THE DAILY BEE

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Any person receiving a copy and not seeing their name on the counter list, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and should so say, unless the sender has given us the full address.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1863.

Office at Auction To-day.

By McCleary & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-room, furniture.

By Hudson & Marks, at 10 o'clock, at No. 61 Chartres street, dry goods clothing and hats.

By R. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on Chippewa street, between Felicity and St. Mary streets, household furniture.

By Phinney & Amory, at 11 o'clock, at auctioneers' office, schooner, sloops and Skiffs.

Capt. Gager, of the Geo. Washington, has our thanks for favors.

We are indebted to Purser Allen, of the steamship Geo. Washington, for particular attentions.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. WASHINGTON.—The United Mail steamship Geo. Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, from New York 20th inst., with passengers, mails and merchandise, and consigned to Alfred Moulton, arrived this evening at 4 o'clock in our port.

On the 23d inst., at 11 A. M., signalized steamship Perkasie, bound south. On the 25th, at 7 A. M., off Currituck, signalized steamship Columbia, bound south. On the 26th, at 6.30 P. M., off Cape Henlopen, signalized steamship Kensington. On the 27th, at 7 P. M., signalized steamship Morning Star.

The Geo. Washington arrived off the Bar at 10 P. M. on the 27th, making the run in seven days and six hours.

The "Commercial Institute," on Thalia street, No. 208, opens on the 1st of July, and will continue its operations this summer.

SUNSTROKE, DIARRHŒA, DYSPEPSIA, ETC.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, etc., to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

McCerren & Landry sell to day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, the furniture of a private residence, removed for convenience of sale.

Arrival of the Geo. Washington.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM THE NORTH.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE REBEL INVASION.

ENGAGEMENTS.

REBELS ADVANCING IN THREE COLUMNS.

CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR ALDIE.

THE WAR RUMORS IN NEW YORK

The Gold Market.

The steamship George Washington arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with New York dates to the 20th. We give a small portion of the most interesting news in our extra, with the promise of more in our next issue.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Movements of the Enemy in Maryland and Pennsylvania—Engagements at Point of Rocks and Hanover—The Rebels in strong Force at Carlisle—Evacuation of Chambersburg and Gettysburg—Meade Advancing to Meet the Invaders.

[THE BEDFORD TELEGRAMS.]

Bedford, Pa., June 18—Three hundred rebels came to Hancock, Md., and burned the canal boats there.

A cavalry force from the command of Col. Gallagher subsequently drove the rebels off.

Seven hundred rebels, by a flank movement, came to St. John's Church, intending to destroy a large culvert opposite Hancock. They were driven back by Col Gallagher after an hour's fight. Only two of the First New York cavalry were slightly wounded.

General Kelly then ordered Col. Gallagher to proceed with infantry and cavalry to Cumberland.

Colonel Gallagher went within six miles of Cumberland, when he received word from General Kelly that ten thousand rebels were in Cumberland.

General Kelly himself went to New creek.

The First New York cavalry, the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, a portion of the Third Eighteenth, and Second Virginia, and Twelfth Virginia regiments, and a part of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, are safe.

I have seen Colonel Gallagher, commanding these regiments, which constituted a portion of Gen. Milroy's command, and which were supposed to have been taken prisoners.

[THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH.]

Harrisburg, Pa., June 19, 1863.—Two boatmen who left Williamsport on Wednesday evening report that at the time of their leaving six regiments of mounted rebel infantry were encamped on this side of the river, and more were crossing.

General Rhodes rebel headquarters were at Hagerstown.

There were four rebel regiments of infantry encamped about two miles this side of the river.

At Williamsport the rebels were paroling all the citizens and boatmen.

The two boatmen had their parole papers with them.

That portion of the rebel cavalry which left Greencastle in the direction of Mercersburg yesterday were at McConnellsburg this morning, taking the road to Hancock. They are on as horses and cattle stealing expedition.

