

## FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

## A Fight on the Rappahannock.

## Stuarts Rebel Cavalry Defeated.

BULL RUN, Va., June 15.—The grand Army of the Potomac is now on and near the old Bull Run battle field.

The Third army corps arrived at Manassas Junction on Monday morning.

The First and Eleventh corps are at Centreville.

The balance of the Army of the Potomac—the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth corps—will probably reach here to-night.

Major-General Hooker and the retinue attached to the general headquarters are on their way to this point, and by to-morrow noon or night the army will be together again.

Our cavalry commands have during the whole time been on our flanks. They have done invaluable service as scouts, gaining information of the enemy's movements and making reconnaissances which impeded the enemy's progress.

General Gregg and his division are and have been operating in the neighborhood of Warrenton and White Sulphur Springs.

General Duffie's division, late General Averill's, are at the base of the Blue Ridge, near Ashby's Gap.

General Buford, with the regulars, has completely blocked up Thoroughfare Gap, thereby preventing the approach of the rebels to this neighborhood through that channel.

Colonel Taylor, of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, now temporarily in command of General Wyndham's brigade, has had the Orange and Alexandria Railroad under his special care.

General Pleasanton, now in command of the cavalry corps, has his headquarters in the neighborhood of Warrenton Junction.

Our cavalry have captured many prisoners and brought away numberless contrabands, from whom invaluable information has been obtained.

Among the prisoners captured is Capt. Hutchins, of Stuart's cavalry. He was with General Twiggs in Texas, when Twiggs surrendered his command and the Government property.

Among the most important seizures made by our cavalry has been that of a bag containing mail matter—letters written by the rebel soldiers and addressed to their friends in the South.

Not only were the bag and its contents captured, but also the parties who had it in charge, thus breaking up a mail route that has doubtless been in constant operation for a considerable length of time.

Among the letters captured was one written by an aid to General Longstreet, to his wife living in Alabama. After talking of family matters, the writer goes on to tell what is the object of their movement North. He says that they will ultimately send a cavalry force into Pittsburg, and sack and burn the town, while their infantry are to pillage and plunder sundry parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

A severe engagement took place on the 9th inst., between our cavalry and that of the rebels under Gen. Stuart. The locality at which it occurred was Berny's Ford, on the Rappahannock, five miles above Rappahannock Station, and about the same distance below the Sulphur Springs.

General Lee, it was pretty well known, had assembled his cavalry, supported by artillery and infantry, between Culpeper Court House and Beverly's 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 Pleasanton, in view of the information above stated, was despatched with portions of the divisions of our cavalry, commanded by Generals Buford and Gregg respectively, to prevent the consummation of the enemy's designs.

The forces under General Buford consisted of portions of the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth Regular Cavalry, and the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and those under General Gregg, of portions of the Eighth and Ninth New York, Eighth Illinois and 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. When Gregg brought his force up to the right and became engaged, the enemy gradually gave way, disputing every inch of the ground desperately.

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 terrible effect. The enemy, on the other hand, repeatedly charged, but relied for the most part on their revolvers.

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 their 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. General Pleasanton then found the enemy so heavily reinforced with infantry and artillery as to make it prudent to return to this side of the river. The recrossing commenced about four o'clock P. M., General Pleasanton bringing off about two hundred prisoners, his own wounded, and the bodies of those 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 or missing.

Of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. Davis was killed by a shell; Major Robert Morris is missing; Lieut. Tenny is missing; Lieut. R. Ellis received a shot through his leg, and Capt. Leiper was cut with a sabre.

The Eighth New York regiment had the advance under Gregg, and the command of Col. Davis, who was killed on the field.

Among the casualties of that regiment were Captain Foote, Co. E, and Lieutenant Catler, Co. A, killed; and Lieutenant Reeves, Co. C, and Lieutenant Essler, Co. I, 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. Our loss has not been definitely ascertained. The proportion of horses killed on both sides in the engagement is considered almost unexampled. The field from where Buford and Gregg became first engaged, throughout the whole distance of five miles over which the enemy were driven before getting back to their reinforcements, was strewn with dead and wounded rebels. We had two batteries of artillery engaged, and the enemy the same. Much credit is given to our artillery for its bravery and efficiency.

The officers represent this battle as the fiercest and bloodiest cavalry fight of the war.

