

FROM FREDERICKSBURG—THREE VICTORIES IN ONE DAY—THE YANKEE ARMY DRIVEN NORTH OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK—GENERAL JACKSON SHOT BY HIS OWN TROOPS IN THE NIGHT—HIS WOUNDS.

The following dispatch was received from Guinea last night:

HEADQUARTERS, 10 o'clock, A. M., May 5, 1863.

To the Honorable President Davis:
At the close of the battle of Chancellorsville, on Sunday, the enemy was reported advancing from Fredericksburg in our rear. General Lee, who was back to arrest his progress, and repulsed him completely that morning. Hearing that this force consisted of two corps, under General Sedgwick, I determined to attack it, and marched back yesterday with General Anderson, and uniting with McLaws and Early in the afternoon, succeeded by the blessing of Heaven, in driving General Sedgwick over the river. We have recaptured Fredericksburg, and no enemy remains south of the Rappahannock in its vicinity.

(Signed) ROBERT E. LEE, Gen.

From this it will be seen that our army was three victories on the same day. Hooker was beaten.

In addition to the above, our information as to the particulars of the three great battles mentioned therein amounts to next to nothing. We have heard of no casualties with sufficient certainty to feel authorized to publish them.

Some pleasurable excitement was produced here yesterday by the announcement that a telegram had been received from Gen. Lee, stating that Hooker and his staff had been captured. The only foundation for this story, it turned out, was that the operator at Guinea's informed the operator here that such a report was in circulation at the former place.

A telegram yesterday morning announced the fact that General Jackson's arm had been amputated, and that he is doing well. Mrs. Jackson, who is at present in the city, has been informed by a letter of the melancholy circumstances under which the General received his wounds.

The following are the facts of the most unhappy affair, as detailed in that letter: At midnight, on Saturday night, his men being drawn up in line of battle, a body of troops was seen a short distance in advance of our line. It being doubtful whether they were friends or enemies, General Jackson and staff rode forward to ascertain. Whilst he was engaged in reconnoitering, his men being unaware of his movement, mistook himself and staff for enemies and fired a volley into them, instantly killing one of his staff and severely wounding General Jackson and Maj. Cutts. One bullet passed through the General's right hand, whilst another struck his left arm below the elbow and, ranging upward, shattered the bone near the shoulder. He instantly fell to the ground. His brother-in-law, who was with him, laid down beside him to ascertain the character of the wounds. In a moment the unknown troops in front, who proved to be the enemy, advanced and captured two other staff officers who were standing over the General without noticing him. Soon after, four of our men placed him on a stretcher, and were bearing him to the rear, when they were all shot down. The injury to his right hand is severe, one of the bones having been shot away, but it is believed he will ultimately recover its use.

THE GREAT YANKEE RAID.

The raid was still the theme of public conversation yesterday, and thousands of wild rumors found circulation. But the edge of the thing was evidently worn off, and stories which would have been greedily swallowed the day before were received with wholesome skepticism. Several unsophisticated farmers, who galloped their horses into town to bring information of the advance of countless Yankees, got only derision for their pains. Yet, after the boldness evinced by the enemy and the apparent impotency of our military authorities to arrest his career, citizens could not feel entirely easy. He had been permitted to cross Brooke creek and come within two miles of the city, and there was no absolute assurance that he might not repeat and even extend his visit.

WHERE THE YANKEE CAVALRY ARE.

We mentioned in our last that a train, sent up the Fredericksburg road to repair the track, had been frightened back when within three miles of Ashland by the report that the Yankees held that place in force and had cannon planted on the track. The telegraph operator, who was on this train, refused to return, and proceeded on a hand car to Ashland. Early yesterday morning he telegraphed to Richmond that there was no enemy in sight and that all was quiet. He, however, said that residents informed him that during the previous day Yankee pickets had at different times looked into the place. We think there is little doubt that the soundrels were looking for some one to whom they might give themselves up. The operator during the morning connected the broken wires, thereby at once putting the city in communication with Guinea Station. This was *prima facie* evidence that there was no enemy along the entire line of this road. Reports were constantly brought in that there were several large bodies of hostile cavalry scattered over the country of the Upper James river, burning the barns and dwellings, and driving off the negroes and stock. About ten o'clock a farmer living on Westham plank road, two miles west of the city, came in with the announcement that three thousand Yankee cavalry had invaded on his place the night before, and were, at the time of the telling, still there. Two hours later, the old ladies of the city heard and tremblingly believed that a column of six hundred thousand mounted Yankees were marching on Richmond by the south of the James River and Kanawha Canal. But the best opinion on the subject of the whereabouts of the enemy was that he

