THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier.
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

# The Press.

VOL. 6.—NO. 244. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863. THREE CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at ..... $2 00
Three copies " " ..... 5 00
Five copies " " ..... 8 00
Ten " " ..... 15 00
Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, $1.50 per copy.
*The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.*
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.
☞ To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

## U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The tax-payers of this District are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt," and the act to amend the same, passed March 3, 1863, the second annual assessment will be made on and after the first MONDAY (4th day) of May instant. The assessment will embrace the following items:

1. INCOMES.—All incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, must be returned to the Assistant Assessors, under oath, in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the blank forms provided for that purpose.

Each person will be required to return his total income, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived, as to enable the Assistant Assessors to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Where a husband and wife live together, and their taxable income is in excess of $600, they will be entitled to but one deduction of $600, the being the average fixed by law as an estimated commutation for the expense of maintaining a family. Where they live apart they will be taxed separately, and be each entitled to a deduction of $600.

GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office, as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons which may be held in trust, as aforesaid; and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no exemption of six hundred dollars, under section 90, of the excise law, shall be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount of six hundred dollars may be exempted and deducted.

2. INCUMBRANCES, RENTS, AND REPAIRS.

Interest paid by any person on incumbrances upon the dwelling-house or estate on which he resides, may be deducted from income; also his payments for necessary repairs; as well as the amount actually paid for rent of any dwelling-house or estate which is the residence of the person assessed.

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures, or improvements to buildings, shall not be deducted from income.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

The profits of manufacturers are to be taxed without regard to the fact that the articles made have already paid a tax.

A balance-sheet, such as is generally made by dealers at the close of each year, it is presumed, will show the amount of income received. Such debts as a dealer or manufacturer has charged as "lost," may properly be deducted in estimating his income, and if afterwards anything is realized from them, it should be considered as a portion of his income for the year when received. Debts lost or ascertained to be bad, since December 31, 1862, should not be deducted from the amount of income for the year 1862.

FARMERS.

Every farmer or planter will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deduction for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family.

The amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor and necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the subsistence of the laborers; and the manure purchased by farmers to maintain their lands in *present* productive condition, will be allowed.

Farm produce, which the producer has on hand on the 31st day of December, 1862, must be appraised at its market value on that day.

2. ENUMERATED ARTICLES.—All articles named in section 77 of the law (Schedule A) will be assessed for the taxes to which they are liable, for the year ending May 1, 1863, viz:

Carriages, kept for use, for hire, or for passengers.
Yachts.
Billiard Tables.
Silver Plate.
Gold Plate.

*The former assessment on the above-named articles having been made for the year 1862,*

These returns must be made to the Assistant-Assessor within TEN DAYS from date of delivery of the blanks. Neglect, or refusal to comply within the time named, imposes the duty on the Assessor or Assistant Assessor to estimate the income and the tax upon enumerated articles, with an addition of *fifty per centum*.

The entire income tax of every person will be assessed at the residence of the party, and not at the place of business.

LICENSES.

All licenses assessed in accordance with the act of March 3, 1863, will continue in force until the first day of May, 1864.

"And all licenses granted after the first day of May in any year, will expire on the first day of May following, and will be issued upon the payment of a rateable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed for such license; and such license so granted will be dated on the first day of the month in which it is issued: *Provided*, That any person, firm, or corporation, that on the first day of May, 1863, held an unexpired license, will be assessed a rateable proportion for the time between the expiration of the license and the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four."

All persons doing business within this district must apply for a new license (which, in most cases, is September 1st, 1863,) to the 1st of May, 1864. Whenever by the amendments new rates of license are established, the new license will be assessed at the new rates, and in all cases where the present license expires September 1st, 1863, the new license will cover a period of eight months, and must be assessed to pay two-thirds of the yearly tax.

PENALTIES.

When an assessment for license has been made, upon neglect or refusal to give the list or make the application within the time required, and the assessment is returned in the annual list, the fifty per centum penalty prescribed in section 12 *must* be added, and cannot be remitted, either by the assessor or collector.

By the act March 3, 1863, the penalty of two years' imprisonment is added to the punishment provided in former acts, for those who fail to take out license when required by the excise laws of the United States.

The former annual assessment was much embarrassed for want of information on the part of the citizens, with regard to the duties imposed on them by the excise law. It is manifest that with the knowledge now obtained, on the part of the tax-payer, and with the assistance rendered by this circular, ignorance of the law can no longer be pleaded by delinquents in the hope of avoiding the penalties provided.