Governor Curtin has just communicated to me in person the following dispatch, received by him from Mr. McConahay, a lawyer of eminence, in whom he has every confidence.

The dispatch states that the rebels are eight thousand strong at Hagerstown, their forces consisting of mounted infantry, artillery and cavalry. The Mayor of Hagerstown confirms this startling intelligence by advice he has received from there.

The Governor credits the dispatch and anticipates that great trouble will be the result.

Mosby's rebel cavalry were reported to be at Greencastle this morning, two hundred and fifty strong. Four regiments of rebel infantry are strong. Four regiments of rebel infantry are reported to be at Hagerstown, and a large force at Williamsport. The rebels are transporting their stores and ammunition to the north side of the river, which is supposed to indicate a determination on their part to remain and make it a base of operations.

About two hundred rebel cavalry passed through McConnellsburg to-day. They were accompanied to the top of Cove Mountain by Dr. Trout, who returned to McConnellsburg and communicated the intelligence. He does not appear to have learned their intentions.

Nothing further has been heard with regard to the rebel force of twenty five thousand strong said to be approaching Baltimore on Wednesday and Thursday.

Governor Curtin, accompanied by P. Frazer Smith and Colonel Wm B. Mann, crossed the river to where the New York troops are encamped, and made them an address. He conferred in eloquent terms to the alacrity with which they had reached to the defense of the Keystone State. He said: "Amidst the gloom that hangs over the capital he had the cheering consolation that New York, with her trained soldiers, was hastening to its rescue." In response to the common sentiment that no one brotherhood of the people was hailed with vehement cheering by the New York troops. The New Yorkers are delighted with Governor Curtin, and style him "our Executive."

The post of honor in the march of our troops towards Shippensburg will be given to the New York regiments. This is very mortifying to some of the military men of this State; but there is no help for it, as the most of the volunteers are arriving here some in companies, and they are not yet consolidated into regiments. The whole militia system of Pennsylvania is at fault, and in case the defence is needed, like the present, she can offer no resistance. The people here express satisfaction with the determination of the authorities to give the honors to the New York troops.

Plenty of recruits are coming in, and the men are readily being organized into companies and battalions. The Philadelphia police force and Captain William E. Mann's company are as fine a body of men as ever were mustered and have been detailed for Provost duty.

General Milroy has a splendid opportunity to use his men effectively, and it is presumed his brain army will soon be in motion.

There is nothing further up to this hour of importance from the border. The enemy is in heavy force at Hagerstown and Williamsport, and seem to have in the vicinity of Greencastle. They are plundering the country of cattle and provisions, and sending them up the rear.

General Milroy returned to his command to-day.

Troops still continue to arrive here by every train, and there is a prospect of a forward movement from this vicinity.

It is reported that Stuart's cavalry is in the vicinity of Hagerstown, biting the enemy.

Two hundred and fifty rebel cavalry entered McConnellsburg to-day at dawn, seizing the telegraph instruments. The communication has since been restored. The rebels pushed towards Hancock, Maryland.

Harrisburg, June 19.—Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation to-night calling upon the militia to report for service immediately. Marching orders are expected to-morrow.

One of the Philadelphia Grays was drowned this evening in the Susquehanna.

Reports of the movements of the rebel bands of rebels in the counties mentioned in my last dispatch still continue to come in, but nothing further.

It is reliably stated, that forces are concentrated near the Potomac, still also above the Gap.

The rebel force in force is now in Chambersburg, and its advance is at Greencastle.

A squadron of cavalry and the Eighth and Seventy-first New York regiments have been sent by rail to Chambersburg, from which place they will march to Greencastle, to attack and dislodge the enemy.

The Twenty-third Brooklyn and Twenty-second New York regiments have been ordered across the Susquehanna to take the place of the two New York regiments that have gone toward Chambersburg.

