

The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

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There are two theories advanced as to what induced the powers, at Washington, who control the whole matter, to telegraph to "the world and the rest of mankind, the moastrous lie about the taking of Rich. mond. One is that old Abe got alarmed for the safety of Washington after Hooker's defeat, and got up this ruse, hoping thereby to divert the attention of Lee from the Capital at Washington, to that at Richmond. The other is, that, as Lord Lyons had despatched a special messenger, with the news of the disaster to Europe, Old Abe concluded for the sake of Buncomb, to send by telegraph, to cape race, a dispatch, announcing the fall of Richmond which would be carried to Europe by the same vessel. If the last supposition, which is the more probable one, be true; the honest old chap probably availed himself of the advice of that cunning little minister of his Billy Seward.

GENERAL HOOKER'S TESTIMONY .- Gener-Hooker's testimony on the conduct of the war is a remarkable document. He has had his " camgaign of a hundred days"-in the mud, yet when interrogated by the War Committee he thinks Gen. McClelaln might after the battle of Williamsburg, have gone to Richmond in two days !

"Question by the Committee .- Is it your judgment that you could have gone into Richmond then ? (After the battle of Williamsburg.)

" A. I think we could have moved right on, and get into Richmond by the second day after the battle without another gun being fired."

It takes a bold and reckless man to make such an answer to such a question. He might just as well have said, "I am a better General than McClellan, and I would have gone to Richmond in two days !" We shall mark the time when he gets out of the mud, and then count the days it takes him to take his breakfast at Richmond.

When Hannibal was asked whom he tho't the greatest General of all times, he answered, "Alexander of Macedon ; and if I had won the battle of Zama, I should have been the greatest." General Hooker is evidently following a classic model. Without it his modesty would be inexplicable .- Philadel.

Henry Clay said, twenty years ago, of the Abolitionists :

"With them the rights of property are nothing ; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government, is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States, are nothing : the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a Government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences." And Henry Clay told the truth-though his solemn warning may now be disregarded by the radicals, in this perilous hour when events are proving that it was but too well founded. This is a time, however, when one-half of the community, assuming to be discarded reason as those unfortunate Maylavan victims of mania, who are sometimes seen "running a muck," and destroying every person in their path. To such menand, for shame be it added now, to such women-what appeal can avail to show them the madness of the course they are pursuing? Could the shade of Washington return to earth, and appear before these frenzied zealots whose headlong fanaticism is ruining the country, his warning voice would be decided by those who now scoff at his Farewell Address; nay, the illustrious Patriot himself, were he clothed once-more in flesh and blood would be denounced as a "copperhead," if,

and blood. Webster spoke the truth, when he said, in 1852 :

ver get the power in their hands, they will Court at defiance, change and make laws to The damage otherwise by the riot was small suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."

Mr. Webster said this in private conversation, of which the witnesses "still live."___ Events like those which are now illustrating the sad foresight of this striking prophecy, while they seem likely to deepen the horrors of a condition of affairs already fearful, are not likely to cow down the indomitable body of true Union men who have dared to stand firmly by the Constitution, or to drive them one iota from their position. Perhaps it is best for all that this truth should be understood now .- Hartford Times.

[From the Phila. Sunday Dispatch, (Abolition)] Conscription Regulations to be Strictly Observed.

The Provost Marshals have nearly all been selected, and Colonel Bry, the Provost Marshal General, has prepared and issued the "regulations for the Government of the the land. Bureau of the Provost Marshal General," as approved by the President, who orders "that they be strictly observed." There are one hundred and thirty-one separate regulations with twenty from the general regulations of the army, and full directions for filling up the thirty-nine printed forms of blank re-

The Rights of A Freeman Violated.

Arbitrary Arrest of C. L. Vallandigham.