THOMAS W. SWENEY,
Assessor Second District,
410 CHESTNUT Street.
my9-smw3t

## EDUCATIONAL.

BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—This Institution is located about twenty miles from Philadelphia, nine miles from Trenton, and seven miles from Bristol, on the northern limits of ATTLEBOROUGH, Middletown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania—a rural district unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. There are *three daily conveyances to the premises* from Philadelphia during the summer.

THE SPRING AND SUMMER TERM will commence on the 20th of FIFTH month, and continue in session twelve weeks, through the most pleasant period of the warm months.

The course of instruction is thorough and complete in all the elementary and higher branches of an *English, Classical, and Mathematical Education*. The French language is taught by a very superior native French teacher, who daily engages the pupils in French conversations.

A Normal Department is in operation for the benefit of those who desire to qualify themselves for teachers.

TERMS.—The charge for tuition in the English branches, with board, washing, fuel and lights, including pens and ink, and the use of library, is, for the Spring and Summer Term of twelve weeks, $48. Latin, Greek, French, and Drawing, each extra.

Circulars, giving full particulars, may be had on application to the Principals, Attleborough P. O., Bucks county, Pa.; or from Edward Parrish, northwest corner of EIGHTH and ARCH Streets, Philadelphia.

ISRAEL J. GRAHAME,
JANE P. GRAHAME,
my1-1m Principals.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, May 7, 1863.

NOTICE—The tax-payers of this District are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," and the act to amend the same, passed March 3, 1863, the second annual assessment will be made on and after the first MONDAY (4th day) of May instant. The assessment will embrace the following items:

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THOMAS W. SWENEY,
Assessor Fifth District, Langstroth's Building, Germantown, and 124 South SIXTH Street, Philad.
my9-smw3t

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

E. M. NEEDLES,
1024 CHESTNUT STREET,
IS IN RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS:
NEW STYLE GRENADINE VEILS.
NEW BLACK THREAD EDGINGS AND LACES.
NEW VALENCIENNE EDGINGS AND LACES.
NEW VALENCIENNE AND POINTE LACE COLLARS AND SETTS.
NEW EMBROIDERED AND HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, a bargain.
NEW MUSLINS, various styles, for Waists and Bodies.
NEW NAINSOOK, SWISS, PLAID, FIGURED MUSLINE.
NEW CAMBRIC, JACONET, STRIPED MUSLINS.
NEW PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES at reduced prices.
NEW PIQUES, FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR, at reduced prices.
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS, all kinds; NEW VEILS, NEW BARBES, NEW COLLARS, NEW SLEEVES, NEW EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, NEW FLOUNCINGS AND BANDS, NEW ROBES AND WAISTS FOR INFANTS.
New Goods in great variety; in many instances will be OFFERED AT OLD PRICES.
The attention of the Ladies is respectfully asked.
E. M. NEEDLES,
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
BRAIDED CLOAKS.
PLAIN CLOAKS.
ORDERED CLOAKS.
SILK MANTLES.
AMERICAN CLOAKINGS.
FRENCH CLOAKINGS.
FINE CASSIMERES.
DRESS GOODS.
BOYS' FINE CLOTHING.
COOPER & CONARD.
ap30-tf S. E. corner NINTH AND MARKET Sts.

NEW
PARIS CLOAKS
AND
MANTILLAS,
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN,
NOW OPEN,
AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
920 CHESTNUT STREET.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
ap20-1m

THE PARIS CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Northeast corner of EIGHTH and WALNUT, have opened with a LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, of the MOST FASHIONABLE MAKE, and respectfully ask the early attention of ladies wishing to purchase.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
IVENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street, have now on hand an extensive assortment of SPRING STYLES, of the finest qualities, at the LOWEST PRICES. Ladies, do not fail to give us a call.

BOYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, CLOAKS, &c., IN ENDLESS VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES, No. 137 South EIGHTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
OFFERS FOR SALE
At prices generally below present cost of Importation,
WHITE GOODS, all descriptions.
EMBROIDERIES, do do
LACES, do do
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do do
VEILS, &c., &c.
and respectfully invite an inspection of his stock.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR WIDE BLACK TAFFETA SILKS for Mantles, from $1.62½ to $4 per yard. Heavy Black Corded Silks. Check Silks in great variety from 87½ cents up to $1.25. Two lots of Black Figured Silks, $1.25. One lot of Black, Brown, and Mode Silks. Fancy Silks at reduced prices.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 246 South SECOND Street.
N. B.—Silks, Mantles, and Cloaks of the newest shapes. my14

VERY FINE, REAL WHITE SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS.—GEORGE W. VOGEL, No. 1016 CHESTNUT Street, opened this morning one case of the above Shawls, including some of the extra large sizes and of the finest and most beautiful qualities ever imported. my13-6t*

AUCTION AND OTHER BARGAINS.
Lupins, 6-4 Black Wool Delaines.
Fine Plaid Poplins, choice under price.
Double fold French Mozambiques, 37½ cents.
Finest Foil-de-Chevres, 62 cents.
Double fold children's plaids, 37½ cents.
Crape Plaids and Stripes.
Brown, Slate, Cuir, and other shades Alpacas.
Three lots mode Alpacas, 31, 37, and 50 cents, extra cheap.
Travelling dress goods.
Cheap lot Lavalle de Beaute.
Shepherd's Plaids, fine quality, 31 cents.
Best English and American prints.
Ladies' Cloaking Clothing, full length stock.
Fine Cassimeres—assortment unrivalled.
Muslins and Linens—prices are low.
Bargains in fringed Huck Towels, 19 cents.
Honey Comb 11-4 Bates Quilts.
Fine Flannels, whites, reds, Grays.
Good and low-priced Hoop Skirts.
COOPER & CONARD,
ap30tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS.—Mattings, Oil Cloths, and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, northeast corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open THIS MORNING, from Auctions, 15 ingrain Carpets at 45, 50, 62, 75, 87c, and $1. Entry and Stair Carpets 25 to 37c. White and red check Matting 25 cents. Rag, Hemp, and Yarn Carpets 31 to 50c. Floor Oil Cloths 45 to 75c. Window Shades, Gold and Velvet Borders, 70c to $2. Buff and Green Window Holland 31 to 50c.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
New York City Mills Long Cloth Muslin at 25c. Fine Shirting Muslins 12½, 16, 18, and 20c. New Spring Chintzes 18 and 20c. Spring De Laines 25c. Lonsdale Cambrics 31 to 62c. Stella Shawls $2 to $10. Cloth Sacques $5 to $8.
ap25-1m

LIGHT SUMMER SHAWLS—IN Mozambique, Challi, Grenadine, and Barege. FRENCH AND CASHMERE SHAWLS AT $6.50. These Shawls cost $8.50 to import. Every variety of Thin and Thick Shawls for SPRING AND SUMMER. Light Cloth Shawl-Mantles and Circulars. Black Silk Mantles and Sacques. THIN DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY. Plain Blue and Buff Lawns, for ladies' dresses. A great variety of Plain Goods for Suits. A great variety of new Dress Goods at low prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
my9 Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS
Offer by the package, at the Lowest rates of this season,
Twelve 1200 and 1400 Lawns,
Manchester Spring De Laines,
Pacific do. do. Prints,
ap15 Do. do. De Laines.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
Mode-colored Silks, Foulards,
Checked Silks, India Silks,
Plaid Silks, Black Figures,
Barege, Challies, Imperatrice,
Poplins, Organdies, Chintzes,
Zephyr and Barege Shawls.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
Cassimeres for Boys.
Cassimeres for Young Gents.
Cassimeres for suits.
Cassimeres for everybody.
Cassimeres, mixed and plain.
Cassimeres, striped and plaid.
Cassimeres, Black and Brown.
At JOHN H. STOKES',
ap9 702 ARCH Street.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
517 ARCH STREET.
C. A. VANKIRK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHANDELIERS
AND OTHER
GAS FIXTURES.
Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of
FANCY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call and examine goods. de15-1y

625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625.
Manufacturers of
Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtains, and Furniture Gimps, Curtain Loops, Centre Tassels,
Picture and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings,
Military and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Neck Ties, etc., etc., No. 625 MARKET Street,
my6-6m Philadelphia.

PAPER PATTERNS OF THE LATEST FASHION, Wholesale and Retail. New Spring and Summer Cloaks, Sleeves, Waists, and Children's Patterns, now ready at Mrs. M. A. BINDER'S Temple of Fashion, No. 1023 CHESTNUT Street. Also, Dress and Mantilla Making in all its branches. Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashion and Le Bon Ton. ap22-3m

PENSIONS.—$100 BOUNTY AND PAY promptly and collected for Soldiers, Sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, at reasonable and satisfactory rates. Soldiers who have served two years, and all soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, are now entitled to the $100 bounty; and the latter, also, to a pension.
JAMES FULTON, Solicitor for Claimants,
mh14 424 WALNUT Street.

