

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.
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 one to the sender of the club. Advertis-
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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

For the Farmers.

Cheerful! Happy, contented should be who
 can look abroad over his own broad acres, waiting
 for the operations of the plough, the harrow, and
 the reception of the seed as the preliminaries to the
 cultivator, the sower, the sickle and the hoe, and
 can claim the title of Farmer. Never was there a
 time in this country when such a position should
 more completely beget the feelings above mentioned
 than now. In what other business or profession to-
 day can any man feel assured of success, or competence,
 or even safety. To a very large extent all
 our other pecuniary interests depend directly on
 one, that of lumbering, with which the wealth and
 enterprise of the country has become so absorbed
 as to induce the belief that it is the very life interest
 of the Province. That one interest has become
 more and more uncertain until now it is almost
 hopeless; and as wars, and commotions, and agitations
 of reform daily manifest themselves among the
 surrounding nations, affecting still more and more
 seriously, as they must, the commercial and social
 interests of our Fatherland, though we may remain
 politically unmoved, that interest of the lumber
 trade must become still more depressed, and all our
 other channels of trade, directly or indirectly in-
 fluenced, become dried of their waters of com-
 mercial life.

Where then is our hope but in our fertile soil?
 From amid the gloom and perplexity which gather
 thick and black about our prospects where shall we
 turn to gather a sure ray of comfort but to that
 central pillar, agriculture; but to the independent,
 intelligent industry, which makes deserts bloom
 and barrenness rejoice beneath the green and golden
 crops.

On our Farmers to-day rests a great responsi-
 bility; how great it may not now be within our
 power to judge. Let the present ominous mutterings
 culminate into the terrible voice of a war prola-
 mated between England and the United States and
 then, in that event only, could we realize the necessity
 of gathering from our own fields our daily bread.
 Come what will we have the satisfaction of know-
 ing that the resources of our country are such as
 to provide, with proper thrift and economy, against
 the approach of starvation. But those resources
 should be wisely developed and husbanded. Our
 Farmers in view of the present state of things should
 see to it that thorns and thistles should not usurp
 the place of grains and roots; they should see to it
 that the broadest possible quantity of land should
 be laid under contribution and made to yield grain
 to the power and bread to the eater. To these
 facts we invite their most serious attention.

Intercolonial Railway in New Brunswick.

The following, under the above caption, we take
 from the *Scottish American Journal*: "Our Legisla-
 ture and people may accept the praise bestowed
 meekly. Truth to tell the *Scottish American* knows
 more about the route now than the Legislature did
 when it passed the bill."

"We notice that the necessary enactment to en-
 able the Government of New Brunswick to proceed
 with the intercolonial railway, has passed to a second
 reading in the Legislative Assembly by a vote
 of 27 to 12. This may be said to ensure the ulti-
 mate passage of the measure; as it likewise jus-
 tifies the manly and straightforward course pursued
 by the New Brunswick delegates in London; and
 proves the earnestness of the people to secure an
 independent highway on British American soil to the
 exhaustless granaries and gold fields of the illi-
 mitable West."

From a contemplation of the hesitating policy of
 the Canadian Government, we turn with pleasure
 to the many and consistent grounds which the New
 Brunswick Ministry have, from the first, pursued on
 this great question. Let us remind our readers
 that the favorite route of New Brunswick to the
 West (which naturally lies along the fruitful valley
 of the St. John) is entirely ignored in the proposed
 inter-provincial line. The imperial view of a mili-
 tary highway, instead of a peaceful one, has been
 followed, and to be accepted before an imperial en-
 dorsement could be got for the colonial bonds re-
 quired to meet the expenses of the work, so that
 New Brunswick enters into the enterprise in no
 narrow, sectional, or local spirit. She discards the
 notion of being guided in her policy on so important
 a subject by the caprice of a few uneducated
 self-seekers. She takes hold of the work, in short,
 as becomes an aspiring community, not with a
 view to immediate or temporary gain, but with a
 careful forecast of the great future which lies before her.

The speech delivered by the Provincial Secretary,
 Mr. Tilley, in the Provincial Legislature, on the
 occasion of the Railway Bill being read a second
 time, was an admirable and convincing argument, not
 only in favor of the expediency of the proposed
 work, but illustrative, as well, of its great economi-
 cal advantages.

