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THE DAILY PRESS. ECONTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at EIGHT DOLLARS FER ANSUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. TWO DOL-LARS FOR THARS MONTHS-invaliably in advance for the ime ordered Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si

tines constitute a souare. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, lied to Subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS

Mailed to Sul TER ANNUM, in advance.



THE OPERATIONS OF CENERAL HOOKER

The Rebel Commander Lee Outgeneraled.

The Battle of Chancellorville.

Stonewall Jackson Attacks the Right and is Repulsed.

THE REBEL GENERAL HILL KILLED.

Our Army Confident and Victorious.

Mr. Swinton, of the New York Times, writes to that newspaper the most intelligent account we shave yet read of the operations of the Army of the Potomac. He reviews the different movements of General Hooker, and tells us all that has been done from the movement of the army from Falmouth to the battle of Chancellorville :

the battle of Chancellorville : OHANCELLORVILLE, VA., TEN MILES WEST BY SOUTH OF FREDERICKSBURG, Saturday, Midnight, May 2, 1863. The military operations which have been in progress on the line of the Rappahannock for a week past have to day culminated in what, if not precisely a great battle, only escapes that designation because we all feel that greater, by far, remains behind. General Hooker, by a series of brilliantly audaclous manavres and movements, of a celerity wholly unmatched in this war, has succeeded in crossing the Rappahannock river, and gaining for his army a position ten miles west by south, and in the rear of Fredericksburg.

GENERAL LEE OUTGENERALLED.

General Lee, at first completely surprised by this move, and utterly puzzled as to his antagonist's intentions, has, however, had time to recover himself, and with a hand almost equally bold in the grand game of strategy-abandoning his position in Fredeicksburg, and the line of twenty miles down the Rappahannock, which he has held for months-has nged his front, and stands opposite us in the horrid gage of battle

We have secured a strong position, completely turning the line of rebei defensive heights in the rear of Frede-rickeburg, against which our army on the 13th of last December madly dashed itself. This, as General Hooker expresses it in his inspiriting order of Thursday. gives us the advantage of compelling the enemy to fight us on ground of our own choosing. THE POSITION.

Figure to yourself a huge triangle or redan, one leg of three miles long, resting on the south side of the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg, and between Banks' and United States Fords, and the other on Hunting creek, an affluent of the Rappahannock. with the apex at Chancellorville, and you have, in epitome, the situation as it now stands. This position, naturally strong, has been rendered doubly stronger by breastworks and abattis thrown up in front to cover the troops.

Imagine, now, the enemy massed in front of this mosition-front to front, and flank to flank-and you have the rebel situation. Take into account, also, that the enemy have strengthened themselves by the same appliances adopted by us.

elative nositions were



VOL. 6.-NO. 235.

the great portion of the force in South Carolina. The troops for the defences of Charleston numbered fifty-five thousand men, and he could afford to feel able to draw on forty thousand of that number. In addition, Longstreet's force had been recalled from North Carolina. Furthermore, it is the universal testimony of all the prisobers (numbering several hundred taken during the past week), that their amy har been heavily reinforced. What that force is, it is, of course, impossible to say. I think it would be unsafe to estimate it at less than eighty thousand, and there are those having good means of knowing who carry it to a hundred thousand. THE REBELS MARCH AGAINST US. TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS. Before dawn of Tuesday the pontoon hoats had-heen talten from the wagons, a couple of miles below Fredericksburg, and under cover of a very heavy fog, were carried noiselessly down on men's shoulders to the river's brink and deposited in the water. They were immediately manned by the troops of Russell's brigade, (Brookes' division, 6th Army Corps), and rapidly pushed over, in the manner taught us by Gen. Hint at the time of the crossing in December. The rebels here, as at every ford for forty miles up and down the river, were posted along the river's margin in double lines of rile pits, con-taining, perhaps, a couple of hundred men each. At he lower crossings, however, they made but a feeble resistance, and in a few moments our men were in possession of both lines of rile pits, with the loss of haif a dozen men. Indeed, a robel lieutenant contured here, a disingenuous young man, fold us that they had been expressly instructed not for dire yers er-toon bridges which were immediately constructed under charge of Chief Engineer Benham, to hold the position and the bridge-head. REYNOLDS CROSSES. TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS.

knowing who carry it to a hundred thousand. THE REBELS MARCH AGAINST US. Occupying, too, the interior line, Lee's facilities for a change of front were, of course, very great; and our army had hardly gained its position when a rebel column was marching up to confront it. On Saturday, two prisoners were brought in from the Twenty-third Not th Carolina, belonging to Hill's division, of Jackson's corps. Their testimony (I heard them keenly questioned by the able chief of the secret service, who knows the position of every rebel regiment, showed that that division started from below Hamilton's crossing, in therear of Frede-ricksburg, at 3 A. M. of Friday, and that they were portions of the same column which we saw moving up the Bowling Green road, below Fredericksburg, two days before. I mention this circumstance as a slight clue to the great game which was now being REYNOLDS CROSSES.

lue to the great game which was now being slight played between the two able leaders of the respective armies.

under charge of Oner Engineer Bennam, on non the position and the bridge-head.
REYNOLDS CROSSES.
A mile and a half below the position of General Sedgwick's bridges, at an estate called Southfield, Reynolds' command was also instructed to effect a crossing. In doing this, however, they were not quite so lucky as those above them. Daylight had come while the engineers were still endeavoring to get the pontoon boats down to the water, but the fire from the rebel sharpshooters, who were placed in rife pits which had been thrown up opposite them; also succeeded in delaying operations so much, that it was 10 o'clock in the forenoon before they could be got into the water. To silence the fire of the sharpshooters, Col. Warner, commanding artillery on the extreme left, under the able chief of artillery. Gen. Hunt, brought forty guns to bear upon them. This completely "corraled", them, for they were afraid of leaving their pits and exposing themselves to the murderous fire of the artillery. This detained them until a force was able to push over in boats, when, charging up the hill, they captured all the men in the first row of rifle pits, numbering about one hundred and fify. Immediately after the boats, when, charging up the hill, they captured all the water, but wait for the completion of the bridges, but while his men were crossing in the open bas, plunged in on horseback and swam hils horse over to the other side.
Thus far, it is to be noticed that but one division of each of the two army corps had been sent across the other side. But they were marched along the crossing. But the division of the river, and in plain view of the encay were marched along the cressing. But this squal, again, on its top. They made the appearance of an army of at least a hundred thousand the river, and in plain view of the encay were marched along the cressing. But there make the appearance of an army of at least a hundred thousand the river, and rung again, on its top. The same "circuing?" was performe On Thursday night we were massed in the vicinity of Chancellorville, simply covering the approaches. HOOKER ARRANGES HIS LINE OF BATTLE. HOOKER ARRANGES HIS LINE OF BATTLE. On Friday morning General Hooker began the strategic disposition of his forces. As the enemy has since been engaged with us all along this line, and as the disposition has, since then, been altered, there can be no objection to state that it formed a line of battle of a triangular or redan shape, resting with its wings respectively on the Rappahannock, be-tween Banks' and United States fords and Hart's creek, and having its apex at Chancellorville. The day was occupied with operations along the kirmish line, and reconnoissances for the purpose of feeling the enemy. DEATH OF COL. MCVIOAR. The night previously. Col. MCVIOAR.

DEATH OF COL. MCVICAR. The night previously, Col. McVicar, of the 6th New York Cavairy, had pushed out on the Spotsyl-vania road; but having, in the ardor that charac-terized him, got far beyond the point intended by the general, Fitz Hugh Lee, with two brigades of cavairy and a battery, of horse artillery, got on a cross road between him and us. He had two bundred meo, and there was but one course for him—to pierce through the enemy's line, leading the assault, asbre in hand, and he fell at the first charge. I knew him well. He was a Scotchman and gallant soldier, and he died as he would have wished—cutting his way through the enemy. The intrepid band leit fifty of its number behind.

A SKIRMISH AND RECONNOISSANCE. At noon of Friday Sykes' division of Meade's corps, occupying the extreme left, was sent out on a reconnoissance on the Banks' Ford road. They reconnoissance on the Banks' Ford road. They pushed the enemy steadily for an hour, gaining a mile of ground, which was in itself important, as giving us possession of two successive beights, from which the enemy would annoy us with artillery. This accomplished, the order was given to fall back. There were those who were disposed to be captious at this, but the mind that took in the totality of operations knew well what he did. In itself the position was valuable; but it could not, without weakening us, have been made available in the the wagon trains. Was this a ruse de guerre? It could hardly be any-thing else; and yet, to any one but a careful observer, even on our side, the deception could not have been detended

detected. THE REBELS DECEIVED. The effect on the rebels was prompt. Two hours afterward their columns began moving up the Bow-ling Green road from down the river. Here a con-siderable force, including the whole of Jackson's corps-first, Trimble's brigade, down opposite Port Royal, then coming up successively, A. P. Hill's brigade, D. H. Hill's division, and Early's brigade— had been posted as a corps of observation. The Bowling Green road is at this point a sunken road; but we soon began to detect at various points the rebel column moving up—we were removed say à couple of miles—the bayonets glistening in the sun. Were the same plains that witnessed the savage fight last December to see a renewal of it to-day? There was certainly every appearance of it. Our main force was massed here ; a hundred and fifty guns were in position on the heights on our aide, and the two divisions across the river were busily en-geough of Intes—the brilliant peach and hawthorn blossoms scented the air and delighted the eye. It is a superb plain for a review—several miles in length and one and a half in withm—where both ar-meire of the Polomac might march and counter-maine on the a horid place for a battle. A the rear of the Poloma countier, so that here and battle. weakening us, have been made available in the HOOKER FEELS THE ENEMY'S LINES.

HOOKER FEELS THE ENEMY'S LINES. In like manner a portion of Slocum's command was thrown out about three miles on the Fredericks-burg Plank-road, and other advances of the same kind were made on the right. These "feelers" had the obvious purpose of causing the enemy to develop his force; but they had also another purpose, not so obvious, namely : that of a topographical survey, as existing maps are enormously defective. General Hooker, with the chiefs of the Topographical Department, busied him-self all day in making himself thoroughly acquainted with the ground. with the ground.

THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SITUATION. It will not be out of place for us here briefly to do the same. The situation of Chancellorville is in the middle of a clearing in the woods, which takes the form of an irregular copse, about a mile in length, and half a mile in width. The solitary house that makes up Chancellorville stands almost in the mid-dle of this opening. The ground in the region between here and Frede-ricksburg is broken and wooded, there being occa-sional clearings in the forests. It rises as it nears Fredericksburg, when it develops into bold heights. Its strategic importance, as already indicated, is detomac might march and counter-rrid place for a battle. At the rear s strategic importance, as already indicated, is derived from the fact that it covers the Fredericksburg tunpike, and the Culpeper and Orange Court house plank road, and threatens the line of Gordonsville. THE MILITARY SITUATION-THE ENEMY ACCEPTS OUR CHALLENGE.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863.

occupied by the enemy with a murderous fire. The successful check of the advancing foe is in no small degree owing to the indomitable energy of this gal-lant soldier.

A PANIC AMONG OUR TROOPS-THE REGU-LARS PURSUE THEM-WE LOSE TWELVE CANNON. While this is going on the panic stricken Duth-While this is going on the panic stricken Dutôh-men are aweeping past us, and around by hendquar-ters, into the road leading to United States ford. Many members of the staff of General Hocker and other general officers placed themeelves in the road, and with dráwn sabres smote and slashed the cow-ardly retreating rascals. It was all in vain, how-ever. The road for two or three miles down toward United States ford is now crowded with their shat-tered fragments. Gen. Hocker has, however, al-ready sent Sykes' regulars after them. As to the loss sustained by this corps, either in killed or cap-tured, it could not have been great—they ran too fast for that. I have the mortification to add that they allowed twelve pieces of cannon to fall into the hands of the cnemy. What makes this retreat not only disgraceful, but well nigh disastrous, is that it completely foiled a

What makes this retreat not only disgraceful, but well nigh disastrouts is that it completely foiled a splendid manœuvre which General Sickles with his corps was engaged in executing. He had gone in on a branch road leading off from the main pike, pierced the enemy's centre, penetrated for a mile, cut them in two, and would have secured the key to victory, when the turning of Howard's position compelled him to make good his retreat, though he brought out with him four hundred rebel prisoners.

he brought out with him four hundred rebei priconers. The artillery combat was prolonged till midnight, and the bursting of the shower of shells thrown by our batteries into the rebels made a spectacle that begans all description. During the whole crisis, General Hooker was under the severest fire, and his staff, made up of young braves, performed prodigies of valor. THE REBELS IN AN ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION.

