committee proves most conclusively that had the attack been made upon the left with all the force that General Franklin could have used for that purpose, the plan of General Burnside would have been completely successful, and our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory."

The committee continue (still referring to the order which they say was to make a "vigorous attack with my whole force," and was sent by Gen. Burnside upon his hearing of the small force which I had ordered to the attack,) "Gen. Franklin testifies that it was not an order but a request, and that when he received it, it was too late to renew the attack, and therefore he did not do it. Gen. Franklin testifies as follows." The committee then proceed to give an extract from a small portion of my testimony, in which not a word of my testimony on the subject of this request is given. My statement to them on that subject was substantially that after 3 o'clock of that day, according to my best recollection, an aid from Gen. Burnside came to me with the message that the enemy was pressing Gen. Sumner on the right, and that I was requested to make a diversion in his favor if I could. I again replied that I would do the best I could. About the time that this message came, viz: 3,40 p. m., as will be seen by referring to Gen. Hardie's reports, that officer informed Gen. Burn- as follows:

"Gibbon's and Meade's divisions are badly used up, and I fear another advance on the enemy on our left cannot be made this afternoon. Doubleday's division will replace Meade's as soon as it can be collected, and if it be done in time, of course another attack will be made. The enemy are in force in the woods on our left toward Hamilton's, and are threatening the safety of that portion of our line. They seem to have detached a portion of their force to our front, where Howe and Brooks are now engaged. Brooks has some prisoners, and is down to the railroad. Just as soon as the left is safe, our forces here will be prepared for a front attack. But it may be too late this afternoon. Indeed, we are engaged in front anyhow. Notwithstanding the unpleasant items I relate, the *morale* generally of the troops is good."

REPLY TO THE DIRECT ACCUSATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Keeping in mind the fact that the divisions of Howe and Brooks, which General Hardie reported to General Burnside were then actually engaged, were the two divisions upon which I had to rely to protect my right, centre and bridges, and that every other division of my command was at that moment already in support of the left, and that this dispatch of General Hardie's was a piece of the evidence before a committee supposed to be in search of the truth in regard to a subject of such magnitude as the loss of the battle of Fredericksburg, it seems incredible that the next paragraph of their report following the extract from my testimony which they have given, is the one already quoted, that—

"The testimony of all the witnesses before your committee proves most conclusively that, had the attack been made upon the left with all the force that General Franklin could have used for that purpose, the plan of Gen. Burnside would have been completely successful, and our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory."

This sweeping statement is made without giving a word of testimony in support of the conclusion, or the name of a witness. I am necessarily in ignorance of what has been testified to by others before the committee, but I know that General Burnside and myself were at least two of "all the witnesses," and that he, when he was first examnied, testified to the contrary of any such statement. I know that Gen. Hardie's words, written from the battlefield to his chief, were in evidence, and that the facts shown by these witnesses prove the conclusions of this committee to be as unfounded as they are unmerited.

Standing, as I do, thus arraigned and condemned by the committee, I have no fear that my countrymen will adopt their verdict until I have been heard in my own behalf. They have thus far inhaled with the air they breathe that vital principle of fair play that hears before it condemns. As a people, they have no purpose to serve in striking pown a public servant, unless he has proved to be unfaithful to his trust, and to their sense of justice I appeal, though the circumstances attending my accusation compel me to add to my statement a few words personal to myself.

My profession is that of arms. I was educated to it as a pupil of the nation. My duty and inclination leading in the same path, with the feeling that stirred the nation's pulse when the flag was torn down by parricidal hands, I dedicated my life, and whatever was enwrapt within my life, to the defence of my country. I did not underrate the proportions of the rebellion, and I accepted my line of duty with the conviction that the nation would require of its loyal children determined purpose, and perhaps, great sacrifices, before its unity would be restored. With these convictions, I took command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac in June, 1861. From that time until I was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, on the 25th day of January, 1863, I have been trying to do my duty in camp and upon the field. That I have not altogether failed, the brave men who have grown up with me have proved on the battle fields of Virginia and Maryland, and it is but common justice to those of them who yet live and to the memory of those who are dead, to say that they never failed me in the time of trial. My time has been passed with my command. Including a period of illness, I have been absent from it but twenty one days. This has left but little time to look after matters personal to myself. Having no political associations of influence, I must content myself as best I can with the reflection that the committee believed that the failure at Fredericksburg demanded a victim, and that being of no consequence except as a soldier, it was most available to order me to that duty.