had arrived by the an unobserved withdrawal and was gone. After leaving Guinea Court House and the Chancellorsville bridge, he was next heard from in New Kent county, their appearance at which place deserves a separate notice.

Colonel R. T. W. Duke, of the 46th Virginia, being in the lower end of New Kent with one hundred and fifty men, received orders to repair to Richmond. Embarking his men on a train on the York River railroad he proceeded to obey the order. As the train reached Tunstall's station, 24 miles from this city, it was fired into by some four hundred Yankee cavalry. The cars were instantly stopped and the boys of the gallant 46th instantly springing out, formed in line of battle and returned the fire of the enemy. The Yankees, afraid to charge, stood off at long range and used their carbines. Colonel Duke, seeing that the Yankees had no thought of charging, ordered his men to dismount. At the near approach of our men they wheeled and fled, not, however, without loss. They left six men dead upon the field; and fifteen others, among whom was Lieutenant Marsh, were taken prisoner.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RAID.

The following is furnished by a participant in the fight: On Monday, the 4th instant, Colonel Duke, with the 46th Virginia regiment of General Wise's brigade, arrived at Tunstall's station, from below New Kent Court House, where his regiment, together with other portions of General Wise's command, have been doing good service. Colonel Duke was under orders to report for duty at Richmond, with his regiment, the old 46th. Before the time for the train to leave, Major Wise rode a short distance from the depot, and met a regiment of cavalry. He hailed to know who they were. The reply was "We are Virginia cavalry." "Then halt," said the Major, "and let the officer in command advance alone." The whole body charged on him, and when in a few paces many fired, but without effect. He wheeled his horse and dashed back to the depot. The Yankees—for it was a portion of their cavalry which had made the late raid—dashed up and fired on our men sitting on the open cars. But they found they had ridden into a hornet's nest, for quick as thought the 46th responded in such manner as to drive them away, and thus save the railroad. Colonel Duke, with his officers and men, deserve great credit for their gallant conduct, as the Yankee force was five to one. The enemy had many of their horses killed, and five taken; six of their men were killed and thirteen taken prisoners. We had only two men wounded. Doubtless in future they will be aware of the Wise men.

RAIDERS CAPTURED.

All told twenty-two of the Yankees engaged in the raid near the city have been captured. Six were taken by citizens on Monday, fifteen by Colonel Duke, at Tunstall's and one coolly rode into the city and down to the doors of the Libby prison, and delivered himself up. Just as this adventurer reached the Libby all the Yankee prisoners then in the city were on the point of being sent to City Point under flag of truce. When the raider was informed that he was to be sent to his own country immediately, he expressed great dissatisfaction, and said he thought it was not doing the right thing by him; that he had expected to have been permitted to remain a few days to see the city.

Among the prisoners taken are Lieutenant Marsh of the 4th New York cavalry. His left arm was fractured in the elbow during the engagement. He would have been retained here until regorged of his wound, but that a Yankee surgeon who examined him said he would run no risk by making the trip. During his short stay at the Libby prison he conversed freely with the officers in charge. He said that Hooker's cavalry force amounted to upwards of twenty thousand, but that only about a thousand had come farther south than Louisa Court House, and that none of them had expected to escape capture.

THE NUMBER OF THE YANKEE CAVALRY.

We see no reason to change the opinion expressed on yesterday, that the whole force of the Yankee cavalry engaged in the raid near this city did not exceed eight hundred, comprising together, the 15th Illinois and 4th N. York regiments, commanded respectively, by Col. J. Davis and Kilpatrick. But that the original expedition, of which that just mentioned was off-shoot, was vastly more numerous, we have good reason to believe.