POSITION. The task to be accompliable by the commanding general during these night watches is one to tax his best energies. The energy has completely turned our right, is now in our rear, and will, unless prevented, turn this immense advantage to account with the flist dawn of to-morrow's light. He will, doubtless, draw in his line, bringing his right down, perhaps, to the neighborhood of Ely's ford. He will re-place the cowardly corps that has field by Meade's corps, than which there is none better in the army, and reinforce it by that of Reynolds', which is coming up from the left, and is now within a couple of hours' march of here. If the energy resume the attack in the morning, as there is every probability that he will, I predict a reception he is not prepared for.

That he will, I predict a reception he is not prepared for. THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE. The conduct of the Commanding General during the whole operations, and especially the amazing fortility of resources he has displayed in first oheck-ing what was well-high being a cruating disaster, and then making such an arrangement of his line as will render it stronger even than before, give him claims to rank as a first-class captain. He certainly shows powers and qualities that have been dis-played by no general who has yet commanded this army. I have seen the cold pedantry of McClellan's mind, and the feeble well meaningness of Burnside; but here is a man who, while dashing in the ex-treme, is yet prudent in the extreme, whose re-sources are inexhaustible, who has, in an eminent degree, that highest quality of a general—that of promptly changing his plans in the midst of battle-who holds the thunderbolts of war in his hand, and wields them at his will. The bette which must ensue to morrow must be

ields them at his will. The battle, which must ensue to morrow, must be The battle, which must ensue to morrow, must be bloody, though it may not be decisive, for the enemy will fight with desperation, feeling that he risks everything on this tremendous throw. But if it be with one battle, two battles, or a dozen battles, General Hooker will not stop short until he is either himself destroyed, or has destroyed the army of the rebellion, and follows their flying columns into Richmond.

THE ACTION OF SATURDAY.

In addition to the account above printed we have further details of the operations of Saturday and Sunday, showing that the rebels have been actively engaged in resisting our advance :

THE SITUATION OF SATURDAY MORNING. The SITUATION OF SATURDAY MORNING. My last letter brought up the situation to Satur-day morning. It was then certainly expected that the enemy would begin the attack as soon as it was day, and our dispositions were made accordingly. But the attack did not begin. Events proved that the genemy did design to attack, but he chose to make that attack in a manner and a point different from what was generally anticipated by us on Sa-turday morning. Daylight grew broader and yet

THE FIGHT FOR THE PLANK ROAD-THE LINE OF BATTLE. But the possession of this road was not obtained by the enemy save at our own time, at his severest cost, and after one of the most desperate, tenacious, and bloody; conflicts. for its short duration, of the whole wir. At 6 o'clock A. M. the rebels could be plainly seen up the plank road, about a mile and a hall irom the Chancel or House, which General hooker still retained as his headquarters, though a shell had gone through if the evening before, and another shad vut down a tree directly in front of it. Our line of battle was formed with Gen. Berry's gallant division on the right, Gen. Birney next on the left, Gén. Whipple and Gen. Williams support-LINE OF THE PLATILE. SUITE OF BATTLE. But the possession of this road was not obtained by the enemy save at our own time, at his severest cost, and after one of the most desperate, tenacious, and bloody; conflicts. for its short duration, of the whole war. At 5 o'clock A. M. the rebels could be plainly seen up the plank road, about a mile and a hall from the Chancel or House, which General Hooker still retained as his headquarters, though a shell had gene through it the evening before, and another had your a tree directly in front of it. Our line of battle was formed with Gen. Berry's gallant division on the right, Gen. Birney next on the left, Gen. Whipple and Gen. Williams support-ing. At 52 A. M. the advance became engaged in the raving-sputchey ond the ridge where Oapt. Best's guns had made their terrific onslaught the night be-fore, and where they still frowned upon the enemy and threatened his destruction. THE BATTLE.

FREDERICKSBURG OCCUPIED. Day was just at peep when the presence of the bad place in front was made out, and we then had tolok around us. We occupied the town. Our skirmishers held the ends of the side streets, and the streets'that ran down to the river were enfladed by the enemy's fire. While we sought for a place to got at the ene-my, a man was found by some one who knew some-thing. What was it that he knew? We could not make out for some minutes what it was, he was in such a hurry to'tell it. Finally he succeded in cal-ing attention to adam., He assured us that this dam ought to be cut; and the water let out. Why? Mil-tary instinct at once jumped to the conclusion that the enemy's position had a wet ditch. But no; the man declared that the enemy had a dam above, by' which they could flood the town. Now, as the town is on a hill, this was difficult to see; but nevertheless the dam was cut. Later, another man gave news that is dam filled a canat which covered the flank of the enemy's position.

PENNSYLVANIA ADVANCES. Just after daylight, and after the dam had been, cut, we received the first first from the enemy. A fierce fusilade was begun from a riflexpit fairly in our front. Unfortunately, it so happened that the 3d Pennsylvania was in line of battle in the open field, within range of the rifle pits on the hill. From those pits a fierce eruption of musketry suddenly broke forth, and took the 23d by surprise, but they stood there bravely and gloriously; not a man moved a foot. But when the fire held up for a mo-ment then this magnificent 23d answered it—not with fire, but with one magnificent cheer. THE BATTLE BEGTNS. THE BATTLE BEGINS.

This fire knocked down a number of men, and told us where the enemy were. Immediately Battery G; 2d United States artillery, Lieutenant Butler, with McOarthy's, Horn's, and Hexamer's batteries, un-limbered and opened a fire on the position whence the enemy's fire had come. This stopped the mus-tlefty, as The source and com-menced to shell the town, in which our men wore massed. THE BRIDGES,

A TEMPORARY CESSATION.

A TEMPORARY OESSATION. The ergagement lasted, without the slightest in-termission, from 5½ A. M. to 5½ A. M., when there was a temporary cessation on our part, secasioned by getting out of ammunition. We held our posi-tion for hearly an hour with the bayonet, and then, being resupplied, an order was given to fall back to the vicinity of the Chancellor House, which we did in good order. Here the contest was maintained for an hour or more, not so severely as before, but with great hayoot to the enemy, and considerable loss to ourselves. The vicinity of the Chancellor House was now the theatre of the fight, and my visits to that spot be-came less frequent. Gen. House was now the theatre to fight enemy's shells, and is now in ruins. Chancellorsville is no longer in existence, having pe-rished with the fame, but Chancellorsville is in his-tory, never to be effaced. Curnew line was now so far established as to ren-der it safe to withdraw all our forces on that front, which is an ender and the fame, and the fame, in the fame, being with the fame, but Chancellorsville is in his-tory.

The engagement had lasted six hours, but had been the most terrific of the war. Our artillery had literally slaughtered the enemy, and many of the companies had lost heavily in men themselves, but

Lee, the rebels field in a disorganized rout. They probably reached Lee's army on Sunday night. Such a body of men, in such a condition, could be no accession to any one's forces. But chose on the heels of these men, and consequently upon the rear of Lee's army, as it fights Hooker, goes the sitorious 6th Corne-the gallant divisions of Newton, Brooks, and Howe. And this pursuit and onward movement was already begun in one hour after the enemy's position was carried; for Brooks' division, which had slept on Saturday night, and was not engaged in Sunday's battle, was conse-quently fresh, and this division was in the advance and went forward in the highest spirits. Hooker was only ten miles away, and Lee was between, and this was at 2 P. H. on Sunday, with the roads in gond order.

The whole position considered, there is every-reason to believe that the next news we hear from this theatre of operations will be news of serious disaster to the rebel army and glorious achievements What it will Cost to take Fort Pemberton. EFrom the Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

THREE CENTS.

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(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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yesterday, about one P. M., the train was not allowed to go beyond, rapid and continued firing was distinctly heard; and it was supposed that the enemy was still crossing. A thousand rumors were rife, but we are not disposed to tax the credulity of our readers by their repetition. All indications point to a battle today. Move-ments are going on which we cannot, nor would it be prudent to tell our readers. The telegraph line was last night under the exclusive control of the Government, and there were other signs that our authorities are looking for a great battle.

THE REBELLION.

FORT PEMBERTON, April 1, 1863.

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Three copies

From the Correspondence of the Mobile Register. J FORT PEMERTON, April 1, 1663. Fort Pemberton is a line of breastworks, composed of cotton bales and mud, running across from the Yazoo to the Talkhatcheerivers, forming something in the shape of a W. The right rests upon the Tal-lahatchee, and the left upon the Yazoo, and the dis-tance across in a straight line does not exceed two hundred and fifty yards. This work was constructed by order of Major Ge-neral Loring, who was sent up into that section of country to see if some place could be found to stop the enemy's advance in case be passed the obstruc-tioze which were placed in the Yazoo Pass by order of Lieutenant General Pemberton. Though poorly adapted for the purpose intended, it was the best position to be found above Yazoo City on the Tazoo or Talkahatchee rivers. The gai-lant maner in which General Loring has held it, and his pertinacity in standing his ground, now that the enemy have appeared before him with large re-inforcementa, (after being badly whipped.) justifies the choice made. DESIGN OF THE "XANKEES" ON VIORSBURG. The ides of the Yankees, as publicly expressed and of the Yankees, as publicly expressed

DESIGN OF THE "XANKEES" ON VICKSBURG. The idea of the Yankees, as publicly expressed and privately spoken of in all their unofficial corre-spondence, is to flank Vicksburg, capture Jackson, cut off Grenada, and destroy all possibility of our obtaining supplies throughout that rich country, by this one bold stroke. The getting into the Yazoo river, below where the Yalabusha enters it, and quietly drifting down to Yazoo City would, they suppose, accomplish all but the flanking of Yicks-burg. Wast numbers of troops were to do the re-mainder.

THE MOVEMENT OHEOGED, BUT RENEWED. THE MOVEMENT OHEOGED, BUT RENEWED. But the mud works of Fort Pemberton, backed by a brave commander and an indomitable force, inter-posed a check to this on to Vickeburg movement, and the proud foc, after trying nine days to get by our works, ingloriously fied before an inferior force, nor stopped till reinforced to double the number which originally attacked us. Having received re-inforcements, they returned to the attack on Mon-day evening week, and immediately resumed opera-tions. Since that day, as far as your correspondent has been enabled to learn, all has been quiet. The energy is doubless manceuring for position, or awaiting uraulin the rivers, so that he can land his infantry in large towar and attempt to storm our works.

infantry in large two and attempt to storm our works. THE STORMING OF PENBERTON SURVEY, Thanks to the Gcd of battles, who controls the rise and fall of streams, it will be many weary weeks before the water subsides, and if Gen. Loring does not make that river too hot for them in the mean-time, I am much mistaken. Should they attempt, however, to storm the works either before or atter the water in front subsides, God help them! for the elaughter at Chickasaw Bayou will not compare with the slaughter at Fort Pemberton. I cannot be more explicit on this point; but I hardly think that General Ross, who has the reputation of being a cautious.man, will attempt anything so absurd, so suicidal, as the storming of Fort Pemberton. THE WAOLE EXFECTION TO BE CAPTURED. I have no hesitation in saying that I firmly be-lieve the entire Yankee expedition will fall into our hands-infantry, cavalry, artillery, gunboats, baggage and all. "Old Blizzard" will never allow them to pass the fortifications, for Lieutenant Ge-neral Pemberton, fully alive to the importance of the position, has sent forward to him men and ma-terials for holding it. They acknowledge themselves the impossibility of ever getting back through the Yazoo Pass to the Mississippi. Therefore they must fight to the victory and pass us or fail into our inters to the universal Yankee greed and rapacity. "THE RAGLAN OF AMERICA." Fort Pemberton is now the key of the Mississioni

"THE RAGLAN OF AMERICA."

