# New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,692.



THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

Subscribers to receive during the week at the rate of Twenty five Cents for each publication, payable in the carriers.

To all cases subscribers must give one month's notice in writing or before they can be relieved of discontinue.

Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay unless due notice be given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16 1863.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.



Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. F. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, store and stables.

By F. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two lots of ground in the First District, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Ursuline street, between Chartres and Royal streets, Irish potatoes.

By J. B. Crozat, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Jack, son and Dryades streets, the contents of a grocery store.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, ex schooner May, Picayune Tier, 1000 sacks white corn. At 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, choice ribbed sides and new sugar cured hams, 63 barrels fine old whisky, tobacco, soap, starch, coal oil, &c. At 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, No 87 Camp street, there will be offered a very large assortment of fine furniture, bedding, crockery, and a large variety of other goods. For full particulars see advertisement.

The attention is called to the advertisement of McCerren & Landry of sales this day of bank stocks, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange; and at 11 o'clock, at their mart, of furniture, and also of molasses.


## The Great Battle in Virginia.

THE OPERATIONS OF MONDAY.

### SEDGWICK'S REPULSE.

HOOKER RETREATS ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

### The U. S. Forces in their Old Position

The New York *Tribune* published the following in the shape of an extra on the morning of the 7th, giving details of the movements of Hooker's army from daylight on Monday to the final retreat across the Rappahannock on Tuesday

*Army of the Potomac,*
Wednesday, May 6, 1863.

The army of the Potomac has recrossed the Rappahannock at United States and Banks's fords, and is marching back to the old camps along the Acquia railroad.

On Monday morning, at daylight, the enemy abelled from the heights below Scott's Dam the ... army at United States Ford. ... increased in the course of the ... and the longer he de... the less was he able to ... forward the less was he able to ...

Fighting the severe battle of Sunday ... Gen. Hooker continued to ... May 3, Gen. Hooker continued to ... during the night throwing up double lines ... and busily constructing abattis along the ... entire line of his camp. The enemy continued ... demonstrations along the works, driving ... in the pickets and delivering volleys of musket ... at no men exposed.

His sharpshooters picked off the artillery horses and fired on any mounted officer seen behind the rifle pits. Troops could be seen marching and countermarching along the roads southeast from Chancellorsville. In the afternoon positions batteries were run out and vigorously used against Hooker's camp. As soon as counter guns were brought to bear on their firing batteries, they would disappear to show themselves in some new position.

The effect of a movement strategically offensive, made tactically defensive, upon previous, began to be damaging effect on the entire army. The question again was, the safety of the Army of the Potomac. Considerations were had with corps commanders, the question of the possibility of retreat was discussed. This was broached, and the campaign was a failure.

It was decided that the enemy was too powerful to be resisted, and that Sedgwick's corps be rejoined to the army in order to make an offensive movement practicable.

SEDGWICK'S REPULSE.

Sedgwick was overwhelmed by numbers, and pressed hard on both front and rear, and was barely able to make a final and escape near Banks's Ford. Fredericksburg and the heights beyond have been reoccupied by the enemy, and the situation is substantially as it was previous to the advance.

Sedgwick has lost, in killed and wounded, about 5000 men. His artillery and trains were safely brought over on Monday night.

The artillery was placed on the heights below United States Ford, in a position to command the crossing.

At daylight a spirited connoanding was heard for half an hour at Banks's Ford, which was an unsuccessful attempt to shell Sedgwick's line at United States Ford the crossing was effected without loss.

Sedgwick having failed to join Hooker, via the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville plank road, and being hard pressed, he crossed the Rappahannock and saved his corps from annihilation. The experiment cost him some 6000 men. He inflicted, doubtless, a much greater injury on the enemy.

RETREAT ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

On Tuesday the order was given to retreat. New roads were cut. The trains and reserve artillery were sent back, and the evacuation was at once commenced.

Sedgwick's repulse, added to the weak condition of certain of his corps commanders, shook Hooker's confidence, and, forgetting that he was the aggressor, and that the moral effect of the command had withstood the attack of the full force of the enemy, he, in a fatal moment, gave the order to evacuate the strong position and his fortified camp, and to retreat across the Rappahannock at United States Ford

The order for retreat was a surprise, as it was believed to be the coordination to march out and attack the enemy in front.

The crossing was commenced at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. At 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning wagon and mule trains and the artillery had all passed, and the infantry was crossing on two bridges at United States Ford. Couch's corps was in the advance. The retreat was covered by the Fifth, Meade's corps.

