

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE: Tuesday Morning, May 12, 1863.



Very Latest News.

Gen. Hooker Crosses the Rappahannock on Friday.

Through the kindness of our telegraph operator, we are enabled to lay before our readers the very latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac:

May 10th.—The Sunday Dispatch contained the following one:—
 "Washington, May 9th, 2 o'clock P. M.—On Friday morning last, Gen. Hooker crossed the Rappahannock with the Second Army Corps. After reconnoitering the old positions held by him at Chancellorville, found 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 16 days rations. Moving forward they deployed right and left, in search of the enemy who was not to be found in force up to 8 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. Large numbers of stragglers came into our out post lines and gave themselves up, expressing their disgust of rule of the Rebel leaders. These men confirm the published accounts of the consternation caused in Richmond by Stoneman's raid. Gen. Hooker informed General Halleck, that he only needed the active cooperation of General Keyes and Peck, to render the second advance a sure destruction of the Rebel army, and the capture of Richmond certain.

The report that Richmond had been captured by Gen. Keyes, 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 are very hopeful. An inspection of the grounds, upon which the late battles were fought, shows the desperation of the Rebels, and immensely large numbers of their dead and wounded—all upon the field—in the wilderness in which the fire took place from our shells. A very large number of charred remains have been found. The sufferings of the dying must have been terrible."

A REVIEW OF THE POSITION.

Since our last issue information has reached us to the effect that Gen. Hooker had opened the spring campaign of the Army of the Rappahannock. A terrible engagement was occasioned, of which, and the movements leading to it, we give the following resume:

On Monday, the 27th of April, the weather having cleared and promising favorably, the movement commenced, under the thickest cloud of secrecy, so much so, indeed, that none but Hooker himself knew whether the troops were moving. Having completely deceived the enemy as to his intentions by the use of able strategy, he succeeded in crossing the Rappahannock, massing at Chancellorville, ten miles south-west of Fredericksburg, the army corps under command of Gens. Howard, Stevens, Meade, and Couch. The movement thus effected must be considered unparalleled in the history of the Army of the Potomac, for boldness of design, secrecy and rapidity of execution, its perfect success, and for the bewildering surprise it was to the enemy. Its effect strategically considered, was to completely outflank the enemy, and to force him to fight us upon ground of our own choosing.

Although Chancellorville had been occupied by our troops as early as Tuesday night, it was not until Saturday that active engagements took place; the intervening days having been spent by both armies in reconnoissances, and making preparations for the impending struggle.

On this day the position of our army was as follows: Our main force held the position of Chancellorville, confronting the main rebel army then massed opposite them. Howard's corps had the extreme right—then a division of Sickle's corps, then Slocum, then Couch, then Meade on the left. Humphrey's division of this latter corps, holding the extreme left. Such was the position of our right wing, under personal command of Gen. Hooker. Our left wing (Gen. Sedgwick) had its base of operations at Fredericksburg, and was designed to cooperate with the right by sweeping down, if possible, upon the fortifications of Fredericksburg, and capturing the enemies line of strong defences behind that city, from which General Burnside had been repulsed. In the meantime a cavalry expedition had been sent out under command of General Stoneman, for the purpose of cutting off the enemies railroad connections with Richmond, and thus prevent supplies and reinforcements from reaching him.

It will be evident from this, that the position of the enemy was by means an enviable one. As it was, he had been outflanked, and was liable to be placed between two fires, and thus to be forced to fight with two fronts, and should Stoneman succeed in cutting his communications, he could hope for no reinforcements, and must either fight through our lines, surrender or else

conquer our forces. At the same time, should Stoneman not succeed in effecting his purpose, and heavy reinforcements be sent to the enemy, or should Hooker's communications, with depots on the north of the Rappahannock be interrupted, it is evident that (although our men had eight days' rations) the position of our own army was one, which, in the event of a defeat, might become very dangerous. However our first movements had been crowned with success, and the odds seemed greatly in our favor.