This afternoon a train of cars, freighted with lumber and other material for constructing bridges, went to Scotland. The object is to rebuild the bridge burnt by the rebels at that point. This will re-establish railroad communication to Chambersburg.

Men are at work on the intrenchments that defend this city. The reapproach of the rebels even as far as Chambersburg, however, is extremely disquieting, and it is believed that they intend to abandon this side of the State line altogether.

Gen. Milroy has gone to look after his troops who were cut off from the main body of the army at Winchester and made their escape into Pennsylvania.

According to late accounts all is quiet at Chambersburg and vicinity.

A dispatch dated McConnellsburg, 3:50 P. M. to-day, states that the rebels have crossed Cove Mountain, on their way to Mercersburg, with large drove of cattle and horses. The person giving the information accompanied them to the top of the mountain. The force was about two hundred strong, without artillery. The authorities believe the rebels are in strong force at Williamsport, and that they are moving their ammunition this side of the river, with the view of making it the base of operations.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Pennsylvania regiment, now at Yorktown, whose time has expired, has tendered its services to Governor Curtin for six months, and has been accepted.

The use of the churches and the public buildings has been tendered for the troops concentrated here.

It has been suggested that the government send dispatches twice a day giving account of movements along the border to every postmaster within telegraphic communication, the object being to keep the citizens posted as to matters transpiring, the expensed being borne by the State.

A dispatch received at eleven o'clock to-night states that the rebels have burnt the court-house and jail at McConnellsburg to-day.

THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER

We find in the New York *Times* of the 16th the following in relation o the battle at Winchester, about which there have been so many rumors for over a week:

[From the Baltimore Sun of Yesterday.]

For several days past, various rumors have been in circulation in relation to alleged movements of the Confederate army in Virginia. By information received rom the military authorities of this department, we are enabled to give the following brief important particulars:

On Friday it was ascertined that a large body of Confederates were moving up the Shenandoah Valley, on the Strasburg pike—road, and from other directions. Every preparation was made by Major General Schenck to meet them. General Milroy's picket, a few miles from Winchester, encountered them on Saturday morning, and later in the day a general engagement took place between General Milroy's forces at and near Winchester and the Confederates. The latter were repulsed in this engagement, losing a number of prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded was said to be severe.

From the prisoners taken it has ascertained that the force attacking Gen. Milroy was Lieutenant-General Ewell's corps, variously estimated at from ten to eighteen thousand men.

The battle was renewed on Saturday afternoon, and again yesterday, and we in progress as last advices. Gen. Milroy's ammunition is estimated at about 10,000. He has telegraphed Major General Schenck that he can hold out until reinforcements can reach him.

On Saturday afternoon Colonel McReynolds, with a force of 3000, stationed i Berryville, (between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, about eight miles south of the Winchester road,) was also attacked by a body of Confederates. The fight was said to be a severe one.

Subsequently Col. McReynolds moved the engagement, and at a late hour yesterday evening it was thought by the military authorities that he had succeeded in cutting his way through to reinforce Gen. Milroy, who was still fighting at Winchester.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a body of Confederates, said to number five three to five thousand, appeared in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, and demanded the surrender of that place. This force, it was thought, was a portion of the Confederates who had attacked Gen. Milroy's command.

Brig Gen. Daniel Tyler, in command of the Federal forces at Martinsburgh, refused to surrender, and at 7 o'clock last evening the engagement was progressing.

The Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiment, forty-seven men, and one section of artillery, formed the whole force of Federals at Martinsburgh. Gen. Tyler, with some four hundred Confederate cavalry, had a skirmish with the rebels about three miles from the town, (to the south,) by a force reported to be under command of Gen. Ewell, the successor of Stonewall Jackson. The troops that made the attack at Berryville are reported to be under command of Gen Trimble.

