THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT

No. 73 Chartres street,

Subscribers intend by the week, at the rate of Twenty Five Cents per, the old numbers, payable to the carriers.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, real estate.

By Phinney & Amory, at 11 o'clock, to the rear of the Barracks, powder mill and fixtures.

By D E Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, crockery-ware.

By J. S. Creay, at 9 o'clock, on Orleans street, between Claiborne and Dauphiny streets, furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Canal street, cotton.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, ex bark Evertide, foot of Hospital street, flour, corn, oats, bran and beans; at 11 o'clock, at No. 93 Camp street, loaf sugar, butter, tobacco, whisky, brandy, &c.; also, at 12 o'clock, at 93 Camp street, furniture.

We are requested to call public attention to the sales to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this parish. Said sales comprise:

1. A three-story brick dwelling house, with gas fixtures throughout, situated on Dauphin street, between Conti and Bienville, Second District.

2. A valuable lot of ground, situated on Goodchildren street, between Spain and Poet, Third District.

For particulars, see advertisements.

Dealers in corn, oats, flour, bran, groceries and furniture are notified to attend the sales by R. T. Montgomery, for this day, (Tuesday) the 19th instant, which occur at the hours and places as follows: At 10 o'clock, at ex bark Eventide, foot of Hospital street, Second District, there will be a sale of flour, corn, oats, bran and beans; at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, will be sold, six flag large tarpaulins, 137 barrels loaf sugar, new hams, lard, butter, tobacco, soap, starch, whisky, brandy, &c.; at 11 o'clock, at odd auction mart, 87 Camp street, an unusually large sale of fine and medium furniture, bedding, crockery, and a large variety of sundry goods.

We are requested to state that the sale of machinery for powder mill, by Messrs Phinney & Amory, auctioneers, is indefinitely postponed.

The Campaign on the Rappahannock.

[From the Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

Army of the Potomac, Thursday, 3 A M.

The campaign of General Hooker is over.

The continued and fragmentary accounts already published can give no adequate realization of events which in past nine days have developed, and is *transpiring*, in connected order, of the various movements, manœuvres and conflicts can alone convey a correct idea of how far we were successful, how far we were defeated, and the causes of the present result, as far as they can be discerned.

The difficulties of the position in which the army was placed are too well known to need much explanation. A wide river and forty miles of earth-works were in front of the enemy for their defense. To carry this position by a front attack, in face of such obstacles, was simply impossible, and to throw the entire army across the river above or below these works would necessitate an abandonment of the present base of supplies at Aquia Landing, for with our supplies and communications thus exposed the enemy could not possibly fail to take advantage of it. How then could the difficulties of the position be successfully met and the enemy be driven from their intrenched position? The following seems to have been the plan which was adopted, and which was in a great degree successful:

THE PLAN.

A portion of the army about half of it, was to cross the river near Fredericksburg and pretend to renew the attempt in which Burnside had been previously unsuccessful, and accomplish two objects—first, to hold the enemy's forces at that point; and second, to protect our communications and supplies while the other half of the army should make a crossing above the fortifications, and sweeping down with the greatest rapidity to the rear of Fredericksburg, take a strong position and hold it until they could be reinforced by the portion of the army engaged in making the feint which was to withdraw from its position, take the bridges to the point of the river which had been uncovered by the flank movement, and the whole army was thus to be concentrated in the rear of Fredericksburg.

Stoneman's Raid.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, May 5.]

The Yankee forces lately engaged in raids upon the railroads were composed of twenty-eight regiments, all under Gen Stoneman, a force of at least 11,000 men. The detachment of so large a body of troops upon such an expedition, while a battle like that just fought in Spottsylvania was in active delivery, will remain one of the inexplicable manœuvres of Yankee strategy. Fifteen thousand cavalry is a most formidable force, and, judiciously used on the battle field, might have caused us irreparable loss. But Hooker has seen fit to expend this formidable force, not on the battle-field, but upon the undefended railroads, and what damage has he done?

From all we can gather, three engines have been partially destroyed, the rails torn up at several points on the lines, creating a delay of transportation of, possibly two or three days. The exact amount of injury done to the railroads has not been ascertained, and the rumors and reports are so conflicting and contradictory that it is folly to repeat them. We learn from a gentleman who left Gordonsville on Friday, at Ashland, and whose horse was taken, that no damage was done to the cars, except, perhaps, to the engine—but the force was expecting to be captured—that a Col. Davis, commanding the force, so expressed himself—that hungry, dispirited and jaded, many of the men expressed openly a desire to be captured. Their main object was avowed to be the destruction of the Central Railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, which they accomplished. Not being gratified by being captured, they were ordered to have crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridges, and gone over the Pamunkey at Old Church, and to be making their way either to Gloucester Point or the Rappahannock.

