

The Battle of Sedgwick's Corps.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Falmouth, May 5

Yesterday two terrible battles were fought by the Sixth corps, Gen. Sedgwick, resulting in fearful carnage on both sides.

The various divisions of the corps (Sixth, Gen. Sedgwick) moved rapidly forward up the Gordonsville turnpike, to the distance of four miles, skirmishing all the way, where they found the enemy in force, when another battle ensued, in which Brooks, Newton, and the flying division, were engaged—the first suffering severely.

The rebels were in a wood, and, as we advanced to it, opened a galling fire—Russell's brigade, composed of the Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Seventeenth, Pennsylvania, and One Hundred and Twenty-first New York, made a charge, and suffered severely, the Ninety-fifth being almost annihilated.

While the battle was progressing, the enemy suddenly commenced firing on our left to the rear, and Brooks' division was obliged to change front. The battle lasted till dark with out any decisive results being obtained on either side.

During the night the woods took fire, and it is feared that many of the wounded on both sides perished in the flames. Monday morning the rebels suddenly made their appearance on the hills to the left of Fredericksburg, and coming down rapidly, occupied the city, thus getting in the rear of the corps.

Your correspondent happened to be in a farm house at the point where they descended to the plain, and you can judge of his astonishment on looking out of the window to see this large force advancing in the field in front of the house—Most of the supply trains, ambulances, mules and soldiers in the vicinity were taken. A fleet horse saved me from capture.

A serious blunder was perpetrated in pushing our forces on so rapidly without ascertaining whether or not there were any rebels on the woody heights to the left of the city.—One whole corps came down and forming in line of battle immediately marched after the corps. The only way of retreat lay by Brooks' Ford, five miles above the city. Gen. Sedgwick was signaled from this side of the river of the condition of affairs and immediately turning about formed a line of battle facing this way, holding the rebels in check, and working down toward the ford.

The lines of battle remained in this condition until about the middle of the day, when the rebels attacked us, and were gallantly repulsed—Howe's division capturing 800 prisoners. The rebel reinforcements had fought none, while our troops had been fighting more or less since the previous Tuesday night. For a time it was feared that the corps could not make communication at Banks' Ford, and that the whole of it must be captured.

Order by Gen. Hooker.

Washington, May 12

The following order has been issued by Gen. Hooker.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 6, 1863. GENERAL ORDER NO. 49.

The Maj-Gen commanding tenders this Army his congratulations on the achievements for the past seven days.— If it has not accomplished all that he expected the reasons are well known to the Army.

It is sufficient to say they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resource. In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock before delivering a general battle to our adversary, the Army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents; in fighting at a disadvantage, we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, our cause and our country.

Profoundly loyal and conscious of its strength, the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own arm.

By our celerity and secrecy of movement our advance and passage of the river was undisputed, and in our withdrawal not a rebel ventured to follow.— The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this Army. We have added new laurels to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his intrenchments, and wherever we have fought we have inflicted heavier blows than we have received.

We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners and fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, and placed hors du combat 18,000 of his chosen troops. We have destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, and damaged his communications; captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation. We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave comrades, and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitrament of battle.

By command of Major-General HOOKER. "S. WILLIAMS, A. G."

Causes of the Retreat. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press. Previous to crossing the Rappahannock, last week, Gen. Hooker obtained information to the effect that but a small force of the rebel army were encamped in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, compared to that which had been maintained near that point during the winter.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1863.

The private telegram given in a portion of our last week's issue, announcing the defeat of Hooker at Fredericksburg, and his recrossing the Rappahannock, proved too true.

We have no heart to speculate upon the many causes of this great reverse, but smooth it over as we may, it is nothing less than defeat, unless it be an inglorious retreat from a defeated Army, and it is hardly that.

During the week we have had reports of the capture of Richmond, of another advance of Hooker, and of various "strategical" movements; but at present the position of the Army of the Potomac is presumed to be as it was; the federal Army—minus some 10,000—in their old camps at Falmouth, and the rebels in force at Fredericksburg—with a loss variously estimated at from 12,000 to 18,000. And so far as we can see these losses are the sole physical results of the last movement.