"THE RAGLAN OF AMERICA." Fort Pemberton is now the key of the Mississippi valley, and we cannot attach to it more importance than it deserves. It should be held at any hazards. Lieutenant General Pemberton, in placing General Loring there to defend it, has put the "tight man in the visht place." Wie trooms love him the different

FREDERICKSBURG OCCUPIED.

Press.

that this that the values when over the house of the energy's position. Though this had no eventual connection with the result, we mention it as an incident of the occasion which assists to render the picture a faithful one.

PENNSYLVANIA ADVANCES.

fore, and where they still frowned upon the enemy and threatened his destruction. THE BATTLE. The raffle of musketry soon became a long con-tinued crash, and in a few moments, as battalion. after battalion breame engaged, the roar surpassed all conception, and indicated that the fight would be one of the most terrible nature. Gen. Berry's division, which had checked the enemy's advance the night before, engaged him again, and if it were possible for them to add more laurels to their fame, then they did it thrice over again. The enemy ad-vanced his infantry in overwhelming numbers, and seemed determined to crush our forces. But the brave men of Sickles and Stoum, who fought their columns with desperate gallantry, held the rebels in check, and inflicted dreadful sleughter among them. Gen. French's division was sent in on the right flask of our line at about 7 A. M., and in a short time a horde of ragged, streaming rebels running down the load, indicated that that portion of the the enemy's line had been crushed. At S o'clock A. M. Gen. French sent his compliments to Gen. Hooker, with the information that he had charged the enemy and was driving him before him. Sicklesimantained the attack upon his line with great endurance. The enemy seemed determined to crush him with the immensity of his forces, and, as subsequently shown from the statements of prison-ers, five whole divisions of the rebel army were pre-cipitsted spon this portion of the line, for from these the divisions we took during the day an aggregate of over two thousand prisoners. A DESPERATE CONFLICT. The avhibite of our sellant troops in those dark A DESPERATE CONFLICT. The exploits of our gallant troops in those dark, tangled, gloomy woods may never be brought to light; but they would fill a hundred volumes. It was a deliberate, deeperate hand to hand conflict, and the carnage was perfectly, frightful. Cool offi-cers say that the dead and wounded of the energy covered the grounds in heaps, and that the rebals seemed utterly regardless of their lives, and literally threw themselves upon the muzzles of our guns. Nany desperate charges were made during the light, particularly by Berry's division. Mott's brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured seven stands of colors, the 'th New Jersey, Col. Francine, alone capturing four stands of colors, and five hun-dred prisoners. A DESPERATE CONFLICT.

Afficient of the state of the s

POSITION OF THE ENEMY-HIS LOSS.

ins were all saved.

der it safe to withdraw all our forces on that front, which was accordingly done, and at 111/2 A. M. the musketry firing ceased. THE ENGAGEMENT TERRIFIC.

massed.

THE BRIDGES, On our advance up the Bowling Green road we appeared to expose our line of retreat. But we did not do so, inasmuch as the line of retreat went with us; for as soon as we were over the river the pon-toon bridges were taken to pieces, and while we were up the river on one side they went up the river, and when we resched Fredericksburg there was our line of retreat all handy if we should need it. Another use was also made of the bridges ; for in a short time after the 6th Corps had occupied the town, Gibbon's division of the 2d Corps crossed to participate in the struggle, and that also was in the streets in the lower part of the town. Brooks' division of the 6th Corps had not come with us. We had here Newton's division, Howe's division, the light division, and Gibbon's division of the 2d Corps, all massed in the town and fairly in front of the very position that Summer had vainly endeavored to carry last winter. FEELING THE ENEMY. FEELING THE ENEMY.

FEELING THE ENEWY. General Frank Wheaton's brigade was now thrown forward to the left, and skirmished towards the enemy's position in that direction. The enemy was found to be there. Still further to the left General Howe did the same, and the enemy was there. Could it be possible that this line was thus occupied through its whole extent! That seemed incredible; but, occupied or not, we must find a point somewhere, and pierce the line. ANOTHER POINT TRIED. After some examination, a point far to our right

ANOTHER POINT TRIED. After some examination, a point far to our right was picked out, and Brigadier General G. K. War-ren thought that "that was the place." It was da-termined that there were neither artillery nor men at that point. General Gibbon was sent there with his command. First, a battery was placed on a hill at point-blank range, opposite a work of the enemy's, so that guns should not be brought there. Soarbely was the battery—the Third Rhode Island, Captain Hazard—in position, before two guns opened upon it from the work in front, to which Captain Hazard, on the open field, responded handsomely. Hazard's battery was supported by the Second Bode leard Hazard's battery was supported by the Second Rhode Island. Mcanwhile General Gibbon's infantry was in mo-tion towards the supposed pregnable point of the enemy's line. Far away to the right, across the green-plain and towards the hillside, they moved in column, and at them also the enemy began to throw shell. While this, infantry was in motion toward a work that was crazily thought to be undefended, your correspondent, from a position on the left of Hazard's battery, could clearly see in these very plits awarms of the sere and yellow wretches of the enemy's army as they peered over the entrenchments and gazed with malign inferest upon our men on the plain. As Gibbon's line thus advanced to the right a The enemy was now no longer in our rear, but had een shoved down directly in our front, and is now been shoved down directly in our front, and is now directly between us and our forces in Fredericks-burg, and we were again in an entrenched and for-midably fortified-position. The enemy has gained some ground, it is true, but at the sacrifice of the flower of his force, five of his seven divisions having been cut to pieces in the effort, and over 2,000 of them have fallen into our hands. GEN, HUMPHREY'S DIVISION-ATTEMPTS TO FORCE OUR LINES.

disaster to the rebel army and giorious achievements to our own. But let us suppose even that there be no achieve-ment strictly; that we do not fight a brilliant bat-tle. If Hooker can only hold Lee at bay he is ours; for Lee's communications with Richmoad are ab-solutely and certainly cut. Thus Lee's choice is hetween battle front and rear and starvation. The bitter alternative will cause the rebel army to fight desperately; but if Hooker only holds his own we wir all. THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

AILLED AND WOUNDED IN GEN. SYKES' DIVISION ON FRIDAY.

DIVISION ON FRIDAY. KILLED. Capt. Marsh, commanding 2d U, S. Infantry. Capt. W. J. Temple, 17th U. S. Infantry. Sergt, Skinner, U, 2d U. S. Infantry. John McGunn, B, 7th U. S. Infantry. Chas. Forrest, B, 7th U. S. Infantry. — Gardner, B, 120th New York. Wm. S. Gibbs, A. 146th New York. Wm. Clark, H, 6th U. S. Infantry. WOUNDED.

Copp. Adams, E. Jin, O. S. Infantry, wounder, Capt. Overton, aid of General Sykes. Capt. Morehead, C, 17th U. S. Infantry, shoulder. Lieut. C. T. Weld, C, 17th U. S. Infantry, leg. Sergt. Thos. Campbell, C, 2d U. S. Infantry, leg amputated. Sergt. Chas. Benton, D, 7th U. S. Infantry, arm. Sergt. John Kelly, H, 10th U. S. Infantry, abdo-men.

Scigt. John Keny, K. John O. S. Infantry, Rodo-nen.
Sergt. John Horn, B. 7th U. S. Infantry, thigh.
Sergt. E. B. Fiske, D. 146th New York, thigh.
Thos. Relly, G. 2d U. S. Infantry, ankle.
Thos. Fleming, G. 2d U. S. Infantry, hip.
Robt Caspsick, E. J. 11th U. S. Infantry, Inse.
Nitchride, C. 17th U. S. Infantry, thigh.
John Modlin, D. 10th U. S. Infantry, foot.
N. Fisher, H. 6th U-S-Infantry, are.
P. Loughin, B., 7th U. S. Infantry, Ics.
Corp. B. P. Perrigo, A, 140th New York, leg.
Ochas. H. Weatherwax, K. 2d U. S. Unfantry, breast.

r. Jougmin, E, ift U. S. Infantry, iteg.
Corp. R. P. Perrigo, A, 140th New York, leg.
Chas. H. Weatherwax, K, 2d U. S. Infantry, breast.
Jas. F. Butler, F, 6th U. S. Infantry, thigh.
Christian Horan, D. 7th U. S. Infantry, thigh.
Lewis Kilburn, H, 17th U. S. Infantry, thesh.
Lewis Kilburn, H, 17th U. S. Infantry, srm.
John Shaw, G, 10th U. S. Infantry, sect.
Wm. Colwell, E. 146th New York, arm.
John Shaw, G, 10th U. S. Infantry, shoulder.
Wm. Colwell, E. 146th New York, leg.
Thos. Schleffer, F, 2d U. S. Infantry, shoulder.
Wm. Givena, F, 2d U. S. Infantry, shoulder.
Wm. Givena, F, 2d U. S. Infantry, shoulder.
Wm. Givena, A, 140th New York, leg.
Thos. Scully, F, 2d U. S. Infantry, head.
John Pecho, B, 7th U. S. Infantry, head.
John Pecho, B, 7th U. S. Infantry, head.
John Pecho, B, 7th U. S. Infantry, head.
John Sullivan, H, 10th U. S. Infantry, head.
John Pecho, B, 7th U. S. Infantry, head.
John Pecho, B, 7th U. S. Infantry, hand.
D. Campbell, G, ad U. S. Infantry, hand.
John Loftus, I, 6th U. S. Infantry, hand.
John H. Fair, B, 11th U. S. Infantry, hand.
John H. Fair, B, 11th U. S. Infantry, head.
John H. Fair, B, 11th U. S. Infantry, head.
John K. Vanderhoof, B, 146th New York, leg.
A. Kunch, H, 10th U. S. Infantry, head.
Corporal N. Vanderhoof, B, 146th New York, leg.
J. Hyland, B, 146th New York, leg.
A. Kunch, H, 10th U. S. Infantry, leg.
Morn Mither, I, 6th U. S. Infantry, leg.
John Irby, G, 12th U. S. Infantry, leg.
John Jrby, G, 12th U. S. Infantry, leg.
John Jrby, G, 12th U. S. Infantry, leg.
John Irby, G, 12th U. S. Infantry, leg.
John Jrby, G, 12th U. S. Infantry, leg.
John Mite, I, 6th U. S. Infantry, leg.
John Mite, I. 6th U. S. Infantry, leg.</

ago, and the history of that period is that of skir-mishing along the advance line, developed in front of both armies, we feeling the enemy at various points, the enemy feeling us at various points.

Or other Anises, we reling us to energy at various points, STONEWALL, JACKSON ATTACKS. STONEWALL, JACKSON ATTACKS. This afternoon and evening, however, the enemy was emboldened to depart from these minor operations, and make a bold cow, by attacking our right fank in-force, and attempting to double us up. About six o'clock, this evening, Jackson-you will recognize as I go on the operations and all its circumstances as one quite in his style, and the affair will recall to you Cedar Mountain and other memories—with his whole corps dong thousand men, threw himself impetuously on our extreme right, formed by the 1th Army Corps, under command of Major General Howard. The assault was one marked by all the dash and audacity that characterize his mind, and as it was made precisely at our weakest point, and on a corps which Jackson has already several times beaten, it was well calculated to succeed.

weakest point, and on a corps which Jackson has already several times beaten, it was well calculated to succeed. That he only partially succeeded in turning our flank, was not owing to the conduct of the 11th Army Corps, which was disgraceful, but to the superb generalship of Hooker, who promptly threw rein-forcements on our right to stop the enemy's advance. Such changes in our position as circumstances die-tated are to-night being made—I must not at present mention what they are—and there is little prospect that the enemy will succeed in his purpose of either breaking our Jine or outting our communications, while a rigorous offensive will probably in a few hours be assumed. The rebels will do one of two things: either abadon their position here and seek to make good their retreat to Gordonsville—the only line now left them, as Fredericksburg has been aban-doned, and their line of communication with Rich-mond is in all probability by lits time cut—or they will remain here and give us battle. It is, of course, impossible for me to predict which alternative General Lee will adopt; but a few hours will develop, and if the hopes of our leaders and our own do not prove deceptive, you may expect soon to hear of the greatest victory of the war. To make the battle of to-day intelligible in all its relations, it is alsolutely necessary that I should take a brief retrospect of the operations of the en-tire week. You have already received from your correspondents current accounts of events as they have transpired; but as it was inevitable that these should be written without a full appreciation of the meaning and relations of the movements and ma-meures, it will be necessary to go back and trace the development of the situation from the start. Let me add that, owing to the accumulation of material, I must abandon all hope of entering into a descriptive account, as my note-book would ill several pages of the Tirkes, and must, to the sacrifice of artistic effect, treat it purely in its military relations. A REVIEW OF

A REVIEW OF OUR MOVEMENTS.