A third force, after this encounter, are id to have captured a detachment of our pa at Bunker Hill, and then moved on Martinsburg. At 4 P. M., yesterday, they demanded the surrender of Martinsburg, giving fifteen minutes for the women and children to leave town. Gen. Tyler, who commands at Martinsburg, refused to surrender and an artillery fight ensued. At 7½ o'clock last night the wires were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and what occurred after that is not known.

A battle was also in progress at Winchester yesterday, the result of which is unknown. Gen. Milroy repulsed Ewell on Saturday, but said he could hold out until reinforcements reached him. If unable to sustain his position, he would have to fall back upon Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg roads are held by the enemy. The estimates of the rebel force in the Valley are scarcely apart that they form no reliable data for any conclusion.

No danger was deemed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad so far as known, to cars or locomotives, and the line is not exposed to capture. Orders were sent to exposed points yesterday, and no less than 70 locomotives and some 1000 cars were brought to Baltimore in safety. As a precautionary measure the trains will be run beyond Harper's Ferry in the present.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

From the military authorities of this Department, we have received the following facts, in regard to the movements of the Confederates in the Shenandoah valley, the battles fought there within the last three days, and of engagements still in progress.

The Confederates made their appearance in strong force in the neighborhood of Winchester on Friday evening, and no engagement took place until Saturday morning. The most sanguinary battle of the war is said to have taken place on that day, in which they were repulsed. Gen. Milroy commanding, reporting that a number of prisoners. The Confederates are also said to have lost heavily in killed and wounded.

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One of our reporters made the most diligent inquiries to find out how the stories originated, and in the course of his researches was referred from one person to another only to encounter the same unsubstantial statements. His inquiries in Wall street resulted in discovering just nothing at all. Some of the brokers had heard nothing of the rumors; others had heard that Hooker was rapidly retreating before Lee, while not a few persons are quite certain that Lee was within a few miles of Washington. In other parts of the city the rumors were just as exaggerated, with the difference that they were all on the other side. According to the other class of *quid-nuncs*, Hooker had been signally victorious, and Lee was only endeavoring to save the ruins of his army. The fact that he fight was so desperate is explained by the importance of the position to be gained—i. e., the commanding gap at Aldie, in the Bull Run and Catoctin ridge.

One hundred and six of the wounded from the fight at Aldie, Virginia, arrived at Fairfax Seminary last night, the *Tribune* says.

From the statement of Colonel Duffie it appears that on Wednesday afternoon, when Gen. Gregg had carried the stone wall near Aldie and driven the rebel cavalry towards the Snickersville, he (Colonel Duffie) was ordered to proceed with Middlebourg and hold that point. His regiment went into the engagement with three hundred and thirty-five men and twenty-four officers. On arriving at Middleburg he was informed by ladies that forces of rebel cavalry were approaching from the south, and encamped around the town. This was evidenced by the fact that he had dispersed a brigade who opposed his entrance from another point. He was also told that the whole of Stuart's force were encamped around Upperville, (ten miles from Aldie,) awaiting reinforcements from Lee, who was then falling back from Aldie. Determined to carry out his instructions he sent messengers to Aldie asking for reinforcements.

In the meantime the rebels, in force, attacked the town, and after a short but severe fight Colonel Duffie found himself overpowered by superior numbers and surrounded on every side he attempted to cut his way back towards Aldie. Failing in effecting this he turned towards Thoroughfare Gap, and proceeded several miles, when he ascertained that the Gap was held by Gen Ewell, commanding the grand centre of Lee's army, and that Lee was thereabout in person. Col Duffie then defiled to the left, crossed the mountain at Hope Gap, and by a tornuous route succeeded in reaching the main column.

Among the missing officers of his command are Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Major Farrington, Captains Shortliff, Bliss Rogers, Allen, Chase, Gould and Wyman, Adjutant Parker, Surgeon Mulligan, Lieutenants Churchill, Peterson, Brown, Prentiss, Baker and Ellis. It is possible that many of the missing may have escaped and found their way to General Gregg's command by other routes.

