

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION, at PITTSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of GOVERNOR and JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARBLE, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

Geo. W. HAMBLETT, Secretaries.

The Committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it is recommended to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

The Last Rise of the Sympathizers.

Having afforded the slaveholding traitors all the means and all the sympathy in their possession, to ensure the success of rebellion, and having failed in every attempt in that direction, the leaders of the copperhead democracy are about to attempt a new dodge, to practice an original ruse to ensure the success of their machinations for slavery. The cry now raised is, that "the Republican party must be put down"; the "Abolitionists must be exterminated"; which means, of course, that the freemen of the North must yield to the slaveholders of the South. To put down the Republican party—to crush out Republican principles and destroy Republican institutions, is just what the slaveholders are battling for, just what they have sworn to do, just what they have deluged the land with blood, and startled the nation with rapine, arson and murder to accomplish. If it had not been for Republican principles and institutions this rebellion never would have been inaugurated, because in the absence of such principles and institutions, the slaveholders would have had their own way. Slavery rebelled against freedom. Society as organized in the South, representing there the worst features of aristocratic corruption, an aristocracy which denies all recognition to labor, rebelled against liberty as it exists in the free States, where labor is equal to capital, where there are no distinctions except between virtue and vice, and where freedom is regarded as a purpose and not toyed as a theory. The Republican party was not organized so much to oppose the institution of slavery, as it was to increase the spread of freedom. Its principles never contemplated a contest with slavery where State rights seemed to recognize and dignify its barbarous usages. But those principles sought progress wherever there was sufficient territory belonging to the Government out of which to organize and erect new Commonwealths. It was the success in this progress and such organizations, which impelled slavery, as it exists in the American States, to antagonize freedom as it also prevails in the free States. The Republican party is the only political organization ever formed in this country, which has fully made itself the champion of freedom. All other political organizations heretofore or now existing, have had their covenants with slavery, and are therefore more or less responsible for this rebellion. Had these covenants never existed, encouragement to treason would never have been afforded. Had the institution of slavery been made dependent upon its own merits instead of being bolstered by the special legislative privileges which all parties but the Republican willingly extended to the institution, the disgrace which naturally belongs to the system, the corruption which it is hourly breeding, and the evil influences which it daily distills, would have destroyed it and carried it down to hell, where it belongs, more than half a century since. It has not a single energy to spread its own vindictive influence. It has not a single merit to command respect. It is dependent altogether upon special privilege for its existence. Deprive it of this, and we invoke its doom immediately.

Who are Right?

The rebel sympathizers deny that they sympathize with the rebellion; the copperheads deny that they cooperate with the Southern traitors; the Democrats among us deny that there is a party or any considerable number at the North who are favorable to the rebels and are trying to aid and encourage them, and especially deny that the leaders of the present Democratic party are doing so. But how comes it that disinterested parties or interested foreigners think and say differently? England denies that she sympathizes with and aids the rebels; but we know that she does both. Of course the more the party that would do this would sympathize with and try to favor the rebels, would deny it. This is to be expected. The developments made the other day by the publication of Lord Lyons' letter, show very plainly who are sympathizers with and trying to aid the rebels in this country. A few weeks ago a certain English nobleman—the Marquis of Hartington—was in New York, and while there attended a ball, a sort of soiree ball, at which he wore a secession badge. He has returned to England, and recently made a speech, in which he said that he "found at the North a party favorable to the rebels, and who cooperate cordially with them." Now, who constitute this party? Who are the men? And what "party" is it? Is any one at a loss to know? Are they not the men who tried to intrigue with Lord Lyons—who divagated to him their plans, their programme, and tried to draw him into it, and get him to aid them in bringing about "intervention" by the European powers in behalf of the rebels and against the Government? Are they not the men and the party that are now doing all they can to oppose the Government, and to hinder and retard the war, by bringing about an "armistice" and some sort of a "peace," before the Government shall succeed in putting down and crushing out the rebellion? And is not this being "favorable to the rebels and cooperating with them?" Surely, with the testimony of Lord Lyons and the Marquis of Hartington, along with what we all know, and what we see and hear daily, there can be no doubt as to the men and "party" that may be regarded as "favorable to the rebels."

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LOYALTY OF THE DRAFTED MEN.