Another party under Col. Wilder passed through Louisa county toward Columbia, on the canal, and being followed by Gen W. H. F. Lee, were overtaken and dispersed, with the loss of thirty prisoners and six killed. The destruction or injury of the canal was prevented by Gen. Lee, who was unable to follow them upon their retreat from the blown and jaded condition of his horses.

Another party, acting in concert with these, visited Hanover Courthouse and burned the depots, doing no other injury worthy of note.

They then proceeded down the north bank of the Chickahominy, directing their course toward Williamsburg. There were many rumors afloat as to their movements after their operations at Aden's, which we deem unnecessary to mention, there being no truth in them.

The Situation at Vicksburg.

GENERAL JOHNSTON THERE.

The Mobile *Register* says

General Joseph E. Johnston is by this time at the theatre of war in the neighborhood of Vicksburg. If the information will lead to any service to General Grant, and if it will improve the morale of his army to know that they have to meet this master of the art of war, they are welcome to it.

If, on the other hand, the intelligence should prove agreeable to General Rosecrans, and he should be induced to take advantage of his absence to attack our forces in Tennessee, he will thereby lay the Confederate cause under lasting obligations and answer the earnest prayer of General Braxton Bragg.

The following letter, says the Charleston *Mercury*, was found in a bottle recently picked up from sea:

Off Charleston Blackade,
Sunday, April 5, 1863.

Whoever may receive this, please forward to Charleston the account of the capture of the schooner "Adelia," No more at present. You will hear from me soon. W. Johnson,
Captain Adelia schooner.

We were captured by the United States steamer Augusta."

Look out for papers, &c., enclosed in a cask and thrown overboard.

TRAITOR CAUGHT.

The Federal cavalry now in Southern Mississippi were guided to Newton by a man named Howard, who was raised in the vicinity. He had been absent about eighteen months, his whereabouts being unknown. On Saturday morning he returned to the neighborhood, after the enemy had gone, and was captured by the citizens. He confessed to having been a guide to the Grierson expedition. His fate had not been determined on when our informant left, Saturday afternoon, but the general voice very properly called for his summary execution, and it was expected to take place that evening.—*Jackson Appeal.*

Reports of Rebel Movements.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 7, 1863.—A gentleman who left Shreveport, Louisiana, April 3, reports the rebels to have one gunboat and thirty transports between that point and Alexandria. Ten thousand infantry were reported at Houston, Texas. At Danville, ninety miles above Shreveport, the new five mounted regiments of Texans, under General Sprague, going to Little Rock to join General Price.

About 1100 Indians under Standwater and Cooper were sixteen miles west of Fort Smith. Price's troops for the invasion of Missouri are said to be mounted. They were expected to start on the 15th of May, and move up the valley of Black River. Preparations were being made to work the rich lead mines in Southern Arkansas.—*New York Tribune.*

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.—A terrible tragedy occurred on the Bellefontaine Railroad on Thursday night. The full particulars we have not been able to obtain, or the names of the wounded. It appears as the train neared Bellefontaine, a soldier on board, infuriated with anger or laboring under *delirium tremens*, attacked a lady and cut her across the breast, inflicting a terrible wound. She fell, and an officer, a captain of volunteers, sprang forward to succor her, and the soldier struck at him with knife entering the mouth and cutting clean across the cheek and jaw. The assistant superintendent of the road, John Canby, was the next victim. He was cut across the abdomen, as is supposed mortally. The conductor, John Sipe, at length got hold of the knife, after receiving a severe wound, and the man was secured. The wounded and the prisoner were left at Bellefontaine.—*Ind. Sentinel.*

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,694.

The War in Tennessee.

Murfreesboro', Friday, May 8.—The following order is important to ladies proposing to visit this Department, and Gen. Rosecrans desires it thoroughly ventilated in the Northern papers:

Headquarters of the Cumberland,
Office Provost-Marshal.
Murfreesboro', May 8, 1863.

This being the season for active military operations, the presence of ladies, however desirable under certain circumstances, is not so now. The General Commanding directs that no passes be issued to pass from Louisville to Nashville, Murfreesboro', or within the lines of this Department until further orders. Those residing in the North are warned to avoid the trouble and expense of traveling to Louisville, as they will not be admitted within the lines of the department, except in the most urgent cases, and then under passes issued from the department headquarters. M WILES,
Major and Provost-Marshal.