I have had no friendships which have stood in the way of the performance of my duty.

When General Burnside took command of the Army of the Potomac, and up to the time he left it, I gave a hearty obedience to every order he gave me, as well as a full and frank expression of my opinion when he invited me to his councils. I supposed that we were attached friends, and that we were both looking only to the means which would achieve success. I agreed with him fully in the propriety of crossing the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg at the time proposed by his original plan. After that failed, whatever advice I gave to him in council sprang from the honest convictions of my judgment, and I should have been recreant to my duty, to my country, and my own conscience had I given him any other. When the crossing was determined upon, the alacrity with which I obeyed the order, the time within which my troops were crossed and placed in line of battle is the best evidence. This done and our troops posted on the enemy's side of the river, with nothing but frail pontoon bridges between them and their destruction as an army, I proposed that an assault should be made upon the enemy's position with a column strong enough to command success (naming the number of at least six divisions,) with the request that I might be allowed to make immediate disposition to carry it out. After waiting through the night, I was ordered to take a particular height with one division, and to keep my whole command in readiness for some contemplated movement. In obeying this order according to its letter and spirit, a force of the enemy upon my left, my right and my centre, discovered itself, sufficient to engage during the day every division in my command. Our failure was the natural consequence of the insufficient preparation and inadequate provision for an attack upon an army like that in front of us. This being the state of the facts, so far as I am concerned, without a hearing or the opportunity of defence, a report from the Legislative branch of the government has been spread through the newspapers and in pamphlets before my countrymen, stating that, had I obeyed the orders given me by General Burnside on that day, our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory. Instead of a brilliant victory it was a sad and fearful disaster, in which many brave men fell—men to whom I was attached by two years' association—and for this disaster, and for the blood of these comrades, this committee say I am responsible.

I place these facts by the side of their report, perfectly willing to abide by the verdict which the public will pass upon me.

WM. B. FRANKLIN.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 13 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, ESQ., of Towanda, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston,
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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M'Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst.

NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

A Correction.

In our news column yesterday we published some rumors of army movements, taken from Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, which that paper refused to endorse, and in commenting on them we expressed the opinion that they were not true, adding, "We have *just as* reliable intelligence that Hooker was beastly drunk," &c., and concluding with these remarks: "Rumors *of all kinds* are rife, but they are *quite as unreliable* as War Department dispatches and Forney's editorials"—meaning very plainly that we attached no credit to any of them.

The infamous villain, whoever he may be, that controls the editorial department of the *Telegraph*, has so garbled the paragraph, by omitting the words "just as" and the whole of the concluding sentence, as to make us roundly assert that we had *reliable* intelligence that Hooker was drunk and did not possess the confidence of the army. If there is any lower depth of baseness we know not of it. And the scoundrel uses this false, garbled extract as the subject of an article wherein he endeavors to influence the minds of the soldiers against us and incite them to violence. We are in no dread, for God knows we should scorn ourselves if we felt a single quake of the heart or tremor of the nerves at any threat of personal danger from the *Telegraph*. We should despise ourselves if we shrank or trembled before a mob of any description.

We have on divers occasions admitted the bravery of General Hooker, and we claim no credit for it, because his actions in the field prove him to be a brave man; we have never disputed his patriotism, because that is as obvious as his courage; all we have done which can be construed into an offence is this—we have doubted his qualifications as a General to plan campaigns and handle, as it ought to be handled, so large an army. We take it that we have a right to entertain and to express this opinion without giving just cause of offense to any one, soldier or citizen.

White and Black Soldiers.

That western bard was moved by a true inspiration when he wrote:

"I wish I was a nigger,
I really do indeed;
It seems to me that niggers
Get everything they need."

If there are any persons so incredulous as not to believe this, we beg their attention to a case, reported in the New Orleans *Era*, and heard before Judge Peabody. A negro named Henry was arrested for assaulting Frederick Behemick, a private of the Ninth Connecticut. From the testimony it appeared that the soldier had asked the "colored cuss from Africa" a very civil question, to wit: "Do you suppose the Yankees came down here to free the negroes? The negro replied, "That's what Massa Lincoln says." Behemick told him he was entirely mistaken, it was not so, whereupon the negro struck him a heavy blow with a plane. After hearing the case through, Judge Peabody *discharged the negro*, saying that the soldier had no right to ask such a question, and was altogether on the wrong. That's the way it goes in New Orleans at present, and the way it *will go* here after a while. By-and-by the white man who refuses to tip his beaver to every ebony he meets will be considered a traitor, and if he happens to ask a question not considered courteous he will subject himself to assault, without remedy against the sable assailant. "I wish I was a nigger," etc.

