Friday, May 15, 1863. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NTO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Herald in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-ments and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

A BRACE OF LIES .- The Volunteer of this week, in speaking of our Union League, least one hundred Democrats have been pres ent at the meetings of the Union League since its organization... Ask those gentlemen whethstatement. The Volunteer is eloquent on this "secret oath-bound" business, when it falsely applies the term to Union men, but it is wonderfully silent, as to the recent developments of the Northern rebel knights of the Golden Circle, who abound so plentifully in Copperhead localities.

Again the same truthful (?) journal tolls us that the last meeting of the Union League was a "fizzle-nobody being present." The truth is that a misunderstanding as to the hour had the effect of misleading a number of members but notwithstanding this a goodly number were present, and several interesting speeches delivered. Veracity is as rare an article as hen's teeth in the Volunteer establishment.

We cannot pick up a loyal paper among our exchanges that is not filled with patriotic resolutions from this regiment and that regiment bearing down upon the Copperheads and Peace men of the North, while we have yet to see the first resolution of the kind in any Copperhead sheet that has come under our eye. This is a significant fact, and one which will be noticed by the soldiers in the field. We hope they will make a note of this fact, and remember who are their friends and who are not. Mark the sneaking traitors in the rear.

The tory papers are taking exceptions to Gen. Halleck's declaration, that after our army had whipped the Southern rebels, the soldiers would return and "place their heels his troops without firing a gun broke and upon the heads of the sneaking traitors in the North." Well, now why should not traitors South? But

No rogue'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law."

When you hear a man claiming to be loyal, put two questions to him:

1st. Do you believe the present rebellion to be causeless and wicked

2d. Are you in favor of using the resources of the Federal Government, if necessary; to crush this rebellion and restore the national authority over all the revolted States?

If he says yes, and is in earnest, he may be counted as a loyal man. If he answers both, or either, in the negative, he is, to all intents

Christian law are sickening to such fellows as control that sheet. editors probably prefer lager beer politics, brothel politics, or the conduct of different divisions. My official as control that sheet. editors probably prepeculating politics to politics governed by law and elevated by Christianity. No wonder such fellows get heartily sick when they think of the law, and its enforcement.

the Union !

he Union!

Keep it before the people, that the Copperheads are in sympathy with, and many of them actually belong to the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Keep it before the people, that none of the Copperhead Newspapers or Speakers ever denounce that treasonable organization, but expend all their wrath upon the Loyal men who have banded together to save the Gov. | fabrications which usually go to season the

While thousands of names are being enrolled, showing that their owners are unconditionally for the Union, let a book be opened in every community to enter the names of those who refuse to join Union Leagues and who act with the Copperheads. When the war is over and the Government victorious, the Copperheads will be the loudest to protest that they were loyal citizens and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the

Let us have it in white and black, and then there will be no mistake. Record their names. - Exchange,

The Copperheads are loud in their professions of love for the Union "as it was," but will not fight for it, and are opposed to the "Conscription" Act, without which we will be unable to save the Union " as it was," or any other way.

The Copperheads used to be in favor of the Constitution as it is," but fearing that some of their leading men, North and South, may yet be hanged upon that instrument " as it is' they now call for a Grand-Union-Compromise-Peace-Doughface-Dirt . Eating-Pro-Islavery-Secession-Convention, to alter and amend that sacred compact; and of course date the amendments back, so as to save the traitorous necks of the most of the leading men of their party .- Exchange.

THE SEASON AND ITS CHANGES .- Winter still lingers in the lap of spring, and the cold east wind is almost always with us. Yester day we had rain and a cold east wind; to-day we have the same, probably; and to-morrow a fine sunshiny day. These great changes make sad havec with the health of our citizens, particularly those having weak lungs. For all diseases of this kind, use Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. 25 cet. a box, at S. Elliott's.

"Trust" is a good motto for a Christian; "trust not" is a good one for a tailor.