Louisville, Friday, May 8.—It is reported that the rebel cavalry under Morgan and Wheeler, are at Lexington, Tenn., and moving toward Kentucky.

Latest News from Mexico.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

The New York *Times* of the 9th has advices from Puebla to the 12th ult by its correspondent at Havana. The letter also contains news of an excitement at the latter place:

Havana, Sunday, May 3, 1863.—A French man of war steamer, the Marceau, arrived here a few days ago, bringing dispatches from Gen. Forey, which have been forwarded to the Emperor.

According to the news brought, the last mail from Puebla, which arrived at Vera Cruz before the departure of the above, left the French headquarters on the 12th. At that date, according to Prieto's official report, there were remaining up the Mexican garrison, the latter only occupied the part of city the least able to be defended, and found themselves, as it were, cooped up in the space comprised between the last barricades (the District of San José) and the forts of Guadaloupe and Loreto.

"Gen. Forey," says the *Diario de la Marina* in its correspondence, "writes that he is quite satisfied; the operations were going on prudently and slowly, but of the final result there could be no doubt." It was believed in Vera Cruz, according to the last letters received, that the English steamer which leaves there on the 22d inst. would carry news to Havana that Puebla was in the hands of the French.

It is also said that quite a large force of cavalry sallied out of the city a little before the departure of the mail, in order to join Gen Comonfort, but that they did not succeed, and were obliged to enter the city again with a rather large loss of killed, wounded and prisoners. It is also said that Comonfort had been disabled, and was in a very critical condition. However the last piece of news is not very official like in the former. The official accounts also state that the fort of Guadaluipe, the most important of the city, was surrounded on the outside with intrenchments and parapets, constructed by the French, and that by this means Jarez and soldiers were prevented from getting out, whilst provisions and ammunition were prevented from being got in. These latter were alarmingly scarce, according to the deserters, and the want of water, which threatened to be shortly complete, kept all in a state of alarm.

The French chief of the counter guerrillas, Col. Dupin, was about to remove, if he had not already done so, with all his force, to Coatzacoalcos, where some Mexican guerrillas had shown themselves. Moreover, the river of that name was protected by two gunboats.

The news that Merida had pronounced in favor of the intervention is confirmed, the pronunciamiento including the whole country as far as Carmen. The Governor of Yucatan, Don Liborio Irigoyen, had fled, and it was thought that Senor Regil had been appointed in his place, although two other candidates, one of whom was Don Thomas Marin, aspired to the same office.

A force from Campeachy that attempted a second time to attack the city of Carmen, was completely routed, and retired in a very demoralized condition.

The French Admiral, M. Jurien de la Graviere, is on his way to France. He embarked on the 3d at Vera Cruz, on board of the French frigate Dryade, which was expected some days back at the Moro Castle, on her way to New York.

Admiral Bosse, who has taken Admiral Julien de la Graviere's place, arrived on the 20th ult at Vera Cruz on board of the Bellona.

Some excitement has been occasioned by the report that a one masted vessel, armed with a cannon and manned by twelve persons, had boarded and searched another one-masted vessel, English, that left this port the other day, and also a coasting schooner that entered a few days ago, inside of the marine limits of the island. The aggressive vessel carried no flag to show to what nation it belonged. The Spanish war steamer Lezo has been dispatched to find out the stranger.

Since the above-mentioned occurrence took place the English schooner Dream, which left here on the 30th ult. for Matamoros, last Thursday, came back on the following morning, having been chased a few leagues from the shore by another schooner which carried the United States flag, it is said. The *Siglo*, from which this latter paragraph is taken, considers that to be the same vessel alluded to above, and in pursuit of which the Spanish war vessel has been sent.

Since then the Spanish steamer Lezo met, about four or five leagues from the coast, the American vessel in question, and sent a boat with an officer to examine its papers. The vessel proved to be the Aunie, Commander J. S Williams, fitted out apparently by the United States Government for war purposes, and, as was stated by Mr. Commander, to be commissioned to cruise from Tortuguilla to Cape San Antonio, at the western extremity of Cuba. Its commander confessed to having chased an English schooner, but maintained that it was outside of the territorial limits of Cuba. The Aunie was overhauled by another Spanish war steamer, the Neptuno. The captain of the Dream, whose name is Simpkins, stated to the captain of the Lezo that in the chase by the American vessel several balls and other projectiles were fired at his vessel, one of which struck the fore-top schooner, making a hole in the sail and injuring the deck. The English captain and his crew have signed a protest, affirming that the above occurrence took place within four, three, two, and even a mile and a half of the coast. The commander of the Aunie affirms the contrary.

