from Cranberry to Blackberry: Market street and Square from Broadway to the eastern line of the borough; Blackberry and Whortleberry streets from Broad-way to Fawn street; that the Commissioners of Streets are hereby authorized, directed and required to pro-ceed at once with the grading and manademizing and guttering of said streets, under the direction and control of the Borough Regulators, commencing with Affairs at Beaufort, S. C.

General Hunter yesterday held a grand review of the troops in and around Beaufort, with the exception of the colored regiments, who are out on picket duty. Our troops presented an excellent appearance, especially the Pennsylvania regiments, which are models in their discipline and efficiency.

The negroes are doing good service as pickets around Beaufort, and the prejudice which at first existed against them among terial, on said streets, shall be taken up and laid at the proper grade, with good substantial stone or brick; and that any pavements already laid on the above named streets, which may be above or below the proper grade, shall be taken up and relaid, at the proper grade, if required by the said Borough Regulators, under their direction; that the owner or owners of real-estate upon said streets above mentioned, are hereby directed and required; on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1893, to cause a good and substantial stone or brick pavement and curting to be made, of such breadth as the Borough Ordinances direct, before and along their respective properties, under the direction and at the grade to be given by the said Borough Regulators, and upon the terial, on said streets, shall be taken up and laid at properties, under the direction and at the grade to be given by the said Borough Regulators, and, upon the failure of any owner or owners of real estate upon the foregoing mentioned streets, to cause the saide or foot walks and curbing to be made as aforesaid, with-in the time prescribed by this Ordinance, that, then, the Chief Burgess is hereby authorized, directed and required to cause said pavements, side or foot walks and curbs to be laid in accordance with the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, under the direction and control of the said Borough Regulators.

The above Ordinance was read, and on motion of Mr. Bourne, seconded by Mr. Wilvort, passed unan-JNO. W. BUCHER, Cik.

Sheriff's Sales. BY virtue of certain writ of Test Ven. Pxp. issued out of the Court of Common Piens of Northamberland county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Sanbary, on MONDAY, the 25th day of MAY, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real ceinte, to wit:

to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Jordan township, Northumberland county, Pa., Landaed and described as follows, vir : on the east by land of Marsin Morkel and Elias Bower, on the west by land of Adam Schrub, and on the north and south by land of Adam Schrub, and on the north and south by land of Gabriel Adam, containing one fourth of an acre of limestone, whereon are creeted a Limekilu. Seized taken in exection and to be sold as the property of Abraham Schwenk

DAVID WALDRON, Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Sunbury, May 9, 1863.

Centre Turnpike Road,

A N Election for Officers for the ensuing year will be held at the public house of JOSEPH VAN. KIRK, in the borough of Northunberians, on Monday the let day of June next between the hours of 10 e'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. J. R. PRIESTLEY, Prevident. Northumberland, May 2, 1863.