Editorial Ptems.

SALUTARY LEGISLATION.

The honest purpose of our National Legislature, to seek the honor and good of the country, has appeared very con- as ruling elder in the Western Presbyspicuously in several important acts of terian Church, Rev. J. S. Willis, pastor. the House of Representatives, passed The solemn service including the ordainwithin the last fortnight. That body ing prayer, was performed by Rev. John having failed in a second attempt to W. Mears. The other members of the secure a vote of two-thirds upon the session are Messrs. L. Jewell and W. E. proposed amendment to the Constitu- Tenbrook, constituting, with the pastor, tion, forever prohibiting slavery in the such an able and earnest body of rulers United States, has been before-hand with as, by the divine blessing, cannot but the Senate in abolishing the Fugitive secure the future growth, harmony and Slave Bill, which, as its own act, could prosperity of the church. be repealed by the majority of Congress; a measure which will doubtless receive the sanction of the Senate, and the signature of the President. The House has also taken from the table and passed the Senate bill to suppress the ruinous and iniquitous gambling in gold, which has already done so much harm to government and people, by discrediting our currency, stimulating speculation, inflating prices, and increasing the burden of the public debt. All simulated transactions or pretended sales of the precious metals or of foreign exchange, without the transfer of a dollar—as is the customary method with speculators—are prohibited, under penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment. Certainly, under the circumstances, our rulers could not do less than this, to hinder these operations, in which disloyal ends can be so readily served, and which, at best, are the work of men intent on enriching themselves at any cost to their country.

Encouraging progress has also been made on the Tax and Tariff bills; and the brave colored soldiers have been put upon an equality with the others, as to pay, rations, and general treatment; so that we have good ground to expect that, with all the seeming tardiness and irrelevant speech-making, and political manœuvering in which Congress has indulged itself at this critical time, a record of acts will be left behind, when it adjourns, in the main satisfactory to every true friend of his country.

It is becoming increasingly manifest that good men must make themselves felt in the government of the country. We cannot risk our dearly-purchased political interests in the hands of base men, worshippers of mere party, who seek the aggrandizement of party for the sake of their own honor or emolument. Our own Commonwealth never stood in greater need of honest, competent legislators at the seat of the State government than now. Such men must be found, and the solemn duty of consenting to take part in the onerous work of legislation must be laid upon them. leisure, money-making or family com- sudden death. forts to the burdens of public life; and so suffer them to slip into the hands of the corrupt and the ignorant. Nay, are reaping the curse, suffering the due partment of the Cumberland: consequences of our past indifference to the mode in which our country was governed? Certainly, a better class of almost requires the remnant of the rebel men than we had in the most critical period at the seat of government, might even one man whose business at the front have mitigated greatly, if not totally is speculation, he gets terribly angry at averted this dreadful calamity. Let us beware, lest, after all, we again jeopardize the blessings which we are paying so much to secure.

SABBATH PROFANATION ON THE WASHINGTON CITY RAILROADS.

We observe with pain the announcement that on Sabbath week, the city making everything give way to the prospassenger cars in the national Capital ecution of the war, is nobly illustrated commenced the desecration of that holy in the Department of Gen. Sherman. day and that they carried crowds of Sabbath breakers in all the trips. This is a sad example, and will be sure to be quoted in future efforts to bring about the same deplorable result elsewhere. And as to its general bearing on the national welfare, a rebel victory cannot be more discouraging or disastrous, Oh, that in saving the country from lest in their irreligion and folly they make it hardly worth saving, through the evil customs they are planting in it, to be the seeds of a still more dreadful catastrophe in years to come.

BURNSIDE AND THE CHAPLAIN .- As General Burnside with his staff was riding, along the column on the march from Warrenton Junction to Rappahannock Station, he noticed the Chaplain of ed District Secretary of the American the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment and Foreign Christian Union, for Central on foot; and reining up his horse said: and Western New York, in the place of Chaplain, have you no horse?" "No Rev. R. S. Crampton, deceased. Though position being occupied, detachments of cavalry advanced on the road to White Oak sir," was the reply. "Come to my head-quarters to-night and I'll give you one," said the General, and galloped on. Since then that chaplain, who had walked through the campaigns in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Mississippi, and again in Virginia, rides instead.