CINCINNATI, May 5 .- Clement L. Vallandigham was arrested at his residence, at Dayton, Ohio, about two o'clock on Tuesday morning last, by a squad of soldiers sent up by special train from Cincinnati for that purpos.e The soldiers had to smash in several doors before they could get him. The bells were then rung and an attempt was made to rescue him, but it failed, and he was taken to Cincinnati. This arrest so incensed the neighbors and friends of Mr. Vallindgham at Dayton, that on the same day they proceeded to the Journal (Republican) office and com. pletely gutted the building. They then set fire to it and burned it to the ground. The exclusively " loyal," seem to have as utterly fire communicated to the adjoining buildings, and all the property from the south end of Phillips' house to the middle of the square was destroyed. All the telegraph lines in the peacefully assembled, under the Constitution, city have been cut down, and a bridge on the and upon full notice Xenia Railroad is reported destroyed. At 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, troops arrived from servants of the people, by which policy it Cincinnati and Columbus, and succeeded in was alleged that the welfare of the country putting down the rioters. On Wednesday the town of Dayton was comparatively quiet. people to change that policy, not by force but About thirty of the rioters had been arrested and placed in jail. The soldiers removed a swivel from the E. office, and also took posses. to the Constitution or resist-ance to law or sion of two wagon loads of muskets stored in lawful authority. I have never done this. the Light Guard armory. Mr. Vallandigham was brought before the court martial at indeed, he were not seized by some minion Cincinnati on Tuesday for trial. He refused of tyranny, in the shape of a "provost mar-to plead to the charges which were read to shal," and cast into Fort Lafayette as a traitor. It is the reign of fanaticism run mad; deuce, the publication of which is not allowthe very carnival of infatuation and folly, ed. The charges are based on his Mount and of witnesses. It did not become him to en. Vernon speech. Mr. Vallandigham was at the court. That the case has been referred the Burnet House under a strong guard -"If the infernal fanatics and Abolitionists Dayton and Montgomery county have been to it was sufficient. placed under martial law. The total loss by override the Constitution, set the Supreme the the conflagration at Dayton was \$39,000

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday.]

The trial of Mr. Vallandieham having been concluded, it will not be improper now to publish the charges and specifications against him, and so much of the evidence as is of importance.

The judge advocate read the general order the Ohio appointing officers a of commission to try al! parties brought before it, and Mr. Vallandigham was asked whethmember of the Court.

Mr. Vallandigham said he was not acquainted with any of the members of the court, and had no objections to offer to them individually, but he protested that the commission had no authority to try him, he bedisparagement. ing neither in the land nor naval force of the United States, nor in the militia in the

actual service of the United States, and was not therefore triable by such a court, but was amenable only to the judical courts of and bad weather will scarcely be a legiti-

The members of the court were then sworn to try his case impartially. The judge advocate then read the follow ing charge and -pecification :

CHARGE.

Publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders, No. 38, from headquarters, De-

like a pall upon all surrounding objects .--There was no countersign out and the guards Arrested without process of law, without had just been instructed to exercise more warrant from any judicial officer, and now in than ordinary vigilance, and to permit no military custody, I have been served . with a person to pass without proper authority. charge and specifications as from a court mar-

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

It is the words of a citizen, of the public

was not promoted. It was an appeal to the

by the elections and the ballot-box. It is

The judge advocate simply remarked that

the accused had the privilege of counsel and

Letter from the 132nd.

The weather, during the past week, may

mate excuse for continued inactivity. I think

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, ?

April 26th, 1863.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

I have nothing further to submit.

(Signed)

May 7.

" Bogus" was either fully impressed with tial or military commission. I am not either the importance of his charge, or supremely in the land nor the naval service of the United disgusted with what he considered its insig-States, and therefore am not tryable for any nificance, and he determined, come what cause by such court, but am subject, by the might, to fulfil his instructions, not only in express terms of the Constitution, to arrest spirit, but to the letter. I will not say that only by due process of law, or warrant issued he prayed for the approach of an officer, but by some officer of a court of competent juris-I am a little fearful that he kept his eye turndiction for trial of citizens. I am subject to ed more constantly in the direction from indictment and trial on presentment of a grand which he expected him to appear, than he jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to did towards the enemy. In due time his be confronted with witnesses and to compulvigilance was rewarded by the appearance of sine of communication via Banks' Ford, withsory proce as for witnesses in my behalf, and the "officer of the day," who was quietly drew to the left flank, where Hooker moved am entitled to counsel. All these I demand, permitted to come to within the usual disas my right as a citizen of the United States. tance, when his ears were saluted with the But the alleged offense itself is not known customary challenge: "Halt ! who comes to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. there ?" to which the party approaching began to work its effect upon the troops, and It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an approaching promptly responded, "officer of open public political meeting, lawfully and the day !" but continued to advance. Now