CARL SCHURZ AND THE VOL-UNTEER AGAIN.

It was in the fall of 1860, when CARL Schunz was stumping Pennsylvania in behalf of Gov. CURTIN and the general Republican ticket, that the American Volunteer published what it said was an extract from one of his speeches. This paragraph contained, with many other treasonable notions, in the Folunteer was shown to him and he at once indignantly pronounced it a scouncalls it a "secret oath-bound League." At drelly forgery, and promised to so prove it in his ensuing speech here. The editor of the Volunteer hearing of this, and dreading the impending expose, sent word to Mr. S., er there is the semblance of truth in this that he had copied the extract referred to in his next issue. Mr. S. expressed himself perfectly satisfied with this explanation, and the same evening. He admired the honesty and manhood of the editor who had thus done his best to repair the injustice he had done. Atathis juncture the editor of the Volunteer, who had been present during the meeting, arose, and in a very excited manner, denied having made any apology, and in effect reiterating the fraud he had perpetrated. Mr. Schurz, in reply, promptly accepted this horn of the dilemma, and after proving the utter falsity and atrocity of the Volunteer's paragraph, paid his respects to its now avowed author. Such a withering, scathing rebuke we never heard man receive -it left him considerably smaller than the

"little end of nothing." One would have thought this renconter would have been sufficient to have lasted the Volunteer the balance of its natural life; but spurs have been removed; and then, in this the winds with perfect appreciation save in. instance, the wearer of the rowels is at such the country of Washington, and never was a safe distance, that this kind of revenge is very cheap. But on behalf of CARL (now people as upon the citizens of this Republic .-General) Schunz, a brave and accomplished | The ark of human civilization rests upon our soldier, battling in his adopted country's de shoulders; the future is bound up in our strugfence, we totally deny the Volunteer's statement this week that "General Schurz and end. ran pell-mell, and could not be arrested in their flight for half an hour;" and we now proceed to the proof of its falsity.

THE BREAK AND PANIC IN THE ELEVENTH

CORPS. The following correspondence has taken place; The following correspondence has taken place;

HEADQUARTERS THIRT DIVISION, May 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. Howard, Commanding Eleventh Corps:

General: I find it stated in the papers, The New York "Times," The Washington "Chronicle," The New York "Herald," etc., that it was my division which, in the action of last Saturday threw itself flying upon the rest of the corps, and it is even stated in The-New York "Herald" that I "led the discraciful flight in person."

These are statements against which I feel myself obliged to ask for protection. You know the facts, and you saw me in that engagement. I would respectfully request you to state what troops threw themselves flying upon the rest, and where I was, and what I was doing, while you saw me on the field of battle."

I am, General yours respectfully.

C. SCHURZ. Major Generals.

HEADQUARTERS 11th ARMY CORPS, May 8, 1863.

or either, in the negative, he is, to all intents and purposes, practically if not actually a secessionist.

Heapquarters 11th Army Corps, May 8, 1863.

Gen. Schurz, Commanding Third Division
1 am deeply pained to find you subjected to such faborand malicious attacks. I saw you just as the action commenced vous hostened to your post. I next saw you rallying troops near the ride pits, upon the ground occupied by our Corps. After this you were with me forming a new line of battle near Gen. Berry's line.

report will soon be made.

It gives me pleasure to subscribe myself yours truly.

O. O. Howard, Major-General,

Now the cowardice, treachery and villainy of this second assault of the Volunteer upon a brave soldier in the front rank of his coun-Keep it before the people that the only | try's noble defenders-lie in the fact that party the Copperheads fight, is the party of the Volunteer, when it published its mean fling at his reputation, must have seen this authoritative denial of Gen. Howard, for it appeared in the daily papers of Monday last. There is no escape then from the odium which attaches to this patent calumny.