They arrived in this city on yesterday two young men, W. B. Fitzgerald and J. D. Biggs, of the 1st Virginia cavalry, who were on Saturday taken prisoners by the Yankees, at a locality known as Orange Spring, in the county of Louisa. They were in the hands of the Yankees during Saturday and Sunday, and what we shall now state is what they learned by hearsay and observation during their captivity.

On Friday, the first day of May, Gen. Stoneman crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, and the Rapidan at Reconnon Ford, with the following regiments of cavalry: Harris' light cavalry, the 1st Maryland, 1st New Jersey, 1st Maine, 2d New York, 10th New York, 6th Pennsylvania Lancers, 2d, 5th and 6th regulars, 3d Indiana, 4th New York mounted rifles and the 12th Illinois. He proceeded direct to the Central railroad, of which he took possession from Trevillian's, nine miles southeast of Gordonsville to Frederick's Hall, a point fifty miles from Richmond by the course of the railroad.

At Thompson's Cross Roads, near the railroad, he encountered and destroyed sixteen wagons belonging to Gen. W. H. F. Lee's division and en route for Gordonsville. Having established himself on the seven-mile miles of railroad indicated, he sent detachments against Columbia, Goochland Court House, and perhaps other places. Along with these parties were sent three batteries of living artillery of six guns each. Six Perry Wyndham and Gen. Buford were on Stoneman's staff. Our informants heard that Averill and Stahl, with separate commands, crossed the Rappahannock at the same time with Stoneman, but could not learn whether they had gone. The country people fled at the approach of the enemy. To this, however, there was one ignoble exception. A man at Louisa Court-house named Hodges, a deserter from the 26th Virginia, welcomed the Yankees with many demonstrations of joy, took the oath of allegiance and tried to persuade our informants to do the same. Four deserters

at Louisa Court-house, and Yankee soldiers, then they set out to take them and to search of the longings information was accordingly received through Yankee sources, it may be obtained or utterly discarded, according to the fancy of the reader.

THE TRAIL OF THE RAIDERS.

We have been at some pains to ascertain the routes taken by the Yankee cavalry during the recent raid, and give the reader the result of our investigations. On Saturday a heavy force of cavalry, perhaps six thousand, took possession of the Central railroad between four and five hundred strong, started towards Goochland. We lost sight of them from Saturday until Sunday night, when they appeared on the northeastern border of that county. On Monday they burned Hungary station on the Fredericksburg road, and thence came towards Richmond, crossed the Bracke's state Stoneman's road, and then proceeded towards the Chesapeake bridge, near the Meadow Bridge. After destroying a portion of the Chesapeake bridge and the engine Augusta, they took up their line of march for the Old Church in Hanover.

The Twelfth Illinois, Col. Davis, left Louisa C. H. at the same time with the New York Fourth. They reached Ashland about three o'clock Sunday evening, captured the ambulance train, and after paroling the sick and wounded, burning two engines, and cutting the telegraph wires, proceeded to Hanover Court-house, on the Central road.

We have already mentioned the performance of this party at this place. They left there on Monday morning early, and at eleven o'clock, A. M., attacked the York River train at Tunstall's station. After being defeated by the Forty-sixth Virginia, it is believed that they repaired to the neighborhood of the Old Church and formed a junction with the Fourth N. York, and the whole crossed the Pamunkey at New Castle, or some of the fords lower down the stream.

It has been all along believed that a much heavier force than either of those just mentioned left Louisa Court-house on Saturday morning, and went in the direction of Columbia, on the James River Canal. Many rumors of the movements of this detachment have reached us, but among them all, nothing is anywise trustworthy or tangible. These Gen. Wm. H. F. Lee met and defeated at Columbia, from which place it is most probable that they returned to Columbia by the shortest cut. We hear a thousand rumors of another detachment who have been operating between Columbia and this city but they come to us in such confused and questionable shape, that we can make nothing of them. One man brought the report last night that Gen. Stoneman and staff were seen on Monday on the Three Chops road fifteen miles from the city, but he could give no further account. The only certain intelligence we have from Goochland is that forty negroes ran away from the Dover coal pits on Monday night, and went in search of the Yankees.