By the roundabout road which the line takes in
 skirting the Northern boundary of the Province,
 New Brunswick has to construct no less than 240
 miles of the railway. The cost of this is \$2,400,000;
 but by the Imperial endorsement of the Province
 bonds, and the joint mode of constructing the
 road, the annual charge for the whole of the first
 outlay will not exceed \$230,000 or about \$150,000.

From certain distracting causes the revenue of
 New Brunswick has not kept pace with the in-
 crease of the population. But we gather that it is
 reasonable to look for an annual Provincial income
 for the next decade of not less than \$800,000. Some-
 thing more than one-sixth, therefore, of the entire
 revenue would be required to meet the annual con-
 tribution towards the railway enterprise; but even
 this is not an extravagant tax on the industry of
 the people for so important a public work. Nay,
 it is a mere bagatelle when we look at the insignifi-
 cance of the rate (per head) of the public taxation
 of the Province as shown in the following com-
 parative table:

	Great Britain and	Ireland	France	Austria	Prussia	Holland	Belgium	Canada	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Newfoundland	New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	Tasmania	New Zealand
£2	8s.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.
per head																

New Brunswick, with the exception of Nova
 Scotia, is thus shown to be the most lightly taxed
 country in the world. If additional burdens have
 to be imposed upon the people of this new en-
 terprise, it is important to find that the Province is
 well able to bear them; and we may safely argue
 that it will be still better able to bear them, when
 the great intercolonial highway is once in full mov-
 ing order.

The Queen's birthday falling this year on Sun-
 day, His Excellency has appointed Monday 25th of
 May a general holiday.

We are requested to state that a public Temper-
 ance meeting will be held at the Free Baptist Meet-
 ing House, near the residence of Mr. Elisha Briggs,
 7th Tier Jacksonstown, on Monday evening next,
 18th inst., commencing at 7 o'clock. The call for
 this meeting comes from Jacksonstown Division S.
 of T.

We regret to learn that a young man named
 Clarke, from Backsquam, was drowned from on
 board the *Bonnie Doon*, on her upward trip from
 Fredericton on Wednesday last. It appears that as
 the *Doon* was in the neighborhood of Burgoyne's
 Eddy she came in contact with a stick of timber,
 which had the effect of swinging her broadside to
 the current, and this caused her to career sud-
 denly; the unfortunate man Clarke and Mr. Stick-
 ney were seated on the lower side of the boat, and
 as the steamer careered both were precipitated into
 the river. A canoe was immediately pushed to-
 wards them, and Mr. Stickney succeeded in catch-
 ing and clinging to it until rescued; Clarke seemed
 to have been stunned by the fall, as he made no at-
 tempt whatever to preserve his life, and after float-
 ing quietly for a short distance, sank to rise no more.

Colonial News.

Sad News.—Saturday night's mail brought the
 sad news of the death of Lieut. Dudley H. John-
 son, Co. H, 17th Maine Regiment, who was in-
 stantly killed on Sunday or Monday last in the
 battle of Fredericksburg. Lieut. Johnson was
 formerly a resident of this city, a brother of S.
 Johnson, Esq., but lately a resident of Florence-
 ville, N. B., where he leaves a wife and child. He
 was First Lieutenant of his company, was univer-
 sally popular with officers and men, and his friends
 have the consolation of knowing that he died in
 the defence of his duty, while nobly leading his
 men in the fight.—*Bangor Weekly*.

We sincerely sympathize with the afflicted fam-
 ily in their heavy bereavement.—*Ed. Sentinel*.

The death of Joseph Semmell, Esq., the oldest
 and most popular Hotel Proprietor in our city, will
 be sincerely regretted, not only by our own citizens
 but by the whole travelling public of these Provin-
 ces and the adjoining States. He was much and
 deservedly respected both in his public and private
 life.—*Courier*.

We learn from the *Head Quarters* that the com-
 petitions for the University Scholarships were
 brought to a close on Saturday last. In the Senior
 Class the Mathematical Scholarship was awarded
 to E. N. Sharp, Sussex Vale; in the Junior Class
 the Classical Scholarship was gained by Thomas
 Millidge, St. John; and in the Freshman Class, the
 successful candidate for the Scholarship in English
 language and Literature was Charles Wesley Col-
 lins, York County. In the last class the competi-
 tion was very close, the number of marks gained
 taking 1000 as the maximum that could be procured
 —being as follows:—

Charles W. Colter, York County,	844
Charles H. Loggin "	833
Edmond Freeman, "	832
Edmund J. Hewitt, St. John.	813

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Imprisonment for debt
 which has been abolished in England, the United
 States, Canada, and almost all the British Colonies,
 exists in the new colony of British Columbia. An
 agitation is on foot there for its abolition.—*Toronto
 Globe*.