Another English schooner had also sought refuge in the harbor of Banes, which, like the Dream, was on her voyage to Matamoros, and was afraid to continue it lest she should be taken. Two war steamers had been seen in the vicinity of that port, carrying a French flag and the American pennant.

Three Spanish war steamers, the Lezo, Neptuno and Lealtad, which, on receiving information of the above named events, had proceeded toward the coast, are on the lookout all along the seashore, and in constant communication.

The Confederate or English steamer Neptune, for it would be hard to say which is which, arrived from Mobile at this port on the 1st inst., from Mobile, with a cargo of cotton.

The Corsica brought no news from Nassau up to the 25th ult. The Confederate steamers Calypso and Antonica had arrived there, with cargoes of cotton, from Charleston. Both arrived so close together that it was thought, as they entered the harbor, that one was pursuing the other. The steamer Ella and Annie had left the same place for St. John, N. B., with an assorted cargo.

The English war steamer Landrail anchored in the port of Trinidad on the 29th ult., and two other English vessels of the West India fleet were seen at no great distance from shore—the Ariadne and the Rosario.

STATE CONVENTION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. —*Wheeling, Va.*, Friday, May 8.—A convention met at Parkersburgh on the 6th, to nominate officers for the new State of West Virginia, and adjourned yesterday, having made the following nominations:

For Governor, A. J. Boreman, of Parkersburg; Secretary of State, J. E. Boyer, of Middlebourn; Treasurer, Campbell Tarr, of Brooke county; Auditor, Samuel Crane, of Wheeling; Judges, R. L. Berkshire, of Morgantown; Wm. A. Harrison, of Clarksburgh; and James H. Brown, of Kanawha. Attorney-General, A. B. Caldwell, of Wheeling.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Last week the ex chief of the army of the Potomac visited Newburgh, where he was received by the leading Copperheads with great favor, and afterward went to Cornwall, where he remained for two or three days, the guest of the notorious Dr. Beatty, who was put into Fort Lafayette last summer for disloyal practices.

SHOOTING OF GEN. VAN DORN.—*Nashville, Tenn.*, Saturday, May 9.—It is reported by a gentleman who has just come through our lines that Gen Van Dorn was shot, and instantly killed by Doctor Peters, of Maury county, yesterday, at the latter's house.

Our informant states that Gen. Van Dorn was discovered in criminal intercourse with the wife of Doctor Peters.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Official Order.—The *Era* published last evening the following official order:

Office of Provost Marshal,
New Orleans, May 18, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the steamer A. G. Brown will leave this landing at the head of Pontchartrain Railroad, for East Pascagoula, for the purpose of conveying registered enemies beyond our lines, at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 20th instant. She will touch at Pass Christian and Mississippi City, where any who desire to go, may land. All registered enemies remaining in the city are hereby notified that they must be at the place indicated above on the 20th instant, to be conveyed beyond our lines.

By order of Brigadier-General Bowen,
Provost Marshal General Department of Gulf.
C. W. KILLBORN,
Provost Marshal New Orleans.

Shooting on Gravier Street.—A soldier named Ed. N. Harrison, belonging to the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, having some kind of a quarrel with an old acquaintance of his, named Charles Darry, went to his house on Gravier street, and after some words shot him in the arm. He was immediately arrested and locked up, and the wounded man was taken to the University Hospital on Common street, where the ball was extracted.

Uniform for the Police.—We notice in the streets the four lieutenants of police wearing their new uniform—blue cloth with brass buttons on the coat. The subordinates are being fitted out with blue flannel and pelican buttons.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown white man was found in the river yesterday opposite the Lower Cotton Press. He appeared to be about 25 years old, was dressed in blue cottonade pants, check linen shirts, and brogan shoes. The body was stripped of the flesh in many places, showing that it had been in the water some time. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of found drowned.

Identified.—A few days ago we reported the sudden death of a man at the Charity Hospital, who was conveyed there from the French market, where he had fallen down as if in a fit while drinking a cup of coffee. At the post-mortem examination it was not known who he was. Since then his friends have identified him as Antonio Coll, aged 43 years, a native of Minorca, Spain. He was a member of the New Louisiana Benevolent Association, which body are called to his funeral this afternoon, as will be seen by the notice in another column.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—(*Monday.*)—Soon after the opening of the court, Mr. Lamont called attention to the fact that the confiscation cases heretofore mentioned, of Daniel Adams, Adam Giffen, and others, had been fixed for this day. Various claims had been made in such case; but he would suggest that the main question of the jurisdiction of this court, to which exception was taken in several of the cases, had better be disposed of first, as all important.