Whether the enemy still hold the Central road at Louisa Court-house we have not learned. They were there on Monday morning, and were reported to have done no injury of consequence to the road.

If Stoneman has heard the result of the battle of Chancellorsville, he has no doubt attempted to return north of the Rappahannock by the same route over which he came.

THE LATEST.

At a late hour last night Gen. Pettigrew telegraphed from Hanover Junction that there was no enemy in that vicinity. A great light, as of a house on fire, was seen in a due west direction by our pickets on the river, six miles from the city. Cannonading was believed to have been heard in the same direction, but it may have been thunder.

Richmond, May 7.

Two trains, bearing seven hundred wounded and two hundred sick soldiers, reached this city yesterday morning from Guinea's station on the Fredericksburg road. From wounded officers who came down on the train we have some interesting but scant facts of the recent sanguinary battles. On Thursday Hooker's right wing had reached a point near Spotsylvania Court House, his left resting on the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and his centre on Chancellorsville, ten miles southwest of Fredericksburg. The hostile lines were at this time in close proximity and skirmishes were frequent. On Friday evening, about six o'clock, Gen. Jackson attacked the enemy's right flank, and the first general battle ensued. Gen. Rhodes, commanding D. H. Hill's old division, being on our extreme left began the fight. The enemy had during Thursday night, thrown up formidable breastworks to resist an attack from the direction of Fredericksburg, but our forces advancing from a nearly opposite direction, they were, of course, worthless. The enemy flanking himself outflanked deserted his works without resistance and fled towards Chancellorsville. Night coming on the pursuit was discontinued. During Saturday Jackson continued to press the enemy's right, whilst Gen. Lee assailed him in front. On Saturday morning, shortly after midnight the hostile armies occupying lines parallel with the plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-house, the enemy advanced and delivered battle. At this critical juncture Gen. Jackson received his wound in the manner detailed by us yesterday. After one of the most desperate and bloody battles of the war, which lasted until ten o'clock on Sunday morning, Hooker was beaten at all points, and fell back towards the Rapidan at its confluence with the Rappahannock, some sixteen miles above Fredericksburg. This was the battle of Chancellorsville. While it was raging, Sedgwick, with an overwhelming force, advanced from the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, upon Gen. Early, who, with one division, held the heights of Fredericksburg. After a short but desperate resistance, Early was compelled to retire towards Chancellorsville, and Sedgwick took possession of the long coveted heights. In this fight the enemy captured a number of prisoners and five guns of the Washington Artillery battalion. It is said that two entire companies of the Washington Artillery were taken, but we think the report doubtful. When a reverse overtook us a escape goal is never wanting. In this case it is said we could have held our position but for the pusillanimous conduct of some infantry regiments. We, however, believe our defeat at this point to have been solely due to the immense odds brought against us. The enemy's triumph was destined to be short-lived. General McLaws being sent to General Early's assistance, in less than two hours dislodged Sedgwick and drove him into the Valley of the Rappahannock, recapturing, it is believed, the guns just before lost. Whether Sedgwick retreated to the town or to some

place near the river, General Lee having repulsed Hooker, naturally had to keep him open for the following of the day, until his headquarters Fredericksburg, determined to drive Sedgwick beyond the river and get rid of him. This he did, but as we learn, after the desperate fought victory of the day, if our loss in the battle be as great as reported, our soldiers must have been subjected to the fire of the enemy's artillery, planted on the Stafford hills.

Of the operations since Sunday, we have nothing but the vaguest and most unsatisfactory rumors.

In the series of battles, we have mentioned that our army captured thirty cannon and some ten thousand prisoners—eight thousand of which we said to have arrived at Guinea's station.

We have as yet been able to obtain an account of but few of the many casualties which have occurred.

Early on Sunday morning Gen. A. F. Hill was struck by a fragment of shell, which inflicted a mortal wound on the calf of his leg. It was feared, from the locality of his injury, that he would be temporarily disabled, but we are glad to learn that such was not the case.