Loss in the Late Battles.

The loss in the late battles fought in the vicinity of Chancellorville, by the troops immediately under Hooker, and near Fredericksburg by Sedgwick's corps, has been variously estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000. It seems clear to us, considering the numbers engaged and the courage and daring of the troops (with one notable exception), as represented by eyewitnesses of the different battles, that the loss must considerably exceed 10,000, and in all probability approximates the maximum estimate of 30,000. This would be a terrible loss, but it must be remembered that not less than 130,000 to 150,000 troops were engaged on each side, and that the battles they engaged in were terrible conflicts. We have, in part, a a detailed statement, which gives the total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners as follows:

Sickles' corps, 4,874; Howard's corps (11th), 3,120; Sedgwick's corps, 5,970; Flying division, 1,300. Total, 15,264.

These returns are incomplete, and besides they do not embrace the loss of the 5th corps (which was very heavy), and of several other divisions which were engaged. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* computes the entire loss at 30,000, and the N. Y. *Times* places it at 18,000. The probability is that it will exceed 25,000.

Gen. Franklin's Reply.

We publish to-day the reply of Gen. Franklin to the charges contained in the Congressional Investigating Committee's report in relation to the failure of the Fredericksburg attack. Gen. Franklin was singled out by this committee to bear the brunt of the responsibility of Burnside's unsuccessful demonstration against the rebel works and lines in December last which resulted in so sorrowful and unnecessary a defeat.

We earnestly commend to the careful perusal of our readers the carefully prepared reply of Gen. Franklin, which, apart from being a perfect refutation of all the charges laid up against him in the report of the War Committee, and a complete vindication of the General's soldierly abilities, is interesting for historical memoranda of facts in connection with one of the most memorable events in the history of the war. We reserve extended comment, on account of the crowded state of our columns to-day, until to-morrow, when we hope to be able to do more justice to the statement in question, which so deeply concerns the well-tried reputation of one of the bravest and ablest and most faithful Generals in our army.

The Madison, Wis., Patriot.

The old, long established central organ of the Democracy of the flourishing State of Wisconsin, is offered for sale by its owners, Carpenter and Hyer. It is published at the capital of the State, and has a large patronage in subscribers, advertising and job printing. Indeed its subscription is said to be the largest of any Democratic paper in the State. It is well supplied with printing materials, and has a handsome building and good business site. Nothing but the ill health of the proprietors induce them to offer the paper for sale. It presents a most eligible opportunity for a Democratic printer or printers, with some capital, to make a handsome and paying investment. Address Carpenter & Hyer, Madison, Wis., in the way of negotiation.

GEN. STONEMAN'S EXPEDTION.

COL. KIRKPATRICK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following was received at headquarters to-day:

YORKTOWN, Va., May 8, 1863.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief United States Army:

GENERAL:—I have the pleasure to report that by direction from Major General Stoneman I left Louisa C. H. on the morning of the 3d inst. with one regiment—the Harris Light Cavalry, of my brigade—and reached Hungary, on the Fredericksburg railroad, at daylight on the morning of the 4th, destroyed the depot, telegraph wires, and railroad for several miles; passed over to the Broad turnpike and drove in the rebel pickets down the turnpike across the Break, charged a battery and forced it to retire to within two miles of the city of Richmond; captured Lieut. Brown, aid-de-camp to Gen. Winder, and eleven men, within the fortifications. I then passed down to the left to the Meadow bridge, on the Chickahominy, which I burned, and ran a train of cars into the river; I retired to Hanover town on the Peninsula; crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry force. Burned a train of thirty wagons loaded with bacon, captured thirteen prisoners, and encamped for the night, five miles from the river.