THEY DECLARE AGAINST COPPERHEADS,

And Counsel Death to Traitors.

The Voice of the 166th Regiment, P. M.,

In Thunder Tones for the Union.

Correspondence of the Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS 166th REG. P. MILITIA, Suffolk, Va., May 2, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers and men of the 166th Reg. P. M., a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the regiment were reported and adopted, of which I forward a copy to the Telegraph, that they may find their way through your columns, to our friends at home. You will perceive that they are signed by all the commissioned officers present but two (2). These resolutions were also presented to each of the companies separate and were adopted by a very large majority. As this is a drafted regiment from York county, we will prove to the citizens of the north as well as to the traitors in the south, that drafted men will fight and also show their patriotism as well as volunteers. When we reach our homes, we will endeavor to make good in deeds what we now express in words.

RIGHTING MAN.

WHEREAS, Our Government, the noblest on earth, the hope of the world, founded on the eternal principles of virtue, liberty and independence, was established by our forefathers, by the sacrifice of their lives and fortunes, that their descendants might enjoy and perpetuate the inestimable blessings of the Government; and whereas, A despicable wicked and senseless rebellion, conceived in prejudice and a godly thirst for power, and upheld by falsehoods and misrepresentations of the part of its leaders and abettors, is endeavoring by force of arms and barbarous usages of war to subvert this Government and its glorious institutions, and to produce anarchy, confusion and endless internecine wars in this land of the free and home of the brave;

And whereas, We, the officers and men of the 166th Regt. Penna. Militia, constituting a part of the forces engaged by our Government in the suppression of this rebellion, and representing a part of the Keystone State of the Federal Union, have been deeply pained to learn that since we left the dearest and most comfortable homes to help and sustain our Government with our blood, we have been met with unprincipled demagogues, basely disguised as patriots, are at home endeavoring to discourage and demoralize the Union army and to weaken the power of the Government, by assailing all measures used to suppress this rebellion, by infamous peace propositions, by clamoring for wicked and humiliating compromises, and by secret plotting of treason in harmony with traitors of the South, therefore, be it affirmed the doctrine of the immortal Jackson, "The Union, must and shall be preserved," and of the great Webster, "The Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Resolved, That as traitors commenced this civil war and uphold it by the use of tyrannical power and appeals to depraved passions and base misrepresentations, such as we desire peace and a full industry and social comforts, in place of carnage and bloodshed, yet true to the teachings of our patriotic forefathers, true to the Constitution of our country, true to the rights and privileges of unborn generations, true to the oath of the soldier to resist all enemies of the Government whomsoever, the only condition of peace which we can accept is the unconditional submission to the laws of the Union.

Resolved, That the love of country should banish all love of party, and that we are rejoiced that many thousands of our opposing partisans in the army and at home have risen above party issues, and are united in earnest efforts and great sacrifices to preserve our country, its brightest and fairest that ever the sun shone on our country, our whole country and that country ever one.

Resolved, That we have full and abiding confidence in the wisdom, propriety and policy of the measures adopted by the Administration for the suppression of this rebellion, and tender our hearty and unqualified support to the same, believing that he who, by word or deed, in this hour of our country's peril, tries to prevent the enforcement of the laws in the North, South, East or West, is an enemy and traitor to his country.

Resolved, That we consider all persons residing in the loyal States who are endeavoring to embarrass the Administration at this time, while under its severe trials, as aiders and abettors to treason, and those who labor for peace on any terms, however humiliating and detrimental to the future progress and prosperity of the nation, as unworthy the privileges and security of person or property which the brave

and loyal soldiers now in the field are endeavoring to secure for them.

Resolved, That despicable and odious as the traitors of the South appear to all civilized nations of the world, for wickedly and treacherously attempting the overthrow of a Government which was their father and conductor to the interests, property and power of the States now in rebellion. Yet more despicable and odious are the traitors of the North, who, under the guise of loyalty, "can smile, and murder while they smile," who withhold all voluntary support from the Government, who secretly plot treason, and whose meanness of soul is only exceeded by their greater cowardice; for, though

An open foe may prove a curse, A pretended friend is twice as worse.

Resolved, That the sentiments of the 87th Pennsylvania volunteers, as expressed in their published resolutions, meet with our hearty concurrence.