## Another Cavalry Battle in Virginia.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 19.—A conflict occurred yesterday between a detachment of our cavalry and Colonel Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade. The rebel forces had come from the direction of Snicker's Gap, arriving at Aldie two hours before our forces reached that point, and had posted their mounted sharpshooters behind stone walls, ready to pour a murderous fire upon our advancing column. Col. Kilpatrick charged upon the rebel advance and drove them furiously through the town. The rebels then made a stand on the other side of the town, where was posted a rebel battery of four guns, on the road to Ashby's Gap, and the rebel cavalry posted themselves along the wooded and stone-wall country towards Snicker's Gap. At this place desperate charges were made by our own and the rebel cavalry alternately, and, after a fight of over three hours, with varying success, the rebels were routed with severe loss.

We captured over one hundred prisoners, and a battle-flag belonging to the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. Among the killed, were Colonel Douty, Captain G. K. Summett, of the First Maine, and Lieuts. D. Whitaker and Mortimer, of the Second New York, and others.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Advices to-day from Aquia Creek state that all the stores and the rolling stock of the railroad have been brought away. The rebels have not as yet shown themselves in that vicinity, and could do no injury were they to attempt it. The place will be held as long as it may be deemed necessary or advisable to do so.

Three deserters report that the remaining rebel force left the vicinity of Fredericksburgh at sundown yesterday with their battery. Five rebel scouts were seen in the afternoon, eight miles from the creek.

We have glorious intelligence from Pittsburg. The citizens of that place now have the city impregnable fortified. Over two hundred pieces of heavy artillery have already been planted, and twenty thousand men are manning the works under command of Major-General Brooks.

TOM KING AND JACK HEENAN.—The Benicia Boy and Tom King must again be prepared to post £20 each on Thursday, June 4, the house appointed for the ceremony being that of Bob Travers, the Sun and thirteen Cantons, Castle Street, Leicester-square, where we have no doubt Bob will be surrounded by troops of friends.—*Bells Life*.

## News from Vicksburg.

## The Progress of the Siege.

Late reports from Vicksburg are to the effect that guerillas through the western bank of the Mississippi as far as Milliken's Bend. The rebels hold Richmond and New Carthage, and their forces are being daily increased from the Wachita river. It is also said that troops are sent across the Mississippi from De Soto during the night to reinforce Pemberton. The rebels get all their information from Vicksburg by that route. Supplied are also taken to the starving army of Pemberton by the same route.

A letter in the Knoxville Register of the 9th, from Meridian, says that the proclamation of Governor Pettus and General Johnson, urging the people of Mississippi to rise en masse will add little strength to the Southern armies. A few counties will respond nobly to the call for volunteers, but from all indications it will be found impossible to arouse the population generally. The Mississippians, in many instances, deem Vicksburg already lost.

POINT DE SOTO, June 10, 1863.—By the arrival of the ram Switzerland, Col. John A. Ellet, from the mouth of the Red river to-day, we have information of the destruction of Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya, on the 6th inst.

A reconnoissance by the Switzerland on the 8d discovered a battery of six field pieces and a regiment of infantry holding the shore. The Switzerland engaged them and was struck seven times, one shot severing the steam pipe. The damage was repaired, and Capt. Walker, with the Lafayette and Pittsburg, silenced the battery and burned the town and commissary stores.

The river is now clear between Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Official advices from Vicksburg, dated 11th instant, have been received here. They are of the most cheering general character.

Our artillery and mortars continued at intervals to play upon the town.

Three females, put outside the city by General Pemberton, assert that the garrison is short of ammunition, and provisions are scarce and not to be bought at any price. The garrison is subsisting on quarter rations, mainly consisting of corn meal and peas.

The women and children seek shelter in caves from our shot and shell, which fall heavily on the city, and consequently few lives are lost among them.

The enemy occupy Canton and Yazoo city in considerable force.

Rebel cavalry are continually scouting outside of General Grant's lines.

Much sickness is said to prevail in Vicksburg, and the citizens desire its capitulation, which General Pemberton absolutely refuses.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The news from Vicksburg for several days past has been unimportant. All the advices received represent the siege as progressing steadily and everything going on well.

A detachment of tars from the gunboat Commodore Parney, on the 23d ult. landed near Chuckatuck, Va., and proceeded toward that place, taking along with them a howitzer and a small load of ammunition drawn by a mule. On nearing the village they were met by a mounted squad of rebel pickets. The moment shots were exchanged, 'Corporal Mule' became refractory, kicked up a dust and ran with a railroad velocity, pell-mell for the rebels. Here was a go—and the mule was a goner. Regardless of danger, the jolly jacks charged vigorously to the rescue of their ammunition. The novel system of battling astonished the rebels so much that they fled—to use a geographical term—incontinently, leaving a captain and three privates dead on the field, and three superior horses. One of the latter was soon mounted by a sailor, but the animal seeming unused to nautical phrases and manoeuvres, undertook to run away with his rider, in spite of all attempts to cast anchor. Jack, finding all other methods fail determined to heave him to, sailor-like, by a gun across his bows, and, accordingly, drawing his revolver, he put a bullet through his head, and was able to dismount.