The statements that "Gen. SIGEL was re moved to make room for Schurz," who is a " mere political adventurer, without one particle of military knowledge," are the petite Volunteer's more imposing manufactures .-Gen. Schunz-is not and never was a corps, but a division commander, and consequently could not have replaced Siggi, whose corps is commanded by Gen. Howard. Seeing that Gen. Schunz received a first-class military education in Germany, a rational guess would be that he is possessed of several 'particles" of "military education." The editor of the Volunteer will not deny that if his sword is half as sharp as his tongue the rebels south will get as sick of the former as their copperhead cousins here were of the

ADMIRABLE DUPONT AND GEN. HUNTER .-Late news from the Department of the South authorizes the statement, which is a manifest contradiction of the stories of the sympathizing newspapers, that there is a hearty, cordial, and determined co-operation be made on Charleston, they will join forces, not simply because they fight under the like General Hunter, who has experienced their value on land, is resolved to employ this great element in accomplishing the task before him, and securing triumph to his operations in the South. All our news from Port Royal, from the army as well as the navy, indicates the happiest and most confident feeling among those who command, as well as those who obey.

REFUSING TO ALLOW SOLDIERS TO VOTE. -The Legislature of New York passed a law to allow soldiers to vote, but Gov Seymour

The Scope of The Conflict.

The Roman Conqueror, Julius Caesar burned his ships on landing on the shores of Britain, and as the glare of the flaming timbers, lit up the wild coast, it testified to his determination to quell the "barbarians" or die on their shores. In the case of the Republic of the United States, warring to preserve its sovereignty, Providence has shut the an infamous libel upon the constitution of nation up in like manner. Says Bancroft, the our country. On Mr. Schunz's arrival in Historian, in his noble speech at the loyal Carlisle, while on that tour, this paragraph meeting in New York, on the anniversary of the Baltimore bloodshed:

"The question is found to be, not merely whether the United States shall be stricken from the family of nations, but whether the vital principles of freedom shall be preserved. [Applause] The imperative call of duty cheers us on to the struggle more than ever; for, unless we succeed, the power of the peo ple which pervades all history as a prophecy, from one of his exchanges—was sorry he is beaten down, and there is no other Western had done so-and would apologize therefore hemisphere where the struggle can be renewed. We have no choice; we must persevere. If we would safely transmit the regenerating said so to our citizens at the meeting held principles that give life its value—we must persevere. The result cannot be doubtful .-The resources of the rebellion are nearly exhausted, while our own prosperity has hardly been impaired; we must press onward with united zeal, and win the victory of endurance

> and it is true that we must stand to our guns n full view of the fact that freedom, once unquished in her chosen centre and home, is leteated everywhere. Italy, Poland and Hungary have nobly struggled for liberty, yet thoroughly assured. Even in England prescription holds a stern sway and that nation seems no nearer to Republicanism now than of every demagogue or tyrant, while the progress of Russia is slow. As for Austria and Spain, they are both as despotic as they were century ago. Nowhere can the banner of there so heavy a responsibility laid upon any

How desperate then is the treason of Americans North or South in perilling the holiest interests of the human race either to gratify mad personal ambition or to attempt the founding of a Government whose corner stone is slavery!

An Infidel and a Coward's Falsehood.

The following is a plain assertion from the Tory Organ, yesterday morning;

WE HAVE * * * RELIABLE INTEL LIGENCE THAT HOOKER WAS BEASTLY DRUNK AND ENTIRELY INCAPACITATED FOR COMMAND OR ANYTHING ELSE ON SUNDAY, AND THE REPORTS THAT THE ARMY HAS ENTIRE CONFIDENCE IN HIM ARE UNFOUNDED.

-Now we only ask, that the soldiers who are at present in this city, and who perilled their lives with Hooker in achieving the suc-We don't doubt it. The civil law and the line.