" Bogus" had ordered him to halt and he determined that that order, if he never lived to deliver another another one, should be The advantage thus lost was felt by the comobeyed-so he yelled at the top of his voice, manding General, and this, added to the re-"Hold on there, God damn you ! Halt ! I say !" The officer paid no attention to this rather peremptory challenge, but came a few cross the river and commence the campaign not pretended that I counseled disobedience steps nearer, when "Bogus" cocked his rifle, anew. and assuming a threatening attitude said; "Now just you ' mark time,' or I'll blow you to hell in a second." This brought the leading from the army back to the United the officer to a stand-still ;" but "Bogus" States Ford. Old roads were repaired, and had got it into his head that "strict discipline" required nim to "mark time," so he rangements for the withdrawal of the army said, in a tone of menace, "I told you to were extensive and perfect. The trains and 'mark time.' and I'll be swamped if you ain't artillery commenced moving toward the river ter into any discussion as to the jurisdiction of got to do it." The officer remonstrated, but early in the evening. Rain was falling rapidit was of no avail, he had to "mark time," ly, and the night was quite dark. The crossuntil the officer of the guard was called, and ing was commenced at 10 o'clock, and at he was relieved from his unpleasant predica- three o'clock on Wednesday morning all they ment. " Bogus," with his usual good luck, wagon and mule trains, and the artillery ; had escaped with a slight reprimand from the passed the bridges and the crossing of the inofficer, and ahearty cursing from the " officer of the day."

We have been under "marching orders'' for the past two weeks now, with But "Bogus" is not, by any means, the led the advance. Gen. Meade's 5th corns five days rations in knapsacks and three in only peculiar character of whom our compa- fo. med the rear guard with Syke's division of haversacks, expecting that each succeeding ny can boast, although he is a special, in his regulars to cover the retreat. There was not day would be our last in this camp; but, way, and is, I believe, without a rival in the slightest confusion in the movements of from some unforseen circumstance, we have regiment. We have out "corruptor of the several corps. Eich mirched in the road not vet been disturbed, and almost begin to words," for instance, some of whose speeches and at the time designated, and in good order from the headquarters of the Department hope that the time for our advance move- certainly outrival Mrs. Partington, in even The enemy was not aware of the movement ment will not arrive until we are out of ser- her happiest efforts. He is at present detailvice. I say hope, because the prospect of ed from the company for the purpose of car- massed on a hill that commanded the apgoing into an engagement, just on the eve of rying the Division mail. He pays us fre- preaches to the bridges. and would have er he had any objections to offer to any the expiration of our time of enlistment, quent visits however, rarely without an in- made short work with the colums of an ap when, in imagination, we can almost feel the crease to his vocabulary. I said to him the proaching enemy. General Hooker gcrossed clasp of the hand we love most within our other day, "Jerry, how does it happen that the river on Tuesday evening, and pitched own, is anything but pleasant; and, yet, you are over here so often ?"

should duty call us, I trust that the honor "Oh," says he, "I just go to the Captain and good-name of our regiment will suffer no and get a commission whenever I want one the crossing. and then I go where I please."

"Well, Jerry," inquired I " what is the have had much to do with the delay, but news over at Head quarters ?"

"Oh, nothing particular, only they say that vesterday and to-day have been as pleasant as heart could wish, and should such weath-Hooker is going to design if Lincoln don't let er continue for yet a few days, bad roads him have his own way,"

"Ah, indeed ! and what does Lincoln say to this? Is he willing to let 'Old Joe' have water. It finally became necessary to take that Hooker's plan of operations includes a his own way ?"

"I believe so; but he'll hold him sponsible, vigorous and well-supported flank movement which, if successful, may result in something if everything don't come out right.'

of advantage to the army and the country. "Well Hooker has no objection to that, of Whether Hooker is exactly the man to carcourse, and, I presume is perfectly willing to army, with all the trains, supplies, hospitals, ry out all the details in an affair of such mar- a-sume all responsibility for his own actions; but, Jerry, is there no news from up the

War News

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC General Hooker's Retreat.