A REVIEW OF OUR MOVEMENTS. It is Monday morning (April 27), and the army is all in motion. The vast area it covers of miles and miles in extent is an animated scene of bustle and stir. The camps are "broken," and the comfortable log huts and winter quarters, in which the men have been lodged for months, are abandoned. Columns of troops are moving on this road and that, and on a dozen different roads, carefully concealing them-selves front the enemy's view by marching through the woods and behind the knolls and ridges of the broken ground along the Rappahannock. Long trains of artillery, pack mules, and ambulances, add their own features of the imposing and the pictu-reque to the scene.

their own' features of the imposing and the pictu-resque to the scene. When movement would many days ago have been inaugurated but for these fickle April skies, which have left but brief intermissions of fine weather, and during the rest of the time have been deluging the country with rain, and ruining these treacherous Virginia roads. At length, however, operations are actually begun, and a new life and vivacity stir the men.

men. • The army, in all its aspects, material and moral, is

THE DISCIPLINE OF OUR ARMY. THE DISCIPLINE OF OUR ARMY. The army is larger than it was ever before ma-terially. The health of the troops is better than it ever was before. From the first day Gen, Hooker took command, it was felt that a directing brain animated the mass' Mens agital molem. Great mo-bility has been secured by prodigiously outting down the amount of transportation, and by employing pack mules, which go anywhere in all weathers, in-stead of our heavy wagons, which are always study pack mules, which go anywhere in all weathers, in-stead of our heavy wagons, which are always stuck in the mud. But two wagons are allowed to a regi-ment. The army is no longer encumbered with that ponderous impediment which used to be the marvel of all who beheld it. In fact, we now approximate the French standard, which enables an army to carry fourteen days provisions without a wheel behind it. The moral transformation is not less complete. It may be in the recollection of some of your readers, that I had occasion two months ago to give a minute dissection of the condition of the Army of the Poto-ma cas it was at the time of the last bungling cam-maign on the Rappahannock. I was accordingly much interested, after an absence of a couple of months, to make a comparative and yof the internal change military regime. The metamorphosis cound-hardly have been more complete, and I have often had dif-foculty in convincing myself that that army, where general croaking, jealousies, disaffection, desertion, and universal demoralization prevailed, is the same with this in which a new vitality animates the men, system, harmony and organization are seen, and a true military spirit pervades the thoops. THE SECRECY OF OUR MOVEMENTS.

THE SECRECY OF OUR MOVEMENTS. THE SECRECY OF OUR MOVEMENTS. Nothing in this line of phenomena struck me more than the admirable secrecy that existed in regard to the proposed plan and movements of the opening campaign. It was a new and somewhat tantalizing isensation; for any one who has followed the move-ments of the army in the field will bear me out when I say, that hitherto projected operations have always been known and discussed by nearly every-body, even the regro servants in the camps, for days and weeks before they took place. In this case ab-solute ignorance prevailed. Not even the corps commanders knew what was intended, and had only their specific individual order for the day. Accordingly, early in the week every one was rub-bing his eyes, and asking where is the army? No one could tell. Here was a column moving up, an-other moving down, and the column that was up yesterday proves to be down to-day. I confess I was heartily glad of the general bewilderment, though it was rather puzzing for a correspondent to observe movements along a line twenty-five or thirty miles in length. In this case, it was the spec-tators of the great game of cheas that were blind-folded. The master player alone had his gres open. In the great game of war, time and space are the elements with which the general has to deal. Cele-rity (and for that purpose the greatest possible mo. *bit*(*in*) with secrecy are the indispensable conditions of all military combinations. The mind of General Hooker is one that will put forth all the resources of these elements.

theatre of hills around, thickly studded with rebr

theatre of hills around, thickly studded with rebel-batteries, affording a hideous converging and enfi-lading fire on any troops attempting to pass across it. In the mind's eye, one might see that battle-raging and its fierce antagonisms painted on a car-toon of air. History, it is said, repeats itself; but I knew too well Gen. Hooker's ideas on throwing troops against fortifications, when the resources of strategy enable one to circumvent them, to think for a moment that he would repeat that horrid episode. Mangre all the array, therefore, I firmly held to the impression that this was, after all, but a demonstration, and that the hot work would be elsewhere. THE REAL MOVENENT-THE RAPPAHAN-

but a ho

tured.

of the plain the ridges rise, for

THE REBELS DECEIVED.

THE REAL MOVEMENT-THE RAPPAHAN-NOCK CROSSED. NOCK CROSSED. Passing up the river we have fresh confirmation of this. During Sunday and Monday, Howard's corps, (the inth.) Slocum's corps, (the 12th.) and Gen. Meade's, (the 6th.) had been moving to the upper fords of the Rappahannock. On the night of Tues-day, between 10 P. M. and 2 A., M., Howard's entire corps crossed the Rappahannock on the pontoon bridge at Kelly's Ford, twenty-seven miles above Falmouth. At daylight Gen. Slocum's corps fol-lowed, and during the forenoon Gen. Meade's corps was thrown across.

THE ENEMY MASSING AGAINST CHAN-CELLORVILLE.

THE ENEMY MASSING AGAINST CHAN-CELLORVILLE. So much for the right. Another, though minor force, is working on the left, independently, yet with its definite strategic bearings on the main ope-ration. This subordinate operation is at Fredericks-burg. Balloon reconnoissances show clearly that the enemy have taken their main force from the heights of Fredericksburg and the line down, the "Rappahanmock, and massed it against us at Chan-cellorville. They have also removed the greater bulk of their artillery with the same end; and Gen. Sedgwick, who commands the left, thinks himself strong enough to carry the heights. The Command-ing General assents, if there be good prospect of success ; for it is of the utmost importance not to anticipate the golden moment to strike. STONEMAN'S TASK-WHAT HOOKER PRO-POSES TO DO. Still another co-operative role is assigned the pow-THE MARCH TO THE RAPIDAN. THE MARCH TO THE RAPIDAN. This movable column then struck direct for Ger-mania ford on the Rapidan river, distant twelve miles, one of the main affluents of the Rappahan-nock, into which it empties at United States ford. General Meade, however, instead of taking this di-rection on passing the river, struck a road diverging eastward, and made Eiy's ford on the Rapidan, eight miles nearer than Germania ford, to the em-bouchure of that stream into the Rappahannock. At Germania ford, a force of about a hundred and fifty rebel pioneers was discovered building a bridge. These, by a well-executed manœuvre, were all cap-tured.

tured. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC WADES ACROSS - THE MARCH ON CHANCEL-LORVILLE. Celerity of movement being the chief desideratum it was resolved immediately to put the theory over

POSES TO DO. Still another co-operative role is assigned the pow-erful cavalry expedition under General Stoneman. This is nothing less than to cut the railroad bridges that cross the two affluents of the Pamualkey-namely, the North and South Anna-less than twenty miles from Richmond. The bridge over the North Anna is one hundred and fifty feet long and eighty feet high, and cannot possibly be reconstruct-ed in less than a fortight. You can see how tre-mendously this will embarase the rebels. LORVILLE. Celerity of movement being the chief desideratum i was resolved immediately to put the troops over by wading—an affair not very easy of execution, for the waters of the Rapidan, even at the ford, come up to a man's shoulder, and the current is very rapid. The men, however, plunged in, many of them stripping and carrying their clothes and cartridge boxes on their bayonets— and waded over, up to their ampits, amid Homerie scenes of laughter and gatety—a cavalry picket being placed below to catch those that were carried away by the current. In the meantime a foot bridge had been constructed on the abutments already placed there by the rebels, and during the night the whole remaining force was passed over, the piers being lighted up with huge bonfres. While this was going on at Germania ford, Meade's troops were crossing at Ely's ford. Both columns now moved jas ordered, for Chancellorville, at the junc-tion of the Gordonsville turnpike with the Culpeper and Orange Court House plank road-communica-tion being kept up between the two moveable columns by a squadron of Plessonton's cavalry, while ano-ther part of the same horsemen moved on the right fank of the outer column to protect if from rebel cavalry attacks. This manceuve having uncovered United States ford, (which lies between Kelly's ford and Falmouth-twelve miles from the latter,) Couch's corps, which had, for three days, been lying at that point, was passed over the Rapphannock by a pontoon bridge on Thuraday, without any op-position, or, indeed, any demonstration more formi-dable than a brass band parjen Hail Columbia. This ford aleo converged toward Chancellorville, and on Thursday night four army corps—namely, Howard's, Stevens', Mead's, and Couch's—were massed at this point. The same horse here. WHAT IS THOUGHT OF HOOKER'S MOYEnendously this will embarrass the rebels. Whether Stoneman has by this time actually perormed his task is not yet reported. I have followed tim only as far as Rappahannock Station, south of Culpeper, through which he dashed on Thursday wight.

Cuipeper, through which he dashed on Thursday night. This rapid survey will indicate how colossal is the plan of campaign which Gen. Hooker has marked out for the army. It contemplates nothing less than the destruction of the entire rebel force in Virginia. It is stupendously daring; but Hooker is a man who thoroughly understands that, in war, to greatly gain one must greatly dare. HOSTILITIES COMMENCE-THE OPERA-TIONS OF SATURDAY. The active operations of Saturday comprise a series of attempts in force on the part of the rebels to break our line at various points, which were in one case partially successful, in another completely unance cessful, and in all the others completely unance

one case partially successful, in another completely unsuc-essful. In the morning, as we stood on the belcony of Ohancellor's house, the attention was aroused by a sharp rattle of musketry coming from a column of rebels coming up by the main Fredericksburg plank road, directly in front of us. Knapp'sbattery, how-ever, which was planted directly in front of the po-sition, opened upon them, and, after a few rounds, caused them to retire. Immediately afterwards a battery opened from the height which I have mentioned as having been gained by Sykes, yesterday, and then abandoned by us. The position was rather upwards of a mile dis-tant from the cleared space, and its object was to damage our ammuniton train which was visible to the rebels from the tops of trees on the height. One of our batteries was, however, immediately opened in reply. The third shot blew up another, and this settled their account. PENNSYLVANIANS ENGAGED.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF HOOKER'S MOVE-MENT.

I think you will readily agree with me that there are few examples in history of a military movement of such proportions, executed with such celerity and success. To have marched a column of seventy five thousand men, laden with sixty pounds of baggage, together with artillery and trains, thirty six miles in two days, to have bridged and crossed two streams PENNSYLVANIANS ENGAGED. PENNSYLVANIANS ENGAGED. Subsequently a reconnoisance was sent, on our part, consisting of the 26th Pennsylvania Volun-teers, (Carr's brigade, Berry's division, Sickles' corps,) on the same road by which the rehels had approached in the morning, for the purpose of feel-ing their strength. They went out on the plank road, deployed on both sides in the form of a letter V, chased the rebel skirmishers a couple of miles, till they came to a heavy double line of battle, with artillery in position, when they retired, bringing us that piece of intelligence. Another reconnoissance was next sent out on our right, consisting of Berdan's sharpshooters. They met the enemy's pickets, drove them handsonely, and at 4 o'clock returned with fifty prisoners of the 28d Georgia. THE REBELS DISCOVERED — AN ATTACK

together with artillery and trains, thirty-six miles in two days, to have bridged and crossed two streams along a line which a vigilant enemy undertakes to observe and defend, with a loss of perhaps half a dozen men, one wagon, and two mules, is an achieve-ment which assuredly has had few parallels. Remember how enormously difficult the task of crossing the Rappahannock proved last December; how two days were spent in the attempt after we had our force massed on the river's edge, and with what loss it was finally accomplished, and you will have the means of duly appreciating it. There is no miracle about this result. It is simply the work of a planning and directing brain, with the most utter scerecy and the greatest possible celeri-ty. But these qualities produce results which, in their ensemble, appear almost miraculous. I remember, in my military reading, but one ope-ration of precisely the same kind. It is the opera-tion of Prince Eugene against the French, who held the this troops along the Hero C the river; then, by dexterous feints, he entirely decivered its ad-versary as to the direction of his march, and the latter was suddenly surprised with the news that the line of the Adige was forced, and a detachment of his forces wholly routed at Carpi. LEE SURPRISED. Lee's surprise could not have been greater when he heard that the Union army was access the virue.