The advance on Vicksburg has not yet culminated in an attack on the city: Grant is reported as having defeated Gen. Bowen at Clinton on the 6th.

The rebels in front of Rosecrans are said to have been reinforced, and the latter is preparing for battle.

Morgan is reported threatening Nashville. Burnside is said to be pushing for East Tennessee.

The movements of the coming week will be active—at least in sensation headings—but we venture no prediction.

Prepare for War. Prosperity is the time to prepare for adversity; peace is the time to prepare for war. Demosthenes complained of the Athenians, because, in their military preparations they were too slow. They waited till Philip had wrested from them much valuable territory, before they seemed to realize his encroachments, and prepared to resist him. And then it was too late.

Letter from Richmond.

The following letter was received a few days since by J. S. HENDERSON, of this city, from his brother, Lieut. Colonel of the 33d Indiana, but then boarding at the Hotel De Libby, Richmond, Col.

HENDERSON has since been exchanged: HOTEL DE LIBBY, RICHMOND, VA. April 30th, 1863.

Owing to the liability of capture you will excuse no heading. I have now been a prisoner 56 days, 42 of which I have spent here at Libby. It would take too long to go back to the beginning of my captivity, and give a complete history of all of the ups and downs I have gone through, but I live in hopes of getting out of here some time, and then you can come and see me. I will then tell you all.

To begin back at the fight of which you no doubt have had an account, (though few have given a correct one,) we suffered considerably. I lost not less than 30 killed and 100 wounded. My regiment had the main body of the rebels to fight, and they did it well. I have no reason to complain of men or officers. We fought from 10 1/2 until 4 1/2, making 5 1/2 hours, and all of the time six brigades against part of one. We had about 1500 infantry in the fight and the rebels had about 15000. We had five pieces of artillery and the rebels fourteen.

When we surrendered there were two lines formed on every side of us and we had not a round of ammunition. There was no alternative but surrender or be murdered. We fixed bayonets to charge through, but a brigade of cavalry came up at that time in our rear, forming a third line and we gave up the idea.

After surrendering we were marched to Shelbyville and thence to Tullahoma where we were a cattle train and came to Chattanooga, from thence we were sent to Knoxville, then to Bristol, then Lynchburg, and finally on here.

To give you a good description of the prison would take more room than I have, but as far as my room goes you shall have it. The building is a large brick tobacco house, four stories high with three separate departments on each floor. Each room is 100x10, and above the basement story there are nine rooms. [We omit plan.] Nos. 7 and 8 are the hospital rooms and are fitted up very well with mattresses and bedsteads. No. 4 contains 100 Captains and inferior officers. No. 9 has 140 General, Field and lower grade officers. Those in No. 4 and 9 have each one blanket and sleep on the floor. The rations are not one half as good as a common felon receives in our northern jails.

The well men get one half pound stale bread and four to six ounces of meat per day, and more than one half of the time the meat stinks so it can not be eaten. Some of the officers being fortunate enough to have some green backs along, we have sold them from two to five dollars for one, and have managed to buy some few things to fill up with. Flour is worth \$24 per cwt., wheat, \$7a8 per bushel, Sugar \$1,25, 1/2, 60 per lb; Butter, \$3a3,50 per lb; Eggs, 1,75 per doz; Potatoes \$1a1,8 per bush; Ham, \$1,75 per lb; Molasses, 14a16 per gal; Onions, 4 for \$1, very small; Rice, 35c per lb; Corn Meal, \$28 per cwt, 10 ginger cakes \$1; Bread, 1/2 lb loaves, 25cts You can judge from the above prices which we have to pay how far a hundred dollars will go with a mess of a dozen men. In the hospital we get three small slices of bread a day, three pieces of meat after the strength has been boiled out for soup, and a cup of rice soup each meal. I was in room No. 9, until I was taken sick with sore throat and was ordered into the hospital. After my throat got so I could swallow I took the mumps and had it on one side, then the chills and fever took hold of me and I have just got them broken up. I am reduced very much in flesh and strength, but hope for the best.