I do not believe that you could have done more than movement of the war—that these brave men. meet and resent this foul assault on their brave commander. Be it remembered, that the wretches who put forth this unfounded jibel on Gen. Hooker are themselves the most confirmed inebriates in the land, who owe a stipend to every fire plug, lamp post and curb stone in Harrisburg, for the uses to which these were put while being occupied by their bloated heads. And yet these dastards, when they cannot write and print treason against the Government, for fear that their craven necks might be subjected to the pressure of a halter, turn their spleen on a brave leader of brave men, and endeavor by the aspersion of his character, to bring reproach and disgrace upon he Government.

> We repeat, that we trust the soldiers who are now in this city will take some notice of this cowardly attempt to traduce the character of their leader, by miscreants who are the open and the uncompromising foes of the Government. It such libels are allowed to pass unnoticed, we may expect to see these wretches resort to other and more forcible means to overturn the authority and destroy the dignity of the Government. it will only need the passage of a few brief resolutions, by the brave men now now in Harrisburg, repelling and exposing this falsehood, to make the poor drivellers of the Tory Organ retract, chew their words, and admit their unblushing falsehood !- Harrisburg Tele-

IF IN AN article intended to show how the problem of slavery is being solved by the irresistible progress of events, and how individual opinions are formed or modified by the influence of the present national struggle, the

Now York Tribune says: between Rear Admiral Dupont and Major of this terrible strife is an hour of added peril "Every hour of the fluctuating fortunes of General Hunter, and that if any attack is to to slavery. No sun sets that does not see some persons free who were slaves the night | when it was rumored that a change of posibefore. McClellans and Buells contribute to same flag, but because they agree upon the willingly, as Fremonts and Hunters. Butler. the inevitable result as surely, though not so principle of employing all means for the purenters the war a Breekinridge Democrat, die everybody was in the best possible spirits, pose of crushing out the rebellion. The laid tates the famous "contrabands" order, gov. and on the qui vive to receive the ever weland naval forces act with the heart of one bome to enjoy and requite the intensest hate man. Admiral Dupont, who has experi- of every Copperhead and every open Rebel in of the 15th of April with orders to break enced the value of negroes on the water in America, simply because he is carnestly hostile to the Rebellion, and sees that its fate and that of slavery have become inextricably blended. Gov. Hamilton, a slaveholder, is ington but Convalescent camp to guard hunted out of Texas because he will not be stragglers and deserters; at which place we have the strange of made a Rebel, and becomes anti-slavery from conviction that neither he nor any other Unionist can ever live in the South hereafter unless the Rebellion and slavery shall both die .-And his convictions are shared by nearly every Unionist remaining in the South.

MA French tragedy occurred in New York last week. A deserter from the U.S. Army poisoned himself and his sweethearf. The poison worked violently upon him, but Letter from a Loyal Southern Gen- to the Government whose uniform they wear. tleman.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A recent visit to and a constant correspondence with the South, has convinced the writer of this article of the correctness of the views advanced in his communication to your valunble paper some months since. The fanatics on both sides who have asserted that the people of the South have been and are a unit in their antagonism to the United States Government are in the wrong, and the falsity of their | Court Martial and the command devolves assertions in every day becoming apparent - upon Capt. Speece, a brave and efficient offi Every Southerner knows that a majority of the white population of his particular section, | ing on the staff of Col. Sickles as Inspector are not in favor of establishing any stronger General having recently received the appoint. form of the government than that set up by ment of Provost Marshall of the 15th Con our fathers, and that they have so interest in, but, on the contrary, have an interest against the maintenance of slavery, which bilities of that position. Brave to a fault, only operates in competition with their labor. Every Southerner knows there are not over two hundred thousand persons, all told, in that portion of the United States now in rebellion, who are directly interested as slave owners in upholding slavery, and that a mawe would build up the home of humanity—if jority of them are not disposed to abandon a broken last Sunday by the burial of a mem republican form of government as a failure .--It is true that the politicians of the South who fomented and still control the rebellion, do and becoming intoxcated got into trouble and regard a monarchy as the best form of government, and have been and are laboring in sidiously to get their opinion adopted by the people who put them in power. They have and were very solemn and impressive.