The cases referred to were the following:

Wm. C. Bibb, by Mr. Morgan; Adam Giffen, by Mr. Torrey; James D. Hill, by Mr. Hunt; Henj Roach, by Mr. Lacy; Wm. A. Violet, by Mr Hunt.

Mr Hunt said he had not yet completed his brief, on his exceptions, and would prefer to submit it in writing to the Prosecuting Attorney by Wednesday next.

Mr Lamont desired to have the question submitted to the consideration of the Court to day, or promptly at least, as if much longer delayed the Court might be adjourned, and nothing could be done with this property until next fall. In the meantime there might be such progress of the army that the State would be reorganized, and the Court would go out of existence.

Mr Lacy said, that for his case he was too unwell to enter upon the arguments at present, but would be prepared in a few days

Judge Morgan had relied upon the counsel in the other cases, and was not himself prepared.

With regard to Mr. Hunt's proposal to submit his argument in writing, Mr. Lamont said that plan would hardly be admissable while the argument of the Prosecuting Attorney should be orally made. At the same time the Court would be glad to have the written argument of the gentleman in addition to the oral.

Finally the matter was postponed to Friday next, when counsel agreed to be prepared.

In the case of Eames vs. White et al, the Court read its decision in favor of the plaintiff, sustaining his lien as overseer on the crop of the plantation where he was engaged.

Mr. Lamont submitted to the Court a written statement of facts agreed upon by Com Morris and Julian Neville, who were in controversy concerning the rate of per centage due to the auctioneer on his sale of a certain number of prize vessels. Lieut. Dewey for Com. Morris, contracted with Mr Neville to allow him 2½ per cent. as his commission, and the sales were made. Afterwards it was discovered that Congress had previously by law fixed the rate of compensation in such cases at only 1¾ per cent. The parties being unable to agree, desired the decision of the Court on the construction regarding the law as the superior authority, the Court decided in favor of the Commodore.

The suit of Joshua J. Henry, trustee, vs. Lobit, Charpentier & Co., for the amount of a draft which had been drawn up in the Southern Bank to the Confederate receiver, on compulsion, and had afterwards been paid in the hands of the Receiver by defendants, was tried and decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—*Monday.*—Four Spanish sailors were on a lark last Sunday, and tried to enter a house where they were not wanted. A police officer thought they were disturbing the peace, and the Judge concluded that they must pay $5 each to amend the breach of the peace.

B H Lynch, in company with some Zouaves, thrashed a man on the Levee, then donned a lieutenant's uniform, and was arrested for the battery. A certificate of being honorably discharged from the United States service, where he held a lieutenant's commission. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.

Mrs. Sheahan, who called a soldier's wife a stinking yankee bitch, was fined $5.

Fred Herbert, a respectable young man, was charged with stealing spoons from a confectionary stand in the Magazine street Market. It was proven that accused, with three other young men, drank coffee, and that two of them played practical jokes on the other by putting spoons in his pocket. The Judge discharged the accused, and fined the jokers $5 each.

Five boys were overheard by Lieut Doane singing a freeman's song about an engine house, with the chorus: "We will fight for Jeff Davis, we will, we will." Lieut stated that he reckoned them because they lacked having sung the song, and gave no excuse. He pleaded for them not to send them to prison. The Judge exacted a promise to behave, and discharged them.

Wm. Meiers and Louis Stager, who picked up cotton when forbidden to do so, were arrested by some soldiers and sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Mary Ann Clark, an intelligent little orphan, was sent to the House of Refuge, where she had formerly been, and from which she had been hired her out and treated her badly. William Ford expressed a wish to be permitted to take the girl, and was advised to apply to the Commissioners of the House of Refuge.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—In the case of Dwight vs Bolloeq, Noblem & Co., reported at the time of the trial, a decision was made in this court yesterday, from which we extract:

"Art 3132, C C, provides that the creditor cannot, in case of failure of payment, dispose of the pledge, but may apply to the Judge to order that the thing shall be sold at two days' appraisers, or shall be sold at public auction, *at the choice of the debtor*. Any clause which should authorize the creditor to appropriate the pledge to himself, or dispose thereof without the aforesaid formalities, shall be null.