From the correspordence of the N. Y. Times(Ren 1 The fighting on Sunday was done principally by the Third and Twelfth corps, and French's division of the Second Corps with the aid of Tyler's brigade of the Fifth Corps. It was believed by many high in command' that at some period of the fighting Gen Hooker would throw a portion of his army unengaged on the right of the left flank of the enemy and completely rout him. They looked for this in vain. The enemy, failing to turn the right flank and cut off Hooker's out of their reach behind an entrenched line. Sunday afternoon and Monday having pass. ed without a battle, the defensive attitude all thought of making an aggressive movement was banished from their minds. Their conversation turned upon the strength of their position and the safety of the army. verse of Sedgwick, and the advice of some of his corps commanders, induced him to re-

Early on Tuesday all the pioneers and men with extra tools, were employed on the roads new ones cut through the woods. The arfantry commenced

The 24 corps, commanded by Gen. Couch until it was to late to interfere. The artilery his headquarters on commanding grounds. from which he could watch the progress of

The heavy rain on Tuesday afternoon and night had caused the river to rise so rapidly that the ends of the bridges were flode to such an extent as to make it impossible to cross. Two hours were consumed in laving additional spans, so as to lengthen the bridges and raise the ends abave the up one of the three bridges in order to procure matrial to lengthen the other 'two. Notwithstanding these delays good order was preserved throughout, and the whole and prisoners, crossed in safety, and marched away towards the Acquia railroad.

phia Age

The Arbitrary Arrest of C. L. Vallandigham

An account of the arrest, by Gen. Burnside, of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, with the charge and sepcifications, which we publish to-day, is perhaps, considering all the unjustifiable of all the arbitrary acts of this tyranical administration.

Mr. Vallandigham has been arrested without lawful authority and tried by a court without jurisdiction-without a jury-for au fiense unknown to the law. Whatever may be the consequences of this star chamber inquisition, (the finding of which is not yet made public) to Mr. Vallandigham, they are insignificant compared to the direct blow which has been struck at the liberties of a people who have the right under the constitumn and laws, to regard free speech as one

of the most inviolable of rights. How the people cherish this right, was once eloquently expressed by Daniel Webster, when he said:

It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men! It is a " home bred right, a fireside privilege. It hath been enjoyed in every house, cottage, and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth-Belonging to private life as' a right it belongs to public life as as a duty, and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself is questioned. 1 shall place myeslf on the extreme boundary of my right and bid defiance to any arm that would more me from my ground.

The high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise within this house and in all places; in time of peace in time of war and at all times. Living, I shall assert it; and should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles and Lord Lyon, uttered the following language : the example of a manly, independent, and constitutional defense of them. Daniel Web ater.

ET We have as yet, received no very succinct or connected account of the late disaster to our forces on the Rappahannock. There seems to be an embargo upon truth from the capitol ; lies radiate freely from that great centre of corruption and folly.

The 132nd. regiment, whose terms of cross the threshold of that ruined tenement enlistment have expired, will return to their. homes during the present week.

NO DEMOORATS TO FILL THE OFFICES.

Each Provost Marshal has jurisdiction each ; found special officers for detecting and circumstances, the most unwarrantable and arresting spies or deserters, at from \$40 to \$65 per month each, depending on their usefulness; enrolling officers, at not exceeding \$3 per diem for the time actually employed : and special guards for deserters, at not more than \$1 per diem, besides their actual expenses. All these appointments are to be made subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General here, who will unquestionably be guided by the Representatives in Congress from the district, if a Republicanif not, by prominent politicians.

GENTLEMEN TO BE STRIPPED NAKED, OR PAY \$300.

Those who neither wish to "fight or pay," which he must be required to do briskly."

iore four or five other men, who will sit in ically or mentally unfit for service."

MARK THE CONTRAST .- Wm. H. Seward our Secetary of State, in a conversation with "My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand, and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio, I can touch the bell ag ain, and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York, and no power on the earth except that of the Presi- more oppressive than ever existed before." dent can release them. Can the Queen of England do as much ?" Lord Chatham, one of the ablest of Eng-

and's statesmen and jurists, once said : "The poorest man, in his cottage, may bid defiance to all the forces of the crown. It may be frail ; its roof may shake ; the wind may blow through it ; the storm may enter ; resist the laws of the land, the rain may enter ; but the King of England can not enter it. All his power dares not

partment of the Ohio, his sympathies those in arms against the government of the United States, declaring disloyal sentiments over a Congressional district. He may appland opinions, with the object and purpose of point two deputies or more, if necessary, at weakening the power of the government in salaries of not more than \$100 per month its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.