Paymaster Ball lately appeared among us ' Time's noblest empire" is this Republic, which, so long as the war continues, will answer their purposes well enough, but in the event their rebellion were to prove a success, which is now more improbable that ever, what would become of them in case their armies were disbanded before some strong form of government were adopted and organized ?even in the first named land success is not They know what in that event would be their They have pondered well upon this question.

The writer of this article, having been born having been in five of the seceded States with when Cromwell died. France is the sport of in the last six months, is perhaps better qualiresiding elsewhere, who are known as "sym pathizers with the South," are not entitled to iding them to their ruin

The question is often asked, why, if such be the state of the case, do not the masses in the South rise up, and, afterd eposing the ruters, return to their allegiance? It is easily au-swered. They lock arms, munitions of, war, and organization, all of which are in the des gle, and this nation must persevere to the potic control of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his confederates. After having been abandoned to their fate in portions of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and Texas by our gov-

It is not at all strange that Mr. Jefferson the pressure to which he has been, is, and become of the flattering inducements held out by him and his associates in the conspiracy to us, the people of the South? Have we had "peaceable secession?" Has the export duty on cotton field the treasury of the so-called Southern Confederacy by paying the interest on the bonds i-sued by Mr. Memminger?-Have he great Powers of Europe intervened and opened our ports. Have the Democrats of the North held their party tie stronger than their allegiance to their government, and regard a republican form of government as a Thus far, what have the leaders of the South gained by the war they inaugurated cupied in converting, at a ruinous sacrifice, their assets into gold or sterling exchange? -Where has Gen. Sterling Price sent his personal effects, and why? Where have Floyd Stidell, and a host of the contractors of the so called Confederacy, put their available means? Why are millions worth of exchange and gold, not to speak of government cotton, quietly escaping out of the limits of "Secessia" by the only safe rout left open by the neglect of President Lincoln's administration-by way

of Matamoras? The " Northern man with Southern principles" who, like Slidell, have ridden the hand except discipline, and dependent wholly South for years past, and yet ride it, have a prudent consi leration for the future. Though, like rats, they may instinctively desert their by defeated by an enemy not superior in sinking ship, they have their hoards for future numbers to themselves and using interior use in places of safety abroad.

Letter from the Reserves.

CAMP OF THE 7TH REG'T P. V. R. C.

Near Convalescent Camp, May 10, 1863. DEAR HERALD: - The division of Pennsylvania Reserves, which according to the press has been represented as rosting, reorganizing and as the file is limited, its duty is extremely arduous. Two regiments of the 2nd brigade (7th and 4th,) are guarding at camps Convalescent and Distribution, and the remainder are at Alexandria patroling the principal thoroughfares, arresting persons whose secesh proclivities predominate, and keeping things straight generally. . The 3d brigade is stationed at Washington, doing provost and other duty, and among the most pleasant we notice from Washington papers, is that of escorting rebels, whose desires of visiting Washington, were more than realized, to the Old Capitol prison. We have the most enviable position of all, and it is of that we propose to write. Immediately on our first arrival in this section of Virginia, we were or. dered to Upton's Hill, and occupied the camp | ducted. vacated by the 142d New York. Our duties there consisted in picketing, which we did almost continually and occasionally to take a nocturnal tramp in search of raiders. We remained there some two months, performing our labors to the satisfaction of every one, tion was contemplated and it was the intention of the Colonel commanding to canton the camp and get on the march immediatelywhich we did with truly remarkable alacrity, and proceeded-where? not to Wash. are at present writing. Our duty now con-sists of guarding with loaded muskets, unarmed men, and daily large details are made from the 7th and 4th for that purpose. The two regiments occupy the camp vacated by the 11th Rhode Island, and as far as quarters are concerned, they are the most comfortable we have been in during our term.-Government is supporting here at an immense expense, a camp (Distribution) in which are confined deserters, stragglers and convales. cent soldiers. As far as we are able to learn,

