

WHOLE NO. 9766. HOOKERS ARMY.

The Cavalry Fight on the Rappahannock.

Partial List of the Killed and Wounded.

SKETCH OF ACTING GENERAL DAVIS,

Warrington, June 10, 1863. The cavalry engagement in the vicinity of Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock...

From an officer who participated in the fight it is ascertained that yesterday morning two brigades of General Pleasanton's cavalry...

The force was composed of General Buford's brigade and another cavalry brigade, under the command of Colonel B. F. Davis...

At half-past twelve o'clock on Monday night the cavalry bivouacked near Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock.

At three o'clock in the morning the men were called, the horses fed and saddled, and at four o'clock they crossed the river.

Beyond the ford was a semi-circular belt of woods, with a range of rifle pits near the edge of the timber, and a line of pickets guarded the ford and the southern bank of the river.

The Eighth New York regiment of cavalry crossed first, and drove the pickets back to the rifle pits, and after a desperate combat cleared the woods, the enemy falling back upon their artillery and maintaining their position until twelve o'clock, when our artillery came up, and they were driven back six miles in the direction of Culpeper Court House...

Nearly all the fighting was done by the cavalry, and it was of the bloodiest character, mostly hand to hand with sabre and pistol, and in the woods. The heavy timber was not very dense, so that horses could advance through it; but the underbrush was thick, and when a trooper dropped he was effectually concealed.

Our own loss was considerable, and the slaughter of the rebels fearful. The proximate number of the casualties on both sides is not yet reported.

The following are reported among our casualties:—Colonel B. F. Davis, Eighth New York cavalry, killed. Colonel Wyndham, First New Jersey cavalry, wounded. Lieut. Colonel V. Broderick, First New Jersey cavalry, wounded and prisoner.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Irvin, Tenth New York cavalry, killed. Major Morris, Tenth New York cavalry, wounded and missing. Major John B. Smith, First New Jersey cavalry, reported killed.

Capt. Davis, Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, killed. Capt. Benj. F. Foot, Eighth New York cavalry, killed. Captain Campbell, of the regular cavalry, killed. Lieut. Cutler, Eighth New York cavalry, killed. Lieutenant Reeves, Eighth New York cavalry, mortally wounded. Lieutenant Vane, Eighth New York cavalry, severely wounded.

By the capture and brilliant dash of our cavalry into the enemy's lines their plans have been frustrated and the intended raid of Stuart's force prevented.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1863. General Lee, it was pretty well known, had assembled his cavalry, supported by artillery and infantry, between Culpeper Court House and Beverly Ford, with a design to send them upon a raid; and this fact is further substantiated from a document that fell into Pleasanton's hands, by which it was ascertained that Stuart was to have started on his journey within an hour or two of the time our forces came up with him.

General Lee, it was pretty well known, had assembled his cavalry, supported by artillery and infantry, between Culpeper Court House and Beverly Ford, with a design to send them upon a raid; and this fact is further substantiated from a document that fell into Pleasanton's hands, by which it was ascertained that Stuart was to have started on his journey within an hour or two of the time our forces came up with him.

The force under General Buford consisted of portions of the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth regular cavalry, and the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, and that under General Gregg of portions of the Eighth and Ninth New York, the Eighth Illinois, and the Third Indiana cavalry. General Buford's force, which was on the right, first met the enemy's pickets half a mile south of the ford, when a severe engagement immediately commenced—the rebels being in heavy force, and resisting the advance of our troops with continuous hand to hand fighting.

General Buford brought his force up to the fight and became engaged, the enemy gradually gave way, disputing every inch of the ground desperately, if however. In this way our men made more than a dozen charges into the midst of the rebel ranks, relying almost entirely upon the sabre, which they used with terrific effect. The enemy, on the other hand, repeatedly charged, also relying on their revolvers for the most part, however. Both sides were repeatedly driven back in the course of the battle, though we succeeded in driving the rebels—Fitzhugh Lee's and Wade Hampton's divisions of cavalry, with artillery, all commanded by Major General J. E. B. Stuart—back to a point about six miles southwest of where their pickets were first encountered, where Pleasanton found the enemy so heavily reinforced with infantry and artillery as to make it prudent to return to this side of the river.