On Tuesday, the Sixth corps of Hooker's army recently engaged at Chancellorsville, also recrossed the river at United States Ford, and are marching back to Falmouth.

The retreat of Hooker's army produced a great panic at Acquia, and everything moveable was placed on board the boats at that landing.

A defeat could have been little worse. The army is not panic-stricken, but its morale is greatly demoralized by the ingloroius retreat.

There was no time from Friday morning till Monday night that Hooker could not have attacked and defeated Lee's army. There only lacked the ability to give the order.

"The army is safe," with 40,000 fewer men in its ranks, and a much larger number unfit for service, is a much larger number unfit for service, is a much different thing from the army that crossed the river on Tuesday night and Wednesday, and the chilling atmosphere has seriously impaired the health of the men, who were wholly without means of shelter. The sick were left behind, and many lost their knapsacks in battle.

## The Battle near Chancellorsville.

THE OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Extracts from Accounts of Various Correspondents of the New York Herald.

From the correspondence in the field of the New York *Herald* we are enabled to make the following extracts, depicting, in a graphic manner, the course of the terrible conflicts of Friday, Saturday and Sunday. An account of the final retreat of Hooker's entire army across the Rappahannock will be found elsewhere:

*Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,*
*Near United States Ford,*
Monday Evening, May 4, 1863.

I write you in the midst of a lull in operations in this vicinity, and at the hill that precedes a storm of violence, if that be possible, such a storm which has raged with us for life now three days. General Hooker congratulated his army that they had obtained a position the enemy must compel the enemy to come out of his fortified camp and give us battle. The enemy has responded to the call, and has given us battle, and has come out of his fortified camp, and has driven us inside of ours. Our position is now in the form of a horseshoe, the heads almost touching the river, the enemy attacking us in front of Fredericksburg, and we resisting his attack on the south of Chancellorsville. In the meantime, the enemy run out and vigorously used against Hooker's camp. As soon as counter guns were brought to bear on their firing batteries, they would disappear to show themselves in some new position.

The effect of a movement strategically offensive, made tactically defensive, upon previous, began to be damaging effect on the entire army. The question again was, the safety of the Army of the Potomac. Considerations were had with corps commanders, the question of the possibility of retreat was discussed. This was broached, and the campaign was a failure.

It was decided that the enemy was too powerful to be resisted, and that Sedgwick's corps be rejoined to the army in order to make an offensive movement practicable.

SEDGWICK'S REPULSE.

Sedgwick was overwhelmed by numbers, and pressed hard on both front and rear, and was barely able to make a final and escape near Banks's Ford. Fredericksburg and the heights beyond have been reoccupied by the enemy, and the situation is substantially as it was previous to the advance.

Sedgwick has lost, in killed and wounded, about 5000 men. His artillery and trains were safely brought over on Monday night.

The artillery was placed on the heights below United States Ford, in a position to command the crossing.

At daylight a spirited connoanding was heard for half an hour at Banks's Ford, which was an unsuccessful attempt to shell Sedgwick's line at United States Ford the crossing was effected without loss.

Sedgwick having failed to join Hooker, via the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville plank road, and being hard pressed, he crossed the Rappahannock and saved his corps from annihilation. The experiment cost him some 6000 men. He inflicted, doubtless, a much greater injury on the enemy.

RETREAT ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

On Tuesday the order was given to retreat. New roads were cut. The trains and reserve artillery were sent back, and the evacuation was at once commenced.

Sedgwick's repulse, added to the weak condition of certain of his corps commanders, shook Hooker's confidence, and, forgetting that he was the aggressor, and that the moral effect of the command had withstood the attack of the full force of the enemy, he, in a fatal moment, gave the order to evacuate the strong position and his fortified camp, and to retreat across the Rappahannock at United States Ford

The order for retreat was a surprise, as it was believed to be the coordination to march out and attack the enemy in front.

The crossing was commenced at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. At 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning wagon and mule trains and the artillery had all passed, and the infantry was crossing on two bridges at United States Ford. Couch's corps was in the advance. The retreat was covered by the Fifth, Meade's corps.

On Tuesday, the Sixth corps of Hooker's army recently engaged at Chancellorsville, also recrossed the river at United States Ford, and are marching back to Falmouth.

The retreat of Hooker's army produced a great panic at Acquia, and everything moveable was placed on board the boats at that landing.

A defeat could have been little worse. The army is not panic-stricken, but its morale is greatly demoralized by the ingloriious retreat.

There was no time from Friday morning till Monday night that Hooker could not have attacked and defeated Lee's army. There only lacked the ability to give the order.

"The army is safe," with 40,000 fewer men in its ranks, and