LEE SURPRISED. Lee's surprise could not have been greater when he heard that the Union army was across the river, and had turned his flank. And, indeed, we have not merely material proof of this-auch as that, when we were across the Rapidan the enemy was yet picketing the Rappahannock-but we have 'docu-mentary evidence of it in a letter from Gen. Lee himseld, which was found in the house at Chancel-larville. Taiw troops, had broken, and thrown the column into confusion. An aid from Slocum comes to ask General Hooker if he can have reinforcements. "No ! he must hold his own. Howsrd will, of course, support him from the right. Let Geary's division, however, be thrown to the right of the road, so that the artillery may be able to sweep the enemy on the left." This treat-ment presently repaired the damage, and checked the hope of the rebela being able to pierce our centre.

himself, which was found in the house at Chancel-lorville. The letter, signed by Gen. Taylor, Lee's chief of staff, was written to the rebel officer commanding the post at Chancellorville, and was dated from Lee's headquarters at 4.29 o'clock P. M., of the day we arrived. It stated, in substance that "the Gene-ral had at that moment heard that the Federal force was across Ely's Ford."-(we had been across eighteen hours,)---"that Gen. Anderson (who commanded at United States Ford with a couple of brigades.) "knew nothing of our arrival," and asked him "to come down immediately, and consult with the command-ing General P. centre. STONEWALL JACKSON'S ATTACK.

HOOKER THANKS THE ARMY. The order which the commanding general issued on Thursday, after the achievement of this position, is the key to the situation, and to the expectations

STONEWALL JACKSON'S ATTACK. Foiled in this, they now prepared to make a still more desperate dash on our right flank. We were aware that they had been massing against that fato int all the atternoon, and the terrific treble of the demo-niac yell with which the rebels always ruth into bat-tle announced their approach from the woods by the Culpeper plank road. Jackson's whole corps, rein-forced by D. H. Hill's division, numbering in all forty thousand men, had precipitated themselves on Howaid's corps, forming our extreme right wing. This corps is composed of the divisions of Schurz, Steinwehr, and Devin, and consists in great part of German troops. Without waiting for a single volley from the rebels, this corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks, and com-menced coning, panc-stricken, down the road toward headquarters. Our right was thus com-pletely turned, and the rebels in a fair way of doubling us up. of the commander. I repeat it here for its relation HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

make that attack in a manner and a point different from what was generally anticipated by us on Sa-turday morning. Daylight grew broader, and yet no guns. Finally, about 6 o'clock, a brass Napo-leon, looking down the plank road in front of the Chancellor House, saw a regiment come into the gularly, and more like skirmishers on the retreat. Soon after, Gen. Hooker and staff began an in-spection of our lines, which occupied full two hours. Every portion was visited, and the work of the night was closely inspected. On the extreme left new lines were chosen, and the engineer officers soon marked out the line and character of the defences to be erected. When the inspection closed the entrench-ments were pronounced to be of the very best cha-racter, cipiccially those on the right, where the columnoi Slocum and Howard were posted. There had been only slight disturbances during the night, as both forces had been busy with their axes rather than their muskets. From Gen. Howard's front came a report that the enemy was engaged all night in cutting a road past his picket line to the right. How much attention was paid to this fact at the time I do not know, but subsequent events proved that it was very significant. The day continued to pass in a very dull manner for a day of battle, and only here and there was there anything more even than desultory skirmish-ing and picket firing. A RECONNOISSANCE. About 3 o'clock the pickets on the right of Gen. ACCEPTS OUR CHALLENGE. The military situation on Saturday morning, therefore, stands as follows: Our main force holds the position at Chancellorville, confinenting the main rebel army new massed opposite us. Howard's corps has the extreme right—then a division of Sickles' corps—then Slocum—then Couch—then Meade on the left, Humphrey's division of Meade's corps holding the extreme of the left. Working parties have been employed during the whole night in throwing up breastworks, and the wools have re-sounded with the strokes of a thousand axe-men felling trees for the purpose of constructing abat-tis. We hear the rebeis, not half a mile distant, at work with the same view, and in the morning both armies are well entrenched. It will now be who will come out and give battle. Hooker is determined to put forth all the resources of the craft of which he is a consummate master to tempt them out.

A RECONNOISSANCE. A RECONNOISSANCE. About 3 o'clock the pickets on the right of Gen. Slocum's front reported that from a certain position wagons had been seen moving in a westerly direc-tion nearly all day. It was at once surmised that this might be a retreat, but subsequent events proved that it was a part of an affair of altografter another nature. To ascertain, however, what it really was, General Sickles, who was still in re-serve, was oldered to make a reconnoissance in heavy force in that direction. This was 'done with great prompiness, and the divisions of Generals Birney and Whipple, with General Barlow's bri-gade, irom Howard's corps, were pushed out to the it ont, Berdan's brigade of sharpshooters having the advance, and supporting Randolph's battery. Our troops moved rapidly and soon became more or less engaged, especially with the artillery and the sharp-shooters as skirnishers. Berdan soon sent in some sixty prisoners, belonging to the 23d Georgia, in-theometars, Being upon the ground, I examined these prisoners, and soon found that the 's wagon train'' which we had seen moving during the day was com-poaed mainly of ordnance wagons and ambulances, and that Stonewall Jackson and staff were at the head of a column of troops which the wagons fol-lowed. JACKSON'S MOYEMENT.

JACKSON'S MOVEMENT.

lowed. JACKSON'S MOVEMENT. Nothing more was needed to convince us that this daring opponent was executing another of his sud-den movements, and it was at once resolved to checkmate him. General Sickles was ordered to push on, and General Williams' division of Sloeum's column was ordered to co-operate. Birney pushed ahead with great vigor, and with Randolph's bat-tery soon sent to the rear, as prisoners of war, the entire remnant of the 23d Georgia Regiment, num-bering over four hundred officers and men. The column of the energy, which had been moving up this road, was now literally cut in two, and General Williams had commenced a flank movement on the enemy's right, which promised the most auspicious results. But at 5 o'clock a terrific crash of mus-ketry on our extreme right announced that Jackson had commenced his operations. This had been anti-cipated jut it twas supposed that affer his column was cut, the corps of General Howard, formeriy General Sigel's, with its supports, would be suf-ficient to resist his approach, and finding that he was himself assailed in the rear he would turn about and retreat to escape capture. GENERAL SCHURZ'S DIVISION DEMORA-LIZED. But to the disgrace of the 11th Corps be it said, that the division of General Schurz, which was the first assailed, almost instantily gave way. Threats, entreaties, and orders of commanders were of no avail. Thousands of these cowards threw down their guns and soon streamed down the road toward headquarters. The enemy pressed his ad-vanders. General Devine, division, disallected by

down their guns and soon streamed down the road toward headquarters. The enemy pressed his ad-vantage. General Devins' division, disaffected by the demoralization of the forces in front of him, soon followed suit, and the brave General Howard, with all his daring and resolution and vigor, could not stem the tide of the retreating and cowardly pol-troons. The brigades of Colonels Bushbeck and McLean only remained fighting, and maintained themeelves nobly as long as possible. But they, too, gave way, though in good order, before vasily supe-rior numbers.

GEN. BERRY TO THE RESCUE.

GEN. BERRY TO THE RESCUE." Gen. Hooker now sent to the aid of Gen. Howard the chocest division of his army, the creation of his own hand-the famous 2d division of the 3d Corps, commanded by Hajor General Berry. Capt. Best soon moved his batteries on a ridge running across the road, and after a short but sanguinary contest the further advance of the enemy was stayed. Of course, this disaster compelled the recall of Sickles and Sloeum, who had been pursuing their work with remarkable vigor. Gen. Williams' di-vision returned only to find a portion of their works filled with the enemy. Sickles' division could not communicate with the rest of the army at all by the way they advanced, and only at great risk, by any

28d Georgia. THE REBELS DISCOVERED - AN ATTACK UPON GENERAL SLOCUM. At 4 the rebels are moving down in force on the plank road, where we had a little before made the reconnoissance. Geary's division of Slocum's corps is set in on the double quick into the woods, their bayonets flashing in the sunlight. A sharp contest creuce, and in a few minutes they come back in dis-order. A portion of Kane's brigade, composed of raw troops, had broken, and thrown the column into confusion. way they advanced, and only at great risk by any

communicate with the rest of the army at all by the way they advanced, and only at great risk by any other route. GRAND NIGHT ATTACK-THE ENEMY DRI-VEN BACK WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER. This was the position at dark, and it did not look very promising. But our energetic commander was more than equal to the emergency. New disposi-tions to repair this disaster were at once resolved upon. Communication was at once had with Gens. Birney and Whipple, and a night attack ordered, to restore the connection of the lines. Gen. Ward's brigade, of Gen. Birney's division, made the attack at 11 at night, aided by Capt. Best's guns, massed on the ridge in front of the energy. Birney's posi-tion was on the extreme left of this new line of bat-tle, but Ward's terrific attack was entirely success-tul, communication was restored, and in a charge-made by the brigade, a portion of the artillery lost by Howard was gallantly retaken by Gen. Hobart Ward. This night attack was the most grand and terrific thing of the war. The moon shone bright, and an enemy could be seen at good musket range. The air was very still, and the roar and reverberation of the muskerty and artillery past all conception. Mai-vern Hill was a skirmish compared with this, save in the degree of slaughter. But it was successful; the enemy were driven back nearly half a mile, and our tired men once more slept on their arms. That night's work was ended.

our tired men once more slept on their arms. That night's work was ended.

plain. As Gibbon's line thus advanced to the right a bad place in the road caused the 20th Massachusetts to become somewhat massed, and the enemy sud-denly opened upon its fire of grape and canister, which proved very destructive.

STORMING ST. MARYE'S HILL. STORMING ST. MARYE'S HILL. General Gibbon, soon after Hazard's battery opened, got into action Capt. Adams' Rhode Haland battery, across the plain to the right, and in the road that skirted the battle-field. Captain Adams practised at the rebels, and was also practiced at, and well, too, by the battery on the hill to his tlaft, and by another which suddenly opened on his right, nearer to him, while he endeavored to get the range of the first. Between this cross fire this battery was severely cut up, and the position became too hot for it.