This commenced at about four P. M., General Pleasanton bringing off about two hundred prisoners, his own wounded, and the bodies of his officers who had been killed in the engagement. The Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, which was in the advance, under Buford, lost heavily, including six officers killed, wounded and missing. Of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, Captain Davis was killed by a shell, Major Robt. Morris is missing, and Lieutenant Leung is also missing. Lieutenant R. Ellis had a revolver shot through his leg and Captain Leper was out with a sabre.

The Eighth New York had the advance under General Gregg, and, under the immediate command of Colonel Davis, who was killed on the field, after slightly wavering, committed themselves with much gallantry. Among the officers of that regiment were Captain Foot, Company E, and Lieutenant Cutler, Company A, killed; Lieutenant Reeves, Company C, and Lieutenant Aker, Company X, mortally wounded.

On the return to this side of the river the enemy skirmished frequently with our rear guard, doing us no damage to speak of, however. Our loss has not been definitely ascertained. The proportion of horses killed on both sides in this almost unexampled hand to hand cavalry battle was very large. The field from where General Buford and Gen. Gregg first engaged, throughout the whole distance of five miles, over which the enemy were driven before getting back to the river, was strewn with dead and wounded rebels.

We had two batteries of artillery engaged, and the enemy the same. Much credit is given our artillery for bravery and efficiency.

A train arrived here to-day bringing about one hundred and seventy wounded officers and men from the engagement of yesterday. The following are the names of the wounded officers who have thus far arrived:—Adjutant G. S. Taylor, 84 Indiana cavalry, right leg. Lieut. F. W. Dickinson, 5th United States cavalry, right hand. Lieut. G. H. Smith, 8th United States cavalry, right leg. Lieut. Luther Howard, 8th New York cavalry, right leg. Lieut. E. B. Wells, 2d U. S. cavalry, right leg.

Sergeant James Walters, 17th Pennsylvania cavalry. Lieut. D. P. Smith, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry. Sergeant A. C. A. Nutting, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts. It has been ascertained from the order books mastered

Capt. G. A. Forsyth, 5th Illinois cavalry, right thigh. Major G. L. Beveridge, 8th Illinois cavalry. Lieut. John W. Hamshaw, 12th N. Y., thigh. Lieut. W. M. Phillips, 5th N. Y., left leg amputated. Lieut. J. E. Reese, 8th New York, through the throat. Lieut. B. C. Egner, 8th New York, in hip and stomach.

The bodies of Colonel Davis, of the Eighth New York cavalry, and Captain Canfield, of the Second United States cavalry, and Captain Davis, of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, reached this city this morning, and will be forwarded to their friends.

Among the officers wounded are Lieutenant Laisene, of the Second United States cavalry, wounded in the breast; Lieutenant Madison, Sixth United States cavalry, wounded in the back by a fragment of a shell; Lieutenant Irwin, Sixth New York cavalry, wounded in the leg. Captain Charles Seiper, of the Sixth Pennsylvania, was beaten on the head with a pistol stock, and was twice taken a prisoner, but escaped in the charges made by our own men.

Lieutenant R. Ellis, of Philadelphia, Adjutant of the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, received a painful wound in his left leg, partially shattering the bone.

These officers represent this as the heaviest and bloodiest cavalry fight of the war. They are both in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1863. Yesterday our cavalry force crossed the Rappahannock—Gen. Buford at seven A. M., near Rappahannock Station; Gen. Gregg at seven A. M., near Dufer at eight A. M. at Kelly's Ford. One brigade of infantry (Russell's) accompanied the cavalry.

As soon as Gen. Buford crossed he encountered the enemy, and sharp hand to hand fighting occurred. General Buford succeeded in driving the portion of the enemy's force he engaged two miles. Generals Gregg and Dufer were sent as flanking forces.

It soon became apparent that the force of the enemy, both in cavalry, artillery and infantry, outnumbered our own, being nearly two to one, with the advantage of position. The force of the enemy in cavalry alone is estimated at quite 50,000.

General Dufer was ordered to get in the rear of the enemy, and advanced for that purpose; but was recalled when the true state of the enemy's position and force became known. Then our forces attacked the enemy immediately in his front. Colonel Percy Wyndham, commanding the Second brigade of General Gregg's division, made three successive and successful charges on Brandy Station and the heights adjacent, where the headquarters of Gen. Stuart were situated. On account of the reserves of the enemy being handled so expertly he was compelled to retire. He captured, however, a large quantity of papers of the rebel General Stuart, containing valuable information as to the intentions of the rebels, and many prisoners. While retiring before a superior force, and during the three dashes upon Brandy Station and the headquarters of Stuart, Colonel Wyndham's brigade suffered severely. Our infantry suffered but little.