Gen. Lee had under his command a large force (from 80,000 to 100,000,) and felt himself strong enough to assume the offensive.—And in this movement, upon his part, he showed that however completely surprised he had been by the rapid passage of our troops across the Rappahannock, he was in no degree deceived by the show of forces made by us, as though we were about to bring our main attack upon Fredericksburg, and that he apprehended it was but a feint, and that our purpose was to attack him on the flank and rear, with full force. Accordingly he drew the greater part of his force, for the time from his fortifications and advanced against our lines at Chancellorville. His attack characterized by great spirit and intrepidity, was met in like manner by our troops. Successfully his advancing columns were repulsed by our troops, until Jackson's corps reinforced by Gen. Hill's division, numbering about 40,000 men, hurled themselves on Howard's corps, forming our extreme right wing. This corps disgracefully abandoned their position, and panic-stricken turned upon their backs. The rebel forces thus succeeded in turning our right, and we were placed in a critical condition. To meet the emergency, Gen. Hooker ordered forward Gen. Berrey's corps, which, pressing forward, stopped the advance of the enemy, and forced him back into the entrenchments from which Gen. Howard's corps so ingloriously had fled. On other parts of the field every thing had gone on well, and the key of the position and victory had almost been secured when, by the failure of Howard's corps, it was snatched from our grasp, and an advantage secured by the enemy in that he had broken our lines, turned our right and placed himself in our rear.

Such was the condition of affairs when the sun went down on Saturday night, and it must be confessed the enemy had the advantage.

To retrieve our fortunes, a night attack was made by Gen. Ward's division of Gen. Birney's brigade, which fortunately was successful. The enemy were driven back, and our lines were once more connected. On Sunday the engagement was renewed.

Our line of battle was formed with Gen. Berrey's division on the right. Gen. Birney next on the left, and Gens. Whipple and Williams supporting. The engagement was severe, lasting from half past five o'clock, A. M., until forty-five minutes past eight o'clock, A. M., when there was a cessation occasioned by want of ammunition. For nearly an hour we held our position with the bayonet, and finally fell back to the vicinity of Chancellorville in good order. Re-supplied with ammunition, the contest was renewed and continued for nearly an hour. The result of the engagement was to relieve us from the presence of the enemy in our rear, and to place again in an entrenched and formidable position.

During the contests of these two days our forces behaved with admirable bravery. Our loss has no doubt been heavy, but from all accounts that of the enemy much more so. He fought with desperation to relieve himself from the cordon which had been drawn around him, and from the dangerous condition in which he found himself placed. His loss is estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 killed, wounded and missing; ours at about half that number.

In the engagement, the division of General Humphrey (in which is the 126th Regiment P. V.) participated, and fought valiantly until their ammunition was exhausted.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says, that "Gen. Tyler went into action with 1800 men and came out with 600 men. He made three or four desperate bayonet charges." He pays this brigade a high compliment for their steadiness and splendid fighting.

Whilst the right wing of the army was engaged in the terrible conflict of Saturday and Sunday, the left under Gen. Sedgwick, crossed the Rappahannock, and after a severe struggle succeeded in taking possession of the line of rebel fortifications on the ridge back of Fredericksburg. Had Gen. Howard's corps held their own, and the disaster of Saturday not occurred, this night have been turned to good account by us; but Gen. Lee having been heavily reinforced, and Gen. Hooker being prevented from advancing, having enough to do to retrieve his reverses, the enemy massed upon Gen. Sedgwick, drove him from the ridge and recovered his captured defences.

The expedition of Stoneman having failed in preventing reinforcements from reaching Gen. Lee, the supplies of our troops having given out, and the heavy rains having swollen the Rappahannock, and endangered his communications, Gen. Hooker felt it proper to remove his army to the northern bank of the Rappahannock, which it safely reached.

The campaign may in some respects, be termed a failure, though we do not think it a defeat or a disaster. The plan of it was bold, and risk was great; but had Gen. Hooker succeeded, the advantages gained would have been inestimable.

THE NEWS.

Suffolk, Va., May 4, 1863—10 P. M.—About midnight on Sunday a deserter from the enemy came into our lines, and, from him, it was ascertained that shortly after dark the Rebels commenced falling back.