CLOTHING.
JOHN KELLY, JR.,
TAILOR,
HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET,
TO
EDWARD P. KELLY'S,
142 South THIRD Street.
Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not superior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the city—at prices much lower than any other first-class establishment of the city. ap1-tf

Fine Clothing,
FOR
Spring and Summer.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
S. E. cor. 6th & Market.

ALSO,
Medium and Common
GRADES,
Cut and Made in Fashionable Style
AND
SOLD AT LOW PRICES.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
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GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
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mh22-6m

SPRING MILLINERY.
1863 SPRING 1863
WOOD & CARY.
No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET
Have now in store a complete stock of
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
INCLUDING
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
To which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners.
CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing. mh7-3m

STRAW GOODS, 1863.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
LACES AND RIBBONS,
OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,
JUST OPENED
AT
THOS. KENNEDY BRO'S,
No. 749 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTH.
ap2-2m

SPRING 1863.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
(Late Rosenheim, Brooks, & Co.),
No. 431 MARKET Street, North Side,
Have now open, and are daily making additions thereto, a HANDSOME VARIETY OF
RIBBONS, BONNETS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL,
to which the attention of the trade is respectfully solicited. mh23-2m

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS.
JOSEPH HAMBURGER,
525 South SECOND Street,
Has now open a large stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Bonnets, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of Milliners and Merchants. Goods received daily from the New York auctions. mh29-2m

TRIMMINGS, &c.
EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRUGS,
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW AND HOLLOW GLASS WARE,
&c., &c., &c.
Special attention given to the wants of the City Trade. ap21-1m

FURNITURE, &c.
FURNITURE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT,
W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER,
mh9-3m 1209 CHESTNUT STREET.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 South SECOND Street,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. mh9-6m

BEAUTY.—IF YOU WISH TO HAVE a fine, clear complexion, use HUNT'S WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL. It will make you as fair as a lily. Price, 25 cents.
If you are troubled with Tan or Freckles, use HUNT'S BRITISH BALSAM. It is warranted to remove them. Price, 25 cents.
If you want a Color, use HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES. It will not wash off, nor injure the skin, and cannot be detected. Price, 25 cents and $1.
HUNT'S COURT TOILET POWDER is the best Face Powder in use. Price, 12½, 25, and 50 cents.
Sold at HUNT & CO.'S, Perfumers, 41 South EIGHTH Street, two doors above Chestnut, and 133 South SEVENTH, above Walnut. my9-3m

# The Press.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### The Battles on the Rappahannock.

[From an Occasional Correspondent in the 61st Reg. P. V.]

BIVOUAC NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 13, 1863.

So much is said and written now-a-days about the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," that I thought it would not be uninteresting to you to learn something of the "circumstance" attendant upon our crossing of the Rappahannock and subsequent attack upon the famous rebel fortifications. And first, our

CROSSING THE RIVER.

On the first of May we reposed quietly in our tents till about 3 P. M., when orders came for two companies from each regiment in the brigade to pack up everything and report to headquarters. The two selected from our regiment were A and H, and on marching to headquarters we received orders to cross the river and relieve the regiment on picket there. This we did with alacrity, expecting to some "Minie" talk with the rebels, as we were within speaking distance of each other. For some reason they did not fire, which disappointed us very much, for we were quite anxious for some compliments of this description which they might send us.

POSTING THE PICKETS—A BEAUTIFUL NIGHT AND ITS SUGGESTIONS.

The first thing to be done on reaching the other side was to "post" us at the outpost pickets of the army. This was all quietly and safely accomplished. Night had now reached us, one of the most brilliantly beautiful nights I remember ever to have witnessed. Looking towards the rebel heights, I could plainly discern the ensign of their treason flaunting in the gentle night breeze. As I gazed upon the picture of entrancing beauty spread out before me, I could not but reflect how very soon the profound stillness which now reigned over all would be rudely broken by the din and strife of fierce battle with our country's foe, and the part I might bear in the struggle. My thoughts, quicker than the electric wires could have carried them, were in Philadelphia; I thought of *home*, and all the loved ones there—of the church and the Sunday school to which I was attached—of the many other dear friends I had left at the call of duty. Surely, if an "unloaded musket is mad," it would be strange indeed if I could fail to be deeply impressed with the grandeur of the circumstances surrounding me, and reverently there, on my lonely picket post, did I prostrate myself before Him who governs and disposes of all things in heaven and in earth, in humble acknowledgment of my dependence upon Him, and besought Him to take our whole army into His care and keeping. I arose refreshed and strengthened, and resolved more firmly than ever to put my entire trust in that Goodness which had brought me already through eight bloody battles in safety. Our orders were to remain on this outpost duty but one hour at a time, and at the end of each relief came from our division, which had crossed an hour after us, so that we were enabled to get a comfortable night's rest, entirely undisturbed by the rebels.