[From the Second Edition of the New York World of the 20th.]

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[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

Philadelphia, Friday Evening, June 19.—Two highly important rumors are published here this evening. The fight lasted four hours, and some of he officers who participated and who have been in other fights, say it was most desperate—such cutting and slashing with sabres not having occurred before in our encounters with the rebel cavalry.

The force engaged was the advance of the rebel General Stuart's cavalry, who, it is alleged by prisoners, was advancing then through Aldie, with the expectation of making a new raid. We captured over a hundred prisoners and a battle flag belonging to the Fifth Virginia cavalry.

Among the killed, besides Colonel Douty, were Capt G.J. Lammatt, of the First Maine, and Lieuts. D. Whitaker and Martinson of the Second New York.

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[From the New York Herald of the 20th.]

War Rumors in the City.

There were a great number of conflicting rumors going the rounds of the city yesterday, some of them to the effect that a battle between Lee and Hooker had taken place somewhere about the old field of Bull Run, and that a sanguinary battle was fought, in which the Union forces were utterly routed. Some people confidently stated that the report reached the city through Federal officers who left Washington on Friday and Saturday last. In Wall street the wildest and most contradictory kind of rumors were afloat, but some of them could be traced to no reliable sources. The fact is that there is no reliable information to be had from any source concerning the movements of the armies of Hooker and Lee, and in the absence of such information the wildest rumors are circulated and believed.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department this morning:

Washington, June 19.—Our cavalry engaged in the fight at Aldie on Wednesday was under the command of General Kilpatrick. The rebel cavalry consisted of a portion of General Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, commanded by the rebel Colonel Rousseau. The rebel force (cavalry and infantry) had come from the direction of Snicker's Gap, and arrived at Aldie two hours before our forces reached that point. The rebels, getting warning of Kilpatrick's approach, posted themselves in a commanding position, with their mounted sharpshooters placed behind stone walls, ready to pour a murderous fire upon our advancing column. Kilpatrick charged upon the rebel advance, and drove them furiously through the town, the rebels making a stand at the other side, where was placed a rebel battery of four guns, on the road to Ashby's Gap, and the rebel cavalry posted themselves along the wooded hills and stone walls towards Snicker's Gap. Then commenced charges on each side, giving the rebel cavalry alternately, and after a fight of over three hours, with varying success, the rebel force seemed to be gaining some advantage, when the regiment of Colonel Douty, which had been detached from the division for that purpose, came up to the contest, and by a desperate charge against the rebel battery of four guns and a regiment of mounted Mississippi infantry, the tide was turned in our favor and the rebels routed with loss, the horses galloping over the field riderless, and all of the foe who had not been killed being captured.

But the victory was dearly bought by the loss of the gallant Colonel Douty, who fell mortally wounded. The fight lasted four hours, and some of he officers who participated and who have been in other fights, say it was most desperate—such cutting and slashing with sabres not having occurred before in our encounters with the rebel cavalry.

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[From the New York Herald of June 20th.]

The Cavalry Fight at Aldie.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 18, 1863.

A conflict transpired yesterday between a detachment of our cavalry and Colonel Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, lasting until dark.

Our forces pushed the rebels from position to position for a distance of five miles.

Night then coming on, and not knowing the enemy's strength in the vicinity, the ground was cleared of the dead, wounded and prisoners, and a strong position was taken by our force on the battle field.

The fight lasted several hours.

We took seventy-four prisoners and nine officers, including a Major.

A large number of the enemy were killed.

A company of dismounted rebel sharpshooters were posted to pick off our officers, and most of them were captured.

Among the casualties on our side were Col. Doty, of the Maine cavalry, killed.

Gen. Gregg's Cavalcade, of the Fourth cavalry, is missing, and whether he is wounded or a prisoner is not known.

[Telegraphed to the Herald.]

The Position of the Rebel Forces.