Thousands of these men are kept here inactive, depriving the country of their services, and doing infinite injustice to their comrades

n the field." We cannot say that our regiment is being recruited to any alarming extent, a few convalescents from different hospitals in the North being all the accessions. We are well officered however, some of the companies whose numbers do not exceed twenty men, having their full complement. Col. Bolinger and Major Lyman are on special duty at Division cer. Lt. Col. Henderson, who has been actgressional District of Pennsylvania, left a few days since to assume the duties and responsi affable and courteous to all, and a soldier in every sense of the word, he was admired and respected by the entire command, and carries with him the heart-felt regrets of officers and

The monotony of camp life was painfully ber of this regiment. The deceased, who was out of Company "I" had visited Washington was maltreated to such an extent that he died shortly after reaching camp. The funeral ceremonies were performed by the chaptain,

and distributed Uncle Sam's good gifts to the tune of \$52,00 per man. The venerated face and white hairs of "old Gideon" are always halled with delight in this neighborhood as the precurser of coming events-viz: a copi ous distribution of his "greenbacks" spiced with a corresponding quantity of "cousin postage stamps." Gideon is ever welcome. We are contiguous to Alexandria and the town is daily visited by the boys for a little amusement and recreation. No intoxicating in the South, having always resided there, and liquors are allowed to be sold, and with that exception the "freedom of the city" is guer anteed. The houses in Alexandria are low fied to judge of public sentiment in the South and dingy and the streets narrow, all/prethan those who have never been there. Those senting quite an antiquated appearance. The place is a notorious secession rendezvous, full three-fourths of its present population are be so designated. They do not sympathize traitors in the guise of loyalty and ever ready the galled jade will wince long after the freedom, "torn though flying," stream out on with the majority of the white population of to give aid and comfort to the enemy. In the the South, but with the politicians that are puriors of some of the most prominent citi zens are displayed full length portraits of many generals in the rebel army, and is their open hoast that the city has furnished one whole regiment to the Confederacy,-the 19th Virginia under Longstreet. Company "A" has its "headquarters" at the " l'enns; lvania Restaurant" on King St. now under the charge of Mr Jacob Hartman formerly of Our expectations were not exactly realized

with regard to the movement of the army of | Stoneman's cavalry expedition. ernment, it is not to be expected that the the Potomac, but having served under thenpeople of any portion of the seconded States eral Hooker we know him as not the man to will now declare, themselves for the Umon become totally depressed and disheurtened at uatil they see clearly that they will receive temporary reverses. Our hopes are streng hermanent protection. suffered infinitely greater than ours, and that Davis's health seems to be giving way under the gallant army of the Potomac is not in the least demoralized, but ready again to resume must continue to be, subjected. What has the offensive whenever the general commanding orders. God grant he meet with success in the third attempt at that modern Gibralter.

> For the "Herald" Col. Conner's Fight with the Snake

Col. Conner is stationed at Great Salt Lake City with a regiment of California Volunteers, for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States in the territory and proconsented to help out the treason of those who tecting the mail route. For several sum- consumed,) and without trains of the immimers the Snake or Shoehone Indians have been troublesome and defiant, killing and scalping individuals and small parties while his operations; the railroad communication save a stay of execution? They know that! distant from the settlements, and attacking their doom is fixed, and they are only fight trains of emigrants, which they will follow ing for delay. If such is not the case, why are for days and strike at some unguarded moso many of the knowing ones among them ocencamped in Cache Valley, on Bear river, threw up earth works, and sent word to the troops that they desired to fight. The men were very solicitous to go and their Colonel fornia Indian fighters and regulars is that the former have experience in this method of warfare, and the soldier retains his indieverything connected with the business in upon the knowledge and conduct of their officers for success, they are not unfrequentarms. When the Californians go for "Injins" they generally get them.