General Buford, who was on the extreme right, was engaged heavily all day, and must have sustained considerable loss. The fighting in the centre was not severe; Colonel Kilpatrick lost but a handful of men. The Second brigade, General Gregg's division, lost pretty heavily in killed, wounded and missing.

General Dufer's brigade suffered slightly. The First New Jersey cavalry covered its retreat. All of our forces are now on this side of the Rappahannock, having crossed without loss at six o'clock yesterday afternoon.

I have obtained the following additional names of killed and wounded:—Captain Sawyer, reported killed. Lieut. Brooks, First Pennsylvania cavalry, wounded. Major McLean, slightly wounded. Lieutenant Jones, slightly wounded. Lieutenant Greenly, slightly wounded. Major Russell, First Indiana cavalry, prisoner. George Clark, Co. I, First Maryland cavalry, reported killed, missing. Wounded of the First Regiment Maryland Cavalry: Captain G. H. Leonard, Co. I, gunshot wound in breast, reported killed, missing. Daniel Keane, private, Company I, head. Harry Gibbs, Co. H, severely wounded. Wm. Howell, Co. I, finger, slightly. Saml. Long, bugler, Co. I, sabre cut, shoulder, slightly. Capt. Arnold, Co. H, severely wounded. Phil. Darnstadt, Co. B, side, severely. George Nelson, Co. B, hand and shoulder, severely. George Clark, Co. H, severely. Lawrence Meiler, Co. B, breast, severely, missing. John Wilcox, Co. B, hand, missing. Sergeant Morlock, Co. B, severely, missing. Sergeant Andrew Deal, Co. B, side. John G. Campbell, Co. C, abdomen. Corporal J. H. Campbell, Co. C, hip and leg. Frank T. McKenzie, Co. C, sabre cut in face. John Eick, Co. D, gunshot in side, missing. First Lieutenant Smith, Co. D, gunshot in leg, slightly. Second Lieutenant Thos. Good, Co. D, missing. The following is a list of the wounded in the engagement at Beverly Ford yesterday who have reached this city and are at the Lincoln Hospital:—

SEVENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY: Horace Pitt, Co. H. James Miller, Co. H. George Pitt, Co. H. Richard Mullins, Co. C. SIXTH NEW YORK CAVALRY: Sergt. W. L. Colt, Co. G. Patrick Kelly, Co. M. WILSON CAVALRY: Co. M. Riley Lee, Co. A. Corp. Milton Colburn, Co. I. Sergt. Harmon Burroughs, Co. I. Regimental commissary. Sergt. Chas. H. Church, Co. F. Thos. Thompson, Co. D. Sergt. Chas. Minor, Co. G. John Schrover, Co. D. Corp. Geo. B. Scott, Co. E. Edw. H. Cox, Co. K. Sergt. John J. Brown, Co. H. Elijah Walton, Co. B. NINTH NEW YORK CAVALRY: Sergt. David McGregor, Co. H. Mortimer Summy, Co. A. H. Sgt. Spencer Cronkite, Co. A. C. W. Van Ness, Co. A. Corp. John H. Smith, Co. H. Sgt. Geo. A. Walton, John O. Dixon, Co. M. John Esten, Co. K. THIRTEEN NEW YORK CAVALRY: Corporal Robert Burns, Co. H. John H. Watkins, Co. H. FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY: Sergt. Robt. Tuttle, Co. E. John M. Horroath, Co. E. EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY: Sgt. Isaac N. Brooks, Co. B. Ekanen Hughes, Co. D. Corp. B. M. H. Co. B. Julius C. Clemens, Co. H. Geo. Mills, Co. F. Jas. O'Brien, Co. K. Geo. Fleming, Co. K. Loman W. Grant, Co. E. Sgt. Silas B. Wesson, Co. K. Sgt. H. Wood, Co. X. Nich. Cozman, Co. C. John Knapp, Co. D. FIFTEEN MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY: Thos. J. Whiting, Co. E. SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY: Jas. Rumble, Co. F. Chief Bugler Jas. Candis. FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY: Thos. C. Ewart, Co. F. Hugh Climef, Co. F. SECOND UNITED STATES CAVALRY: Sergt. Francis J. Good, Co. M. McNe Peffer, Co. H. Sergt. Joe Henderson, Co. B. A. J. House, Co. G. Corp. Eph. Medsons, Co. F. Henry Sears, Co. H. Corp. J. H. Smith, Co. H. Corp. J. W. Swart, Co. E. Jas. Butler, Co. G. SIXTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY: Sgt. Marshall, Co. D. Henry Johnson, Co. K. Richard Hanlon, Co. C. John J. Kane, Co. A. Sergt. Jacob Buck, Co. C. Wm. Muecker, Co. B. Julius Gilling, Co. F. Vincent Springle, Co. F. Corp. John G. Co. F. Peter Simond, Co. K. Corp. Wm. Burns, Co. G. Corp. John Backner, Co. G. Corp. Chas. H. Rice, Co. F. Samuel Co. G. Wilson Floyd, Co. F. Herman Goff, Co. G. Corp. John Nobe, Co. F. Wm. Williams, Co. D. Edw. M. Bradman, Co. M. Alfred Teas, Co. E. John P. Kinney, Co. M. Wm. Lestering, Co. C. SEVENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY: Sergt. Ewan D. Hughes, Co. A. Bugler Jas. R. Naylor, Co. K. Bugler John Keisen, Co. G. Edmund Berry, Co. K. Corp. Wm. New York Independent Battery: Sergt. Robert H. Folie, Co. H. WITON'S BATTERY: Chapman B. Sillit, Co. H. David S. Doggett, Co. B. Thos. Day, Co. K. FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY: Dennis McGroarty, Co. K. SEVENTEEN PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY: Jos. Keoper, Co. G. NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS: Christian Kist, Co. A. Lewis E. Warren, Co. F. Henry F. Cole, Co. E. Sergt. L. B. Kent, Co. F. Albert Silsbee, Co. D. Charles L. Odell, Co. F. Elish H. Cooper, Co. E. James H. Howard, Co. F. Sergt. Jeremiah Ryan, Co. A. Thos. Kirkendall, Co. F. M. Seely, Co. F. John Hanley, Co. F. Corp. Wm. G. Co. L. Edw. Stewart, Co. F. John F. Brown, Co. A. Lafayette Smith, Co. I. Corp. Chas. R. Chappis, Co. E. A. J. Marvin, Co. B. Co. HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS: James Jones, Co. E. Corp. Wm. H. Co. G. Corp. Wm. H. Co. D. Wm. G. Co. D. Wm. G. Co. A. Dns. Adelman, Co. A. John Raymond, Co. D. SECOND MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS: Edwin Mason, Co. D. THIRD MASSACHUSETTS: Ben. H. Durbin, Co. I. SEVEN MASSACHUSETTS: Henry Fuller, Co. C. H. A. Co. E. Don. Ewert, Co. I. G. L. Co. I. Corp. G. N. Fawcett, Co. I. G. L. Co. I. John Madison, Co. I. Jas. Farrell, Co. E. G. G. Co. I. G. G. Co. B. ADDITIONAL NAMES OF KILLED: Capt. McArthur, Co. I, 8th New York cavalry. Capt. J. M. Smith, 8th New York cavalry. Sergeant A. C. A. Nutting, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts. It has been ascertained from the order books mastered

at the rebel General J. E. B. Stuart's headquarters, and from prisoners captured, that the rebel force in the recent battle at Beverly Ford consisted of twelve thousand infantry, nine thousand cavalry and twenty-five thousand of artillery. The orders also show that Stuart was directed to cross the Rappahannock with this force to-day, and assume the offensive. Stuart's adjutant general was among the prisoners taken. The rebel generals in the field were J. E. B. Stuart, the two Lees, Wade Hampton and Jones, who had moved down the valley.

General Buford formed his brigade by regiments, and made ten successive charges, each regiment charging and wheeling right and left to make a room for the next. In this way the enemy was driven for two or three miles. The charges were directed to the front with splendid effect. General Pleasanton is justified by the military authorities in returning to this side of the river. It is believed that the object in arresting the contemplated attack of the rebels, has been accomplished, at least for the present.