"E. P. Dwight, indebted to Bolloeq, Noblem & Co in the sum of $5000, pledges to them 111 shares of the capital stock of the Good Intent Towboat Company to secure the payment of said sum. Dwight is a resident of Pennsylvania. His obligation falling due, the shares are declared sold and the appointment of a *curator ad hoc* to represent the absentee, and obtained a judgment contradictorily with said *curator ad hoc*, by which they took possession of the property pledged, upon the estimated value thereof, as also of the dividends declared upon said stock.

It was therefore ordered and decreed that the judgment on the docket should be annulled, and the defendants to pay all costs.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

FROM THE MOBILE REGISTER, MAY 14

The Battle of Chancellorville.

CONFEDERATES CLAIM A VICTORY

ESTIMATES OF THE LOSSES.

How Stonewall Jackson was Wounded

BATTLE IN MISSISSIPPI.

"The Confederates Retire."

GEN. GRANT WITHIN FIFTEEN MILES OF JACKSON.

HEAVY FIRING AT JACKSON.

The *Era* has received the following dispatch, dated

Fort Pike, May 17, 1863.

[Extracts from the Mobile Register and Advertiser, May 14.]

The special correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, writing from Fredericksburg, on Wednesday, the 6th, says:

The battle seems to be over, and from all I can learn a victory has crowned our arms. Our losses are fully 5000, while those of the Yankees are confessed to be fully 25,000, and 30 pieces of artillery.

We have captured very nearly 8000 prisoners, and have lost about 1000.

We have captured one Brigadier-General, and any number of field and staff officers.

Among the killed on our side is Gen. Paxton, of the Stonewall Brigade. General Nichols was wounded in the leg. General McGowan was wounded slightly. General Hope was wounded in the arm.

Another correspondent of the same paper says that the number of small arms that will be gathered from the field will not be less than 30,000, while many blankets, overcoats, &c., were also picked up.

During a pause in the fight, Gen. Jackson and staff, accompanied by Gen. Hill, rode to the front by a narrow and crooked path. His whole force was there, while the enemy were retiring at a gallop. Our men, supposing them to be Yankees, fired, wounding Stonewall Jackson in the left arm, breaking the bones below and above the elbow. A shot also passed through his right hand. He then threw up his hand, signalizing them to stop, as he did not then desire to have the attack recommenced, but the men did not perceive his signal in time.

One of his couriers and a Captain of his staff were killed at the same time Jackson received his wound.

His wounds are by no means serious, and he will doubtless be ready again for duty in the course of a month or two.

The death of Van Dorn is confirmed.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM JACKSON.]

Battle at Richmond, Miss.—The Confederates Retire on Mississippi Springs—Col. McGavock, of Texas, Killed.

Jackson, May 15.—The enemy yesterday advanced a column of 10,000 men upon Raymond, the county seat of Hinds county, about 15 miles from Jackson and 6 miles from the Southern Railroad, where Gregg had 45,000 (4500?) infantry, a few cavalry and no artillery.

Skirmishing began at 9 o'clock in the morning. The enemy was continually reinforced until 1 o'clock, P. M., when he opened battle heavily with artillery and musketry.

Gregg fought two hours with musketry alone, when, hearing that the enemy had been reinforced, and that his reinforcements were ready to engage, he retreated slowly and in good order through Raymond.

He made a stand at Mississippi Springs, where he has been reinforced with artillery and infantry.

A very heavy and continuous firing has been heard to-day at Jackson.

In the engagement yesterday, Colonel McGavery, of the Tenth Tennessee, was killed.

Further Particulars.

The *Picayune* extracts the following from the *Register* of the 14th:

A Fredericksburg correspondent of the same paper thus writes of the spoils of war captured in the battle:

The number of small arms which will be gathered from the field cannot be less than 30,000, and may perhaps go as high as 50,000. The number is certainly far greater than ever before left on a battle field, whilst of blankets, overcoats, and the like, the quantity is far in excess of anything before known.

Everything about the field of battle indicates that the retreat, both above and below, was well nigh a rout, and that Hooker's army was almost panic stricken, especially the party that recrossed at Bank's Ford. And this well might be so, for Mahone had shelled that ford, and it is said to have been a second Bull's Bluff affair.

Our troops are now as quiet and contented in their several camps, drawing their rations and cooking them, as if nothing had happened. I expect to go over the whole battle ground to-morrow, and will give you, I hope, something interesting for Monday.

To this is to be added fifty-three pieces of artillery, many valuable horses, and large quantities of ammunition. The Federals had left their wagons and commissary stores on the other side of the river.

Longstreet's Foraging Siege.

The *Register* says: "The siege of Suffolk which was kept up some weeks, enabled Gen. Longstreet to gather up, besides large quantities of corn, over a million and a half pounds of bacon, worth upwards of two millions of dollars, according to Confederate prices."

Condition of Stonewall Jackson.

HOW HE WAS WOUNDED.

The *Register* copies the following from a Richmond paper. Its appearance in our Mobile cotemporary is pretty conclusive against the rumor of Gen. Jackson's death, at least as late as the 14th inst.:

THE WOUNDING OF GEN. JACKSON.

General Stonewall Jackson, having lost his left arm, has left his command in charge of General J E B Stewart. He is enroute home on temporary leave of absence.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO CROMWELL.

Campaign of the Rappahannock.

CROSSING OF THE RIVER.

Sec'y Stanton's View of the Retreat.

STONEMAN'S RAID.

President Lincoln's Proclamation.

Important to "Foreign Born."

By the George Cromwell which arrived at her wharf at an early hour this morning, we are in possession of New York papers of the 8th and 9th instant. The news generally is interesting and we cater as liberally as our space permits, in our town issue, to the existing appetite of our readers for the situation of affairs on the Rappahannock.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Gen. Hooker's Statement of the Situation—Why he Recrossed the River.

Washington, Friday, May 7, P. M.—Gen. Hooker's own statement of facts and reasons communicated to visitors last night is briefly as follows:

He has recrossed the Rappahannock with his entire army and occupied the old encampments, without the loss of a wagon or an ounce of provisions.

He has taken one more gun than he has lost.

He has lost, in killed, wounded and missing about ten thousand men, rather accounts report it even number; and believes the enemy's loss to be much greater, as no other eye witnesses are forthcoming. Twenty-five hundred prisoners are in Gen Hooker's hands.

He has shattered and demoralized the Rebel army, while his own remains well organized and in good heart.

He is himself tranquil and in good spirits.

Among the reasons assigned in well informed quarters for the retrograde movement are:

First. The flight of the Eleventh Corps, which rendered General Sickles's movement unsafe and forced the army out of the carefully selected field of battle to which General Hooker referred in his letter of May 1, dated 30th, and compelled it to receive the enemy's attack among densely wooded hills where it was impossible to bring all our troops in action.

Second. The rising of the Rappahannock, in consequence of the storm, which it was likely to endanger the line of communications between the army and its supplies, particularly as the railroad communication with Acquia Creek had been destroyed by the floods for twelve hours at Brooks's Station.

Third. Ignorance of the success of General Stoneman's expedition, from which General Hooker did not hear until he had recrossed.

Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 8.—The following dispatch from the Secretary of War has just been received by Gov Curtin:

Washington, May 8, 1863.

To the Governor of Pennsylvania:

The President and the General in Chief have just returned from the Army of the Potomac.

The principal operations of General Hooker failed, but there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army.

It is now occupying its former position on the Rappahannock, having recrossed the river without any loss in the movement.

Not more than one-third of Gen. Hooker's force was engaged.

General Stoneman's operations have been a brilliant success. Part of his force advanced to within two miles of Richmond, and the enemy's communications have been cut in every direction.

The army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Stoneman's Raid.

Washington, May 8.—The following was received at the headquarters of the army this afternoon:

Yorktown, Va., May 7.

To Major-General Halleck:

Col Kilpatrick, with his regiment, the Harris Light cavalry, and the rest of the 12th Illinois, have just arrived at Gloucester Point, opposite this fort.

They burned the bridges over the Chickahominy, destroyed three large trains of provisions in the rear of Lee's army, drove in the rebel pickets to within two miles of Richmond, and have lost only one lieutenant and thirty men, having captured and paroled upwards of 300 prisoners.

Among the prisoners was an aid of Gen Winder, who was captured with his escort far within the intrenchments outside of Richmond.

The cavalry have marched nearly 200 miles since the 3d of May. They were inside of the fortifications of Richmond on the 4th, burned all the stores at Aylett's Station on the Mattapony on the 5th, destroyed all the ferries over the Pamunky and Mattapony, and a large depot of commissary stores at Aylett's, above Rappahannock, and came in here in good condition. They deserve great credit for what they have done. It is one of the finest feats of the war.

RUFUS KING,
Brig.-Gen. commanding this post.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Saturday, May 9, 1863.

Major-General Stoneman's aid-de-camp, Capt. Sumner, is just in. He left his chief this morning, having disarranged all the enemy's railroad communications between this and Richmond, and one party having extended their operations to Jamesville, on the James River canal, &c. Two regiments of his command left to destroy the railroad bridges across the Chickahominy, with instructions to go into Yorktown.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

Washington, May 7, 6 P M.—The latest reports from Gen. Hooker's army show that the Rappahannock was crossed in good order and almost perfect safety. This announcement relieves the public of the anxiety that was felt lest the rebels should attack our troops as they were crossing the river, the result of which might have been most disastrous.

As I stated yesterday, the Fifth corps remained on the other side to protect the ford and when all the other troops had passed over, it followed in the rear. Gen. Meade's division was the first to cross; then came the divisions of Gen. Humphreys and Gen. Griffin, the second brigade of the latter (under command of Col. Sweitzer) acting as the extreme vanguard. The movement was executed so noiselessly that it was announced by the enemy's army at the last moment a few of their cavalry appeared near our forces, but were soon dispersed by a few shells from Waterman's Rhode Island battery.

General Hooker, I am told, has quite recovered from the depression which he felt when first he saw the necessity of retreating to his old quarters at Falmouth. He does not estimate his lost at over ten thousand men, and has taken at least twenty-five hundred prisoners. He also claims that he has captured one more gun than he has lost, and not a single wagon fell into the hands of the rebels. He had heard of the success of Gen. Stoneman's expedition, and had the Eleventh corps not failed him at the critical moment, there would have been no cause for his retreat.

I learn that Gen. Sigel has been ordered to the army; he will doubtless be assigned to an important command at once.

Washington, May 7—6 P. M.—The President and Gen. Halleck received the intelligence of Gen. Hooker's recrossing of the Rappahannock at 3 o'clock yesterday. They immediately proceeded to his headquarters at Falmouth, where they spent the night and most of the day, returning here late this afternoon.

The report which has found its way into print that forty thousand men from Gen. Helotzelman's department were sent to reinforce Gen. Hooker is untrue. Not a single man was sent.

The most reliable estimates of our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, places it not in excess of fifteen thousand.

General Averill has been relieved of his command for not keeping open communication with General Stoneman and following up the order for his part of the cavalry expedition. General Averill's friends are confident that he did nothing that cannot be fully justified.

The reported loss of a large amount of field artillery in General Hooker's retreat turns out to be untrue. It is believed that our forces brought away more than they crossed with.

General Hooker had nearly recrossed the Rappahannock before he heard the news in rebel papers of the success of Stoneman's expedition.

But few of the wounded are arriving here. The cause of the delay is not known.

The President told a member of the Cabinet this afternoon since his return from Falmouth that he found General Hooker's army in much better condition than he anticipated, and believed that the moment the weather closed off it could again make a forward movement; if it should be so decided.

Among the improbable rumors brought by the boat this P M, was one that the enemy commenced shelling Falmouth to day, and another that Hon. Hooker has commenced crossing again.

There has been no excitement in Washington to-day. On the contrary, it has been unusually quiet.

President Lincoln's Proclamation.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW DEFINED

Aliens Who Have Declared Their Intentions Not Exempted.

Washington, May 8.—The President has just issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Congress of the United States at its last session enacted a law entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," which was approved on the third day of March last; and

Whereas, it is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility, and

Whereas, for these high purposes a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and

Whereas, no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free Government; and

Whereas, for the reasons thus recited it was enacted by the said statute that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty five years, with certain exceptions not necessary to be here mentioned, are declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose; and

Whereas, it is claimed in behalf of persons of foreign birth within the ages specified in said act, who have heretofore declared on oath their intention to become citizens, that by virtue of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage or any other political franchise under the laws of the United States, or of any of the States thereof, are absolutely precluded by their aforesaid declaration of intention from becoming their purpose to become citizens, and that, on the contrary, such persons under treaties or the law of nations retain a right to renounce that purpose and to forego the privilege of citizenship and remain subjects of the Government to which they owe allegiance without the liability to perform military duty or to render any service to the United States; and

Whereas, it is claimed that such persons ought to be discharged from the service of the United States when they shall have been duly enrolled and called into the service of the United States, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage or any other political franchise under the laws of the United States, or of any of the States thereof, are absolutely precluded by their aforesaid declaration of intention from becoming citizens, and that, on the contrary, such persons under treaties or the law of nations retain a right to renounce that purpose and to forego the privilege of citizenship and remain subjects of the Government to which they owe allegiance without the liability to perform military duty or to render any service to the United States; and

Whereas, it is claimed that such persons ought to be discharged from the service when they shall have been duly enrolled and called into the service, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage or any other political franchise under the laws of the United States, or of any of the States thereof, are absolutely precluded by their aforesaid declaration of intention from becoming citizens, and that, on the contrary, such persons under treaties or the law of nations retain a