We regret to say that the members of the Legisla-
 ture of New Brunswick have not yet decided
 to abolish the barbarous custom of imprisonment
 for debt; but we are glad to know that they are
 gradually becoming convinced of the necessity of
 doing so.—*Morning News*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Tuesday evening five
 large buildings on Fairview's Wharf, York
 Point, were totally consumed by fire, together with
 their contents. The first was owned by Mr. Huxen
 and occupied by Mr. Thomas Fairweather, and par-
 tially insured; the second owned and occupied by
 Mr. G. W. Gerow, insured for £700; the third
 owned by T. Robinson and occupied by Mr.
 Gilbert Robinson insured for £500; the fourth
 owned and occupied by Robert Hayes and others,
 insured for £200; and the fifth owned and occupied
 by Mrs. Russell, insured (we were told) for £200.
 Large quantities of Hay and Oats were destroyed,
 besides other goods stored in the buildings. The
 fire spread so rapidly that a child in one of the
 buildings had to be taken out by the window. The
 firemen did good service as did also the "Exting-
 uisher."—*Telegraph*.

The *Chronicle* learns that the richest gold
 bearing vein yet discovered in the Province has lately
 been opened on the claims of the "Nova Scotia
 Land and Gold Company," which has been formed
 by Mr. Sherbrooke. This lead when first worked
 in March last, was only half an inch thick at the
 surface, but so rich that 300 lbs weight of quartz,
 taken out of a shaft 5 feet deep, produced 5 oz 12
 dwts. of gold. But even this large yield, it is
 said, been much exceeded in subsequent operations.
 The vein has been traced to a depth of 200 feet,
 and the last 10 feet in the shaft gave 200 lbs. of
 quartz, which yielded 9 oz., 2 dwts., 0 grs., of gold
 equal to 90 ounces per ton. The lead, although
 small, is said to be increasing in thickness, paying
 on an average, in the shaft, more than 100 per cent.
 over working expenses. The Company own a large
 tract of new land which has been traced over 200 feet
 in their claims.—*Halifax Journal*.

ITEMS, FOREIGN AND LOCAL.

Writs have been issued for a general election in
 Nova Scotia. Nominations to be made on the 21st,
 and the elections to take place on the 28th of the
 present month.

The *Ellsworth American* says almost all keepers
 of the honey-bee complain this spring of the death
 of all their bees. There is hardly a hive in that
 region that wintered well; in most instances all are
 dead.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron has been appointed
 Queen's Printer of Canada, conjointly with Mr.
 Desbrière.

The Prince of Wales gave his school master a
 handsome Bible and a living worth \$3,500 per an-
 num as a wedding present.

Over \$1,500,000 have been subscribed to the
 Atlantic Telegraph in England and the United
 States. Private advices from London state that
 the construction of the cable would be commenced
 at once.

American News.

By Telegraph to the "Carleton Sentinel."

BANGOR, MAY 11.

Great sensation Saturday and yesterday by re-
 ported capture of Richmond by General Keyes di-
 vision from Peninsula, it originated in Philadel-
 phia, probably, as gold and stock speculation. Gen.
 Dix sent force to White House Thursday which de-
 stroyed bridges and made some captures. Memphis
 Bulletin says, six New York and other newspaper
 correspondents, on board tug, destroyed by hot shot
 from Vicksburg batteries, only one person on board
 known escaped. Bulletin says Grant sent nineteen
 hundred prisoners to Milliken Bend; Portion of his
 forces within 20 miles of Jackson; reported Bridge
 over Big Black River destroyed cutting off retreat
 from Vicksburg; three thousand wounded so far
 arrived at Washington.

Two millions of five-twenty cents in Philadel-
 phia, Saturday; during the week, eight millions.
 BANGOR, MAY 11.
 Washington accounts state, that on Friday morn-
 ing General Hooker pushed across Rappahannock
 two corps of his army, subsequently his whole army
 was put across with rations for eight days, deploy-
 ing right and left without firing enemy in force.
 Every left, the dead and wounded; roads in bad
 condition and movement slow.

It is believed Heintzelman has gone to reinforce
 Hooker, but his army is in motion.
 Military men think enemy has fallen back in two
 columns, one towards Richmond, and other towards
 Gordonsville.