We have some expectation of being released this week but the chances are very uncertain. The Commissioners do not seem to agree on the exchange. No doubt if we are not exchanged soon we shall be sent south to some other prison. There are 600 rebel officers at Ft. Delaware, but the difficulty arises from the rebels contending for a lot of paroled officers they pretend to have captured in Kentucky and Tennessee. If Commissioner Ludlow concludes to exchange them we will get away from here by Friday, if not, the exchange stops for the present. It gets pretty hard, but I don't want our government to give down an inch. There is no use of the rebels trying to advocate that we are treated as well as their officers. You can say to the first man who says it that it is a d— lie. I lost by the operation a fine horse, saddle, and equipments, a pair of fine navy revolvers, a fine sword, overcoat, oil-cant, blanket and canteen, in all worth nearly \$450, all of which I will have to replace when I get out. I expect I will be ordered immediately to my regiment and will not get away to come and see any of you. You will therefore have to come and see me.

The Richmond papers report

that Stonewall Jackson has died of his wound received in the battle of Chancellorsville. He was an able officer, ranking next to Lee, in the rebel army of Virginia.

The rebel Gen. Van Dorn is also reported dead. Doubtful.

Act Amending City Charter. AN ACT to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the city of Ann Arbor," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the following be added to "an act to incorporate the city of Ann Arbor," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and to stand as section fifty-nine of said amended act: SEC. 59. The common council shall have power to provide for keeping clear, repairing and renewing, when necessary, all side walks that are now made, or may hereafter be made, planked or paved within the city of Ann Arbor, and to make rules and ordinances to require the respective owners or occupants of real estate in said city, having a side-walk in front thereof, to keep it clear and in good repair, or renew, when necessary, the side-walk in front of the premises owned or occupied by them respectively; and the common council shall have power to provide for enforcing, by fine or otherwise, the repair, clearing or renewing the side-walks against the owner or occupant, whose duty it is to repair, clear or renew the same, and may prescribe the time and manner of notifying and requiring persons to clear, repair or renew such side-walks, preparatory to imposing fine or penalty; and may prescribe the manner of assessing, levying, and collecting from the person or persons liable to pay from their goods and chattels, or by sale or lease for years, of the premises, in front of which such side-walk shall be; and if by reason of the neglect of the owner or occupant, whose duty it may be at the time, to clear, repair or renew, the same shall have been cleared, repaired or renewed by or under the direction of the proper city officers, the expense of such clearing, repairing or renewing, with the cost and expense of clearing the same.

Sec. 2. This act shall take immediate effect. Approved March 7, 1863.

The following extracts which we take from the Farewell Address of Washington, we commend to the careful perusal of our Republican friends. The wisdom and greatness of Washington is proverbial and his memory is still warm in the hearts of a people who are indebted to him for the blessings of a free government: "Indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

"The Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexes. "The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. "Let there be no change by usurpation; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free government is destroyed."

For advocating these very sentiments—the dispassionate teachings of the "Father of our Country"—the democrats are to-day denounced as disloyal!

Married. At the residence of the bride, May 7th, by Rev. A. E. Baldwin, Mr. AUGUSTUS R. HALL to Mrs. MARTHA A. WOODRUFF, both of this city. At the residence of the bride's father in Howell, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. D. C. Jacobs, Mr. ARON SCHUELER, of Dexter, and Miss MARY M. PEEBLES.

New Advertisements. A GREAT BOOK FOR AGENTS. To be sold only by Subscription. DIARY OF THE American Revolution. FROM WHIG & TORY NEWSPAPERS. And Original Documents. BY FRANK MOORE, Editor of the REBELLION RECORD, etc.

For Sale.

Two Dwelling Houses!

1 TWO STORY FRAME BUILDING HOUSE and Lot 4 x 8 now occupied by J. H. Burleson. Possession given Oct. 1, 1863.

1 1/2 STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and LOT, 4 x 8, now occupied by D. R. Kelley, possession given April 1st, 1864, good cellar, cistern and out buildings about the premises. Property adjoining the house of L. C. Biscan on William street, Ann Arbor. For further particulars inquire of ANDREW BELL, Ann Arbor, May 14, 1863. 9041f

1863. May. 1863. NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, AT THE

"Old Corner!"