The brigade of regulars lost in killed and wounded twenty-one out of ninety officers present. In the Second United States cavalry seven officers were killed and wounded. The horse of Captain O'Keefe, of General Buford's staff, having been shot down, fell upon and fastened him to the ground, and in that position Captain O'Keefe was wounded by a pistol shot from a rebel and subsequently taken prisoner. Lieutenants Stahl and Ward, of the Sixth United States cavalry, were both killed. General Ames' infantry brigade was engaged. The cavalry fight opened at 4:30 A. M. and closed at six P. M.

Judging from the number of their dead and wounded on the field the rebel loss must have been quite heavy. No accurate estimate can be formed of it. The slaughter of horses was immense, and unlike anything ever before seen on any battle field during the war.

Sketch of Acting General Davis. Colonel Benjamin F. Davis, reported killed while in command of a brigade during the above recorded fight, was a native of Mississippi, and was appointed a cadet at West Point from the State of Alabama in the year 1850. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1854, in the same class with the Union Generals Howard, Gordon, the rebel Generals Vilepigne, Perram, J. E. B. Stuart and others. On the 1st of July, 1854, he was appointed brevet second lieutenant of Fifth infantry, and on the 3d of March, 1855, was transferred to the First dragoons, with the full rank. He became distinguished in the conflict with Coyote and M-gallon Apaches in New Mexico on the 27th of June, 1857, in which engagement he was wounded. On the 9th of January, 1860, he was promoted to a first lieutenant, and, having remained loyal when his State went into rebellion, was, on the 30th of July, 1861, further promoted to a captain in the First dragoons, now First cavalry. During the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he was in command of a squadron of the First regular cavalry, and so distinguished himself that he was nominated for a brevet of lieutenant colonel for "distinguished services." This brevet was not confirmed. On the 6th of June, 1862, he was placed in command by General McClellan of the Eighth regiment New York cavalry, formerly under Colonel, now General Crook, and on the 15th of September, 1862, was breveted major (appointment confirmed) for his gallant withdrawal of the cavalry from Harper's Ferry at the surrender of that place on that day. It will be remembered that the cavalry out their way through the rebel ranks and escaped. During this last cavalry engagement he commanded a brigade under General Buford.

Despatch of Mr. Geo. H. Hart. CAMP HARRIS, BRUNSW STATION, June 9, 1863. Despatches received at Major General Stahl's headquarters from Captain Hanson, of the Second Pennsylvania cavalry, state that the Cavalry, who left Fairfax Court House June 6 with a squadron of cavalry on a scouting expedition, traversed the country through Middleburg, via Aldie, Upperville, to Barbours and Warrenton.

He captured eight prisoners and fifteen horses. Among the prisoners captured was the notorious spy, Miner Thompson, who was captured not long since by another party and confined in jail at Fairfax Court House, from whence he made his escape by bribing the guard with \$50. This is an important capture.

Another despatch to Gen. Stahl states that Major Brown, of the First Michigan cavalry, just returned from a scout, reports that he was at Warrenton, New Baltimore, Waterloo, Warrenton, Barbours, Chester Gap and Front Royal. He met a force of one hundred and fifty rebels at Waterloo and skirmished with them, killing and wounding several. He found a small squad of rebels at Barbours and a force of three hundred at Front Royal. He crossed the run at Front Royal and routed and drove off the detachment, capturing one who was on guard at the ford. It is reported that the train coming from Warrenton Junction to-day was fired upon by bushwhackers.

Our Special Washington Despatches. WASHINGTON, June 10, 1863. There is no change in the relative position of our own and the rebel forces on the left at Fredericksburg. The rebel batteries opened with shell towards evening yesterday, and continued to fire about fifteen minutes, throwing one shell into General Sedgwick's headquarters, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, but doing no other injury than killing one man of a Maine regiment.

Twenty-eight pieces are visible in the rebel batteries opposite our left, some of them twenty-pounder Parrotts. A deserter who came over yesterday states that the rebels have two grand divisions in front of the division of the Sixth corps which has crossed the river. The rebels appear to be in full force in and about Fredericksburg.

The Press Despatches. WASHINGTON, June 10, 1863. The intelligence from Fredericksburg by the arrival last night is that all is quiet. No more of our troops have crossed over.

It would be improper to tell what our troops were doing, but the enemy were at work in the intervals at the end of the woods skirting the plain. There was picket firing in that quarter, but nothing more serious had taken place.