I resumed my march at 1 a. m. of the 5th, surprised a force of three hundred cavalry at Aylett's, captured two officers and thirty-three men, burned fifty-six wagons, the depot containing upwards of twenty thousand barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing, and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Mattapony, and destroyed the ferry again, just in time to escape the advance of the rebel cavalry pursuing. Late in the evening I destroyed a third wagon train and depot a few miles above and west of Tappahannock, on the Rappahannock, and from that point made a forced march of twenty miles, being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of "Stuart's" from the fact that we captured prisoners from the First, Fifth and Tenth Virginia cavalry. At sundown we discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in line of battle above King and Queen court house. Their strength was unknown, but I advanced at once to the attack, only however to discover that they were friends, being a portion of the 12th Illinois cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieutenant Colonel Davis, of the same regiment. At 10 a. m, on the 7th, I found safety and rest under our brave old flag within our lines at Gloucester Point.—This raid and march about the entire rebel army—a march nearly two hundred miles—has been made in less than five days, with a loss of one officer and thirty seven men, while we captured and paroled upwards of three hundred men.

I take pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff, Captain P. Owen Jones, Captain Armstrong, Captain M'Irvin, Dr. Hackley, Lieutenant Estis, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a dispatch to Major General Hooker. He failed in the attempt; but, with his escort of ten men, he captured and paroled one major, two captains, a lieutenant and fifteen men; but was afterwards captured himself, with his escort, and was subsequently recaptured by our own forces, and arrived here this morning. I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieutenant Colonel Davies, and the officers and men of the Harris Light Cavalry, not one of whom but was willing to lose his life, if he could but aid in the great battle now going on, and win for himself the approbation of his chief. Respectfully submitted,

J. KILPATRICK,
Colonel Commanding First Brigade, Third Division Cavalry corps.

"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."—Where the sun rises as well as where it sets, where it sheds the most beams, and where it sheds the least, people have just "to paddle thier own canoe." Just as if others were going to help you up every time you fall down; just as if they were going to pick all the thorns from the rose, and present it sweet and beautiful to you; just as if they were going to tell you about big bears in those woods, or the terrible quicksands you are approaching. Human nature is not of so generous a turn. Friends are nice things when the sun shines, but when clouds begin to gather they are in a hurry to go, afraid it will rain before they get home. So if you are the most distant relative of Solomon, never tell a long story of woe to any Crœsus among them. With sustained and steadfast courage "paddle your own canoe," and make everybody imagine you are drinking honey instead of lemon-juice, and serenely reposing on the highest summit of earthly bliss. Tears are weak, fears are foolish, wishes useless, regrets for the past chant a mournful dirge, discontented fault-finding ends in winding-sheets and coffins, and only faint hearts leap from the bridge and let the water flow over their world-weary frames. The brave live and laugh and work. Delicate rosevines need a trellis, tender morning glories cling to some support, tottling childhood grasps the maternal hand, infirm old age carries a cane; vigorous, self-reliant manhood stands alone. The young voyager, when first he begins to paddle his own canoe, may feel as if he were suspended in space, uncertain on which planet he should alight, may see the sad ivy of disappointed hopes climb over his fallen air-castle, while complaisant pride and imagined power is torn down, bruised and bleeding. Alone in a crowd, surrounded with walking icebergs in human shape, he will marvel at the way little canoes and stately ships are tossed about on the boiling waves of active life, and sometimes find a very sweet flower growing right among the stones.—*Wide World.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Major General Hitchcock has been assigned to duty temporarily as acting Military Governor of Washington, in the absence of General Martindale, who visits home on leave of absence.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th says official information of the death of Major General Earl Van Dorn has been received.

From Grafton, Western Virginia, we learn, May 11, that heavy reinforcements have arrived, and that the rebels under Imbodes, Jackson, Jones and Jenkins are retreating towards the South mountains. There are now no rebels on the line of the railroads in West Virginia.

A telegram dated Lebanon, Tennessee, May 11, says Col. Jacobs had a hard fight of eight hours with the rebel Morgan. Col. Jacobs's loss was heavy, but he has succeeded in getting all his men on the north side of the Cumberland, and will soon be reinforced.

A Washington dispatch, May 11, says:

James Madison Cutts, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, died this morning. Mr. Cutts was the father of Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas.

It is said that the rebels have a large force engaged in rebuilding the Orange and Alexandria railroad bridge over the Rapidan, which was destroyed in the course of the late raid of Stoneman's cavalry.

Gen. Banks' official report of his late movements have been received. They contain nothing especially interesting besides what has already been published.

Information from the Nansemond represents the river as clear of rebel batteries and sharpshooters, and steamers are running to Suffolk as usual.

A large number of rebel prisoners were sent away to-day, by steamer, for exchange at City Point.