On the 25th of January Col. Conner stared for the Indian camp with three hundred cavalry and infautry and two howitzers. He made forced marches, travelling principally at night, and breaking a trail through the snow. The fatigue and exposure disabled its shattered ranks, &c. is cantoned and quar- nearly sixty of the men, some of whom were tered as follows, viz: Ist brigade at Fair- | compelled to have their frozen feet amputafax Court House, picketing an extensive line, ted. The Indians were found near the mouth of a canon unsuspicious of an attack. The Col. endeavored to bring his howitzers into position, but his men grew impatient of the delay and begged permission to go at them. He consented and only took time to place them in proper position for the assault when the word was given and the troops delivered their fire and then rushed down the sides of the mountain, pistol and knife in hand. After the first discharge it was throughout a hand to hand conflict. The Indians fought desperately for there was no escape. After discharging his revolver a soldier would close with a warrior and the contest be terminate with the knife. An incident will illustrate the manner in which the combat was con-

> A Dutchman, who had accompanied the soldiers from Salt Lake City, had grappled a "big Injun," got his head under his arma la Benicia boy, and was knifing him. The Indian was trying to draw his knife from its sheath, and the Dutchman seeing his prédicament called to a comrade: "For Gott tam's sake, come quick! or dere he von dead Dutchman here in two minut." The soldier stepped up and put four balls into the Indian before he dropped Two hundred and seventy-two Indians were

klled on the field, forty-eight were shot in the river, and twelve escaped. One hundred and fifty squaws and children were left to subsist as well as they could on the dead horses, and to inter the corpses of the warriors. The command lost-twelve men in the fight. The Bear Hunter, head chief of the band, was killed and his scalp, with all the horses and rifles of the Indians taken to Salt

Lako City. After the citizens had recovered their stolen stock the remainder was sold at auction, and the proceeds distributed among W. C. R.

MR. SLENKER, Auditor Coneral; Mr State Treasurer, entered upon the duties of at 9 A. M. on the 1st, and engaged him all their respective offices, at Harrisburg, on the day, entirely routing him, with the loss of list instant. Mr. Barr has appointed Thos. J. many killed and about 500 prisoners, besides to allow soldiers to vote, but Grove Seymour had less effect upon the girl. He tried to mer, with the exception of keeping them in comfortable Sibley tents—as guard houses—

Grath has appointed Wm. D. Beas, Esq., and 500 wounded. — The enemy retreated Rehrer, Esq., as his Chief Clerk. Mr. Mc. the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed ened him, and he died, while she recovered. the latter are certainly an expense and drudge | Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

WAR NEWS.

HOOKER AGAIN ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

LEE'S ARMY IN RETREAT.

General Lee Cut Off from his Supplies,

WASHINGTON, May 9. 12 P. M. -On Friday morning last General Hooker re-crossed the Rappahannock with two corps d' armee, and, after reconnoitering the old position held by him at Chancellorville, found that the enemy had fallen back, leaving hundreds of his wounded behind, and his dead unburied

During the day the entire Army of the Potomac crossed the river, with sixteen days' rations, and moving forward, deployed right and left in search of the enemy, who was not to be found in force up to 8 o'clock this morn-

A large number of stragglers have come into our outposts lines and giving themselves up, expressing their disgust with the rule of he rebel lenders.

These men confirm the public accounts of the consternation created in Richmond by Gen. Stoneman's raid.

General Hooker informs Gen. Halleck that he only needed active co-operation from Gen-Peck and Keyes in a second advance to renler the destruction of the rebel army and the capture of Richmond certain. The report that Richmond has been cap-

tured by General Keys is not credited by the War Department. The President and General Halleck, as well

as the members of the Cabinet, are in excellent humor and very hopeful.

Reinforcements are arriving here rapidly. It is thought these troops will be sent to Gen. Hooker.