Mrs. Eunice Hayes, died at Milton, New Hampshire, on the 17th of last March, at the age of 102. She left 191 descendants, was born on Friday, consecrated to God in baptism on Friday, married on Friday, moved into Milton on Friday, her husband died on Friday, and she died on Friday, as she often affirmed she should.

Wm. Lynch, a private in the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, was shot at Fort Independence on Tuesday, for mutiny. Lynch was one of the ringleaders of the revolt, when the chief one was shot dead by the Colonel at the time.

## The Rebel Invasion.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 20.]

The Rebel column, of which Jenkins' and Imboden's cavalry were the *avant couriers*, appear to have undisputed possession of the Maryland shore of the Potomac, from the old Antietam battleground up to Hancock. About four thousand infantry are reported at Hagerstown, and a much greater force at Williamsport. They also appear to have control of the Maryland side from near Point of Rocks up to the Maryland Heights. That important position, indeed, appears to be quite surrounded, though not in great force. Why the strong garrison of Union troops there do not try the virtues of a vigorous sally out among the enemy, is not easy to understand.

The position taken by the rebel advance indicates a purpose to occupy that portion of Maryland for some time to come, unless the calculations of General Lee are overthrown by some reverse. It is a formidable position, from which the enemy may make a descent upon Baltimore, attack Washington, make destructive excursions into Pennsylvania, or overwhelm West Virginia. If Pittsburg was not so far off it also might be in danger from the same base.

As Lee's movements have thus far developed themselves, it would seem to be his purpose to transfer the battle ground of the Northern rebel armies from Virginia to Maryland, if not to Pennsylvania. He is, doubtless, driven to this hazardous course partly by the clamors of the ultra rebel press, and partly by the utterly exhausted condition of that part of Virginia to which his army have been so long confined. It is, as we have said, a hazardous experiment, as he will, doubtless, find out before he is many weeks older.

We have news from that part of Virginia just to the southeast of Leesburg, and there appear to be but few rebels in that vicinity. The bulk of Lee's Army is, beyond doubt, in the valley of Virginia, following the track of the column at Hagerstown and Williamsport.

We have intelligence also of the progress of the Army of the Potomac, but in obedience to the desires of General Hooker, abstain from any indications of his exact whereabouts, except to advise the public that his army is making substantial progress towards the right quarter.

From the foregoing, which we state in plain and dispassionate terms, the people of Pennsylvania, and of the great States North and East of her, will see the necessity of using the utmost energy in placing troops in the field "to repel invasion;" to check the forward movement of the enemy, and to so develop Lee's forces between the upper and nether millstones of the outpouring militia of the North and the army of the Potomac, that they will be ground to powder.

It is a gratifying task to close up this running commentary upon the "invasion" with the intelligence that General Milroy is on the track of Jenkins, Imboden and their "confederates," with a large force of mounted men, sufficient in numbers and of the right sort for the work in hand.

## Rebel Raid into Indiana.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Yesterday about one hundred of the Fourth Kentucky, rebel Cavalry crossed the Ohio river into Harrison county, Indiana, making a raid into the interior.

At New Orleans, in that State, the rebels had a skirmish with the Home Guard, whom they repulsed.

The rebels were moving toward the Ohio and Mississippi railroad at the last accounts.

The militia, with convalescents from the hospitals at New Albany and Danville, have started in pursuit of the rebels.

The Indiana State authorities have issued a call for 20,000 volunteers to serve for six months.

THE BEAUTY OF A WOMAN'S ARM.—Who has not felt the beauty of a woman's arm—the unspeakable suggestions of tenderness that lie in the dimpled elbow, and all the varied gently-lessening curves down to the delicate wrist, with its tiniest, almost imperceptible necks in the firm softness? A woman's arm touched the soul of a great sculptor two thousand years ago, so that he wrought an image of it for the Parthenon, which moves us still as it clasps lovingly the time-worn marble of a headless trunk.

The patent medicine clergyman of New Jersey city, whose "sands of life have nearly run out," has taken a new lease of life. Somebody has sent him a half bushel of sand by express, not prepaid.

A gallant knight of versatile talents, renowned at Tynemouth, is about to lead to the hymenial altar a lady of great personal charms. Their united ages are 102 years, and of these the lady has 23.