The latest news from the Rappahannock, is as follows:—Yesterday afternoon the enemy opened several of their great batteries upon our works and the forces on the plain west of the river and south of Fredericksburg. They also threw several shells on this side of the river. Our batteries replied to them. There was no loss on our side. The cannonading lasted only a few minutes. This was the first time the enemy had opened their guns on our new position. The respective lines remain the same as yesterday morning. It is said the enemy's—but one corps opposed to our front below the town.

A gentleman connected with the army, just returned from Martinsburg, Va., says that the rebels having been made as far as Strasburg no enemy was discovered. No apprehensions of a rebel raid existed there. Our troops, however, are awake to all contingencies.

Return Home of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment. Boston, June 10, 1863. The steamers Guide and George Peabody, with the Forty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, arrived this morning from Newbern, N. C.

The return home of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts regiment was the occasion of great and enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome, in which the entire population seemed to join.

The regiment disembarked from the steamer this morning, and marched to the Common, preceded by various military bodies as an escort. Public and private buildings were gaily decorated. The crowd was immense and enthusiastic.

The Navy. The court of inquiry in the case of Chief Engineer Silvers' met again yesterday at the usual time and place. The members of the court all being present, Mr. W. C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore American, was examined as a witness on behalf of the government. The evidence of Mr. Fulton was very interesting, and threw out a great many new ideas respecting the abilities of the iron-clads in the engagement at Charleston. There are some two or three more witnesses to be examined for the government, when those for the defence will be examined and the case brought speedily to a termination.

Explosion of Steaming Works. Boston, June 10, 1863. The glazing mill connected with the power works of J. C. Marble, at Buckfield, Maine, blew up at four o'clock this morning.

OUR DIRTY STREETS.

Important Conference of the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Council.

THEY ADOPT A PLAN.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Aldermen in Favor, but a Snarl in the Lower House.

Who is Responsible for the Dirty Streets?

Something About Councilman Jones and Alderman Walsh.

Probability of the Project Succeeding Finally To-day.

The city appears to be in a fair way of getting cleaned at last, owing to the prompt action taken by the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Council on the Corporation. It will be remembered that the Board of Aldermen, at a meeting on Monday last, instructed the four officials mentioned above to adopt plans immediately whereby the streets might be cleaned, with as little delay as possible. Pursuant to this request the four officials met at the Mayor's office on Tuesday afternoon, and after discussing the subject thoroughly in all its bearings, and considering a variety of plans for overcoming the difficulties surrounding the matter, it was finally agreed that they should draw up a paper recommending the following measures to the attention of the Common Council:—

First—That the appropriation of \$32,931.71 for the payment of work already done and material furnished for the cleaning of the streets, be paid to the City Inspector on the 15th of May, under direction of City Inspector Delavan.

Second—That the authorization of the City Inspector, enabling the work of cleaning the streets, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 15th day of May last.

Third—That the City Inspector be authorized to make a new contract or some other permanent provision for cleaning the streets.

After agreeing upon this programme the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Council separated for the day, but met again yesterday, when each of them signed his name to the following document, embodying the plan hereby adopted above:—

THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL. GENTLEMEN:—We, the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Council on the Corporation, do hereby recommend to you the following resolution adopted yesterday, to-wit:—

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, City Inspector and Council on the Corporation, be and they are hereby authorized to adopt the most favorable plan to have the streets cleaned immediately, and the same and garbage removed, as they may deem most advisable to procure the necessary funds for the purpose of providing for the same.

We have given the matter involved in it early and thorough consideration, and have, as appears to have been intended by it, prepared and adopted a plan which we believe to be the most favorable to the city.

The existing difficulties in regard to cleaning the streets and removing garbage, do, however, require principally the necessary means to do the present contract of the Hackley contract to perform the duties required by it.

The City Inspector, on the 15th day of May last, as directed by the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Aldermen on the 15th day of May last, has caused to be put under his charge the work of cleaning the streets and removing garbage, and has caused to be put under his charge the work of cleaning the streets and removing garbage, and has caused to be put under his charge the work of cleaning the streets and removing garbage.

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Explosion of Steaming Works. Boston, June 10, 1863. The glazing mill connected with the power works of J. C. Marble, at Buckfield, Maine, blew up at four o'clock this morning.

Resolved, That the sum of thirty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-one cents be and it is hereby appropriated to pay the persons employed by the City Inspector, without authority, in cleaning the streets up to this time, and the Comptroller is authorized to pay the amount thus illegally incurred upon the presentation of proper vouchers.

Resolved, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances containing with the above resolutions are hereby repealed.