I am now receiving a well

SELECTED STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

FOR THE Spring and Summer Trade,

CONSISTING OF STAPLE DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS,

SHAWLS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Also a full assortment of

Family Groceries!

all of which were bought low and are to be

SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

The highest Market price paid for

WOOL!

C. B. THOMPSON.

At the Farmers' New Cash Store, Corner of Main and Washington sts. (9041f) Ann Arbor.

Wanted—Correspondents. Two young officers of good moral character, high standing, and full of fun, in order to drive dull care away, and relieve monotony of camp-life, wish to correspond with any number of intelligent and patriotic young ladies, with a view to fun, friendship or love.— Photographs desired with missives. Address, JAMES M. CHURCH, CURTIS C. BUCHANAN, 2d Mich. Battery, Bethel, Tenn.

NO. 49. AN ORDINANCE for the protection, management, and government of Cemeteries and Burial grounds.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Ann Arbor: SEC. 1. That if any person or persons shall wrongfully and maliciously destroy, remove, or injure any fence, gate, or other structure to, or around, or inclosing, or forming any part of the inclosure of any burial ground or cemetery in this city; or shall willfully and improperly destroy, remove, mutilate, cut, break, mar, deface, or injure any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure or thing of any kind placed or designed for a monument for or memorial of the dead, or any fence, railing, hedge, curb, seat, or other structure, tree, shrub, plant, flower, or left for the protection or ornament of any block, lot, grounds, tomb, grave, monument, grave-stone, or other structure herein-before mentioned, in any inclosed cemetery or burial ground in this city; or shall willfully injure or tamper, or go upon any grave, or tomb, or lot, or inclosure, plot, or parcel of ground in any cemetery or burial ground within this city that shall at the time have been laid out, graded and turfed, or otherwise worked and improved by or for any person, family, persons, or association, and for a place for burying the dead, or as a memorial of any deceased person or persons; (except by permission of the owner of such improvements; or in or along an alley, walk, or passage way, or place laid out and intended for a walk or passage way, in or through such improved ground) the person or persons so offending shall or may upon conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, residing in this city, or before any court having jurisdiction of the offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both in the discretion of the court, or justice before whom the offender shall be tried. SEC. 2. That a Sexton for each public burial ground in said city, may be appointed by the Common Council, who shall hold his office for one year, and until removed by the Common Council, or until his successor shall be appointed. SEC. 3. That the following rules and regulations for the protection, management and government of Forest Hill Cemetery only, in said city, be and the same are hereby made and prescribed, to-wit: No person shall ride or drive in any of the grounds within the inclosure of said cemetery, (it being that part of the west half of the south-east quarter of section number twenty-eight, in township number two south in range number six east, in the State of Michigan, lying north of the Geddes Road,) except in and along the avenues, and in and along such paths as may be graded and gravelled for that purpose and designated by a guide board or sign pointing them out as "carriage paths," nor along any avenue or carriage path faster than a walk. No horse or team shall be fastened or hitched in said cemetery, except as a post provided for that purpose; or left unattended therein without a keeper.

No person or persons visiting said cemetery, shall take any dog, or fire-arm, or refreshments into said cemetery, or engage any fire-arm therein, or in any manner attempt to destroy, frighten, or injure any bird or other animal therein.

No person shall take into the cemetery any flowers, except for the purpose of leaving them on the graves of persons who are buried; neither shall any person pick or gather any cultivated flowers, or seeds, or remove, break, cut or mark any tree, shrub or plant, or any branch or part thereof, or any thing growing or being thereon, nor shall any person take any flowers from the said cemetery.

No person shall throw or put any thing in any pond, basin or reservoir of water in said cemetery, or in any manner disturb, rile or render unclean or impure the water in any such pond, basin or reservoir.

If any person or persons shall violate any of the rules or regulations prescribed in this section, the person or persons so offending shall or may upon conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace residing in this city, or before any court having jurisdiction of the offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ten days, or by both in the discretion of the court or justice before whom the offender shall be tried.

These rules and regulations shall not apply to the Superintendent while in the performance of his duties in the cemetery, nor to any act done by or for such Superintendent, or to any act done by or for any committee thereof, nor to any act properly done by a lot holder, or any one under his directions, on the lot of such holder.