It was at once determined to send out an expedition to ascertain whether the movement of the enemy was a genuine one, or merely a feint to entrap us. In a little more than an hour Colonel Foster, Acting Brigadier, with six regiments of infantry, and a small force of cavalry as an advance guard, proceeded out the Summerton road. Two hours later, Gen. Corcoran, with an additional force, started after.

The expedition thus formed might be considered a grand reconnoitering party. It was determined by General Corcoran to attack the rear guard of the Rebels if he overtook it.—The enemy having several hours' advance, made good his escape.

The infantry marched as far as Carsville, and the cavalry proceeded about six miles beyond, which brought them within three miles of the Blackwater. Scouts were detailed, and they went within a mile of the river. The whole force of Rebels had crossed, and none but a few stragglers and deserters were to be seen remaining on this side of the river.—About thirty-five of the lingering Secesh were picked up at Carsville and sent in here under guard.

Another expedition, under General Terry, moving out the South Quay road, about 6 o'clock. Going six miles, no enemy being encountered, he returned in the afternoon, bringing in a few deserters and stragglers, who willingly placed themselves in the way of our men, to be captured. Towards dusk, the forces of Generals Corcoran and Foster returned.

The whole number of prisoners captured amounted to about two hundred, and many of these were greatly elated at the prospect of being relieved from active service. Among their number were two of Longstreet's servants.

The line of the Blackwater is strongly fortified, and it is the prevailing opinion of many military men here that General D. H. Hill will retain his force on that river, and Longstreet proceed to Petersburg, to reinforce Lee and out off General Hooker.

The retreat of the Rebels from this vicinity is a timely thing for them, as General Peck had determined to attack them in force this morning. Had this taken place their defeat would have been almost certain, although they were strongly fortified.

At times we computed their numbers to be about sixty thousand, but from information received, which appears to be perfectly reliable, it makes it about one-half of that.

The troops here are exultant with the inglorious retreat of the Rebel foe. They gave full vent to their feelings by cheers, and other demonstrations. In the evening the whole of the Eleventh Rhode Island Regiment formed into line and made a grand torchlight procession around their encampment. It was as beautiful as a novel. The bands during the evening played national tunes very spiritedly, and it was evident that the enthusiasm was contagious.

In the fight of Sunday, the forces opposing ours were ascertained to be composed of Hood's Division and Garnett's Brigade, belonging to Pickett's Division.

Many of our officers who examined, as they rode by, the earthworks abandoned by the Rebels, expressed the opinion that much skill and labor must have been bestowed upon them. They almost encircled us, extending from the extreme right to the furthest point on the left. They constitute a continuous chain, extending over an area of more than twelve miles.

Suffolk, Va., May 4.—Yesterday General Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery across the Nanssiond river, at Suffolk, to make a reconnoissance.

They advanced cautiously up the old Petersburg turnpike, and when two miles out, met the enemy within rifle pits, which were well manned.

The 89th New York and 13th New Hampshire, made a spirited charge and carried the works. After a heavy resistance the enemy fell back out of range, leaving their dead and some wounded on the field.

Colonel Ringold, of the 103d New York, was shot while heading his regiment in front, and died during the night.

The Chaplain of the 25th New Jersey was wounded. Dr. Smith, 108d New York, was shot severely by an insane officer yesterday.

Washington, May 4.—The following despatch was received this morning at General Heintzleman's headquarters, from Gen. Stahl: Fairfax Station, May 3.—A heavy fight occurred this morning near Warrenton Junction, between a portion of my forces under Col.

De Forrest, and the black horse cavalry, under Noseby and other guerrilla forces.

My forces succeeded in routing the rebels after a heavy fight.

The rebel loss was very heavy in killed and wounded.

Templeton, the rebel spy, was killed, and several other officers are wounded, but not dangerously.

Later—May 4.—The rebels who fled in the direction of Warrenton, were pursued by Maj. Hammond, of the Fifth N. Y. cavalry, who has returned, and reports our charges at Warrenton Junction as being so terrific as to have thoroughly routed and scattered them in all directions.