GEN. HOMPHANE'S DIVISION-ATTEMPTS TO FORCE OUR LINES. Our right wing, under Gens. Reynolds and Meade, was not engaged, save the division of Gen. Hum-phreys, which went into the woods on the enemy's left fiank, and fought valiantly under their brilliant leader, until their ammunition was exhausted. During the afternoon the enemy has made several attempts to force our lines, particularly at the apex of our position, near the Chancellor House, but Capt. Weed has massed a large quantity of artillery in such aposition as to repuise with great loss eve-ry thing placed within its range. The enemy tried neveral batteries and regiments at that point at dif-ferent times during the afternoon, and they were literally destroyed by the fire of our terrible guns. Nothing can live within their range. GEN. HOOKER'S POSITION-SPIRIT OF THE TROOPS. and by shother which suddenly cound to his tight, nearer to bin, while he endeavored to get the range of the first. Between this cross fire this battery was severely cut up, and the position became too hol for it. As ceneral Gibbon went to the right, the enemy's men were sent in that direction to meet him. As they had the shorter lines, the same men could be employed at whatever point we might threaten. This, ten thousand men should have been equal to at least fifty thousand, and we wild not have more than fifteen thousand on the field. On the fired fmousand on the field. As a comparison of the field of the same in the centre, yet, with all, though men were killed and wounded picalitally, there was nothing done. Every battle has these periods of indefinite endeavor, from which some one fact eventually shapes itself out, and becomes the fact of the occasion. So it was here, and while nevery direction the artillery-Butler's battery, Hexmer's, NIOCArtney's, Harri's, Hazard's, Aldrare's and come others—thundered at the enemy ; while How fielf for a chance on the left, and Gibbon found every direction the artillery-Butler's battery, Hexmer's, NIOCArtney's, Harri's, Hazard's, Aldrare's and some others—thundered at the enemy ; while How fielf for a chance on the left, and Gibbon found every point equally difficult on the right, a plan of arswith was determined upon, to be made by the 3d and Sh divisions, under General Newton, against the enemy's centre. Method to act to act the plane by storn would be a waste of Hite." Attempt to storm were to be made simultane-ougly by Gibbon on the right, Howe on the left, and Newton on the centre, and were so made; but, inas-much first to storm were to be made as when the line was once penetrated at one point it was no longer tenable anywhere—Newton's assault appears to deserve the especial honor. WHEE THE ASAULT WAS MADE. It was made on the centre, against Harpe's Hill Directly west, out of the town of Fredericksburg; runs a road that finally resches Chancellorville. Just in the Our present position is impregnable if our troops

Our present position is impregnable if our troops continue to fight as they have to-day. Gen. Lee, the prisoners say, has issued an order that our lines must be broken at all hazards. Let them try it again, with what they have left. They can, and perhaps will destroy themselves by attacks upon this position. "Got troops are perfectly cool and confident. They have fought with great spirit and enthusiasm, and will continue to do so. GEN. BERRY, AND THE REBEL GEN. A. P. HILL KILLED. The vabel prisoners month that General A. B. Will

HILL KILLED. The rebel prisoners report that General A. P. Hill was killed this forenoon, during the sanguinary con-flict his division had with General Berry's division. Gen. Berry was himself killed, while gallantly fight-ing with his brave men. THE SECOND BATTLE OF FREDE-

Having thus described the operations of the right wing at Chancellorville, we now return to the ope-rations before Fredericksburg, which were executed by the left wing of our army, and not under the im-

mediate command of General Hooker. It will be seen that one troops fought their fight on the disastrous and historic battle ground of Fredericksburg. A Herald correspondent writes: FIELD OF BATTLE ABOVE FREDERICKSBURG,

NEW COMBINATIONS.

NEW COMBINATIONS. By an admirable combination of strategy and tac-tics, one meas did get a kettle of coffee made, and we had the good fortune to be one of that mess. At midnight, then, we sat down to soft bread, cold viands, and hot coffee, in the little lawn in front of the Bernard House. This house, which, a short time ago, was a very handsome edifice, is now a picturesque ruin. Surrounded by tall elms, and all pale and strange in the moonlight, it formed our supper scene ; and there your correspondent, sitting upon the ground, ate boiled eggs and waited. for history.

the right place." His troops love him, the citizens of the country have the utmost confidence in him. He has whipped them back once, and I have every reason to believe he will do it again. He will justi-fy the language of Mr. Barksdale, in the Congress of our country when he said "General Loring was the Ragian of America." Curran, G. 11th U. S. Infar N. Fitzgibbon, B, 11th U. S. Infantry, leg. John Bignon, I, 6th U. S. Infantry, hard. Wn. Herbro, D, 6th U. S. Infantry, shoulder FFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED IN ACTIONS OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Major Gen. Berry, killed, while gallantly fighting SECESSIONISTS CONDEMNING SECRESSION

Gen. Deving, of Wassachugetts, commanding is Vision, 11th corps, severely wounded in foot. Gen. Mott, severely wounded in two places. Col. McKnight, 105th Pennsylvania, killed. Col. Riley, 76th Ohio, wounded, and left on the edd Col. Lancaster, 175th Pennsylvania, killed.

SITH NEW JEREST. Jieut. Joseph Note, wounded. Lieut. Joseph Note, wounded. Lieut. Howeth, severely wounded. Capt. Thos. M. K. Lee, head. Lieut. James H. Tallon, hip.

Col. Ramsey, wounded. Capt. Stelle, F, severely wounded. Capt. Stevenson, E, wounded. Lieut. Peets, B, wounded. Lieut. Beaken, C, wounded.

lieut. Austin, ankle

FIFTH NEW JERSEY. Capt. Gamble, mortally wounded. Lieut. C. H. Rogers, arm. Lieut. Clancy, neck. Lieut. Geo. J. Lawyer, mortally wounded.

KILLED.

KILLED. Col. Spear, 61st Pennsylvania. Major Joel Haycock, 6th Maine. Major Basset, 52d Pennsylvania. Cept. Young, 6th Maine. — Grey, 6th Maine. — Ballings, 6th Maine. Orderly Sergt. Hinman, B, 1st U. S. Chasseurs. Thomas Canfield, 61st Pennsylvania.

WOUNDED. WOUNDED. Maj. Healy, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, perhaps mortally. Capt. Holmes, 20th Massachusetts. Capt. Holmes, 20th Massachusetts. Lieut. Allen, 1st Rhode Island battery. Lieut. Kelly, 1st Rhode Island battery.

Lieut. Alex, is Anote Ishau battery. Lieut. Kelly, ist Rhode Ishau battery. Capt. Ellis, D. 61st Pennsylvania. Lieut. Kerne, B. 61st Pennsylvania. Sergeant Chas. Elixy, D. 20th Massachusetts. Sergeant Shate; C. 15t United States Chasseurs. Corporal Gubson, C. 1st United States Chasseurs. Corporal Connolly, I, 1st United States Chasseurs. Corporal Rice, K, 1st United States Chasseurs. Corporal Rice, K, 1st United States Chasseurs. Corporal Shumaker, 61st Pennsylvania. William Ely, B, 1st United States Chasseurs. — Healy, 1st United States Chasseurs. — Felter, 1st United States Chasseurs. — Felter, 1st United States Chasseurs. — Felter, 1st United States Chasseurs. — Filman; J. United States Chasseurs. — Filman; J. Studied States Chasseurs. — Filman; J. Studied States Chasseurs. — Filman; J. Studied States Chasseurs. — Murdock, I, 1st United States Chasseurs. — Murdock, I, 0: United States Chasseurs. [The list of killed and wounded of the Chasseurs. [The list of killed and wounded of the Chasseurs. [The list of killed and wounded of the Chasseurs. [The list of killed and wounded is the States Is for Col. Hamilin, reported wounded, J, 4a horse killed under him, but was not bit.] (Chastes Brown, 0. 23d Pennsulvania

 Pierson, lat New York, severely wound Zol. Fierson, lat New York, severely wound Zol. Stalarook, 109th Pennsylvania, killed. Jol. Stevens, 4th Excelsior brigade, killed. Zol. Parks, 2d New York, wounded.
 Col. Parks, 20 New York, Wounded. Col. Burling, 6th New Jersey, wounded. Col. Willetts, 12th New Jersey, wounded. Col. Potter, 12th New Hampshire, thigh. Lieut. Col. Scott, 3d Wisconsin, killed. Lieut. Col. Coggswell, 2d Massachusetts, arm. Lieut. Col. Coggswell, 2d Massachusetts, arm. Lieut. Col. Cogs, 149th New York, foot. Mai Keenen Sth Paenagluppic Carolar. Filled Lieut. Col. Coogswell, 21 Massachusetts, arm. Lieut. Col. Cook, 149th New York, foot. Maj. Keenan, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed. Maj. Angeil, 5th New Jersey, left shoulder. Lieut. Col. Lounsbury, 5th Excelsior, face. Oapt. Hampton, Pittsburg Battery, leg shot off. Maj. Willoughby, 137th New York, severely. Maj. Higgins, 85th New York, leg. Lieut. Collins, 149th New York, wounded. Lieut. Eckel, 149th New York, wounded. Capt. Ellsworth, 86th New York, missing. Capt. Allen, C, 145th New York, missing. Capt. Witherell, F, 7th New Jersey, neek. Oapt. Witherell, F, 7th New Jersey, wounded. Lieut. Gephart, E, 7th New Jersey, wounded. Lieut. Gephart, F, 7th New Jersey, wounded. Lieut. Berdan, 7th New Jersey, wounded. Lieut. Berdan, 7th New Jersey, wounded. Lieut. Derdar, 7th New Jersey, wounded. Lieut. Dist, F, 7th New Jersey, States, S

the Reglan of America." FRCESSIONISTS CONDENNING SECESSION. The Southern leaders are becoming traitors to their own treason. It grows evident that the very doctrine on which they found their withdrawal from the Union; and revolution for independence, is no more or less than a doctrine of absolute disorgani-zation and ruin. Secession from the Union will work secession from the Confederacy; and, accord-ing to their own rule and asknowledgment, they have greater right to secede from the latter. This amounts to secession seceding from secession. In the new Southern Republic we have also this astourding paradox—Liberty based on slavery, and Union upon disumon. The absurdity of their posi-tion Southern politicians perceive, and are now endeavoring to crush out secession as a heresy. A Richmond correspondent of the Chattanooga Rebel, in a recent letter on the bill organizing the "Confe-derate judiciary," which has agitated for some time. the Richmond "Congress," asys: "Some twenty-five or thirty speeches were made during the debate, but they have not been published -scancely glanced at by the Richmond press. Very strange political doctrines were elicited during the a-ture of the governmental structure of these States were delivered. Among them, this one, by a distin-guished Senator: No State had a right to seceed, and if one secred hercefice, he was in favor of forcing her back with the bayonel—or words to that effect. Truly a notable sentence. On the ears of the weather beaten and war-worn eoldiers who dropped in the lobby, on their return to camps, it must have sounded with a perplexing dissonnee; since they had thought pro-per at one time to stake their fortunes, nay, their lives on an abstract principle, the preservation of which they innocently believed was worth the ven-ture," IRONIC CIVILITT TO THE TEACE COMMISSIONERS, IFrom the Richmond Enguirer, Aril 4.1

IRONIC CIVILITY TO THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS,

[From the Richmond Enquirer, April 4.] NORTHWESTERN COMMISSIONERS.