A SALUTE FROM THE ENEMY, AND A CHASE AFTER THE "BUTTERNUTS."

The morning of May 2d opened brightly upon us, and away we go again to be "posted." During the night the enemy brought one of their pieces out of the woods, and occasionally favored us with a salute, doing us no damage, but, on the contrary, affording us sufficient amusement to while away the time until about 11 A. M., when the 6th Wisconsin (of our division) started a little more lively firing at a rebel officer, mounted, who was engaged in relieving their pickets. They returned our fire quite briskly for awhile, wounding three of our men. At last our men grew quite impatient of such proceedings, and at once made a break for the "Butternut" friends on the other side of the river, hoping, on seeing our determination, the enemy would discreetly skedaddle, closely followed by our boys deployed as skirmishers. "The subscriber" had the honor of being one of this number, and he bears cheerful testimony to the superior locomotive qualities of the enemy on this occasion; but many a *stern* mark was made upon the flying foe by our trusty rifles.

THE FIELD CLEARED—RETIRING TO REST —UP AGAIN!

Pratt's Light Division were then ordered to clear the field for active operations, and then we retired to the rear for rest, which we felt much in need of, after a tiresome foot-race. During this time, while we were lying in the rear, we stacked arms, made our coffee, spread our blankets, and turned in for a good night's rest. But in this we were disappointed, for we had not remained thus more than two hours when we were ordered to pack up our things, and get ready to go forward. We did not move, however, until nearly 4 A. M.; but there was no grumbling, no growling, but every man appeared ready, cheerfully, to endure almost anything to be instrumental in accomplishing the great result which brought us here—the overthrow of this wicked rebellion.

ON TO FREDERICKSBURG!

About 4 A. M., then, on the morning of May 3d, we moved forward, direct for the city of Fredericksburg, arriving at daylight, and just in time to witness an artillery duel of the grandest description, which ended in the triumph of our pieces. During this duel our troops (the 6th Corps,) were taking their position.

CHARGE ON THE FAMOUS STONE WALL AND A REPULSE.

During the artillery fire, a portion of Cochran's old brigade, composed of the 32d P. V., Col. Ely, 61st New York, Colonel Sinclair, and the 82d Ohio, Major Bassett, made a gallant charge on the memorable stone-wall breastworks of the enemy, but were repulsed with heavy loss. This, you know, was the same place that was charged so often by the Irish brigade during Gen. Burnside's attempt to take the place.

IT MUST BE TAKEN!—WHO WILL VOLUNTEER?

It was absolutely necessary before anything could be accomplished, that this stone wall should be taken—but who will undertake the task? Several regiments were called upon to volunteer, but they could not be induced to learn that they couldn't exactly "see the point?" They were prepared to volunteer to fight almost anything but that ugly-looking stone wall! But, as I said, it *must* be taken, and at all hazards, and so the generals were compelled to make a selection, a most delicate task but we think they succeeded in selecting, for they put right for the Light Division, and selected the following regiments to take the lead, viz: The 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Geo. C. Spear, and 43d New York, Col. Baker. The charge was to be led by Col. Shaylor, acting brigadier of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, and a better man could not well have been selected.

HOW WE FELT—A SOLEMN SCENE.

After a few private consultations among the officers, everything was announced as ready. And never in my life did I witness and participate in so solemn a scene, as was now displayed in the regiments that were to make the charge. It was terrible—for terrible we knew it would be. Some were giving their money, or other valuables, to trustworthy friends, to be sent home should they fall with a few last words to their families. Officers and men were making their wills, and leaving their bidding, and other good-byes, hardly expecting to see each other again. Can you wonder then that there were but few unmoistened eyes in our regiment, or that the stoutest hearts among us gave way to tears? Ample time was given us all to become perfectly cool and collected. I confess a faltering man was in our ranks, I think if those Copperhead sympathizers who infest Philadelphia could but have looked for one moment upon the pale but firm-set features and determined eyes composing these regiments, they would have hung their traitor-heads for very shame, if they have any of it left in their natures. Excuse me if I say that *we* felt the sublimity of the occasion.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE GRAND CHARGE.