Fredericksburg reported occupied by Federals.
 General Keyes reported occupied West Point
 with large force.
 Ironclads left Port Royal for North Edisto.
 Federal Col. Straight reported captured in Geor-
 gia after fighting five battles.

BANGOR MAY 12.
 Posts special despatch says, Heileck is about tak-
 ing field, not to relieve Hooker, but better to give
 directions.

Hooker is reported to have planned present move-
 ment before executing his retrograde; satisfied of
 its superiority over that of Chancellorsville; de-
 stined for very commencement by defections of 11th Corps.
 Memphis Bulletin learns that Jackson, Miss., al-
 ready invested. Confederates no way of escaping
 from Vicksburg except cutting through Federal for-
 ces.

Pontoon Bridge over Big Black River destroyed
 instead of Railroad Bridge.
 Philadelphia Press says Gen. Nagle with heavy
 column from York, Pa., will soon threaten
 Confederate communication south of Richmond.

BANGOR, MAY 12, P.M.
 Southern despatches state, General Forrest cap-
 tured sixteen hundred Federal troops, near Rome.
 This force was under Col. Straight.

Also state that Federals were repulsed on Big
 Black River May 4th after four hours hard fight-
 ing.

Also announces destruction of Tug attempting to
 pass Vicksburg, and capture of 21 on board; among
 them two correspondents one of New York Tribune
 and one of Worlds.

Cincinnati Times, Richmond despatch gives official
 news of the death of Van Dorn.
 Herald's correspondent says General Keyes cap-
 tured in saddle at West Point Va., and stirring
 news expected.

French gained nothing at Puebla since 6th ult.
 they occupy Castle San Javier and six blocks of
 city.

Over two millions five twenties sold yesterday
 throughout country by government agents.

BANGOR MAY 13.

Notwithstanding previous reports, army of Potomac
 did not cross the Rappahannock, and enemy
 occupy Fredericksburg heights. Hooker issued
 congratulatory order on taking five thousand prison-
 ers, fifteen colours, and seven pieces of artillery, placing
 18,000 hors d' combat, and inflicting immense
 damage generally.

Richmond papers of Monday announce Stonewall
 Jackson's death, on Sunday afternoon from un-
 known cause of arms and pneumonia.

New York Express says it is believed that ship
 Mermaid, from Shanghai, with 500,000 pounds is
 destroyed by Alabama.

Confederate despatches report Banks' army divi-
 ded into three columns, one fortifying Opolousa,
 one at Achehalaya, and the other at Baton Rouge.

Kirby Smith arrived at Alexandria with reinforce-
 ments, confident of driving Banks back to Berwick.
 Five gunboats passed Natchez, four ascending the
 River.

Gold in Boston on Monday, 149.

BANGOR MAY 14.
 Lee in general order congratulates Confederate
 army on repelling the attack of the army of Potomac,
 and driving it across the Rappahannock, and recom-
 mends Sunday next (last Sunday) to ascribe
 to Lord of Hosts glory due his name.

Order also contains congratulatory letter from
 President Davis to army.

General Magrers resigns his Brigadiers Commis-
 sion of Irish Brigade, alleging its reduction to less
 than a regiment, and refusal of a memorial to allow
 its temporary relief to fill its ranks, as reason. He
 is willing however to serve the country in any other
 capacity.

Medical director in charge of Federal wounded in
 the field, reports number 1200.
 Richmond Examiner prophesies army Potomac
 has crossed for the last time.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia
 Sunday Dispatch, makes the following remarks in
 regard to the brutal treatment towards the men, by
 petty officers in the Federal army:—

"The amount of tyranny practised by officers
 themselves, often of subordinate grades in the volun-
 teers, is very great, and it makes one's blood
 boil to hear instances of it."
 I know the army code is necessarily rigorous, and
 that orders must be obeyed and disobedience to them
 punished. But when punishment is degraded into
 revenge it ceases to be reformatory, and results in
 nothing but a more determined resistance to the
 law of the old soldier when the time comes.

Old men have been tied to trees with their arms
 over their heads for hours, and when taken down
 were so exhausted by the unnatural strain that they
 had to be rubbed to bring them to their indig-
 nant fellows. A more judicious punishment would
 have been to flog them with a determined will.
 It would, too, have prevented their comrades from
 feeling that sympathy for the oppressed which is so
 contagious, so powerful, and sometimes so danger-
 ous.