COLDING CONTINUESTICAL CONDINGUES OF A CONTINUES OF

NORTHWESTERN COMMUNICATION CONTROLL (Cut of two couriers on horseback is here inserted in the original.) We have the solemn satisfaction of announcing— and it is fondly hoped the *Enguizer* is the first to announce—the near approach of Commissioners, two or more, sent expressly by some person or persons unknown, in the State of Illinois, bearing to Rich-mond a message of peace, a white wand in their hands, healing on their wings, and an olive branch all round their hats. They are coming! They are almosthere! I Have been seen with the naked eye at Knoxville *en route* to this city, and all hearts rush out to meet the heralds and Earbingers of concilia-tion. Tritical cavilers may ask who has sent them? Well, it was not the Governor of the State, nor the Legislature, nor any convention of the people, or of any county of town. So much we feel at liberty to reveal. The factious enemies of peace are wel-come to the avowal. All that is now proper to make Hnown is that the heraids and harbingers in ques-tion come from the State of Illinois; and, albeit that State is now, unhappily, at war with the Con-federacy, and has about seventy thousand soldlers from con less) engaged in ravaging our country, still this public action does not bind the person or per-sons unknown, nor the commissioners whose ap-proach we have the honor to announce. Let it not be uncharitably surmised that these commissioners are, perhaps, spics, and that, entering our lines, as they do, from an enemy's country, with-thes of the "Libby." No, let us repel the idea that these are speculators, thierers, or spies; let us re-spond with gratitude to the appeal of Illinois' heart; let us meet the commissioners as they enter, and strew flowers in their path ; let the gailant City Bat-falion turn out as a guard of honor, (we do not mean to the Libby); let Congress go into secret session to receive the celestial message; finally, let a special exemption be issued for them, lest the conscript offi-cers, not aw Lieut. Geo. J. Lawyer, mortally wounded. Lieut. Austin, ankle. Lieut. Moore, killed. Lieut. Nafew, wounded. Lieut. F. Fields, 6th New Jersey, wounded, slightly. Lieut. Thomson, Gen. Moit's staff, wounded. Capt. Cromley, C. 115th Pennsylvania, killed. Capt. Cromley, C. 115th Pennsylvania, killed. Capt. Conley, K. 116th Pennsylvania, killed. Capt. Dillon, B. 115th Pennsylvania, wounded. Lieut. Mulloy, B. 115th Pennsylvania, wounded. Lieut. Ash, O. 115th Pennsylvania, wounded. Lieut. Ash, D. 115th Pennsylvania, wounded. Capt. J. W. Beiley, 37th New York, wounded. Capt. J. W. Beiley, 37th New York, wounded. Capt. J. W. Beiley, 37th New York, wounded. Capt. Morehead, 17th Infantry, killed. Capt. Morehead, 17th Infantry, killed. Lieut. Huested. 44th N. Y., wounded. Lieut. Multer, 4th Maine, killed. Capt. Walker, 38th New York, wounded. Lieut. Martin, 28th New York, knee. Capt. J. R. O'Bierne, 37th New York, wounded. Lieut. Hartin, 28th New York, knee. Capt. J. R. O'Bierne, 37th New York, wounded. Lieut. Hennan, C, 4th Excelsior, wounded. Lieut. Jennan, C, 4th Excelsior, wounded. Lieut. C. S. Preston, A, ________, shoulder. Capt. Grafton, 2d Massachusetts, leg. Lieut. Fitzgerald, 2d Massachusetts, killed. Lieut. F. B. Crosby, Battery F, 4th United States Artillery, killed.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH. The Daily Richmond Examiner of April 21 contains the following interesting statement, based upon the narrative of a three months' trip of a Government agent through the South. The statement of South-ern abundance is, of course, exaggerated, if we re-epect the large amount of contradictory intelligence which we glean from rebel papers; but, on the other hand, the destitution of the South may be also ex-ergerated. This report, however, taken from a Go-vernment officer, is perhaps merely in the interest of the Government, and is apparently in itself ex-travagent: Lieut, F. B. Crosoy, Davies, J., Artillery, killed. Capt. Murray, 149th New York, leg. Lieut. Pricetly, 46th Penna., mortally wounded. Col. Miles, 61st New York, fatally, in stomach. Col. E. M. Gregory, 91st Pa., wounded severely. KILLED AND WOUNDED AT FREDERICKS-BURG. travagant:

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THE FIRST ADVANCE. THE FIRST ADVANCE. Between four and five P. M. on Saturday, May 2, the light brigade was thrown forward-the Thirty-first New York in the first line, as stirmishers, sup-ported by the Sixth Maine, the Fifth Wisconsin, and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, drawn up in line of battle. This advance was directly from the river, across the open, level plain, just over the point at which the bridges spanned the stream, and this little field of battle was bounded on the right by the ravine that runs up from one Bernard's house, and on the left by the other Bernard's house. Across the front of the tield ran the Bowling Green road, and the poisession of that road was the object of the present advance. Brickly received by the enemy's pickets, our line still went on, and in twenty minutes had possession of the road. As soon as the fire began on the south side all of our troops who remained at this point on the north side of the river were sent across and be-gan to take up positions. But there was so much change in these positions that it was midnight before the me were in their places or had a chance to eat their supper. When once they were at rest no fires were permitted, and so but few suppers were eaten; for a soldier does not care for a cold bite at that hour. NEW COMBINATIONS. WHO STORMED THE HILL?. The right column was formed of the 61st Pennsyl-vania Regiment, Col. Spear, and the 43d New York, Col. Baker. It was supported, as we have said, by two regiments in line—the 1st Long Island, Col. Nelson Cross, and the 32d Pennsylvania, Major Basset. These two regiments were part of Shaler's brigade, and Shaler went with them. The left column of a track, was formed of the 7th Masteachusetts, Col. Johns, and the 38th New York, Istraichers in line of battle, and a regiment of skirmishers were the 43d New York. The regiments in line were the 6th Maine and the 5th Wisconsin. These two columns and their supports numbered in all about 3,000 men. They moved out of the town to the assault about 11 A. M. THE DEATH OF COLONEL SPEAR.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL SPEAR. As soon as they came well into the enery's field of fire; the terrible fusihade began: Colonel Spear, at the head of his regiment, was one of the first hit, and his fall affected his men so that they wavered and fell into confusion and disorder, and communi-cated it to the 43d behind them, and much of the ground alrendy gained was lost. For this column, it was so far a fair repulse. But at this critical june-ture, Colonel Shaler, with magnificent gallantry, rallied the column, brought it up to the work once more, and took it on up the hill. Well, the supper was done with, and then we laid lown. We had just gotten to that part of the husi-

WHO STORMED THE HILL ?

THE DEATH OF COLONEL SPEAR.

A Herald correspondent writes: FIELD OF BATTLE ABOVE FREDERICKSBURG, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1563. When General Hooker, with the 5th, 11th, and and 12th Corps, moved to the right to get upon the rear of the energy's army, he left in front of that army the 1st, 3d, and 6th Corps, with one division of the 2d Corps moved to join General Hooker's column, and on Saturday, May 2, the 1st Corps was also withdrawn from the position in front for the same purpose. Thus the whole force left on energy's front on Saturday noon was the 6th Corps and one divi-sion of the 2d Corps. This force covered our com-munications, and by its pontoon bridges threatened the energy with an advance, and thus prevented the march of his whole force against General Hooker, for in this little army we "magnified ourselves". We moved continually in all directions at all hours, and looked as much like a hundred thousand men as we possibly could. Meantime, the energy's position was this : Threatened by General Hooker on his brear he had changed his front, and moved the great bulk of his army, beyond question, so that it faced. Geners! Hooker at Chancelorrille. And this brought the 6th Corps upon his rear. But thaffrear was covered by the entrenchments were the very works before which the whole forces and fully beeneny's men had confidence in that position, and our men, not to mine matters, were afraid of it. Now that these entrenchments were the very works before which the whole forces and those of the general the whole harmy of the Potomae had been beaten in December last. Very justly, the enemy's men had confidence in that position, and our men, not to mine matters, were afraid of it. Now that these entrenchments covered Lee's rear, they were of even guester value to him than when they covered his front, and consequently he occupied them with the thousand of his best troops. Having premised so much, that the relative po-sitions of our own forces and those of the enemy men had confidence in that position, and ou

tencement: THE FIRST ADVANCE.