Our regiment was selected to take the lead, and was to go by the left flank until we reached the rifle-pits, and then we were to charge by the right flank and mount. The 43d New York were to go by the right flank, and, when near the pits, were to make a left-flank movement. The balance of the division was to support us on each side, right and left. Before starting, we each practised the part allotted to us to perform, so that no mistake should be made.

COMMENCEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE GRAND STRUGGLE.

At 11 A. M. the signal was given by our artillery opening a terrific fire, which soon silenced the enemy's batteries. The 61st went nobly to their task, and never, never, do I think men stood up under such a fire as they poured upon us; but still we kept on, scarcely knowing who of our companions had fallen. But, alas! directly a portion of the regiment wavered, and became somewhat disordered.

CAUSE OF THE DISORDER—FALL OF COL. SPEAR.

Colonel Spear had fallen! Dearly was he beloved by every man in the regiment, and while he lived ready hearts were willing to follow wherever he led. And he was leading, Company B depending upon him, their captain being disabled. In this emergency our own beloved and brave-hearted Captain Robert L. Orr, of Company H, was called on to aid in restoring order. This was soon accomplished; the men rallied, and went nobly to their work, capturing the heights, and putting the enemy into inglorious flight. Fort after fort was captured with the greatest success, securing all their artillery, and some hundreds of prisoners. We pursued them for nearly four miles, to their second line of entrenchments, when they halted to give us battle. It had been agreed that the Light Division after storming the heights, should go to the rear for rest, but this could not be done, and we were ordered to the front to skirmish and find out the enemy's positions.

At about 5 P. M., the enemy made a desperate attempt to break our lines. They made five different charges, but each time they were repulsed with heavy loss. At sundown the hostilities ceased for the night, with the exception of picket firing on both sides, but which did not amount to much.

WE ARE OUTFLANKED.

At daylight next morning, the 4th, we were ready to give them another reception, should they venture out of their skulking-places. But in spite of all our vigilance, they got the best of us, and it is undisputed that, but for the Light Division and three pieces of artillery, they would have succeeded in capturing the whole of the 6th Corps.

OUR ESCAPE.

The only chance of escape for us was at Banks' ford, and to that place the enemy directed their attention, and were within a half mile of it when discovered. Now it was that the excitement became most intense. Away started the Light Division in full run, to head the enemy off. This we successfully accomplished, entirely frustrating his flank movement; and this was the 6th Corps saved. And thus we got safely across the river again, not losing a single gun, and, of course, greatly disappointing the enemy, who evidently were sure of gobbling us all up.

TAKING UP THE BRIDGES.

We bivouacked about a mile from the river, and got our tents pitched just in time to save ourselves from a drenching rain, which then commenced, and which lasted for three days. But our work was not yet done; for the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers and the 5th Wisconsin were detailed to take up the bridges, a pretty arduous job, and which would have been dangerous had the enemy seen fit to fire upon us; but they attempted no interference. We only got a good wet jacket.

And now I have given you a full account of our doings. The losses of our regiment are, doubtless, known to you, and I will not recapitulate them. Many of our brave and loved companions are sleeping their last sleep, while we are quietly reposing, with thankful hearts, in our little canvas houses. We are not discouraged; we know that our cause is just—that it is a high and holy one, and must, by God's blessing, triumph. But we do mourn over our brave friends who have fallen. How great was the joy throughout the regiment when it was reported that Captain Orr, of Company H, had also fallen! Everybody loved and confided in him. But, since reaching this side of the river, we have received the joyful intelligence of his safety. He was stunned by a shell, and was carried insensible from the field, and is now in Washington. We hope soon to have him with us again.

And now, as it would be contraband for me to tell you anything about what we are now doing, I will only add that we are in good spirits, actively engaged, and, trusting in God, shall be ready for the enemy whenever the gallant Hooker shall say the word. J. B.

### The Eleventh Corps in the Late Battle.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. STEINWEHR.

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION, 11TH CORPS, STEVENS' FARM, VA., May 8, 1863.

*To Lieutenant Colonel Meurenburg, Assistant Adjutant General, 11th Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my division in the action on the evening of the 