Washington, June 19, 1863.—The reconnoissance of our cavalry in force yesterday to the present location of General Lee and General Ewell. From this source it is also ascertained that General Longstreet was on Wednesday at Union, London county, in Bull Run valley.

Advices from below say that Gen. A. P. Hill's advance guard, consisting of Hampton's Legion, was advancing towards Dumfries, and that one regiment had made its appearance at Stafford Courthouse. Combining these facts, intelligent officers draw the conclusion that the General Lee is advancing from the Army of the Potomac in three columns—his right, under Hill, by way of Occoquan and Wolf Run Shoals; his centre, under Ewell, by way of Thoroughfare Gap, and his left, under Longstreet, by way of Hillsboro.

In this connection it is only necessary to say that such disposition has been made of our army by Gen. Hooker as no surprise can possibly take place.

The families of many officers who were visiting the field are returning hither in carts, only there are only indications of an approaching conflict. A few hours will probably develope further movements and intentions on the part of Lee's forces, which are now said to be upwards of ninety thousand strong.

Scattering reports of guns were heard in the direction of Aldie yesterday, and were renewed at intervals this morning. Nothing is as yet heard of the result.

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There were a great number of conflicting rumors going the rounds of the city yesterday, some of them to the effect that a battle between Lee and Hooker had taken place somewhere about the old field of Bull Run, and that a sanguinary battle was fought, in which the Union forces were utterly routed. Some people confidently stated that the report reached the city through Federal officers who left Washington on Friday and Saturday last. In Wall street the wildest and most contradictory kind of rumors were afloat, but some of them could be traced to no reliable sources. The fact is that there is no reliable information to be had from any source concerning the movements of the armies of Hooker and Lee, and in the absence of such information the wildest rumors are circulated and believed.

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Washington, June 19.—Our cavalry engaged in the fight at Aldie on Wednesday was under the command of General Kilpatrick. The rebel cavalry consisted of a portion of General Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, commanded by the rebel Colonel Rousseau. The rebel force (cavalry and infantry) had come from the direction of Snicker's Gap, and arrived at Aldie two hours before our forces reached that point. The rebels, getting warning of Kilpatrick's approach, posted themselves in a commanding position, with their mounted sharpshooters placed behind stone walls, ready to pour a murderous fire upon our advancing column. Kilpatrick charged upon the rebel advance, and drove them furiously through the town, the rebels making a stand at the other side, where was placed a rebel battery of four guns, on the road to Ashby's Gap, and the rebel cavalry posted themselves along the wooded hills and stone walls towards Snicker's Gap. Then commenced charges on each side, giving the rebel cavalry alternately, and after a fight of over three hours, with varying success, the rebel force seemed to be gaining some advantage, when the regiment of Colonel Douty, which had been detached from the division for that purpose, came up to the contest, and by a desperate charge against the rebel battery of four guns and a regiment of mounted Mississippi infantry, the tide was turned in our favor and the rebels routed with loss, the horses galloping over the field riderless, and all of the foe who had not been killed being captured.

But the victory was dearly bought by the loss of the gallant Colonel Douty, who fell mortally wounded. The fight lasted four hours, and some of he officers who participated and who have been in other fights, say it was most desperate—such cutting and slashing with sabres not having occurred before in our encounters with the rebel cavalry.

The force engaged was the advance of the rebel General Stuart's cavalry, who, it is alleged by prisoners, was advancing then through Aldie, with the expectation of making a new raid. We captured over a hundred prisoners and a battle flag belonging to the Fifth Virginia cavalry.

Among the killed, besides Colonel Douty, were Capt G.J. Lammatt, of the First Maine, and Lieuts. D. Whitaker and Martinson of the Second New York.

The fact that he fight was so desperate is explained by the importance of the position to be gained—i. e., the commanding gap at Aldie, in the Bull Run and Catoctin ridge.