Resolved, That we warn Northern traitors to turn from the evil of their ways, for in their continuance in their mad efforts to foment strife and civil war at home, they but treasure up for themselves "wrath against a day of wrath and a righteous indignation," for our love for our country is stronger than our love for traitors, be they kindred or alien.

Resolved, That we urgently recommend the loyal citizens of the North to unite in Loyal League associations in every township and village, believing that "in union there is strength," and that such associations will render powerless the efforts of Northern traitors to frustrate the execution of Government measures.

Resolved, That we view with contempt and indignation the act of the House of Representatives of our native State in refusing its aid to Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, and Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana.

Resolved, That our gratitude is due to Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for his deep interest and earnest efforts in behalf of the comfort and welfare of the soldiers of the Keystone State.

Resolved, That we view the act of citizens of foreign nations, manufacturing and furnishing instruments of warfare, for the apparent purpose of affording aid to the armed traitors now warring against our Government, as an infringement upon the laws of nations, and for which the respective nationalities are responsible.

Resolved, That we concede to the Government the right of drafting any number of citizens necessary for the successful suppression of the rebellion, and we hereby pledge to the Government our lives and honor in enforcing the execution of the conscription law in any part of the country where opposition to the same may arise.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of York county, Pa.

LORENZO L. EYERSON, Captain, Company A.

AMANDA L. STONEY, Captain, Company K.

SAMUEL E. MILLER, Captain, Company E.

JACOB H. SCHUBERT, Quartermaster Sergeant.

J. N. TAYLOR, Orderly Sergeant, Company G.

YEAH—A. J. Fulton, Colonel; G. W. Reislinger, Lieutenant Colonel; Joseph A. Benest, Major; Abraham Harshberger, Surgeon; A. E. Whitman, Assistant Surgeon; A. J. Lee, Quartermaster; Milton Sulzbach, Lieutenant and Company A; Samuel Lutzner, First Lieutenant, Company A; Samuel Lutzner, Second Lieutenant, Company A; Jeremiah Kohler, Captain, Company A; George A. Smith, First Lieutenant, Company F; Simon J. Diller, Second Lieutenant, Company F; Gilbert W. Brayan, Captain, Company D; William H. Becker, First Lieutenant, Company D; James Dahl, Second Lieutenant, Company D; Samuel E. Groves, First Lieutenant, Company E; Samuel E. M. Laughlin, Second Lieutenant, Company E; Peter Z. Kessler, Captain, Company C; A. D. Yocum, First Lieutenant; John Gable, Second Lieutenant; Theodor G. Gauss, Captain, Company H; George S. Behm, First Lieutenant; Henry H. Schmidt, Second Lieutenant; John Roney, First Lieutenant, Company E; Edmund Wallack, Second Lieutenant, Company E; Benjamin Hartsig, First Lieutenant, Company E; Benjamin Galt, Second Lieutenant, Company E; Daniel M. Spangler, Captain, Company G; Richard F. Elcock, Second Lieutenant; Jacob N. Slagle, First Lieutenant, Company B; John M. Kauff man, Second Lieutenant—84.

NAYS—Michael M. Frazier, Captain, Company I; William E. Patterson, Lieutenant and Adjutant—2.

Latest by Telegraph.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TELEGRAPH.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Interesting Details of Stoneman's Great Cavalry Raid into the Confederate Lines.

ONE COLUMN, UNDER COL. DAVIS, BREAKS UP THE RAILROAD FROM HANOVER JUNCTION TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF RICHMOND.

THE COLUMN UNDER GEN. AVERILL GOES TO CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, BOUIS LEE'S CAVALRY, WHICH FAILS BACK ACROSS THE RAPIDAN, BURNING THE RAILROAD BRIDGE IN THEIR PATH.

A THIRD COLUMN, UNDER GEN. BUFORD, PUSHES ON TO GORDONSVILLE, AND CUTS THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD BETWEEN RICHMOND AND GORDONSVILLE AND CHARLOTTESVILLE.

THE COMMUNICATIONS OF LEE'S ARMY CUT IN EVERY DIRECTION.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

[From the Washington Republican.]