I sent in twenty-three prisoners of Moseby's command, all of whom are wounded, the greater part of them badly. Dick Moran is among the number. There are also three officers of Moseby's.

The loss of the enemy was very heavy in killed, besides many wounded, who scattered and prevented capture. Our loss was one killed and 14 wounded.

Maj. Steele, of the First Virginia, cavalry is slightly wounded.

I have sent in this morning to the Provost Marshal 28 prisoners and 60 horses, captured in the reconnoissance.

Chicago, May 5.—A special Cairo despatch states that the steamer Lady Franklin had arrived from Vicksburg with dates to Thursday night. On that morning General Sherman, with a fleet of transports, accompanied by gunboats, passed up the Yazoo river and made an attack on the Rebel batteries.

In the afternoon several transports followed with troops. It was reported that General Sherman landed precisely in the same place he landed when he made the former attack. Cannonading and musketry firing was distinctly heard at Young's Point, on Thursday, till long after nightfall.

A gentleman who left New Carthage on Wednesday last, states that General Grant's army had been landed on the Mississippi side, eight miles above Grand Gulf, and our gunboats had been shelling the place for several days.

Chicago, May 5.—A special despatch from Cairo says the report that the Federal troops occupy Grand Gulf is premature, the Rebels having planted their batteries on a hill and repulsed our troops.

The Jackson (Miss.) Appeal, of the 28th, in giving an account of the raid of the United States troops under Colonel Grierson, says that, besides tearing up the railroad, he destroyed two bridges, each one hundred and fifty feet long, and seven culverts. He also burned twenty-eight freight cars, blew up two locomotives, and burned the railroad depot and two commissary buildings, at Newton. Five miles of telegraph line were destroyed and two trains captured.

Cincinnati, May 9.—Advices up to Sunday evening from Milliken's Bend and Grand Gulf state that no obstructions are known to prevent the passage up the Big Black River.

Our land force can easily reach the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad Bridge. This is the probable destination of Grant's army. The Rebels are greatly alarmed at the progress of the Union forces in Northern Mississippi.

From their papers we learn that on the 20th of April the Union troops occupied Senatobia, and out the telegraph at Sardis. A force was also sent out near Houston, intending to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad at Rowena and Duck Hill. They also have a despatch stating that the Unionists have positively taken Mayhew, eighteen miles from Columbus, Mississippi. Their movements threaten Southern Railroad communications generally, and if successful, will cut off Vicksburg and Mobile from the direction of Northern connections.

Cincinnati, May 2.—Bragg's army is steadily advancing towards Murfreesboro', feeling Gen. Rosecrans' lines. This looks as though they contemplated an attack.

Cincinnati, May 2.—Gen. Carter crossed the Cumberland, below Somerset, Kentucky, yesterday, with five thousand men, attacked the Rebels at Monticello, and after some fighting, drove them from the town. Carter now occupies Monticello. A squad of Rebels were routed at Meadville, Ky., on the 30th ult., by a detachment of the Thirty-fourth Kentucky. Seven Rebels were killed, including their leader, Capt. Gorsuch.

Wheeling, Va., May 6.—This city is as quiet as before the late disturbances; all the drinking saloons are closed, and no one is allowed in the streets after ten P. M. Two men were killed a day or two ago in a drinking squabble, which led to this order.

The Rebels are reported at Weston. Jones and Imboden have united their forces there. Another Rebel force, under General Walker, is reported near Summerville, along the New River, acting in conjunction with Jenkins, and threatening Charleston.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now in running order again. Regular passenger trains commenced running yesterday for Baltimore. The passengers are transferred at Fairmount, where the break in the connection occurs. The

company are rapidly repairing the damage done along the road. When the Rebels were in possession of Fairmount they burned the law and private libraries of Governor Pierpont in the street; every horse in the town and surrounding country was taken, five hundred (500) horses were taken from Marion county alone.