There is a little bit of a secret connected with Councilman Jones' case, which the public will be interested in knowing. It appears that Jones and Alderman Walsh, President of the Board of Aldermen, are rival candidates for the position of Alderman from the district at present represented by the last mentioned gentlemen. Walsh wants to stick to his post, but Jones yearns to fly higher, being dissatisfied with his present honorable position as President of the Councilmen.

The contest is very fierce between the rival President, but that would be of small moment, were it not that the struggle affects several very important public measures in a very detrimental manner. Alderman Walsh naturally desires all the patronage of his district for himself, and has succeeded in having a political friend appointed to the situation of Health Warden in his ward. This employee him to give work to a number of men, who are expected to be of use to him in the hour of need—namely, with election day. When the Commissioners of Health, some time ago, authorized Mr. Delavan to proceed with the street cleaning independent of the contractor, Councilman Jones waited upon the City Inspector and claimed the right to appoint all the sweepers, shavers, cartmen, &c., in Walsh's district.

There was a pretty pickle for the City Inspector to be given with Mr. Delavan used the most convincing arguments to induce a vote to defer his demands until such time as he could get the cleaning in good working order, but all to no purpose. Jones was inexorable. Jones was determined to have his way, and it is alleged that he bluntly told the City Inspector that unless he could be accommodated he (Jones) would kick up a row, and give him (Delavan) oceans of trouble in the Board of Councilmen.

There are wheels within wheels, it thus appears, respecting the street cleaning business. The City Inspector has been hugely abused, while the fault all the while should have been laid at the door of others, who allow their private interests to interfere with the public good. The effect of Councilman Jones' action has been to cause a strike in several of the wards of the city among the laborers, who they will never receive their pay if they work. This is the case in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, where operations have had to be stopped in consequence of a strike by the laborers. In all the other wards, however, Mr. Delavan has been able to keep the men at work, though it is not sure they will long continue so unless the Councilmen concur with the action taken by the Aldermen yesterday.

Of this we are happy to be able to inform our readers that there is every probability. Though the plan desired by the Mayor and his colleagues did not succeed yesterday with the Councilmen, it was not absolutely defeated, but deferred for that amount until to-day, when, we are assured by competent authority, a majority of the Board will vote for it, in spite of anything that may be brought forward by Jones & Co. to defeat it.

The moment the Councilmen concur Mr. Delavan will proceed to operations with a degree of vigor that will soon relieve the city from the piles of dirt, garbage, ashes, &c., which at present threaten us with a terrible pestilence.

The Councilmen have a fearful responsibility upon their shoulders, and cannot hasten too quickly to cast it off to-day they will either earn the lasting gratitude of their constituents or cover themselves with eternal disgrace.

Board of Councilmen. THE STREET CLEANING AGAIN—SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &c.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at one o'clock yesterday. Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair.

The meeting was called for the purpose of taking action on a plan proposed by the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Council on the Corporation to effect a speedy cleaning of the streets and removal of the garbage and other nuisances which now encumber the streets of the city.

The communication from the Mayor will be found in another column, together with the resolution offered as a substitute by Mr. Jones.

Mr. SAYFORD said he thought the adoption of the last resolution would be to defeat the object they had in view, and would at the same time be giving into the hands of the Comptroller power he did not ask for; and that the plan proposed by the Mayor was the best and should be adopted in place of the resolution offered by the President.

Mr. Jones was then called to the chair. Mr. Jones said he did not offer the resolution for the purpose of defeating the measures of the Mayor, but rather for the purpose of facilitating the cleaning of the streets. It was decidedly the duty of the Council to control the streets into the hands of the City Inspector. On a former occasion he had stated that Mr. Delavan had stultified himself, and he had again come up in the communication just read, in which he said "that on the 15th of May last he assumed to himself the control of the streets." He said he was a former contractor, but he had not the honor to do the work under the direction of the Board of Commissioners of Health. He thought if a man performed the illegal act he would perform another, but he (Mr. Jones) did not wish to give him a chance of doing so. He was not desirous of pressing the adoption of his resolution, and would be satisfied to have it referred to the Committee on Finance, where the other communication had gone.

Mr. SAYFORD said that a long time ago he had learned that about the middle of the month of May last a gentleman who stood up in that hour and accused Mr. Delavan of stultifying himself for the respect due to him as an agent of the City Inspector, and that the City Inspector had