There is not a shadow of doubt that our officers
 have been "picked out" and shot by their own
 men, and that the result has been a determination
 to gratify private grudges. A staff officer in con-
 versation with me on this very subject, stated that
 he had been informed by a surgeon, who had gone over
 the battle field at Antietam, that "he found to his
 great horror and surprise that nearly all the officers
 killed were wounded from behind!" Alas what a
 heavy reckoning!

The farmers of Illinois are going largely into
 the cultivation of the beet, with an especial view to
 the manufacture of sugar. The President of the Illi-
 nois Central Railroad has concluded an arrange-
 ment with a German firm to establish a refinery on
 his farm at Chatsworth, the building and machinery
 for which will be in readiness the coming season.
 The contractors will employ 1,500 acres of land in
 the cultivation of beet-root.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—There was great diffi-
 culty in choosing the referee and arranging for the
 great prize fight at Charleston to-day, between Mc-
 Cool and Coburn for the championship of America.
 There were 3,000 spectators present. Coburn drew
 the first blood in the first round, first knock down
 in the 4th round, and at the end of the 6th round
 was declared the victor. McCool was severely in-
 jured, and came up for the last twenty rounds we-
 rily to receive punishment. McCool showed he pos-
 sessed no ability as a fighter, though a good wrestler
 and very game man.

Coburn, though lightest, was the favorite from
 the start, making up in science his opponents
 and in the end, he was victorious, and was severely
 about the head and face, and was carried off the
 ground. Coburn's face showed no evidence of
 injury, and he walked off unaided. The time occu-
 pied in the fight was seventy minutes.

REVELATION OF A GAMBLING HOLE.—A trial is now
 progressing in Cincinnati, growing out of a murder
 committed at a gambling house, in which some in-
 teresting revelations were made by one of the wit-
 nesses, an attache of the house. He said there was
 a private room in the house besides the room gen-
 erally used for gambling, and in this room gamblers
 and others who played a "big game" were taken.
 Paymaster Cook was one of the visitors to
 this private room. Cook was described as a "sucker"
 among gamblers, that is, he was a card-player
 but did not know all the tricks and traps in gam-
 bling, and consequently fell an easy prey to skilled
 "professionals." One of the arrangements for rob-
 bing victims, was a spring box, from which two
 cards could be taken when wanted, and with this
 box in skillful hands any bet on the table could be
 taken. The gamblers of the house "always had
 one man that did the cheating." The average
 amount of money lost from the victims lately was
 from one thousand three hundred to one thousand
 eight hundred a night, but the witness had seen
 twenty thousand dollars lost there of a night. As
 showing how the gamblers treated the dupes they
 had robbed the witness said: A gentleman from
 Mayville lost all that he had, and asked a loan of
 some money. They said he was a gambler, and re-
 fused, and he said he could prove he was not, and
 desired to borrow a dollar to get to bed. They
 would not do it; he then asked me, and I and Jim
 put him a dollar. Another person from Missouri
 had robbed the witness said: A gentleman from
 Mayville lost all that he had, and asked a loan of
 some money. They said he was a gambler, and re-
 fused, and he said he could prove he was not, and
 desired to borrow a dollar to get to bed. They
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 fused, and he said he could prove he was not, and
 desired to borrow a dollar to get to bed. They
 would not do it; he then asked me, and I and Jim
 put him a dollar.

AIR-FLYING MACHINE.—The *Telegraph*, of Barcelo-
 na, gives an account of an apparatus for flying
 in the air, invented by a farm labourer. It consists
 of fans attached to the heels, and large wings extend-
 ing from the shoulders to the waist, and mounted by
 the hands. The inventor had already risen to the
 height of 200 yards, and moved about in all direc-
 tions even against the wind.

THE LATE BATTLE.

In the "Globe" of Monday we find the following
 account of Sunday's fight near Chancellorsville:—
 It was perfectly evident from the position of al-
 lied forces, that there must be a change in the
 line of our lines, which would throw the enemy out of
 our rear and into our front again. It will be seen
 by what skillful generalship the enemy was fought
 and checked on front, and flank, and rear, while
 this was being done.

Gen. Reynolds First Army Corps arrived at Uni-
 ted States Ford on Saturday afternoon. It was
 immediately put into position on our right, which
 was withdrawn from the plank road to the Ely's
 Ford Turnpike. This line was immediately formed
 by Gen. Reynolds and Meade, the latter's position
 on the left, having been relieved by Gen. Howard's
 Eleventh Corps, which, notwithstanding its disor-
 ganized condition, far reorganized during the
 night as to be fit for duty again this morning.
 They were assigned the position on the left, where
 it was probable there would be little or no fight-
 ing, and were protected by the strong works fort-
 rified the day before by Gen. Meade's corps.—Our new
 line assumed the shape of a triangle, prolonged
 at the right of the line being somewhat longer
 than the left. As the portion of the line on the
 right was new, time was necessary to fortify
 and intrench it, and the work was carried on vig-
 orously by the Fifth and First Army Corps.