Among the killed we have heard of General Foster, of the Stonewall Brigade, Colonel Walker (Warren?) of the 10th Virginia, Col. Malloy, of the 55th Virginia, Major Miles Baldwin, aid to General Heintz, Captain Greenlee Davidson, Leitcher Battery, Captain Edward Branch, of Richmond Grays, and Capt. Banks, of the Petersburg Grays. Major Channing Price, of General Stuart's staff was killed on Thursday near Spotsylvania Court House.

THE LATEST.

Official information from Fredericksburg, was yesterday received, to the following effect:—Hooker left two corps of arms, under Sedgwick, on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. With the main body of his forces he crossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan. Sedgwick's instructions were to cross the river and attack Gen. Lee's rear as soon as Hooker should engage them in front. Sedgwick, for some reason unknown, delayed his crossing beyond the appointed time and did not get over until Hooker was beaten, but yet in time to prevent General Lee from pushing his victory. Hooker is at United States Ford, five miles above Fredericksburg and six or seven below the confluence of the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, holding a strong position, and strongly entrenched, receiving heavy reinforcements.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C., MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1863.

STONEWALL JACKSON DEAD.

The sad intelligence, by telegraph, has been received here that this christian hero has yielded from the effects of an over-dose of morphia and his painful wounds. It is still hoped this news, though apparently reliable, may prove untrue. His loss would be received as a great public calamity.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

The great battle of the war has been fought on the banks of the Rappahannock; and a victory, we are assured by the Commanding General gained, worthy of any army or nation. We have seen gentlemen from the scene of action, who describe it as certainly the most terrific fight ever witnessed, and the destruction of life as awful indeed. We know not how to express our gratitude for the utter rout of the enemy, and in what language to convey our admiration and regard to the brave army for the dauntless manner in which they faced the vandal foe who had been laying waste our lovely country, and hurled them back with such tremendous slaughter. But while we are proud of the prowess exhibited on this occasion, we have to lament the loss of many brave spirits, both in wounded and killed. They have nobly given up their lives in defence of their native land, and again proven to the enemy that independence and entire separation is the only alternative they need expect.

Our respected townsman, Capt. Wm. C. Loun, we regret to learn, is mortally wounded. When the news reached here, a universal expression of regret was heard at every turn, and a hearty wish, that (although fearful of his recovery,) he may be spared to his native town and country, for many long years to come.

We regret to hear that Capt. LUTHER DAVIS of this town was also severely wounded. Lt. WISEMAN of the Rowan Rifle Guard was slightly wounded.

Among the General officers, the accidental wounding of Gen. JACKSON, by our own men, is sadly to be regretted; for his name is a tower of strength to his Division and throughout the whole army. We learn from Col. C. M. AVERY, who was also wounded that the General is doing well, and that he expressed the opinion that he would be able in a few weeks to resume his command. If the prayers of a whole nation will avail anything with Him who has all power in Heaven and earth, we are sure Gen. Jackson has the benefits of them in his behalf. Col. Avery, though suffering considerable, we are glad to see is able to walk, and we trust that by care he will soon be restored to his regiment, in good health and strength. Let us be thankful to the Giver of all good for this signal display of His mighty power in our behalf on this occasion, and pray that He will still hover over our country, and defend it from the attacks of our enemies for the future.

The Heaviest Rain ever Witnessed.—The heaviest shower of rain ever witnessed by the "oldest inhabitant" fell here last Wednesday between 11 and 12 o'clock. It was mingled with large hail. In 10 minutes time the street in front of our office was covered with water; and all the streets in the neighborhood were, at the end of the shower, which did not last more than 25 minutes, nearly entirely submerged.