digham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or that is really of any moment from the daily about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount newspapers; and, of course, you have bet-Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly ad- ter or equal opportunities for getting it .-dress a large meeting of citizens and did ut. The impressions we form from events transter sentiments in words or in effect, as fol. piring around us, from the general tenor of lows: declaring the present war "a wick id, orders &c., is quite another matter, but opincruel, and unnecessary war ;" " a war not lons formed from these impressions are, after being waged for the preseravation of the Un- all, merely speculative, and probably of little ion ." "a war fop the purpose of crushing real consequence. Thus judging that you out liberty and erecting a despotism;" "a would prefer a little of the per son el of our war for the freedom of the blacks and the company, I am not disposed to disappoint enslavement of the whites ;" stating "that your preference.

if the administration had so wished, the war a medical certificate from their family phy- bly obtained by listening to the proposed in- Antietam and Fredericksburg, has once more lighted and sufficiently large for the drafted and those under him in authority. Charg- the use of means, in his opinion, Now many a man will fork over his \$300 every district to restrain the people of their country. According to his notions, drill, 2fith. rather than thus be trot ted about naked be- liberties, to deprive them of their rights and discipline, parades, reviews, inspections, privileges" Characterizing General Order guard-mountings and "officers of the day," judgment on him as the famed Council of No. 38, from headquarters Department of are all part of a premeditated system of humable order. A list of fifty-five diseases and the same by saying, "The sooner the peo- otic volunteers who came into the army to qualify for military service, and for which they will not submit to such restrictions up- parade, or the tame actors in the play-solonly drafted men are to be rejected as phys- on their liberties the better;" declaring dier business of mounting guard. I cannot casions, resolved to do what he could to de- of guard duty, but I am quite certain that it feat the attempts now being made to build has no place of honorable distinction in his up a monarchy upon the 'ruins of our free mind-consequently according to the mood govornment;" asserting " that he firmly be- that happens to be upon him, he is either lieved, as he said six months ago, that the indifferently careless, or facetiously rigid in men in power are attempting to establish a his practice of discipline, upon such occasdespotism in this country, more cruel and ions. All of which opinions and sentiments he on our out-post, down near the "Lacy well knew did aid, comfort, and encourage House," and in front of Fredericksburg .those in arms against the government, and His turn of post-duty came on at midnight, could but induce in his hearers a distrust of at about which hour it is usual for the "offi their own government and sympathy for cer of the day" to go " the rounds;" for the

> J. M. CUTTS: Department ol Ohio.

nitude as the offensive movements of this army must necessarily be, is more than L er ?"

am prepared to say; but the men seem to "Oh, yes; they say the calvary has been have confidence in his ability, and are willmaking a recognizance out towards Gordon. ville, or some other place, and they had ing to give him the benefit of a fair trial. A few weeks, and it may be a few days, will quite a squirmish. A retail of themcome in undoubtedly prove his capacity or incapacity. | with a lot of prisoners, yesterday."

I will not attempt to write you the news "I had heard of that, what do they say In this, that the said Clement L. Vallan- from the army, because we generally get all about the prospects for a fight, over your way ?"

"Not much; but they seem to think that a fight is *inventable* before many days." But enough of Jerry. His distinctive characteristics are as plainly defined that we need but a superficial view to read him like a book. The Pay master is in camp, and we expect that he will disourse some of father Abraham's "green backs" to us, during the day They will come in time, for we have been "hard up ' for change, a long time. The 10. N. Y. was paid vesterday, and started for home

"Our Bogus"-the same "Bogus Billings" this morning. The 4th, N. Y. is being paid could have been honorably terminated months who, in his own peculiar way, figured so this morning, and it is currently report. but hope to avoid being drafted by obtaining ago;" that " peace might have been honora- prominently in the ranks of our company at ed will leave for home this morning. This ill leave but two remaining regiments in the sician, will find themselves mistaken. All termidation of France;" that " a proposition been the subject of frequent mention about Brigade-The 1st Delaware (three years men) those who plead exemption on account of by which the Southern States could be won camp. Like his last recorded adventure, the and our regiment. We expect to leave the bodily infirmities or diseases must go before back and the South be guaranteed their rights present one happened on picket and with the field some time next week; and I can assure the regular authorities, and the regulations under the Constitution, had been rejected "officer of the day." "Bogus," is not by you that the day we turn our backs upon the prescribe that men are to be "examined the day before the late battle at Fredericks- any means one of your fancy soldiers. On river will be the happiest of all the days that the rebel officers claimed to have defeated stripped, in the day time, in the presence of burg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning the contrary, his ideas of a soldier's duty are we have passed since we left the hills of Wythe Board of Enrollment, and in a room well thereby the President of the United States all practical, and have direct reference to oming, though the last few months of was far heavier than those of the national our soldier experience has been quite the forces. man to walk about and exercise his limbs ing that the government of the United States best adapted to the settlement of pleasantest part of it. We will reach home, were about to appoint military marshals in the difficulties now unhappily dividing the probably, some time between the 12th, and