The news from the army continues to be glorious, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Yesterday Sedgwick moved against the rear of Lee's right, which was commanded by Benezet wall Jackson, before he was wounded, and P. C. Read. It formed a junction with Hooker's main army. Fighting fiercely, with great loss to the enemy was the result of the movement. By this movement, of course, Sedgwick abandoned the works of Fredericksburg, which are of no military value to General Hooker in the execution of the programme. He is evidently performing. The latter is satisfied with the authority of the programme. He is in position. We not only have positive information from Charlottesville of the thorough execution of Stoneman's work in cutting the railroad and telegraph wires between Lee's army and Richmond, but also the common sense bridges over the Pamunkey river. We have the authority of distinguished officers who have witnessed the fighting, that severe battles are yet to be fought. Richmond's papers of yesterday say the Yankees have cut the railroads and telegraph lines and destroyed all the bridges on the railroads between that city and Lee's army, that in consequence they were without any other news than such as was brought by horsemen. The same papers state that the fighting was terrible and that the losses were heavy. Gen. Jackson was killed, Gen. A. P. Hill was severely wounded, and Gen. A. P. Hill was also badly wounded. In addition to the above, there are many facts which we do not choose to state, going to show that this situation was decidedly to the advantage of Hooker. Those who came up from Charlottesville, Falmouth, Fredericksburg and Aquia

Creek, estimate the number of prisoners captured by our army and sent to the different points around, to be between 10 and 12,000. Many of them are as young as 16, and others as old as 50 and 60 years, wretchedly dressed and half starved. They seemed delighted to get something to eat. Many of them asked for something to drink, and they had not had any for a long time. They confirm the statement of the Richmond papers that the rebel losses in officers and men have been very great.

STILL LATER.

[From the Washington Star.]

Since the first edition of to-day's Star went to press, we have further important news of the events past several weeks on the field where General Hooker operates. General Stoneman's force was divided into three columns, one of which, that moving in the direction of the Rapidan and Fredericksburg railroad, was commanded in person through from Hanover Junction down to within five miles of Richmond—made by sub-division under the command of Col. Davis. One of the three columns commanded by Brig. Gen. Averill, after crossing the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford pushed on to Brandy Station, where it met the enemy's pickets and drove them back in a short skirmish. It then pushed on to Culpepper Court House, where Generals Fitz Hugh and William Henry Lee were found with a rebel force of perhaps five hundred cavalry, which fled precipitately back across Cedar mountain at Culpepper Court House. General Averill captured a lot of rebel Government flour and then pushed on after the retreating Lees, following them to the Rapidan station, where they burned the railroad bridge, over which the rebel force was retreating, and in which they lost Col. Rasser, late of the United States Army, who commanded one of their brigades. Our loss there was incalculable, and they lost several killed, besides Col. Rasser, and 31 prisoners, whom General Averill brought back with him. The object of Averill's expedition seems to have been to destroy this bridge over the Rapidan, which the enemy, in their panic, had for him. After proceeding as far as Orange Court House, he returned with his force to the main army, joining it at Chancellorsville, on Sunday last. Another column of Stoneman's force, under command of Gen. Buford, which left the Rappahannock at the same time, pushed on towards Gordonsville and positive information has just been received, announcing its success in cutting the Central railroad between Gordonsville and Richmond, and also between Gordonsville and the station at Lee's, completely stopping railroad communication in any direction out from Lee's main army and breaking up for the time being the enemy's facilities for forwarding supplies or reinforcements to it from any direction. According to the Richmond papers of yesterday Longstreet in person joined Lee some days ago, but was accompanied by none of the troops with which he had been operating before Suffolk. We regret to say that Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple, who was wounded in the recent engagement in which Gen. Berry was killed, died yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M. The latest information from the field states that the aggregate rebel loss in the four days fighting has been far larger than ours, which is natural enough, as they were necessarily in every case the attacking party, and followed their old practice of pushing their troops very heavily against the points they contacted, thus presenting numerous narrow fronts for our artillery to mow them down in great numbers. The Richmond papers of yesterday claim that Lee took in the engagement of Saturday 5,000 of the eleventh army corps as prisoners. This is the corps that behaved so badly, and presented the points they contacted, thus presenting numerous narrow fronts for our artillery to mow them down in great numbers. The Richmond papers of yesterday claim that Lee took in the engagement of Saturday 5,000 of the eleventh army corps as prisoners. This is the corps that behaved so badly, and presented the points they contacted, thus presenting numerous narrow fronts for our artillery to mow them down in great numbers. The Richmond papers of yesterday claim that Lee took in the engagement of Saturday 5,000 of the eleventh army corps as prisoners. This is the corps that behaved so badly, and presented the points they contacted, thus presenting numerous narrow fronts for our artillery to mow them down in great numbers.