of this town, a charter for which was granted by the last Legislature? We noticed at the time that it was to be somewhere in Rowan county, but we never, until last week, found out its intended location. We learn that during the session of the County Court, an application was made for the appointment of staitable persons to superintend the election of Commissioners of the said Town of Chestnut Hill, on the first Saturday in June next, and that its boundaries actually join those of the ancient *Bay* of Salisbury! and about half a mile square. Wonder what our "city fathers" were about when this audacious treason against the property of our old beloved Town was being planned and executed! By their expunction, we are not to be deceived, boys, and if they do not mind how they manage affairs, it may become so formidable as to lay us in the shaft. Such an awful catastrophe, we do most heartily deplore, and assure those engaged in this most unwholesome crusade against the peace, prosperity and dignity of Salisbury, for which we have labored faithfully and honestly, will be willingly forgiven, provided they desist from the further prosecution of their treasonable designs, and come forth and "take the oath of allegiance," and thereby prove their future loyalty! This we regard as a reasonable offer, and can't permit ourselves for a moment to believe that they will refuse the generous opportunity afforded. Let them reflect on the consequences of further pushing their wild scheme against the mother that has nourished and brought them up to manhood, and that they must ultimately run against "swing," and be overwhelmingly defeated.

Well, "Chestnut Hill" lies to the southwest of Salisbury, partly, we believe, on both sides of the road, leading directly to Charlotte, and running nearly to the Lincoln road. But, leaving all jokes aside, we are glad to learn that it is the intention of those concerned, if the times change soon, to establish a large manufactory in that vicinity; and instead of rivaling the old burg, to add to its growth and prosperity. In all such undertakings we wish them success, and should "Chestnut Hill" ever become a neighbor of size, we hope, instead of envy, the best of feeling may exist between us.

Another True Man.—Mr. John Baker, of this county, we are informed, has been selling flour to widows and soldiers' wives at the comparatively low price of \$15 per barrel. He has also donated provisions liberally to the needy in his neighborhood.

AN APPEAL

For the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

SALISBURY, May 7th, 1863.

The brave soldiers of our Army on the Rappahannock have again met the enemy on the field of battle and scattered them.

"The leader of the forest when autumn hath blown."

The flag of our young Republic floats gloriously over another field of blood. But victory is obtained at a fearful cost. The few blood of our nation has been shed freely on the Rappahannock, and in addition to those who have fallen in death, there are thousands of others who are wounded and disabled from present service. These will seek their own quiet homes as soon as their wounds will admit of their removal; some, whose wounds are not so serious, will come at once; others as soon as they are able. While on their way home they need places where they can obtain rest and refreshment without charge. Such a place is the Salisbury Way-Side Hospital, where more than twelve hundred of our sick and wounded soldiers have been fed and lodged, and clothed, and nursed since July last, and where all who come in the future shall be carefully provided for. But we need provisions, medicines, delicacies for the sick, and money. Will you help us now to take care of your own, or your neighbor's son and brothers and fathers, who have so bravely fought and bled for us on the terrible field of the Rappahannock? It is not the Hospital Committee that calls on you, it is the voice of the poor maimed and bleeding soldier that asks of you to give him "food and fire" in exchange for the blood he has shed for you. A word to the patriotic is sufficient.

JAMES C. SMYTH,
L. BLACKMER,
J. J. BRUNER,
J. D. BROWN,
WM. OVERMAN,
M. W. JARVIS,
F. M. Y. McNEELY,
Hospital Committee.

From the 14th of July to the 1st of April, 1,235 soldiers have been entertained at the Salisbury Way-Side Hospital, in wit:—From Alexander county 135; Alleghany 97; Adson 19; Ashe 10; Alamance 2; Buncombe 28; Burke 61; Cabarrus 21; Caldwell 51; Catawba 208; Cherokee 12; Cleveland 1; Davis 49; Davidson 10; Forsyth 1; Gaston 1; Haywood 19; Henderson 5; Iredell 170; Jackson 1; Lincoln 5; McDowell 36; Montgomery 19; Mecklenburg 1; Madison 1; Mitchell 9; New Hanover 1; Rowan 69; Rutherford 10; Richmond 2; Randolph 1; Sampson 1; Stanly 61; Surry 14; Stokes 2; Transylvania 1; Wayne 1; Watkins 19; Wilkes 74; Yadkin 21; Yancey 2; Union 3. From the State of Virginia 4; South Carolina 29; Florida 3; Georgia 6; Alabama 2; Louisiana 2; Texas 3; Mississippi 1. Since the 1st of April about 200 more have been entertained, making in all about 1500 soldiers who have been entertained in our hospital since it was opened in July last.