In the great game of war, time and space are the		Steinwehr, and Devin, and consists in great part of	in the degree of Blaughter. But it was successful;	sitting upon the ground, ate bolled eggs and waited.	ture, Colonel Shaler, with magnificent gallantry.	Hamlin, reported wounded, had a horse killed under	poverished reingees (
elements with which the general has to deal. Oele-	The order which the commanding general issued	German troops. Without waiting for a single volley	the enemy were driven back nearly half a mile, and	for history.	rallied the column, brought it up to the work once.	him, but was not hit.]	FULL OF FOOD AND HARVEST.
		from the rebels, this corps disgracefully abandoned	our tired men once more slept on their arms. That	AFTER SUPPER MANY A MILE.	more, and took it on up the hill.	Charles Brown, C, 23d Pennsylvania.	The whole South, we are assured, is full of food,
			night's work was ended.			John Gilbert, C, 23d Pennsylvania.	both meat and breadstuffs, and the only impediment
		menced coming, panic-stricken, down the road	THE ACTION OF SUNDAY.	Well, the supper was done with, and then we laid	THE HILL TAKEN.	Charles Donohue, G, 23d Pennsylvania.	to getting it is that no adequate transportation can
of all military combinations. The mind of General Hooker is one that will put forth all the resources of these elements	with the recital:	toward headquarters. Our right was thus com-		down. We had just gotten to that part of the busi-	Meantime, in the left column, matters were some-	James Pringle, C, 23d Pennsylvania.	be had. Thousands of barrels of corn might begath-
these elements.	HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.	pletely turned, and the rebels in a fair way of	On Sunday, as will be seen from our narrative,	ness when one begins to get nicely warm in his		Edward Baxter, C, 23d Pennsylvania,	ered up at fifty cents to a dollar a bushel, and hun-
	NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., April 30, 1863 It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the general com-	pierely runned, and the rebens in a fair way of	the rebels continued their assault. We give as com-	blankets, and loses the consciousness that he is in a		William Norton, I, 5th Wisconsin,	dreds of thousands of bacon can be had, we learn.
THE DEPARTURE FROM FALMOUTH.	it is with neartielt satisfaction that the general com-	doubling us up. It was a critical situation, and brought out the	plete accounts as we have received. It was perfectly	peach orchard. Suddenly our perceptions were		Peter Penault, A, 5th Wisconsin.	in the remote South, at forty to fifty cents a pound.
BV THREADT TRANDING BOWONS	manding announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy	superb resources of General Hooker. He was in	evident, from the position of affairs on Saturday	aroused ; there was a gallop, and there came an aid	York, and with those glorious fellows it went on	A. Davis, F, 1st Minnesota.	The crops through the South are reported, too, to
	must ingloriously fly, or come out from behind his de-	the saddle in a moment, calm and cool-the master		and an order : "Get your men under arms imme-	once more. The supports in the open plain drew the	Thomas Lanzy, 7th Michigan, bugler.	he in a very promising condition. There is nothing.
		of a situation fit to overmaster the most. The first	night, that there must be a change of our lines,	diately."	enemy's fire heavily; but they went on steadily	John H. Benning, D, 61st Pennsylvania.	except some calamity not to be anticipated that can
	tain destruction awaits him.		which would throw the enemy out of our rear and	There was a quiet decision about this order that		Hiram Kelly, 61st Pennsylvania.	now prevent a plentiful harvest. The farmers, we
A CIOMAG-IBINEIV, INC. 181 COTOS, (NES) A.	1 The operations of the oth, 11th, and 12th Corns have	thing was to check the rebel advance, which must	into our front again. It will be seen by what skil-	looked serious, and so it was seriously and quietly	Indeed, Col. Burnham, of the 6th Maine, claims that	James S. Neal, A, 61st Pennsylvania.	are glad to learn, have planted very little land in
	been a series of splendid successes	become fatal if allowed to go on much further.		obeyed. Scarcely a sound was heard as the column.	the colors of his regiment were first planted on the		cotton-hardly more than enough to supply seed for
and our our us, I was then Sedeminer thad been	By command of Maj. Gen. HOOKER. S. WILLIAMS, Adjutant General.	It was a terribly animated scene. The whole open	ful generalship the enemy was fought and checked	moved on in the moonlight, except the rattle of the	hill.	DEDEX DEBORME	the next year's planting. The consequence is that
ATVIL HIGH CARDES THE DIGHT DEFORE and had taken		plain presented such a spectacle as the simoom	on front, and flank, and rear, while this was being	coldiers' canteens and cups, and the jingle of sabres	Many of the enemy's men were slain in their	REBEL REPORTS.	an unusual amount of land has been set in corn and
	THE ADVANTAGE OF OUR POSITION.	might make in the desert. Through the dusk of	done.	on mounted officers.	places in the pits where they stood till the last mo-	[From the Richmond Examiner, April 30.]	grain, and an immense harvest may be looked for, if
	The significance of the emphasized words will be	nightfall a rushing whirlwind of men and artillery	OUR NEW LINE-THE ENEMY REINFORC-	ORDER OF THE ADVANCE.	ment, and resisted even as our men clambered over	FROM FREDERICKSBURG-ADVANCE OF	nothing should occur to mar the prospect. If this
	1 SEED IFOID A GIADCE AL LISE MAD OF the counteur Te	swept over the plain. The shattered, fleeing	OUR NEW DINE-THE ENEMY REINFORG-	It was half past twelve o'clock in the morning, on	the walls.	THE ENEMY-FIGHTING COMMENCED.	policy of planting only what is needed by the army
miles below that city-and covered from the enemy's	will be seen that the position gained at Chancellor-	columns of men were rushing down and over us at	ING.	Sunday, May 3, that we left the green plain on the	Colonel Spear, of the 61st Pennsylvania Volun-	The news from Fredericksburg is exciting. The	and people is adhered to, as we hope it will be, we
	ville, which is ten miles west by south of Frede-	headquarters.	Gen. Reynolds' 1st Army Corps arrived at United	river's bank and marched to and up the Bowling	teers; Major Basset, of the 82d Pennsylvania Volun-	long silence is broken, and fighting-probably the	have no fears for the future.
hannock. While these movements are going on,	ricksburg, completely turns the line of rebel defences on	Hooker's dispositions were made in a moment.	States ford on Saturday afternoon. It was imme-	Green road. Shaler's brigade had the advance: he-	teers; Major Faxon, of the 36th New York; Major	prelude to the great battle-has commenced again	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
other columns, consisting of the corps of Gen.	the series of ridges in the rear of Fredericksburg, and in	Whom, of all others, should he send in at this fear-	diately put into position on our right, which was	bind it came battery G. 2d United States Artillary	Havcock, of the 6th Maine, with Cantaing Ballinge	between the two armies. Early yesterday morning	THE ARMY IN THE SOUTHWEST.
Meade, (the 5th.) and Gen. Shoum, (the 12th.) are	fact there was now but one alternative: the enemy	fully critical moment but the darling child of his	withdrawn from the plank road to the Ely's ford	Lieutenant Butler: then Wheaton's brigade and the	1 Young and (tray of that regiment word hilled in	the energy in large force effected a crossing of the	During his travels our informant was at Vicks-
moving on different roads, and have taken up	must either retreat along the line of railroad toward	own cleation-his own old corps, now commanded	tunnpike. This line was immediately formed by	2d brigade of Newton's division, commanded by	this assault. Colonel Johns, of the 7th Massachu-	Rappahannock at a point known as Deep run, a few	burg, Port Hudson, and other points of interest in
positions up the Rappanannock, in the neighbor-	Richmond, while that line was yet uncut, (for there	by Gen. Berry. "General !" shouted the commander, " throw your	Gens. Reynolds and Meade, the latter's position, on	Colonel Brown.	setts was wounded here.	miles below Fredericksburg. It is also reported	the Southwest, and gives the most encouraging ac-
noving on interest roads, and have taken up positions up the Rappahannock, in the neighbor- hood of Banka' and United States for the neighbor- respectively eicht and eleven minorule, which are	was no other line of retreat, the communication	General should the commander, "throw your	the left, having been relieved by Gen. Howard's 11th	Lieut. Col. Joseph Hamblin, with the 1st United	By this success the place was ours; the enemy's	that the enemy crossed at Kelly's Ford and other	counts of our army. He never saw a better class of
respectively eight and eleven miles above Frede-	with Gordonsville being threatened by our hold on	men into the breach ; receive the enemy on your bayonets ; don't fire a shot ; they can't see you !"	Corps, which, notwithstanding its disorganized con-	States Chasseurs, skirmished in advance of the	line gave way precipitately; our men entered at	points, but we have no confirmation of this. On	men, or an army in better condition and discipline.
ricksburg, and are, it will be remembered, the	that line,) or else come out and "give us battle on	Uh! it was a sight to see that glorious band rush	dition, was so far reorganized during the night as to	whole line. For the greater part of the distance our	several points at once, and we captured eight guns	propering to this side of the river, at Deen run the	The material of the army is splendid, and as gallant
	Completely ontre-	at the double-quick to the rescue! Pressing up in	be fit for duty again this morning. They were as-	march was upmolested : but as the advance was on	and LOB elent hundred to a thousand prisonon-	enemy engaged the 13th Georgia and the 6th or 2d	a set of men as ever breathed. The greatest confi-
		their bornid haven of slittering the Pressing up in	signed the position on the left, where it was proba-	the descent of a little hill just south of the town a	Part of the forces that occupied Marye's Hill was	Louisiana-it is not certain which-and severe skir-	dence was felt, and a spirit to fight to the last man
These circumstances made it probable that opera-	a defeat before we had fired a single shot. It was in	their borrid airay of glittering steel, the enemy's, advance was quickly checked, and he he had to	ble there would be little or no fighting, and were	fire of pickets was opened upon them from an oppo-	1 Balalow's Dilgade, esteemed an excellent one to the	mishing ensued. Loud and continued firing was	seemed to animate the whole army. It would not be
tions would be inaugurated at both points, though	this sense, and not in the meaning that they were	withdraw to the line of hereken, and he he had to	protected by the strong works built the day before.	site hill to the left. By this fire several .men were	revel service, composed of the 13th, 17th, 18th, and	heard from other points along the line, and the be-	prudent to speak of their numbers, but it is safe to
it still left one entirely doubtful as to where the main	actually destroyed, albeit he anticipated nothing less	withdraw to the line of breastworks just vacated by the 11th Corus.	by Gen. Meade's corps. Our new line now assumed	knocked down, and Major Healy, of the Chasseurs,	219T MIESISSIPPI Regiments.	lief at Fredericksburg was confident that the ene-	say that they consider themselves able to repulse the
attack would be, whether below or above, and the	than that, that General Hooker, on the night of our		the shape of a triangle, piolonged at the apex, the	was wounded, we fear, mortally. The gallant fellow	Troops were brought from the different localities	my was advancing in strength, and that the move-	enemy whenever he may come.
more so, as albeit the general disposition of the	arrival at Chancellorville, proudly exclaimed, " The	clamor to the front, and Capt. Best, chief of artillery	right of the line being somewhat longer than the	thought the wound a fatal one, and his last remem-	1 In which they had remained under cover and formed	ment would lead to a general action.	VICKSBURG AND ITS COMMANDERS.
troops was as indicated -Gen. Hooker still held the	rebel army is now the legitimate property of the	of Sloeum's corps monand and best, calef of artillery	left. As the portion of the line on the right was	bered words were to Lieut. Col. Hamblin : "It's all	L'AUODCE. There were to be two columns of attack	It is not known in what force the enemy has	At no point was a greater spirit of confidence felt
balance of power in his hand, ready to throw large		of Slocum's corps, massed twenty pieces on theorest near Gen. Sickles' headquarters, and a' terrific fire	new, time was necessary to fortify and entrench it,	over with me. Joe. Good-bye."	supported as the nature of the ground required the	crossed, but it is believed by those most competent	than at Vicksburg, and our informant shares in this.
reinforcements either up or down. It was fair to	LEE'S COUNTER-MOVEMENTS.	was opened on the enemy, and kept up far into the	and the work was carried on vigorously by the 5th	But the Chasseurs went on steadily, and at about	Inght column by two regiments in column - the left	to judge, that Hooker has thrown over the river the	in feeling assured that the place can never be carried
suppose however, that the operations at one point	General Lee'seems to have felt himself strong	night.	and 1st Army Corps.	three o'clock entered the fown of Fredericksburg,	COLUMIN DV & HEE OF DATLE and shirmishors in the	whole strength of his army, and that he intends to give	by the Yankees. The garrison there feel confident
would be merely of the nature of a demonstration,	enough to pursue the latter alternative, and he took	Gen. Pleasanton, too, succeeded in turning back a	It was very eveident at daylight this morning that	and held it until the remainder of the column came	open field to the left (our left) of the position.	us baille in carnesi. It is thought that he has been	of holding the place, and the people there feel as un-
while the real attack would be made at the other.	prompt measures to carry his plan into execution.	dozen pieces taken from the flying corps and plant-	the day would bring forth a terrific battle. We	up? It was a bold feat to enter thus a place like this,	Our loss will probably reach a thousand in killed	encouraged to this by the rumors which have reach-	concerned of their danger as if the Yankees were a
The points being fifteen miles apart, and out of	There is very little doubt that he had been heavily	ing them in a feworable position with the stant	knew that the enemy had been reinforcing his line	where every house might suddenly open upon us	and wounded.	ed the North, representing that the bulk of our army	hundred miles off. We are glad to hear that our
	reinforced with troops from the South Wo are at	ing them in a favorable position, while he drew up his little brigade of cavairy, consisting of squadrons		like a mine. But the result justified the apparent	AFFAIRS IN THE NEW SITUATION.	had-been withdrawn from Fredericksburg and sent	own old Commonwealth figures so bravely and is so
	the present moment fighting Charleston; for, like	of the 6th New York, 8th Pennsylvania, and 17th		Toshness of the venture.	Before this fight, General Hooker and the rebel	to Suffolk and North Carolina. It is thought that he	well represented in the aimy at Vicksburg. Major
	the attack on Fort Donelson, that movement had	Pernsylvania, with drawn sabres to protect the guos		On we went through the town, in a direction	Lee were face to face, near Chancellorville, which	has made this advance, thinking that he would strike us	General O. L. Stevenson, in command there, is a
chord, while we occupied the arc.) this opportunity	been made too soon. A month had passed since that	republyivana, with drawn shores to protect the guos	which it was perfectly apparent he must have, as		is on the plank road that runs directly west from	when we were weakest and when his chances were most	Virginian, and so are Major General Maury, and
of falling upon and beating us in detail.	attack, and its result had emboldened Lee to call up	double abetted with conjulate to be	that portion of it which we then held, was subject	and then we turned to our left, and went fair west ;	Fredericksburg. Down this road, and consequently	favorable.	Brigadiers Generals Barton and Reynolds, all en-
그는 것은 것 같은 것은 것을 가장하는 것을 것 같아. 것은 것은 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있는 것을 가지 않는 것을 수 있는 것을 가지 않는 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있다. 것을 것 같이 않는 것을 것 같이 않는 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있는 것 같이 않는 것 않는 것 않는 것 않는 것 같이 않는 것 않는	I the topart and entronmented the to osit up	double-shotted with canister, he swept the position	to the enemy's assaults in front and on both flanks		toward the scene of the fight between Hooker and	At the time of the cars leaving Guiney's Station	
그는 것 이상 영화되는 것 같은 것 같아요. 이상 것이 가격	것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같아요. 방법 수는 것 같아.	방상은 것 같은 것 물건을 받았다. 것 것 사람이 강화할 것은 것이다.	- 또 2014년 1월 1997년 19		I	TER FILE MILLE MI THE COMPLEXITY D C. WWY A D COTTAIL	APAres have miles
	방법에서 가장에서 가지 않는 것이 아들을 했다.	요즘 물건 🙀 가지 않는 것이 같아. 이 것이 같아. 이 것이 같아. 말 못 하는 것이	김 말에서 아들 때 가지 않는 것 같아요. 영화가 가지 않는 것 같아요. 그 말까?	이 너희 방법이 같아요? 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것을 것을 수 있다.	남자, 소리, 사람은 승규가 적별해 망가 만큼 그 동생님에 많는 것	에는 아니는 것은 것이 아니는 것 같은 것을 가지 않는 것 같은 것을 했다.	승규는 동안에 물건을 가지 않는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다.
그는 것 같은 것 같	그는 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것을 가지 않는 것을 통했다.	이는 그는 것을 가지 않는 것을 하는 것이 지않는 것을 했다.		그는 것을 모르는 것은 방법에서 문화로 관계하지?	영상 동안에서 감독했다. 승규가 가슴을 가지고 못했는 것이다.	이가 아니는 것이 아파 가지는 것 것이 같아요. 것은 것은 것이 같아요.	요즘 한 사람들은 비행을 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는 것이다.
	전 전 물건 수 있었다. 것 이 것 같은 것이 가지 않는 것 같은 것을 알았다.	그는 승규는 이번 것이 있는 것이 아니는 것이 가지 않는 것이 없는 것이다.		승규는 승규는 그 같은 것을 가 많이 하는 것이 가 들어야 한다.	그 그렇지 않는 것 같은 것은 것이 집에 들었다. 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것이 없다.	이 문제에 집에 가지 않는 것 같아요. 나는 것 같아요. 나는 것	
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