I really do not anticipate that we will get into another fight, but there is no telling at this stage of the game. If the government Ten of the sons of Malta used to examine, the the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary bug, instituted for the special purpose of cares to re-enlist the men it would be the candidates for initiation into that respect- anthority ;" inviting his hearers to resist annoying without cause or reason the patri- worst possible policy. Send them home with only the sunny side of soldiering uppermost infirmities is published as " those which dis- ple inform the minions of usurped power that fight, and not to be made the puppets of a in their minds, and two thirds of them will re-enlist within three months; but send them home with the honors of a battle-"that he was at all times, and upon all oc- say, of a verity, that "Boguss" has a horror field the prevailing idea, and not one in bridges over Chickahominy, destroyed threestwenty will return to the service.

prosperity, I am, as ever,

Truly Your friend, CLINT.

TRUE .- Every officer or private who cries out against the "Copperheads," we will venture to say, was "sun struck" about the time he was getting into a battle, never aimed at a rebel and never expects to, or is aspiring to a they burnt all the stores at Aylette's Station Major General's stars. The brave, patriotic hearts who have boldly met danger in a dozen bloody battles, they are the ones who are praying for the success of the party that is in here in good condition. They deserve laboring to quell the strife, that the battle- great credit for what they have done. It is scarred veterans may return to their dear ones one of the finest feats of the war. and homes.

At day light this in braing sharp cannonading was heard at Banks' Ford, which continued during half an hour. It is reported to have been an ussuccessful attempt of the enemy to destroy Sedgwick's trains, which were parked on a plain below the ford.

The panic at Acquia creek, caused by the repulse of Sedgwick's command, had subsidedthis morning, and the stores which had been hastily placed on board the transports are being removed to the landing.

The enemy against occupies fredericksburg and the heights, and the situation is substantially as it was before the opening of the compaign.

In the hottest of the fight on Sun lay, a bat tery attached to the 3d corps had all its horses killed and only one man, a sergant, re mained with the battery and continued to fipe one of the guns. General Meagher, commanding the Irish brigade, seeing the situation, ordered one of his regiments to "haul away the guns." The order was promptly obeyed, and five guns were dragged from the clutches of the enemy. The other five had been removed by another detachment.

The losses in Sedgwick's command are estimated at 5,000 killed, wouned and missing. The losses in the six corps, immediately under Hooker fromcareful returns, are estimated to be 5.000. It is known that the losses of the enemy are much heavier.

An officer who went within their lines with a flag of truce on Tuesday evening, reported our army, but acknowle iged that their loss

GEN. STONEMAN'S RAID ON RICH-MOND

The Harris Light Cavalry Inside of the Fortifications of Richmond - Sate Return to Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- The following despatch was received at the headquarters of the army this afternoon:

YORKTOWN May 7. 1863 To Major General Halleck:

Col. Kilpatrick, with his regiment, the Harris Light Cavalry, and the rest of the Illinois Twelfth, have just arrived at Gloucester large trains of provisions in the rear of Lee' Hoping to meet you soon in health and army drove in the rebel pickets to within two miles of Richmond, and have lost only one Lieu tenant and thirty men' having captured and pareled upwards of three hundred prisopers. Among the prisoners was an aid of Major General Winder, who was captured with escort far within the entrenchments outside of Richmond.

> This Cavalry marched nearly two hundred miles since the 3d of May, and were inside of the fortifications of Richmond. On the 4th on the Mattapony. On the 5th they destroyed all the ferries over the Pamuuky and Mattapony; and a large depot of commissary stores near and above the Rappahannock, and came

> > RUFUS KING. Brig. Gen. commanding Post.

Not many days since, " Bogus" happened

those in arms against it, and a disposition to purpose of seeing that all is quiet along the lines, and that the guards are doing their duty. The early part of the evening had been Captain Eleventh Infantry, Judge Advocate, beautiful, but dusky clouds of vapor arose from the bosom of the stream and now hung