A Cairo dispatch, May 11, contains the following:

The Memphis *Bulletin* says:

"We learn that Jackson is already invested and that the rebels have no way of getting out of Vicksburg but by cutting their way through the national forces.

"The steamer Horizon during the engagement at Grand Gulf ran on to a snag and sunk with 100,000 rations. Most of the rations were lost.

"It was the pontoon bridge over the Big Black river that was destroyed, instead of the railroad bridge."

[Jackson, a thriving town of Hinds county, and capital of the State of Mississippi, is situated on the right bank of Pearl river, and on the Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad, 45 miles east from Vicksburg, and 1,010 miles from Washington. Jackson is also one of the principal points on the New Orleans, Jackson, and Northern Railroad.

The possession of it will give our forces the only line of railroad by which exit from Vicksburg can be had, and it will be almost impossible for the rebels to retreat, or to hold out for any length of time.]

SANTA FE, May 11.—The Santa Fe mail, en route for Santa Fe, was robbed on Friday night, near Black Jack, 40 miles from here, by a gang of twenty-five guerillas. The express matter and baggage in the rear boot of the stage, was rifled of $3,000 in money, and the passengers were relieved of their watches.

The express messenger is safe, and the mail, which was placed in the front boot, was overlooked.

Two old horses were procured in the neighborhood, and the stage proceeded on its way.

All the horses belonging to the road, between Black Jack and Council Grove, were taken by the same gang, but they will be immediately replaced by the company, and the stage continue its regular trips.

By telegroph yesterday:

CINCINNATI, May 12.—A motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* in Vallandigham's case was argued yesterday, before Judge Leavitt, of the United States Circuit Court. The argument is to be continued to-day.

The Buell court of inquiry concluded its labors yesterday and adjourned *sine die*. The court has been in session one hundred and sixty-five days.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—It will be recollected that Major Delancy Floyd Jones, of the 11th regular infantry, was arraigned before a court martial several months ago, on the charge of misbehavior in the face of the enemy, which allegation was not substantiated. It will be gratifying to his numerous friends to know that, in the recent fight of the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, Col. Burbank, the cammander of the brigade, spoke of Major Jones in high terms for his coolness and the manner in which he commanded his regiment.

Mr. Wm. H. Goodhue, the Vice Consul of the United States at Zanzibar, reports that Messrs. Speke & Grant's expedition in search of the sources of the Nile have been almost, if not entirely, crowned with success. The two mentioned English gentlemen left Zanzibar, September 25th, 1860, on the expedition, and were last heard from March, 1862, when Capt. Speke had discovered the Miverargo river, which, he writes to her Britanic Majesty's Consul, is the first certain branch of the Nile. It is four hundred yards wide, with a gentle flow to the North. It takes its rise in 12° latitude in the Victoria Myanza, a lake discovered by Capt. Speke. The expedition could not move forward, March, 1862, through the Kingdom of Uganda, through which said river flows, owing to the unwillingness of the natives. Capt. Grant was heard from April 11th, 1862, and was then making explorations and scientific observations in the Kavazive Kingdom, which is about 1° 30′ south latitude.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The facts connected with the flag of truce sent over by Gen. Lee on Wednesday morning are, as stated by himself, that he had exhausted his medicines, surgical appliances and hospital stores for the wounded, and asking for fresh supplies. These were sent over by way of United States Ford. The truth of the report is now satisfactorily ascertained that some of our wounded who were lying in the woods around Chancellorville were burned to death. The woods were fired by our own and the enemy's shells, and the the flames spread rapidly until the rain fell.—Brigadier General Hays, of the reserve artillery, who was wounded in both legs, was captured by the enemy. There was a prevailing impression at Falmouth, on Friday, that the enemy had withdrawn from our front at the time our forces left their entrenchments in the rear of Chancellorville. One of our corps commanders had occasion on Monday to send a message under a flag of truce to the rebel commander, but after a fruitless effort the messenger reported that although he fell in with scattering bodies of rebels, pickets and skirmishers, no one could tell him who was in command or where there were any officers.—There is no doubt that General Stoneman has arrived safely this side of the Rappahannock.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Dates from the city of Mexico to the 16th ult., and Puebla to the 14th have been received. The French had gained nothing since the 6th. They were occupying the castle of San Javier and six blocks of the city. On the 12th General Ortego wrote that the condition of the city was unchanged, and expressed confidence that the French could not take and hold it. The French were bombarding the convents of San Augustine, Coma and Merced. The attempt to capture them by assault had failed, the Mexicans capturing a number of prisoners from one of the zouave regiments. The guerrillas continued to annoy the French supply trains. Large forces were concentrated at the city of Mexico, and Gen. Commonfort held the road thence to Puebla. Deserters state that many French officers considered it impossible to take Puebla with the present force, all the houses in that city proving to be fortified castles.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A special dispatch from Murfreesboro', Tennessee, to the *Tribune*, dated 11th, says trustworthy information has been received that Martin's rebel cavalry are at Forrestsville, twelve miles from Murfreesboro', and are reported to have reinforced Gen. Buckner's division. A lady who has arrived at Nashville, reports 700 rebels at Williamsport. The latest reports place the entire rebel force at from 60,000 to 65,000 men.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 11.—The following order has been issued:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 49.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 6, 1863.