Special Despatches to the Press.

WASHINGTON, May 6—P. M.

Your correspondents at Falmouth send the following highly important intelligence from General Hooker's army this morning:

FALMOUTH, May 6—A. M.

A heavy column of rebels, under General Early attacked the 2d and 6th corps under General Sedgwick, near Fredericksburg, on Monday, and, after an engagement of several hours' duration, drove our forces back and recaptured the works, which had been partially destroyed by our troops.

Appreciating the position in which he was placed General Sedgwick at once determined to recross the Rappahannock by the pontoon bridges below Fredericksburg.

Yesterday morning, after all of our troops had arrived safely on this side, the rebels got several guns in position, and commenced shelling the pontoon bridges, but did little damage. The pontoons were taken up, and the rebels recaptured with some twenty-six field pieces from Fredericksburg, and recaptured the city in considerable force.

General Hooker was promptly apprised of this movement, and approved of it. He ordered the left wing of his army to advance, and after a spirit d contest carried the field back twenty-six guns, and known as the Washington Artillery. The cannon and most of the caissons were captured.

Gen. Hooker telegraphs that he had an admirable position, from which no force of the enemy can remove him.

The losses on both sides have been very heavy. The loss of yesterday and to-day will cause a temporary cessation of hostilities, but active operations will be resumed as soon as possible.

Gen. Sedgwick has moved up to the United States Ford, and is crossing to-day. He will join Gen. Hooker immediately, and proceed to the battle field with his two corps, which are comparatively fresh, and in good fighting trim.

A telegram from headquarters announces the fact that the entire rebel cavalry force, under General Stuart, is concentrated on our right, and it is evidently the design of General Lee to turn that flank of our army and operate on the upper portion of the Rappahannock, but this movement will be promptly checked.

We have a rumor from General Stoneman that he has gone through with his work successfully, but not without considerable loss. No trains are running on the railroad from Richmond, and it is believed that General Stoneman has destroyed that road. It is also reported that General Stoneman has opened communication with General Keyes, or opened a gunboat on the Pamunkey river, but of all this we know nothing positive. The fact that the rebel cavalry is concentrated on our right would indicate the entire success and safety of General Stoneman's expedition.

There was no important collision yesterday, and will probably be none today.

Rebel divisions under Generals Ewell, Early, Lee, Longstreet and Anderson, and the two Hills, are said to be in front of us, with the cavalry of General Stuart on our right.

It is believed that the enemy is bringing up reinforcements overland, and he keeps up a splendid front.

The rebels are well supplied with ammunition and food, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The region now occupied by our army is all ploughed, and most of it planted with wheat.

Our army is still in good condition, and Gen. Hooker keeps it well in hand for an immediate start. Beliefs for our army are all bright. Everybody is hopeful, and our army are all living. Little doubt that the fighting here will continue until both armies are exhausted. It is, there-

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Our Forces Withdrawn Across the Rappahannock.

THE RIVER RAPIDLY RISING.

BRIDGES SWEEP AWAY.

RETURN OF GEN. STONEMAN'S FORCES.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

The following appears in the National Intelligencer this morning:

Official information received at the War Department last evening authorizes us to state that Gen. Hooker, after waiting on the rain near Chancellorsville, on Tuesday, for a renewal of the battle by the enemy, recrossed 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 river in consequence of the recent heavy rains threatening our supplies.

We do not learn that Gen. Hooker was apprised before making this movement of the success which is alleged to have attended the operations of Gen. Stoneman in breaking 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 it necessary to take a step which must tend to deprive him of some, at least, of the advantages resulting from Henry Stoneman's co-operative expedition.

[From the New York World.]

NEW YORK, May 7.—The World has issued an extra with the following:

The Richmond papers of the 5th, state that Stoneman's cavalry have destroyed all the bridges between Richmond and the Rappahannock, and torn up the railroads, cut down the telegraphic wires, and vented within a few miles of Richmond, consequently no communication can be had with Gen. Lee's army.

Official intelligence from 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 General Lee. He will thus outnumber any force brought against him.