One hundred and six of the wounded from the fight at Aldie, Virginia, arrived at Fairfax Seminary last night, the *Tribune* says.

From the statement of Colonel Duffie it appears that on Wednesday afternoon, when Gen. Gregg had carried the stone wall near Aldie and driven the rebel cavalry towards the Snickersville, he (Colonel Duffie) was ordered to proceed with Middleburg and hold that point. His regiment went into the engagement with three hundred and thirty-five men and twenty-four officers. On arriving at Middleburg he was informed by ladies that forces of rebel cavalry were approaching from the south, and encamped around the town. This was evidenced by the fact that he had dispersed a brigade who opposed his entrance from another point. He was also told that the whole of Stuart's force were encamped around Upperville, (ten miles from Aldie,) awaiting reinforcements from Lee, who was then falling back from Aldie. Determined to carry out his instructions he sent messengers to Aldie asking for reinforcements.

In the meantime the rebels, in force, attacked the town, and after a short but severe fight Colonel Duffie found himself overpowered by superior numbers and surrounded on every side he attempted to cut his way back towards Aldie. Failing in effecting this he turned towards Thoroughfare Gap, and proceeded several miles, when he ascertained that the Gap was held by Gen Ewell, commanding the grand centre of Lee's army, and that Lee was thereabout in person. Col Duffie then defiled to the left, crossed the mountain at Hope Gap, and by a tornuous route succeeded in reaching the main column.

Among the missing officers of his command are Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Major Farrington, Captains Shortliff, Bliss Rogers, Allen, Chase, Gould and Wyman, Adjutant Parker, Surgeon Mulligan, Lieutenants Churchill, Peterson, Brown, Prentiss, Baker and Ellis. It is possible that many of the missing may have escaped and found their way to General Gregg's command by other routes.

[From the New York Herald of June 20th.]

The Cavalry Fight at Aldie.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 18, 1863.

A conflict transpired yesterday between a detachment of our cavalry and Colonel Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, lasting until dark.

Our forces pushed the rebels from position to position for a distance of five miles.

Night then coming on, and not knowing the enemy's strength in the vicinity, the ground was cleared of the dead, wounded and prisoners, and a strong position was taken by our force on the battle field.

The fight lasted several hours.

We took seventy-four prisoners and nine officers, including a Major.

A large number of the enemy were killed.

A company of dismounted rebel sharpshooters were posted to pick off our officers, and most of them were captured.

Among the casualties on our side were Col. Doty, of the Maine cavalry, killed.

Gen. Gregg's Cavalcade, of the Fourth cavalry, is missing, and whether he is wounded or a prisoner is not known.

[Telegraphed to the Herald.]

The Position of the Rebel Forces.

Washington, June 19, 1863.—The reconnoissance of our cavalry in force yesterday to the present location of General Lee and General Ewell. From this source it is also ascertained that General Longstreet was on Wednesday at Union, London county, in Bull Run valley.

Advices from below say that Gen. A. P. Hill's advance guard, consisting of Hampton's Legion, was advancing towards Dumfries, and that one regiment had made its appearance at Stafford Courthouse. Combining these facts, intelligent officers draw the conclusion that the General Lee is advancing from the Army of the Potomac in three columns—his right, under Hill, by way of Occoquan and Wolf Run Shoals; his centre, under Ewell, by way of Thoroughfare Gap, and his left, under Longstreet, by way of Hillsboro.

In this connection it is only necessary to say that such disposition has been made of our army by Gen. Hooker as no surprise can possibly take place.

The families of many officers who were visiting the field are returning hither in carts, only there are only indications of an approaching conflict. A few hours will probably develope further movements and intentions on the part of Lee's forces, which are now said to be upwards of ninety thousand strong.

Scattering reports of guns were heard in the direction of Aldie yesterday, and were renewed at intervals this morning. Nothing is as yet heard of the result.

[From the New York Herald of the 20th.]

War Rumors in the City.

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