The Major General commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on its achievements of the last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the army. It is sufficient to say they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resource.

In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents.

In fighting at a disadvantage, we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, our cause and our country.

Profoundly loyal and conscious of its strength the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interests may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own arm.

Only our celerity and secrecy of movement, our advance and passage of the rivers was undisputed, and on our withdrawal not a rebel ventured to follow.

The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of the army.

We have added new lustre to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments, and whenever we have fought have inflicted heavier blows than we have received.

We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, placed *hors de combat* 18,000 of his chosen troops, destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, deranged his communication, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his Capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation.

We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions, and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitrament of battle.

By command of
MAJOR GENERAL HOOKER,
S. Williams, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 11.—The Richmond papers of Saturday have been received. There is but little in the editorials of them, except favorable comments based upon the most extravagant exaggerations of our losses and the advantages gained by the rebel army.

The *Examiner* quotes a rebel surgeon's report of their losses at 900 killed, 7,000 wounded and 1,200 prisoners. The country people around Richmond have discontinued their market visits, in consequence of the belief that their horses will be impressed for military purposes.

The British Consul at Richmond declines to issue any more passes.

The *Examiner*, speaking of Union prisoners at the Libby prison, says the higher officers are reserved, and all take their condition philosophically, looking forward to an exchange in a few days.

A large amount of blockade goods was sold at auction in Richmond on Thursday. The sale included thirty thousand dollars worth of ladies' boots and shoes for summer wear. The sale aggregated one hundred thousand dollars.

A new Confederate State flag has been adopted. It was raised in Richmond on Monday.

The *Examiner* thinks that the Union army has crossed the Rappahannock for the last time.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Several gentlemen recently arrived here and proceeded to the Rappahannock to recover the bodies of their friends, who fell in recent battles. One of them, in a private note to-day received here, says a communication has been transmitted to Gen. Lee for permission to pass inside of his lines for that purpose. Although on Sunday night no response had been received from General Lee, it was understood from the rebel officers who received the communication that there would be no unnecessary obstacles thrown in their way. Subsequently, the enemy commenced sending over the river, under a flag of truce, considerable numbers of our wounded, who have been paroled.

For several days past medicines and supplies have been sent over from our side.

A report was current yesterday that the enemy had left their formidable position along the heights, but a close observation last evening disclosed the fact that their numbers had not been diminished. They were still at this point yesterday morning.

At the time of our re-crossing the river at United States Ford, it is believed that only two divisions of the enemy's forces remained in our front near Chancellorville, as a rear guard.—The divisions mentioned were commanded by Generals Anderson and McLaws.

Dr. Webster still remains in the enemy's lines, in care of the wounded.

Dr. Lukely, medical director 11th corps, who was captured at Chancellorsville, sends back word that our wounded generally are doing well.

Notwithstanding all the reports that our troops have again crossed the Rappahannock, it was not the case up to Sunday noon.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., MICHAEL SHAEFFER, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence in Broad street, between Second and Third sts., to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

New Advertisements.

NE PLUS ULTRA.—Anti-Corrosive SCHOOL and COMMERCIAL ELASTIC PEN!—This highly celebrated Pen will not corrode in the Ink. Its elasticity and durability are astonishing. It writes like a Gold Pen. The Penman will find by trying these Pens that the recommendation is not over estimated.
E. S. GERMAN,
my12-d2w* Sole Agent for this City.

HAMS!!!!

20,000, lbs. Composed of the following Brands just received:

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