

and threw up rockets to mark our position. Immediately the enemy's artillery responded to the signal, shelling both troops and bridges, but with little injury. During the night Sedgwick's corps recrossed the river and took position to meet the enemy, should they, as expected at the time, cross to the north side to renew their attack, or attempt to destroy our depots for supplies near Fredericksburg.

According to Sedgwick the losses of the Sixth Corps in killed, wounded, and captured were 4925 [revised tables, 4,610]. The corps

captured five battle-flags and fifteen pieces of artillery, nine of which were brought off, the others falling into the hands of the enemy upon the subsequent reoccupation of Fredericksburg. 1400 prisoners were also taken, including many officers of rank.

The Sixth Corps was fortunate in having for its commander John Sedgwick, a true soldier and patriot, who in appearance and character was not unlike General George H. Thomas.

Huntington W. Jackson.

ESTIMATE OF FORCES AND LOSSES IN THE CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN.

ABSTRACT from the return of the Army of the Potomac for April 30, 1863:

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Provost Guard.....	1,868	95	254	2,217
Artillery Reserve ..	320	..	1,290	1,610
First Corps.....	15,782	65	1,061	16,908
Second Corps.....	15,907	9	977	16,893
Third Corps.....	17,568	..	1,153	18,721
Fifth Corps.....	14,867	..	857	15,724
Sixth Corps.....	22,427	104	1,136	23,667
Eleventh Corps.....	12,170	50	757	12,977
Twelfth Corps.....	12,929	..	521	13,450
Cavalry Corps.....	..	11,079	462	11,541
Aggregate ..	113,838	11,402	8,468	133,708

Exclusive of the provost guard (reported above) and the engineers (not entered on the return among the number available for line of battle), the Union army, in round numbers, consisted of about 130,000 effectives, with 404 pieces of artillery.

Abstract from the return of the Army of Northern Virginia for March 31, 1863 (there is no return for April in the possession of the Government):

Anderson's Division.....	7,665
McLaws's Division.....	7,984
Jackson's Corps.....	33,333
Stuart's Cavalry.....	6,509
Reserve Artillery.....	1,621
Total of all arms.....	57,112

To this should fairly be added the increase during the month of April, a period of "rest and recruiting," of perhaps 3000, and perhaps 1500 for the reserve artillery of Jackson's corps, which is not accounted for on the return, as shown by a note thereon.

This would give a total of 61,612, from which should be deducted Hampton's brigade of Stuart's cavalry, which we estimate at 1600, and which had been sent to the interior to recruit. These estimates make about 60,000 as the effective force under General Lee, with about 170 pieces of artillery. (Hood's and Pickett's divisions and Dearing's and Henry's artillery battalions were absent with General Longstreet in south-eastern Virginia.)

UNION ARMY.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or Missing.	Total.
General Headq'rs....	..	1	..	1
First Corps.....	27	218	54	299
Second Corps.....	149	1,042	732	1,923
Third Corps.....	378	2,645	1,096	4,119
Fifth Corps.....	69	472	159	700
Sixth Corps.....	487	2,638	1,485	4,610
Eleventh Corps.....	217	1,221	974	2,412
Twelfth Corps.....	261	1,442	1,121	2,824
Engineers.....	1	6	1	8
Cavalry Corps.....	17	75	297	389
Aggregate.....	1,606	9,760	5,919	17,285

CONFEDERATE ARMY.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or Missing.	Total.
McLaws's Division....	217	1,278	394	1,889
Anderson's Division....	186	1,049	210	1,445
Artillery Reserve.....	9	43	21	73
Jackson's Headq'rs....	2	3	..	5
A. P. Hill's Division....	412	2,171	279	2,862
D. H. Hill's Div. (Rodes)	397	1,866	713	2,976
Early's Division.....	136	838	500	1,474
Trimble's Div. (Colston)	272	1,596	100	1,968
Corps Artillery.....	26	124	26	176
Stuart's Control.....	5	13	12	30
Aggregate.....	1,662	8,981	2,255	12,898

The above statements of losses during the Chancellorsville campaign, beginning April 27, and ending May 11, 1863, are compiled from the Official Records.—EDITOR.

CHANCELLORSVILLE REVISITED BY GENERAL HOOKER.

IN October, 1876, I accompanied General Hooker to the battle-fields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Antietam, fields on which he had borne conspicuous parts. It was the first and only occasion on which he visited them after the battles. Previously he had placed in my hands his official papers and memoranda for the preparation of a history of the Battle of Chancellorsville, at the same time requesting me to make this journey with him,

that I might have the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the field, and of his interpretation of the manner in which the battle was fought. At this period he was partially paralyzed, from the injury received in the Chancellorsville battle, and he could move only with great difficulty by the aid of his valet.

Some Southern ladies were on the boat which carried us down the Potomac, and the merits of the Confederate generals were, in