The citizens of this region are fully aroused and determined to take measures to prevent a repetition of these outrages. Governor Pierpont is here, rendering valuable services.—The Parkersburg Convention, to nominate officers for the new State Government, will assemble to-day. Some fifty delegates, who had come to this city for safety, returned to Parkersburg last evening, along with other refugees from Monongahela, Marion and Preston counties, returning to their homes.

Harrisburg, May 6.—Governor Curtin will start to-day for Washington to see that every arrangement is made for the proper reception and care of our wounded soldiers. Surgeon-General King will join him to-morrow, when both will proceed to the Rappahannock.

Large quantities of supplies, contributed by citizens of various parts of the State, have been forwarded in that direction lately, and will be judiciously distributed. The friends and relatives of wounded Pennsylvania soldiers can rest assured that the Governor will leave nothing that humanity can suggest or money accomplish undone to relieve them.

Cairo, May 7.—The steamer Majesty was burned yesterday, below Hickman. The fire was first discovered in a pile of mattresses, and was doubtless the work of an incendiary. She had on board about 1400 tons of commissary stores and 150 horses, and all except two were burned.

By arrival below we learn that though the Choctaw was struck several times in the late attack on Haines' Bluff, she was not injured so much as stated yesterday.

From the Tennessee River we learn that a large camp of Rebels is on the east side of the river, twelve miles below Duck river.

Advice, via Milliken's Bend, from Grand Gulf, to the 30th, state that our gunboats, after shelling the place for eight hours on that day, passed below the batteries during the night, with transports having troops on board. The casualties on our side are reported at twenty-six killed and fifty-four wounded. The gunboat Tuscania was badly crippled during the engagement.

General McClelland's corps and General Logan's division were on the march to Port Hudson. The army was in good spirits.

In the late attack on Haines' Bluff, five gunboats and three mortar boats were engaged. The attack was made simultaneously with that on Grand Gulf, but was intended to be pushed to any length.

Cairo, May 9.—The despatch boat Nelson, from the fleet, brings despatches to the Government, and important news. We have captured Grand Gulf, with 500 prisoners, and all the guns, ammunition and stores.

The guerrillas at Greenville, Mississippi, destroyed the transport Minnesota on Sunday. A gun-boat shortly afterwards scattered the enemy.

THE TOMB

DIED.—Near this place, May 7th, 1863, Anna M. daughter of Mr. Samuel Martin, in the 3d year of her age.

In this place, May 8, 1863, Emma Jeanette daughter of John and Mary C. Robinson, aged 7 years and 9 months.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
 Notice is hereby given that the copartnership subsisting since April 1, 1861, between A. L. IRWIN and JAMES M. IRWIN, of Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., under the firm and style of A. L. IRWIN & SONS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books and Accounts of the late firm are in the hands of A. L. IRWIN for collection. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment.
 A. L. IRWIN,
 JAMES M. IRWIN.
 Greencastle, May 7, 1863.

The undersigned have this day (May 7, 1863) formed a copartnership, under the name and style of IRWIN & BROADBENT, and having purchased the whole stock of goods, lately belonging to A. L. IRWIN & SONS, respectfully inform the people of Greencastle and surrounding country, that they will continue the business on the South-east corner of the Public Square, where they invite all persons needing Hardware, Oils and Paints to give them a call and examine their stock. Most of the goods have been purchased before the advance in prices in these cities, and will be sold greatly below their present value. Persons in need of Building Hardware, can obtain it at this house, cheaper than any where in the county. Come where you can always get the worth of your money.
 JAMES M. IRWIN,
 CHARLES W. BROADBENT.
 Greencastle, May 12, 1863.-rt.

New Hat Store!

Second building from the North-east Corner of the Public Square, up stairs.

The undersigned has purchased a million (one or less) of Hats, consisting of Eastern Felt and Silk Hats, of the latest style, Straw Hats of all kinds and descriptions, Caps of all kinds and of the latest styles. Also a large assortment of Hats of his own manufacture, such as Black, Red, Brown and White Hats.

Hats made to order.
 All kinds of Skins for making Hats, will be purchased by the undersigned.
 Clothing colored Black for ladies or men wear.
 JOHN M. SPIELMAN.
 April 29, 1863.-2t.