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## HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

### The Movements of the Confederate Army.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Evening Bulletin publishes the following news from dispatches received by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

A dispatch to-day from Bolton Station, on the Northern Central railroad, says that General Tyler had retreated from Martinsburg at eight o'clock last evening; that the Federal force at Winchester had probably been captured yesterday, and that the enemy are in force, probably ten thousand strong, at Hagerstown. The dispatch adds that the danger is great as the enemy is advancing in heavy force.

A private dispatch, from a trustworthy source, states that the Confederates appeared near Chambersburg this morning, and it is probable that the place has already been occupied by them.

[Special dispatch to the Washington Chronicle.]  
HARPER'S FERRY, June 15.—Gen. Milroy has made a gallant escape from Winchester.—He was completely surrounded, but cut his way through with a loss of only about two thousand men. He inflicted great damage to the enemy.

General Tyler, from Martinsburg, has also arrived here. This place will be able to hold out. The Confederates are commanded by Generals Ewell, Evans and Rhodes.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—General Milroy was surrounded at Winchester by eighteen thousand Confederates, but after a desperate fight, cut his way through and united with the Federal forces at Harper's Ferry.

The Federal force at Martinsburg has also fallen back on Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—The American's special report from Harper's Ferry says that Milroy succeeded in cutting his way through the Confederate lines and reached there this forenoon, after evacuating Winchester.

The fighting was very desperate, and the Federals repulsed the Confederates repeatedly with heavy loss, but finally they were largely reinforced, and Milroy made his arrangements Sunday night to abandon Winchester, finding that the Confederates were endeavoring to closely invest that place.

He lost considerably, some two thousand men in killed and wounded, and prisoners.

Military movements are in progress to check the movements in this direction, which it would not be proper to particularize.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—A dispatch from Greencastle, dated 10.30, reports that the Federal troops were then passing there in retreat from Hagerstown to Chambersburg.

Hagerstown had been evacuated, and all the stores and rolling stock of the railroad removed. Rumor fixes the Confederate forces at ten thousand, which is probably an exaggeration.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 15.—Lieutenant Palmer has just returned to this place. He had to fight his way out two miles this side of Greencastle. He reports the Confederates advancing in three columns; one towards Waynesboro and Gettysburg, one direct to Chambersburg, and one towards Mercersburg and Cave Mountain. It is not known whether they will proceed in short columns or concentrate.

A large fire is now seen in the direction of Greencastle.

Lieutenant Palmer, reports the column at Greencastle to be about five thousand strong, principally cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The Confederates entered Chambersburg at nine o'clock to-night.

Gen. Tyler sustained the fight at Martinsburg until dark on Sunday evening. He then prepared to evacuate the position, which fact the Confederates discovering, they attacked him in strong force, and a most sanguinary fight was kept up during Gen. Tyler's movement to the Potomac river, which he crossed at Shepherdstown, and subsequently moved to Harper's Ferry with his forces, and at once assumed the chief command. His loss in killed, wounded and missing was said to be very severe, as was also that of the Confederates.—It was stated that he brought away all his cannon. The Confederates at once took possession of Martinsburg and the immediate surrounding country.

Yesterday morning a large body of Confederate cavalry passed into Maryland, at Williamsport, and subsequently took possession of Hagerstown. The telegraph wires between Hagerstown and Harrisburg were cut about nine o'clock yesterday morning; as also those to Chambersburg.

At last advices the city of Frederick and vicinity had not been visited by the Confederates. All the government stores, &c., were removed from that place yesterday, as a precautionary measure. The sick and convalescent soldiers were also removed from there. Quite a number of citizens of Frederick city and county, also of Washington and Alleghany counties, arrived in Baltimore during yesterday, alarmed by many war rumors in their neighborhoods. The passenger trains between Frederick, Harper's Ferry and Baltimore continued yesterday without interruption.

In the last account we stated that Col. McReynolds' forces were engaged in a fight at Berryville on Saturday evening, and that it was thought he had cut his way to Gen. Milroy. This it appears he succeeded in doing about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, after having sustained a severe encounter until dark on Saturday evening. His loss was stated to be quite heavy.

The most important part of the military movements in that section of the country was being enacted by Major-General Milroy at Winchester. That officer succeeded in cutting his way through Gen. Ewell's forces who had surrounded him at Winchester, and arrived at Harper's Ferry, yesterday afternoon with the larger portion of his command. The following is the substance of an official dispatch received from Gen. Milroy by Major General Schenck last night:

"The fortifications were invested by about 15,000 Confederates, with twenty pieces of artillery. This force, after a desperate conflict, carried the outer works by storm about six o'clock on Sunday evening. Gen. Milroy spiked his heavy guns and withdrew after night in the direction of Martinsburg. He marched about four miles unmolested, when he was attacked by an overwhelming force. A desperate fight of two hours followed, when General Milroy cut his way through, and arrived at Harper's Ferry with a supposed loss of not over two thousand killed, wounded and missing."

The road is now open through Martinsburg to Maryland and Pennsylvania. While cavalry raids may be executed in those States, it is thought impossible for the main body of the Confederates to pass over and leave the heavy force under Gen. Tyler at Harper's Ferry in

their rear. The belief last night, however, among the military men was that Gen. Ewell's force has crossed at Williamsport and proceeded to invest Harper's Ferry. This, however, was only surmise, as no official information of such a movement had been received.

## MOVEMENTS AT THE NORTH.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation stating that the President has called on Pennsylvania for fifty thousand men, to repel the invasion of the State, and urges the men to rush to arms to resist advance of the Confederate troops now threatening the border.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The following dispatch has been received by Collector Thomas, from Governor Curtin:

William G. Thomas, Philadelphia: The President calls for a hundred thousand men for a term not exceeding six months, all the men so raised to be credited to the draft.—Lee's army is approaching in force. We must have men immediately to check him. Can you not raise a force at once? The men to be equipped and paid by the United States.

A. G. CURTIN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The principal citizens of this city have telegraphed to Gen. George Cadwallader, now at Washington, asking him to obtain authority to repair immediately to Philadelphia and organize troops, his petitioners regarding him as a man fit for the crisis.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Governor to-day received a telegram from Washington, calling for twenty thousand militiamen immediately. He summoned several major generals of the State militia to Albany for consultation, and has taken steps for a rapid organization of the militia.

Gen. Sanford telegraphs he can bring out five thousand men without delay, and the general commanding the eighth division promises two thousand.

A draft is to be made under the State law to fill up to their maximum number all militia regiments in the State, and from these the twenty thousand will be supplied. They are called upon to serve six months and will be credited to the State as three years men under the impending national draft. They are to serve without State or national bounties.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The New York Seventh have offered their services to aid in resisting then invasion of Pennsylvania, and have been accepted. They expect to leave for Harrisburg to-morrow.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Governor Andrew, who is here, has tendered to the Government the services of all the available Massachusetts militia, including the recently returned Forty-fourth, Third, and Sixth regiments.

It is understood that all the New York city militia regiments have been ordered to the seat of war.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Governor Tod has issued a proclamation, calling out thirty thousand volunteers for the defence of the border, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express says:—"It is believed here to-day that the Confederates will avoid Washington and Alexandria and even all the outer lines of fortifications for the defence of these two cities, as they are in the best condition, as also on the Lower Potomac."