Hooker was forced across the Rappahannock in consequence of the superior force and the superior generalship of Lee.

A great number of wounded have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Our dead on the battle field of Sunday are still unburied, and the wounded are undoubtedly dying in great numbers.

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

Gen. Hooker is much disheartened, but there is hope yet.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The New York Herald has issued an extra containing a letter dated United States Ford, May 6th, 8 A. M., saying yesterday morning the trains were all ordered back to camp and by dark all the wagons, extra mules, &c., were at Falmouth. The wounded were hastily removed to Washington, leaving nothing on the other side but the infantry and artillery.

The rain fell in torrents sweeping away the bridges and threatening the pontoons.

The river rose rapidly, and one of the pontoons bridges was taken to lengthen the others. Fine bougts were spread upon the pontoons to prevent noise, and at midnight the troops commenced falling back.

The first corps crossed and are now nearly all over. The third is in entrenchments all over. It is hoped the army will reach this side before the rebels discover our retreat, but the cannonading has commenced quite fiercely at the front, and a desperate battle is not improbable. The roads are horrible. Our sick are lying in them, but the ambulances are coming up to remove them.

There was no fighting yesterday of any consequence.

The enemy has evidently massed his army on our right with the probable view of crossing above and attacking us on the bank and rear; but the high water will frustrate this movement.

Three pontoon trains are down near Hamilton, and it is feared that the rebels will make a demonstration across the river below Fredericksburg.

Gen. Hooker is much depressed. Last night he held a consultation with his Generals, in which it was urged that a longer stay would prove unsafe for the army, as the rain is falling heavily, and the river raising rapidly.

FALMOUTH, May 6, 10 A. M.—3 bridges have been swept away on the railroad from Aquia last night. Building parties were at work all night, and the trains are now running again.

It is rumored that the rebel cavalry has crossed over upon the pontoon neck and is advancing cautiously towards this place.

A force has been sent down to oppose them. Everything is quiet on this side. The river has risen over ten feet and is still rapidly rising. Heavy cannonading is heard in the direction of United States Ford.

The Tribune extra says that at daylight on Monday the rebels shelled our trains at United States Ford, which served to increase General Hooker's fears, and the longer he delayed the less was he able to advance.

The correspondent closes thus: "The army is safe with 10,000 fine men in its ranks and a much larger number unfit for duty. The heavy rains have seriously impaired the health of the men who were without shelter. The tents were left behind and many had lost their knapsacks."

NEW YORK, May 7th.—The Tribune says that Gen. Whipple was severely wounded, also that it is known in headquarters that Stoneman destroyed the bridge on the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad near Saxton's Junction, but the enemy, however, received his reinforcements by way of Gordonsville.

General Stoneman is now across the Rappahannock and scouring the country on Hooker's right.

From Vicksburg—Another Unsuccessful Attack on Haines' Bluff.

CAIRO, May 6.

The news from Vicksburg is one day later. The attack on Haines' Bluff was a splintered affair.

Our gunboats were repulsed, and the expedition was returning to Young's Point.

It was supposed that the gunboat Choctaw was considerably damaged in her wheels and turret, being penetrated by a 64-pounder. The casualties are reported at 80 killed and wounded.

The steamer Ego, on her way up, was attacked by guerrillas, with one 12 and one 6 pounder. She was struck seventeen times, but continued her course.

The Duke of Argyle, with a 12 pounder aboard, soon dispersed the enemy.

ONE BOTTLE OF EWING'S BLOOD-PURIFYING

(very agreeable to the taste) more than any other

cleansing the circulation, and thus removing

all diseases which arise from an impure state

of the blood, than ONE DOZEN BOTTLES OF SARSA-

PARILLA. It is not a Sarsaparilla, although it

contains as much of that drug as is usually

found in preparations purporting to be such

Sarsaparilla. It depends for its success upon a far

more active depurative agent. It contains not a particle

of mercury, but on the contrary is the

best antidote ever yet discovered for the ravages

of that insidious and dangerous poison. It is

WARRANTED to drive out and thoroughly remove

all diseases which arise from an impure circulation

which are curable by any means. One dollar per

bottle, six bottles for \$5

Principal depot

EWING'S DRUG STORE, 280 Baltimore street,

Baltimore.