A movement is on foot for another column. but particlars are withheld for the present.
An inspection of the ground upon which the late battle was fought shows the desperation of the rebels and their immense loss .-Large numbers of their dead and wounded are upon the field. In the Wilderness, where the fire took place from the shells from our batteries, a very large number of charred remains have been found. The sufferings of the poor wretches must have been terrible.

Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce was sent across the Rappahannock by General 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, rendering it necessary that General Hooker should send over supplies for the wounded soldiers in the hands of the Coufederates.

Medical and hospital supplies were sent ver in response to this communication, which indicate, plainly the great success of General

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Retrogade Movement - Hooker's Communications Threatenel by the Terrible Rains-Hooker Recrosses the Rappahannock—Gen. Hooker Brings off 2,500 More Prisoners.— General Lee's Losses -- Operations of General Stoneman-Ilis Cavalry within the Entrenchments at Richmond.

The Washington Star, of last Thursday, orings us the following accounts of the with. lrawal of General Hooker from the south side of the Rappahannock

The storm that commenced on Monday evening and continued throughout Tuesday was t its height on Wednesday, evidently warned General Hooker - whose movement was necessarily made with only eight days' supplies, carried by the men (which were then nearly nent danger that unless he promptly sought his camps the elements would put a stop to with Aquia Creek having been destroyed by floods for (welve hours at Brook's Station before he determined to recross the river.

In the course of all the fighting throughout Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the enemy has not ventured a general engagement with his army, only a portion of which was in action at any one time; and on no occawas willing. The difference between Cali- the Rebels. Nevertheless, as it became evision with as great loss as he inflicted upon dent that the greatest storm of the season would surely cut off his supplies of all de--criptions, if he remained on the south side viduality without being lost in a corps, while of the river awaiting an opportunity to induce the latter are ready to operate only as the | the enemy to risk a general engagement, he command is received. Totally ignorant of evidently had left him but the only alternafive of returning, for the time being, to where his supplies could readily reach him.

On Wednesday General Midroy captured a Rebel officer on whose person was found a fresh dispatch from Gen. Lee; stating that his (Rebel) loss had been "fearful" The destruction of the railroad and turn-

pike bridges south of Fredericksburg by Stoneman's force has surely placed the rebel army in even a worse position for supplies than our own is at this time, as Hooker is now where his communications are already re-established; while theirs (with Richmond) must continue unavailable for weeks to come, necessitating them to scatter or fall back in a body, it seems On the whole it is clear that a decisive vic-

fory was snatched from our gallant troops only by the elements. Gen. Hooker brought out with him, we may add, an aggregate of 2.500 prisoners.

The following additional items, from the second edition of the Star, if reliable, will greatly relieve the fears entertained that the eturn of General Hooker has been accompanied with serious disaster:

General Hooker, it is understood, estimates his losses in the late battles at about ten thousand men, all told, killed wounded and missing. It is believed that the Rebel losses (which their officers admit were terrific) were nearly if not quite double this amount.

Stoneman's cavalry have marched nearly two hundred miles since the 3d of May, and were inside the fortifications of Richmond .-On the 4th they burnt all the stores at Aylettes Station, on the Mattapony. On the 5th they destroyed all the ferries over the Pamunkey and Mattapony, and a large depot of commissary stores near and above the Rappahannock, and came in here in good condition. They deserve great credit for what they have done. It is one of the finest feats

CAPTURE OF PORT GIBSON.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. GRANT.

11,000 Rebels Routed and Driven Towards

Four Guns and Five Hundred Prisoners

Taken-Gen. Grierson's Cavalry Raid. Washington, May 9.

The following has been received at head-

quarters: Grand Gulf, May 3.—To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief .- We landed at Bordinsburg April 30th, and moved immedia ately on Port Gibson. We met the enemy, BARE Surveyor General, and Mr. McGrath, 11,000 strong, 9 miles south of Port Gibson,

The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg.