death orders. His arrest was distributed about in the neighborhood, when Vallandigham ordered every person to go home. He was then summoned, and his house broken open. Vallandigham has taken high ground, declaring that he will not answer the military. He will be tried immediately.

Parties have gone to Cleaveland to attempt to get out a writ of habeas corpus in the U. S. Northern District Court of Ohio.

Vallandigham has been sent to the barracks. His arrest created great excitement in Montgomery county, and wagon loads of people flocked to Dayton on hearing the news. Burnside has sent cannon and troops into Dayton. Pistols were fired at 10 o'clock, P. M., when the Journal Office and other buildings were burned, the telegraph wires cut, and a bridge on the Columbus and Xenia Railroad burned. The residence of Col. Harrell, Provost General, and others, were threatened.

The latest despatch states that the Phillips House is now burning.

The Natchez Courier has information, from a person who was at Port Hudson, that Kirby Smith, with ten thousand more troops, had whipped Banks badly, driving him to Brashing on, La. The Confederates were from the opposite side of the river.

GEN. JACKSON'S REMAINS IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863.

Business was suspended here to-day after 10 A. M. A special train, with Jackson's body, arrived at half-past four. An immense concourse was on Broad street and Capitol square awaiting the train, with a large military escort. The body was removed to the Governor's mansion, where it will be embalmed, and remain in state this morning, when it will be conveyed to Lexington.

THE CHARGE AGAINST VALLANDINGHAM—THE IRON-CLADS REPORTED OFF CHARLESTON, &c.

RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863.

Northern dates of the 10th inst. have been received. The charges against Vallandingham are that on or about the 1st of May he addressed a large meeting at Mount Vernon, Ohio, declaring the war as unnecessary and cruel, and not waged for the preservation of the Union, but for the purpose of crushing liberty and establishing a despotism. He denounced Burnside's order, No. 38, as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority, and the sooner the people informed the minions of this usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions the better.

An arrival from Wilmington has reports the iron-clads off Charleston, ready for another attack.

There was some excitement at Havana, caused by a Yankee schooner overhauling suspicious vessels. A Spanish steamer was sent to investigate the matter.

No further news is published in the Washington papers relative to Hooker's defeat.

It has been determined to retain Jackson's body here on Wednesday. There will be a funeral procession to-morrow forenoon to escort the remains from the Governor's mansion to the Capitol, where it will lie in state during the day.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 11th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 61.

It is with deep grief that the commanding General announces to the army the death of General Jackson. He expired on the 10th inst., at 3 45 P. M. The daring, skill and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of an all-wise Providence, is now lost to us, but while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in the God of our hope and of our strength. We cannot be a watchword to his corps, who have followed him to victory in so many fields. Let the officers and men emulate his invincible determination to do every thing in defence of his beloved country.

Signed, R. E. LEE, General.

GENERAL PROCESSION IN HONOR OF GENERAL JACKSON.

RICHMOND, May 12th, 1863.

There was a grand procession this forenoon in honor of Gen. Jackson. The streets were thronged with ladies and gentlemen. The procession left the Governor's mansion at half-past 9 o'clock, and marched with solemn music down Governor street to Main, up Main to Second, thence to Grace, down Grace street to the Capital, where the body was placed in the Hall of Congress. The President, Cabinet, Governor, and other dignitaries, civil and military, were in the procession. The military escort consisted of infantry, artillery and cavalry. The body will be removed to-morrow to Lexington.

THE YANKEE CAVALRY.

JACKSON, Miss., May 11th, 1863.

One thousand of Grant's cavalry entered and burned Crystal Springs, on the New Orleans Railroad at 12 o'clock.

THE YANKEES IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, May 11th, 1863.

The enemy are fortifying at Rocky Springs and Willow Springs, Miss.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, May 11th, 1863.

Nothing of importance has transpired to-day. A barge, with shell, ran the batteries last night. The enemy's fleet above is once easing.

FROM THE WEST—THE YANKEES REPORTED WHIPPED BY GEN. PRICE, &c., &c.

JACKSON, Miss., May 11th, 1863.

Price's force [?] is at Cayuga, (Miss.,) with 150 cavalry, six to seven regiments of infantry.

The enemy is reinforcing Willow Springs and Rocky Springs from the river. Grant will probably advance east, not direct towards Vicksburg.

A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Senatobia, May 7th, says that reports from the river state that Gen. Price had chastised the Federals at St. Francis River, Arkansas.

It was reported at Memphis that the Confederates occupied Pittsburg, Pa.

The Memphis Bulletin, of 8th inst., contains a dispatch, dated Cincinnati, May 8th, says that Dayton is comparatively quiet. After 10 o'clock yesterday, troops from Cincinnati and Columbus began pouring in, and thirty of the ringleaders were arrested. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a renewal of the attack.

A St. Louis dispatch says that the most prominent of the Secessionists have been arrested. No favor will be shown, and they will be sent South with their families.

The Nashville Dispatch says that Ex-Gov. Brown is among the banished from that city.

FROM CHARLESTON—YANKEES FORTIFYING—BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

CHARLESTON, May 12th, 1863.

The enemy is showing unusual activity. He has built batteries and formidable batteries on Folly Island, bearing upon the southern extremity of Morris' Island. Several Yankee regiments are also fortifying Seabrook Island. Five iron-clads and numerous transports are still in North Edisto. Seventy transports remain at Port Royal.

The steamer Brittania, with merchandize, has arrived through the blockade. She started from Nassau on Thursday, in company with the steamer Norsman, which vessel has not yet been heard from. The steamer Pet, from Wilmington, had arrived at Nassau. The steamers Calypso, Stars and Antenaca were also there, about to sail.

YANKEES REMOVING THEIR BAGGAGE—SEDGWICK'S LOSS, &c.

TULLAHOMA, May 12th, 1863.

Reports from the front to-day report the removal of the enemy's heavy baggage and tents from the rear.

The Nashville daily Press of the 9th contains telegrams of the late Virginia battles. The loss of the Federals, in one grand Div'sion alone, was 5,000 men.

An editorial says:—"Hooker having 'changed his base' tells the story that he is defeated. Our first reports were no fabrications. The picture is frightful, and adds to the chronology of our sanguinary defeats in the East. The net loss was from 10 to 15,000."

FROM TULLAHOMA.

TULLAHOMA, May 12th, 1863.

Gen. Bragg reviewed the Northern Alabama troops yesterday, and addressed them briefly, highly complimentary, on the encouraging situation in front, and ardently hoped they may meet an attack from the enemy soon. He leaves to-day to inspect the front. All quiet.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, May 11th, 1863.

All quiet in front. No prospects of a battle.

Andrew Johnson, Commissioner, has been made Major General to organize a force of 5,000 Tennesseans and ten thousand negroes. One regiment of negroes had been organized, after which Williamson's cavalry disbanded. Bob Johnson, son of Andy, has been promoted.

Ex Gov. Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, has come through the lines from Nashville and is now at Pulaski.

LATER FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, May 12th, 1863.

There is nothing stirring in front.

Nashville dates to the 5th have been received.

The steamer Etna from Liverpool has arrived at New York. The British authorities had detained the Confederate Gunboat Alexandria at Liverpool.

The late proceedings of Admiral Faulks relative to the Peterhoff affair had caused increased irritation. The papers state that Napoleon was offended at the course of the Federals and would recall Mercier.

The Rebel steamer Retribution had been captured off St. Domingo.

The steamer Bard has been sunk in the river above Nashville by the Confederates. Her passengers and crew were captured.

Thos. E. Bramlet has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

Five thousand persons, chiefly free negroes, have taken the oath at Nashville under orders previously issued.

In a raid by Confederate Guerillas, 8 miles from Nashville, on the 30 h ult., the Federal pickets were captured and the wood cutters driven into town.

Two daughters of the Rev C. D Elliot, of Nashville, have been arrested for carrying Southern letters, and have been sent North.

The Nashville Press news says: Nashville must be Union or Republican; must be decimated.

Fifteen prisoners from DeKalb, Smith and Wilson counties had arrived at Nashville, and transportation North was furnished by the authorities.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE BATTLES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE AND FREDERICKSBURG.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Sunday Night, May 5.

Having been up the river near Chancellorsville yesterday, where a general and the main conflict between the two armies promised to occur, as I was admonished by the heavy and rapid cannonading which began early in the morning, I returned to Fredericksburg, where I arrived about 10 o'clock this morning. Here I began to record the events of the day, and had not been engaged at it for more than one-half or three-quarters of an hour, when I was interrupted by sharp skirmishing on the right of Fredericksburg, between "Hazel Run" and the town, which proved, subsequently, to be the prelude to the battle fought upon the heights this morning.

THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Going out to ascertain the situation of affairs, I found that our pickets had received orders to fall back from the river to the heights this side of town at the first demonstration of the enemy in front, and that the latter had thrown pontoon bridges across the river, and were crossing. Proceeding towards the river, and returning about 3 o'clock, on my way to the heights where our men were posted, I discovered a brigade of Yankees advancing towards our works, though, from the darkness which prevailed, the column could scarcely be distinguished. After eluding them and succeeding, by a circuitous route, in reaching our works, I went down to the Stone Wall, situated on the right of the road just before it enters Fredericksburg (the position occupied by Cobb's brigade on the 13th of December), and awaited the coming of daylight. At the first grey streaks of dawn, the enemy were discovered drawn up in line of battle on this side of the canal, which they had crossed in the darkness, and their skirmishers thrown out and confronting ours. Barksdale's Mississippians occupied the position behind the Stone Wall and some distance to the right and left, but without any support in the rear. Presently the enemy began to advance to the attack, and the lines of skirmishers were soon sharply engaged. Finding the Minnie balls whistling rather uncomfortably around him, your correspondent withdrew to a position in less dangerous proximity. Presently the main body advanced in beautiful order, and when within proper distance were greeted with a volley from our men behind the Stone Wall which caused them to turn and flee in every direction. About forty or fifty fell at the first fire. They rallied and again advanced to the attack, delivered their fire and again fled before the fire from our men. This was repeated a third time.

PROGRESS OF THE ENGAGEMENT—DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Meantime, the batteries of the enemy on the heights on the other side of the river, opened furiously on us, and were replied to by two batteries of the Washington artillery planted on the heights to our right. The enemy fired incessantly from at least twenty 10 and 12 pounder Napoleon and Parrott guns, soon getting the range and throwing nearly every shot and shell into our position. The contest continued with musketry and cannonading until nearly 11 o'clock, when numerous columns advanced and succeeded in flanking our right on the wall and getting in our rear. Notwithstanding this, our men fought them, frequently locking bayonets, and with their muskets clubbed. Having no support, and outnumbered by at least 20 to 1, and having done all that so small a body could do against such overwhelming odds, our men fell back and retired. The enemy at the same time made a charge in true Confederate style, on a battery of the Washington Artillery, and after a severe fight over the guns succeeded in capturing five or six pieces.

SLAUGHTER OF THE YANKEES—THE CONFEDERATE LOSS.

Here again we were compelled to succumb to the power of overwhelming numbers. The enemy took nearly all our wounded, and all but two companies of a single regiment prisoners, about two hundred in all, from the best data to be obtained now. Notwithstanding all this we piled that ground with Yankee slain "and the bones of hundreds were left to bleach on the heights and the plain below."

All but seven of the first company of the Washington Artillery were taken prisoners in the charge on their battery, including Captain Squires, Lieut. Galbrath and others, whose names I have not yet ascertained. Evacuating the works on the heights, our men were rallied and formed into line again about a mile distant, and here resisted the advancing enemy, driving them back.

During the night before the fight, a Yankee crossed the river and deserted to our side. He turned his blue uniform inside out, and worked faithfully at one of the guns of the captured battery during the fight, until, finding his whilom associates were thick and fast around him, fled as rapidly as his legs could carry him.

Our loss in killed and wounded, so far as can now be ascertained, is covered by about 100. That of the enemy notwithstanding their success, was heavy, and little less than on the same spot on the 13th December. On the right, extending to Hamilton's Crossing, there was also some fighting, but not general. The whole line from Fredericksburg to Hamilton's is under the command of Gen. Early, with a small force.

HOOKER'S STRATEGY.

It is said that Hooker was on the opposite side during the engagement. He succeeded in effecting his cherished object—(the capture of the Marye heights,) by a shrewd *ruse de guerre*. On Wednesday evening and night, he sent an immense column of men up the river as if intending to reinforce his army above, but sent them back again during the night. Had our small force defending the Marye heights been supported at all, the enemy would never have succeeded in breaking our lines there. It was reported last night, however, that they had fallen back to the river again; that McLaws came down from above last night with Semmes' and Kershaw's brigades as reinforcements, and met them on the plank road up which they were advancing, and cut them up severely, driving them back. We expect to recover the position during the day. I must refer to this affair in a future letter.

THE FIGHT AT ZOAR CHURCH.

But the great bulk of both armies is up the river, on this side, in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, and there has been decided the issue of the fight. After being driven back Thursday evening at Zoar Church, 7 miles above town, by a portion of McLaws' and Henderson's Divisions, the enemy made a stand about 3 miles further on, our troops pursuing. In this brief engagement, of which I have already written you, we lost a valuable officer in Colonel W. M. Slaughter, of the 51st Georgia Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Ball, wounded. The regiment was drawn up in line of battle, the enemy throwing shells, Colonel S. was at the head of his column in a reclining position, and was rising to his feet, his right hand resting on his knee, when a shell struck him, cutting off the right arm above the elbow, and one leg above the knee. He was fully conscious of his situation, and gave directions as to the disposition of his remains. He was a prominent citizen of Southwestern Georgia, and a gallant officer. General Semmes' horse was shot from under him.—Capt. Waddell, of Petersburg, and Lieut. Carter, of the 31 Virginia Cavalry, killed, the former by a piece of shell driving his sword and scabbard through both thighs. The enemy carried off most of their dead, but left them scattered here and there—horrid looking creatures. The ground was strewn with their knapsacks, overcoats, &c., which they divested themselves of in the retreat.

THE BATTLE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

On Saturday morning heavy and rapid cannonading showed that our army were confronting the enemy, who had made a stand about nine miles above Fredericksburg, near Chancellorsville. Heavy skirmishing soon commenced, continuing at intervals until four o'clock, P. M., when a general engagement with musketry and cannonading ensued on the right, lasting about two hours. The firing gradually ceasing, a heavy column of skirmishers was thrown out from our lines which culminated in another general fight on our right wing, continuing about one hour and a half.

Presently rapid and heavy firing of musketry and cannonading was heard on our extreme left, which proceeded from the "Stonewall" Jackson's corps, which attacked the enemy on the right flank, driving them a considerable distance. Being hard pressed in this direction, the enemy attempted to advance and force us back, but were repulsed, and fell back half a mile, not, however, without disputing every inch of ground. This fight continued until dark, followed by heavy cannonading. Jackson then succeeded in getting in their rear and pressing them forward, our centre and right in front. A terrific fight ensued, which was prolonged until nearly 12 o'clock in the night. In no battle during the war was the musketry and cannonading more rapid than in this terrible engagement.

Saturday night, the flashing of guns and the bursting of shells describing fiery circles through the air, presented a spectacle at once awful and sublime. During each successive engagement, our men frequently charged and "made the welkin ring" with their inspiring shouts, which rose clearly and distinctly above the noise of the battle.

During the first fight of the day, two of our caissons—one belonging to Pegram's, the other to Jordon's batteries were blown up by one of the enemy's shell, killing two men and wounding several. We also blew up one of the enemy's, and disabling two of their pieces. The 10th Georgia, of Semmes' brigade, charged the battery, but the enemy succeeded in hauling it off out of reach.

EXTENT OF OUR CASUALTIES—NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

Most of our casualties in this series of engagements were from slight wounds, few comparatively, being killed, which is the more remarkable, considering the heavy firing on both sides and the proximity of the opposing lines. Among the killed to-day was Lieut. Col. Patton, of the Sharpshooters of Wofford's (late Cobb's) brigade. At present, reports of casualties are necessarily indefinite. In three successive engagements of the day we were victorious, repulsing the enemy at every point, taking many prisoners and killing and wounding many. The direction of the firing in the engagement on Saturday night gradually advanced to the right, towards the river, showing that the enemy were driven in that direction, as was also indicated by the very frequent and prolonged cheers of our men. At midnight the firing had almost entirely ceased, both armies bivouacking and resting on their arms for the night.

The loss on both sides in this last engagement must have been heavy.

Early this morning the fight was resumed with heavy and rapid cannonading on both sides—our own troops attacking. Soon it became general, the enemy being driven to the river. At 12 o'clock our "boys" were entering the enemy's breastworks, and the firing gradually ceased.

From 7 o'clock, A. M., until 12, we had captured about 6,500 prisoners, mostly two years' and nine months' men, whose term of service end this month and next. They belong to various organizations of the army, and are being sent to Richmond.

So far, we have achieved a glorious success, and the prospect is that it will prove a perfect Waterloo victory.

I will send further particulars in future communications. G.

GUINNEY'S STATION, May 5, 1863

I forwarded you a communication yesterday afternoon, giving an account—but necessarily a cursory one—of operations at the seat of action, from Saturday morning to date. I hope you have received it. The purpose of Stoneman's raid, as you readily perceive, was to cut off our communication with Richmond, and by cutting off supplies to render "General Starvation" an auxiliary to the defeat and overthrow of our brave army. But "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley." The hopes of the energetic and sanguine Hooker bid fair to be utterly blasted.

THE SITUATION—HEAVY LOSSES OF THE ENEMY—GEN. LEE'S OPINION OF THE RESULT.

There has been little or no change in "the situation" on our left at Chancellorsville. The enemy—his main body—having been driven to the river, remain completely hemmed in by our army, afraid to advance, and yet fearing to attempt to recross. No fighting has occurred in that direction since Sunday morning, with the exception of desultory cannonading now and then between the opposing armies.

Our loss is serious, both in men and officers, but most of our casualties are in wounded, principally in the arm and hand. The loss of the enemy is equal fully to that of any previous battle of the war. The battle field is literally strewn with their dead. Their loss of prisoners so far, is in the proportion of five to one of ours. They have given us a hard contest, but our living wall of brave men have proved too much even for Yankee hatred and perseverance. Gen. Lee has expressed the opinion that the present position of affairs on the field is entirely to his satisfaction.

BARKSDALE'S BRIGADE—HEROISM OF OFFICERS & PRIVATES—YANKEE VILLAINY.

I have already given you an account of the attack and capture by the enemy of the "Stonewall" and Marye's heights, at Fredericksburg, Sunday morning.—The Yankees were under command of Gen. Sedgwick. But three officers of the 18th Mississippi Regiment and two companies escaped after being surrounded by the enemy in overwhelming numbers. The Colonel—Thos Griffin—was killed, surrounded by ten or a dozen Yankees. But he manfully defended himself with his sword and caused several to bite the dust before he fell. Lt. Col. Luce was badly wounded and is supposed to be a prisoner. Major Campbell is mortally, or badly, wounded, and Adjutant Stuart killed. The remainder of the officers, but those above mentioned, were killed or captured. The brigade did more than its duty, and fought with their bayonets and clubs of their muskets after the Yankees were too thick and close around to load and fire.

During the fight, before the charge was made on the Stone Wall, a flag of truce came from the enemy, requesting permission to bury his dead; and he doubtless availed himself of the sacred character of this formality to inform himself of our strength. Many of the brigade assert, that when the enemy were getting over the Stone Wall, they cried—"No quarter to the Rebels!" and that several of our men were bayonetted after falling into their hands. Terrible is the determination of our men to be avenged, and woe be to those who fall into their hands!

RECAPTURE OF MARYE'S HEIGHTS.

Yesterday morning, our troops at Fredericksburg recaptured the heights, the enemy abandoning them and retreating, making little resistance. Little occurred in the way of fighting until last night, except occasional and severe cannonading. At 11 o'clock last night the enemy, who occupied the heights East of Marye's Hill, the same who broke our lines Sunday morning, were in rapid retreat across Banks' Ford, and Gen. McLaws was pressing them hard. The like news has been received from Gen. Lee as to the enemy up the river since I began this letter. "The work goes bravely on."

THE WOUNDING OF GEN. JACKSON.

Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson having lost his left arm, has left his command in charge of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. He is *en route* home, on temporary leave of absence. He received the wound during the terrific fight Saturday night. During a pause in the fight, he rode, accompanied by his staff and Gen. A. P. Hill, to the front, by a narrow and circuitous path. His force was then in the enemy's rear. Returning in a gallop, our men supposing them to be Yankees, fired, wounding the General in the left arm, breaking the bones below and above the elbow. One shot also passed through his right hand. He threw up his hand signaling them to stop, as he did not then desire to have the attack recommenced, but they did not perceive it in time. One of his couriers was killed at the same time, and a Captain of his staff, name not remembered, wounded. He is accompanied by his staff, and bears his casualty without a murmur, regarding it as one of the accidents of war. His wound is by no means serious, and he will doubtless be ready again for duty in the course of a month or two.

MORE PRISONERS.

Another instalment of 2,800 Yankee prisoners, representing nearly every organization of the army, have arrived here, including Brigadier General Hays, several Colonels, Majors and inferior officers. Some of them are two years and nine months men, who represent that they have been put in front by Hooker, in every one of these series of engagements since they crossed the river, Tuesday last. Some of the prisoners are defiant, while others express a disgust of the war and anxiety to get out of the service.

I arrived here yesterday evening to forward you two communications and will return to the scene of action immediately. Further particulars as to instances of heroism, lists of killed and wounded, disposition of forces, capture of batteries—many of which we have taken—&c., must be given in future letters.

I have heard, and from circumstances, believe it true, that Hooker received reinforcements from Washington during the progress of the fight.

Our men did not recover the pieces of the Washington Artillery, captured at Fredericksburg Sunday morning, as they had been removed beyond the river by the enemy. We captured, however, valuable horses, arms, &c. Y.

P. S.—The Richmond trains run now no further than Guinney's Station, but expect to-morrow or next day to begin running again to the terminus. Chancellorsville has been cleared, it is believed, by our shell.—One of the buildings burned was used as a hospital by the Yankees, but our artillerymen did not know it at the time. The enemy, however, availed themselves of its supposed immunity from attack, to fire at us from a battery stationed behind it. Y.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 6th, 1863.

To-day, one week ago, the "Grand Army" of the Rappahannock, under command of Hooker, after months of unremitting preparation, had crossed the Rappahannock, above and below Fredericksburg, and stood in battle array, confident of easy victory over the "Rebels" and a speedy march "on to Richmond." After a series of engagements, the bloodiest and most obdurately contested of the war, the memorable week closes with another disastrous defeat of the minions of oppression and another *complete and glorious victory*, won by the skill and valor of Lee and his Generals, and our brave army. Driven to the river and hemmed in at all sides but that, finding it impossible to advance or cut his way out, after repeated efforts, during last night recrossed to the side of the river whence he started, his army dispirited, shattered and demoralized. The triumph achieved is in proportion to the previous and long preparation of the enemy, his immense force, supplied and equipped with all the enginery and paraphernalia of war, and under a leader who has displayed no little generalship in his plan of the campaign.

THE CROSSING AT UNITED STATES FORD.

The enemy occupied all the night in recrossing his army at United States Ford, having been prevented by the successful manœuvering of our troops in making his exit by any one of the fords above, as he had doubtless anticipated doing, if his overweening confidence had permitted him to think of such a contingency. At an early hour this morning the retreating enemy were well and rapidly plied with shot and shell, which was the occasion of the heavy cannonading in that quarter of the lines. This morning a portion of the troops opposite Fredericksburg were seen moving pontoons up the river, the same that had been used for crossing at this point, which were no doubt intended to be used in facilitating the retreat.

A SEVERE STORM—FRESHET IN THE RIVER.

Last evening, about 3 o'clock, heavy black clouds and frequent showers ushered in the severest storm of the past twelve months, accompanied with frequent lighting and the pealing of Heaven's artillery, as if angered at the sanguinary contest raging below. The whole face of the earth seemed drenched with water, swelling rivulets, and creeks and the river—the last indicating a decided freshet, which will be increased by the heavy rains which fell during the entire afternoon of to day, and promise to continue at intervals during the night. But for Hooker's timely retreat, this storm would have been a valuable auxiliary in cutting off his escape in every direction.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

So constantly have our troops been engaged in pressing the enemy, that it has yet been impossible to ascertain anything like an estimate of our loss. As I have already stated, it is serious, mostly, however, in wounded, the majority of cases being slight. Hospitals were located for each division and brigade at convenient distances from the army, where the surgeons, indefatigable in their duties, gave immediate attention to the badly wounded, who also receive due attention from attentive nurses. The slightly wounded were sent, from day to day, farther to the rear. Our loss in prisoners is considerable, though probably not one-fifth as many as that of the enemy, which cannot be much under 10,000, with those taken since Monday, along all portions of the lines. We have also captured many valuable horses, wagons, several batteries and large quantities of ammunition and small arms.

THE BATTLE OF MARYE'S HILL—THE TROOPS ENGAGED.

Last night I returned to Fredericksburg, which was entirely deserted by the Yankees early yesterday morning, the last taking up the pontoons behind them as they recrossed the river. I have already sent you an account of the assault on the Stone Wall and Marye's Hill, Sunday morning, and now a solitary brigade of gallant Mississippians, 2,000 in number, under Gen. Barksdale, with a line of nearly two miles to defend, and without any support whatever, were, after a most desperate resistance, overpowered by an overwhelming force.

The capture of the heights, at the above point, was effected by between 20 and 25,000 men, composing the corps of Gen. Sedgwick. Eight thousand of these crossed the river, immediately in front of the town, after two o'clock, Sunday morning, and composed the 2d division of Sedgwick's corps, commanded by General Gibbons. The remainder of the troops participating in the assault were of those who first crossed Wednesday morning, below Deep Run, and occupied a position on the extreme left of their army, below the "Bernard House." Sunday morning, at daylight, a portion of the column of 8,000 advanced against the Stone Wall, and, under flag of truce, asked permission to bury their dead, or other pretext. The remainder of this column attempted to flank our left, but failed, and retired.

THE ENEMY'S FLANK.

The temporary cessation of hostilities under the flag of truce, which was unwillingly granted by an inferior and gallant officer at the Stone Wall without consulting Gen. Barksdale—enabled the enemy to perceive more distinctly our small force, and when the assault recommenced, the heavy column from below the "Bernard House," on the river, South of the town, advanced up the Gordonsville railroad cut, in a Westwardly direction, near Howison's Mill, one half going around Marye Heights to take the batteries above the Stone Wall, the other half coming around this side of the heights and flanking our right at the Stone Wall.—Being thus overwhelmed by large numbers, the brigade still resisting, did not fall back except under positive orders, when they retired over the heights, formed again into line, and checked the enemy's advance.—Then the latter extended his lines up the plank road, on the right, as far as the toll gate, three miles West of the town, which was effected by a column below the Stone Wall advancing up the plank road and forming a junction with the right of the column which had taken the heights.

THE RECAPTURE OF MARYE HEIGHTS.

Matters remained in this condition until eight or nine o'clock Monday morning, when Lawton's brigade of Early's division, by order of that officer, came down over Marye Heights and recaptured the Stone Wall.—As soon as the enemy had formed his line of battle, Early's division with Barksdale's brigade, formed into line confronting him, and forming a junction with the left of McLaw's and Anderson's divisions that had been sent to reinforce him, the whole line forming a semi circle cutting off the Yankee column from Fredericksburg, the enemy being within this semi-circle.

About 4 o'clock, P. M., our line advanced to the attack, a severe engagement ensuing, which continued about two hours.

THE FLIGHT ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The enemy, perceiving the danger of his position, and being hard pressed, retreated to the river at Banks' Ford, where he succeeded in recrossing about 11 o'clock Monday night, with the loss of eleven pieces of artillery, about 450 prisoners, and many killed and wounded left on the field. The remainder of the enemy in town took advantage of the darkness and recrossed the river Monday night hurriedly, many having secreted themselves in cellars and other hiding places, to avoid pursuit, and were captured by our troops. Having placed the river between themselves and their pursuers, they occupied the next day—Tuesday—in shelling, with heavy Parrott guns, squads of men coming into or going out of town.

THE "SITUATION" AT FREDERICKSBURG.

All has been quiet at this point to-day and to-night, General Barksdale and his brigade reoccupying the town, and the enemy immediately opposite, on the other side, as before the battle on this end of our lines. Before recrossing, the enemy committed some depredations, such as breaking open doors and searching houses, and wantonly destroying articles of furniture. The column that advanced up the Plank Road as far as the Toll Gate, Sunday, carried off several citizens of the neighborhood, sacked houses, and destroyed every article of furniture and household convenience they could lay their hands on, not forgetting provisions.—Children were even arrested and kept in durance the balance of the day and all night.

CASUALTIES IN BARKSDALE'S BRIGADE.

After most positive information that Col. Griffin of the 18th Regiment was killed, and Lieut. Col. Luce mortally wounded, I am pleased to learn that these officers escaped uninjured. They are prisoners in the hands of the enemy. Major J. O. Campbell, of the same regiment, died Monday afternoon of his wound. He was an accomplished gentlemen and a favorite officer with the entire brigade. Sergt. Major Campbell was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieut. Henry Garrison and Adjutant Stuart killed, it is said, after they had delivered up their swords. The entire loss of the brigade, killed, wounded and prisoners, will reach 500.

A the smoke of battle is clearing away, opportunity is now afforded to obtain clear and fuller particulars of the whole brilliant week's campaign, which I propose to continue in other communications.

Among the Yankee officers killed is reported General Dan. E. Sickles. Y.

P. S. Jackson's corps, commanded by Gen. Stuart after the former received his accidental wound, is commanded at present by A. P. Hill. Y.

The Richmond Sentinel, in an article on the recent battles on the Rappahannock, winds up with the following remarks:

And now we must resolve that this new victory shall stimulate our *zeal* and increase our *efforts*, at the same time that it encourages our hope and confirms our resolve. Our army in the field must be sustained and strengthened with all the power and all the resources of the whole community. Let there henceforth be a tenfold measure of shame for the laggard or the skulker who remains away from the field where his brethren are triumphing over tremendous odds! If on the heels of a victory Gen. Lee could pour upon the exhausted foe the ten or twenty thousand fresh men, who, under various pretexts, are meanly *hiding* from the military service, who could measure the benefit? Let these timid or selfish lingerers now come out, for very shame, and take their places in the line of battle. Let the ladies of our land, whose proud patriotism is our dearest joy, drive them to their posts and to their duty!

Another thing. It is all important now that our army be well fed and supported. Men cannot stand the long and weary march without generous rations. The campaign is now well afoot. What our army can do before the season of inaction comes again, must be done quickly. Let every patriot unlock his stores and send forward his supplies. Especially should those nearest the scene, and whose contributions do not depend upon long and difficult transportation, now show their public spirit and their zeal for the cause. Permit Lee to move, and we do not see why Virginia may not be swiftly cleared of our foes. Hooker, beaten, disgraced, ruined, can never cross the Rappahannock again.—If, like Burnside in a less extremity, he should madly wish to do so his army would refuse.—Lee must take the lead now; and our people must place their stores at his command. Food for his soldiers and food for his horses must be furnished promptly and generously. If great and rich counties—like Albemarle, for example—which lie convenient, will now exert themselves, they will put wings on the feet of Lee's army, and they will make one campaign worth as much as two. And not Albemarle alone, by any means. If Amelia, and Nottoway, and a dozen others, shall find generous rivals in all our counties, large and small, these last will but fulfill an imperative duty of patriotism, in this important hour. In this time of rejoicing over our great victories, let us bring forward, with generous ardor, our thank-offerings and our pledges of patriotism, and the good fortune which now crowns our cause shall continue and increase.

The Battle on the Teche.

The Alexandria (La.) *Democrat*, of April 22d, gives us the first Confederate account of the fighting on the Teche we have yet seen. It says:

As yet we have received but few reliable particulars of the late battle at and near Camp Bisland. The enemy fully fourteen thousand strong attacked our forces, numbering less than five thousand, in our entrenchments, on the morning of the 14th, and after several hours' severe fighting, made a desperate and determined charge in full force on our works. The assault was well met by our troops and the enemy checked and foiled in this bold attempt. The balance of the day heavy skirmishing was kept up. On the morning of the 15th the contest was renewed in earnest; and a similar desperate charge again made by the enemy, but all to no use. Our boys again received the shock and stood their ground like men. There is no doubt that the enemy were whipped at this point.—But he was receiving heavy reinforcements and that in our rear. At this state of affairs it became obvious that our heroic little band had to beat a retreat, which was commenced on the morning of the 16th. And here in this retreat our commanding general showed himself a military man in the true sense of the word, and his men an army of heroes. We doubt much if such a retreat was ever excelled. Gen. Taylor at the head of his chosen band made a furious and desperate charge through the entire fresh flanking columns of Banks, and opened a path for his trains, and thus the retreat was accomplished through the only road opened to them. No other engagement took place until the 17th, when the enemy were attempting to force themselves over Vermilion bayou; here they were again repulsed with fearful loss. Since then we have only heard of slight skirmishing. Our army have effected their retreat, and with the rest and reinforcements will yet make a stand, provided the enemy advance. The latest intelligence from below report their pickets still at Vermilion bridge. The bulk of the army is this side of Opelousas. As yet no estimate can be formed of our loss or that of the enemy.—From the best information, two hundred will cover our killed and wounded and four hundred captured. The loss of the enemy must be large. The estimate of their loss at Vermillion bridge is put down at five hundred killed and wounded. The Diana and two or three transports, as well as the gunboat Hart, were destroyed in the Teche. Our most serious loss was the destruction of the Queen of the West in Grand lake. She was attacked by three of the enemy's boats, and early in the action struck by an incendiary shell and in a moment was enwrapped in flames. The fate of her crew is yet unknown. Captain Fowler was in command of her and all the particulars can only be learned from Federal sources.

NOT KILLED.—The report that the gallant H. Van Borcke of the Prussian army, now upon the staff of Major General J. E. B. Stuart, was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, is incorrect. Although in the thickest of the fight throughout the day, and having his horse killed under him, he escaped unhurt. It is said that Governor Letcher, crediting the report of his death, telegraphed to General Lee to have his body sent to this city. General Lee is said to have replied that he "could not spare it."—*Richmond Whig.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAYS.

Up to the period of the capture of this Federal officer we never heard that there was any son of Richmond a traitor, fighting in the enemy's ranks, certainly not in any prominent position. He, it is said, is a native of this city. We suppose the statement is made on good authority; but it would be gratifying to see it denied. The record of Richmond in respect to the conduct of her sons in this war is very creditable, and it is unfortunate that it should be marred by such a case as that of this General Hays.—*R. Dispatch.*

Promoted.

We are pleased to learn that the able and intrepid young Brigadier Robert E. Rhodes, of Alabama, has been promoted to Major General for gallantry, and good conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville, and in recognition of his uniform skill and courage on every field. The promotion was worthily bestowed, because well merited.—*Richmond Whig.*

THREAD WITHOUT CARDING.—We have received from Dr. Wallace a broach of thread which was spun by a neighbor of his in Newberry from raw, nacarded cotton. The thread is tolerably even, and strong. It suggests the possibility of dispensing with cards altogether. Will our lady friends experiment upon this idea, and report the conclusion to which they come? We believe that the old fashioned spinning jennys dealt directly with the raw material.

Columbia Guardian.

THE ARREST OF VALLANDIGHAM.—The arrest of Vallandigham will test the metal of Yankee Democracy, and especially of that party in the North West. If they have the spirit to make an issue with the Despotism at Washington they have now an opportunity. Vallandigham's cause is their cause. If they are willing to see him made a victim of, they will not resist when the heel of power is placed on their own necks. We shall soon see whether the usurpers at Washington are the final and absolute masters of a race of people born free.—*Richmond Whig.*

MARRIED,

In the Parish of St James' Goose Creek, on the 10th of May, 1863, by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Brenker, Mr. HAMILTON J. GINNIS, of Brunswick County, N. C. to Miss ELIZA BETH CAMPBELL, of Charleston District, S. C.

DIED.

On the 9th inst., near Fredericksburgh, Sergt. THOS. S. BYRAN, of Co. I, 13th N. C. Troops, of wounds.

WILMINGTON MARKET, MAY 13th, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in demand, and but few coming to market. We quote on the hoof at 35 to 50 cents per lb for net meat.

BACON—Sells from carts at 90 cents to $1 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—$1.75 to $2 per lb.

CORN—Sells at $4 @ $4 50 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way, at $4 50 per bushel.

COTTON—$4 50 to $5 per lb.

COPPERAS—$2.50 to $3 per lb. at retail.

EGGS—70 to 80 cents per dozen

FLOUR—Sells in the small way at $45 to $50 per bbl. for superfine.

FODDER $8 to $10 per 100 lbs.

LARD—$1 to $1.05 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $3,75 to $4, and Upper $5,00 to $5,50 per lb.

MOLASSES—$8 to $10 per gallon for New Orleans.

POULTRY—Live fowls sell at $1 25 to $1.50 each

PEAS—$5 to $5 per bushel.

POTATOES—Sweet sell at $1 to $5, and Irish at $7 to $8 per bushel.

RICE—