It was very evident at daylight this morning that
 the enemy were bringing a terrific attack, and we
 knew that the enemy had been reinforcing his line
 all night, at the expense, undoubtedly, of the
 strength of his force on our left. His intention
 was evidently to fight for the possession of the
 plank road, which was perfectly apparent he
 must have, as that portion of it which we then
 held was subject to the enemy's assaults in front
 and on both flanks.

But the possession of this road was not obtained
 by the enemy, save at our own time, at its severest
 cost, and after one of the most desperate, tenacious
 and bloody conflicts, for its short duration, of the
 whole war. At 5 o'clock, a. m. the rebels could be
 plainly seen bringing a terrific attack, and we
 knew that the enemy had been reinforcing his line
 all night, at the expense, undoubtedly, of the
 strength of his force on our left. His intention
 was evidently to fight for the possession of the
 plank road, which was perfectly apparent he
 must have, as that portion of it which we then
 held was subject to the enemy's assaults in front
 and on both flanks.

Our line of battle was formed with Gen. Berry's
 gallant division on the right, Gen. Birney next
 to the left, Gen. Whipple and Gen. Williams next
 supporting. At 5 a. m., the advance became en-
 gaged in the ravine, just beyond the ridge where
 Capt. Best's guns had made their terrific onslaught
 the night before, and where they still frowned upon
 the enemy and threatened his destruction.

The attack of the enemy was a long and
 continued crash, and in a few moments, as battal-
 ion after battalion became engaged, the roar sur-
 passed all conception, and indicated that the fight
 would be one of the most terrible nature. General
 Berry's division, which had checked the enemy's
 advance the night before, engaged him again, and
 it was a noble feat for them to add more laurels
 to their fame, then they did it twice over again.
 The enemy advanced his infantry in overwhelming
 numbers, and seemed determined to crush our forces.

But the brave men of Sickles and Slocum, who
 fought their columns with desperate gallantry, held
 the rebels in check, and deflected dreadful slaughter
 among them. Gen. French's division was sent in
 on the right flank of our line at about 7 a. m., and
 in a short time a horde of ragged, straining rebels
 running down the road, indicated that that portion
 of the enemy's line had been crushed. At 8 o'clock,
 a. m. Gen. French sent his compliments to
 Gen. Hooker, who, the afternoon before, he had
 charged the enemy and driving him before him.

Sickles maintained the attack upon his line with
 great endurance. The enemy seemed determined
 to crush him with the immensity of his forces,
 and as subsequently shown from the statements of
 prisoners, five whole divisions of the rebel army
 were precipitated upon this portion of the line, for
 several hours they were locked during the day
 an aggregate of over two thousand prisoners.

The exploits of our gallant troops in those dark,
 tangled, gloomy woods, may never be brought to
 light, but they would fill a hundred volumes. It
 was a deliberate, hand to hand conflict, and the car-
 nage was perfectly frightful. Cool officers say that
 they had seen the dead and dying enemy covered
 the ground in heaps, and that the rebels seemed ut-
 terly regardless of their lives and literally threw them-
 selves upon the muzzles of our guns. Many desper-
 ate charges were made during the fight, particu-
 larly by Berry's division. Mott's brigade made five
 distinct charges, and in the end, a column of
 the Seventh New Jersey, Col. Franchine,
 alone capturing four stands of colors and five hun-
 dred prisoners.

Gen. Couch's Second Army Corps, though only
 in part present did excellent work. It was Gen.
 French who charged and drove the enemy on the
 flank, and the indomitable Hancock who gallantly
 went to the relief of the hard pressed Sickles.

The engagement lasted, without the slightest
 intermission, from 5 a. m. to 8 a. m., when there
 was a temporary cessation on our part, occasioned
 by getting out of ammunition. We held
 our position for nearly an hour with the bayonet,
 and then, being resupplied, an order was given to
 fall back to the vicinity of the Chancellorsville House,
 which we did in good order. Here the contest was
 maintained for an hour or more, not so severely as
 before, but with great havoc to the enemy and con-
 siderable loss to ourselves.