SEC. 4. Persons visiting the cemetery shall in all respects observe the proprieties of a place consecrated to the tender associations between the living and the dead they have loved and mourn; and if any person or persons shall commit any trespass in the cemetery, or violate any of the rules or regulations, or conduct or converse in a rude, boisterous, unseemly or improper manner, the Superintendent, or any person employed by the Cemetery Board, or any committee thereof, and having charge of the grounds at the time, may remove any such person, and any such offender from the cemetery grounds.

Made and passed in Common Council, at the city of Ann Arbor, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863. E. WELLS, Mayor.

N. B. COLE, Recorder.

NO. 49. AN ORDINANCE relative to repairing and renewing sidewalks.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Ann Arbor: SEC. 1. That it shall be the duty of every owner and occupant of any lot or premises in said city, in front of which there is or hereafter shall be a sidewalk made, planked or paved, to keep the same clear and in good repair, and when necessary to renew the same, and whenever any such owner or occupant shall fail to keep such sidewalk clear and free from all obstructions or impediments, or shall suffer the same to be out of repair, and the same shall so continue for the space of twenty-four hours after notice thereof, as hereinafter provided, or such owner or occupant shall be deemed to have consented to the re-building the same, said Common Council shall define and declare the manner in which the same shall be renewed and shall designate one or more of their own number or of the other officers of said city to superintend the same, and the said owner or officers so designated shall forthwith notify the several owners or occupants of the lots or premises in front of and adjoining to which such sidewalk or any portion thereof shall be; and said notice may be given personally to such owners or occupants, or by leaving written notice at his, her or their place of residence, or, if there be no occupant, and the owner thereof does not reside in said city, then by posting up such written notice in some conspicuous place, on such lot or premises, and upon such notice being given such several owners or occupants shall, within ten days thereafter, renew the portion of such sidewalk which is in front of and adjoining his, her or their lots or premises, in the manner so declared and defined by said Common Council and to the acceptance of the persons or officers designated to superintend the same, and in case any such owner or occupant shall refuse, or shall neglect for the space of thirty days after the giving of such notice to renew his, her, or their portion of such sidewalk in manner aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the person or officer appointed to cause the same to be renewed, and he shall make and return to the Common Council a written report, describing the lots and premises in front of which he shall have caused such sidewalk to be renewed, specifying the width of the same, the name and names of the owners or occupants thereof, and he shall set down opposite to each the cost of renewing the sidewalk in front of and adjoining the same.

SEC. 3. When any such report shall be made and shall be approved by the Common Council, the said sidewalk shall be forthwith effected an assessment roll, and it shall be the duty of the Recorder to make out from and according to such report a tax roll including all the property described as above required in said report, the owners or occupants of such sidewalks, with the amount of cost therein specified as aforesaid, and he shall submit the same to the Common Council, and the Common Council shall cause a warrant to be attached to such tax-roll, directed to the Collector and directed to collect from each and every such sidewalk, the several sums of money therein set opposite their respective names, which warrant shall be signed, renewed, returned and executed in the same manner, and shall be of the same tenor and effect, and give like powers and impose the same duties in all respects as is provided in an Ordinance of said city, entitled "An Ordinance relative to improving sidewalks," made and passed in Common Council, March 23d, A. D. 1863, for the tax-roll and warrant therein provided for.

SEC. 4. If any of such sums in such tax-roll mentioned, shall remain unpaid, and the Collector shall not be able to collect the same within the time limited by such warrant or any renewal thereof, it is hereby made the duty of the Collector, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to proceed and collect the same by sale of such lots or premises for the shortest term at which any one will offer to take the same, for the consideration of advancing the sum or sums set opposite the same in such tax-roll, together and in addition for expenses of such sale and of making the return and record thereof and the proceedings shall be in all respects the same as are required in making sale of the premises for delinquent and unpaid assessments upon such lots or premises, under the aforesaid Ordinance relative to improving sidewalks, and like notices shall be given, the same right of redemption enjoyed, like papers be executed, and with the same legal effect as is provided in said Ordinance.

Made and passed in Common Council, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863. E. WELLS, Mayor.

N. B. COLE, Recorder.