ELDER ORDAINED AND INSTALLED.

On Sabbath afternoon last, Mr. Henry P. M. Birkinbine, well known as the efficient chief engineer of the City Water Department, was ordained and installed

REV. E. P. HAMMOND IN OHIOAGO.

A writer in the Chicago Tribune, June 10th, says: It is apparent to those who have attended Mr. Hammond's meeting that there is an unusual religious interest in Chicago. Wherever these meetings have been held, in various parts of the city, many have been led to seek the Saviour. It is believed by many cautious Christians, who have been for three weeks daily conversant with these and adults have been hopefully led by the Holy Spirit to believe in Christ.

The morning prayer meetings in the First Congregational and Second Presbyterian Churches are well attended.

MR. HAMMOND IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tribune of June 16th, says :-Rev. E. P. Hammond is during the present week delivering a course of sermons in the Clark Street M. E. Church. Great interest is manifested in these gatherings. It is estimated that, since Mr. Hammond commenced his labors in Chicago, over seven hundred have come out from the world and cast their lot with the Savior.

DEATH OF DR. GORDON WINSLOW.

With deep regret the announcement is made that Rev. Gordon Winslow, M. D., D. D., a man of talents and piety, a brother of Rev. Myron Winslow of Madras and uncle of the late wife of Secretary Dulles of the Presbyterian Publiz cation Committee, was accidentally drowned in the Potomac, June 7th. He was on board the steamer Mary Ripley of the Sanitary Commission under which body he held the appointment of inspector, and was accompanying his wounded son, Col. Winslow, when, in attempting to draw a bucket of water from the stream, he was jerked overboard and lost.

Dr. Winslow's very early offer of his distinguished services as chaplain of the children." Duryea Zouaves, will be gratefully remembered as having contributed to the status of the chaplaincy, as well as given The curse of Farel, which impended strength and encouragement to all over John Calvin and drove him back classes, in an hour of great national emerto Geneva; the curse of Deborah upon | gency. The regiment having been dis-Meroz will surely fall upon our good banded, Dr. W. accepted the post of incitizens, who prefer their ease, learned spector, which he filled until his recent

ENERGY OF OUR LEADERS.

A correspondent of the Boston Criswe not even now, in this dreadful war, tian Register thus writes from the De-

Sherman finds war so great a business. that he cannot tolerate anything else: he population to hold their breath and leave the air for his armies; and when he finds the sordid wretch. Half loyal civilians have abundant reason to think him crazy. but the country will find him a soldier everyway competent to the task of grinding rebellion to powder, from the Tennessee to the Gulf. The hand of Providence reveals itself in the two men on whom the eyes of the nation are fixed at this moment. And the policy they pursue, as far as possible, the policy of

ORDINATIONS AT KEOKUK.

Mr. A. M. Heizer and Mr. Isaiah Reid, graduates of Yellow Spring College, Iowa, and of Auburn Theological Seminary, N. Y., were ordained as Evangelists by the Presbytery of Keokuk on the 14th inst. The opening membered the Long Bridge, Jones' Bridge, &c., are empty names, nothing like a bridge prayer was by Rev. A. Thompson, of overthrow, the people would take care Montrose; the sermon by Rev. E. J. Gillett, D. D., from Gal. 1: 11, 12; and the charge by Rev. C. A. Williams. These young men leave, with encouraging prospects of usefulness, the former for Colorado Territory, and the latter for Nevada.

> A NEW DISTRICT SECRETARY.-We understand that the Rev. W. B. Stewart. late of Pottstown, Pa., has been appoinnot personally acquainted with Mr. Stewart, from the fact that he has been to Riddel's or New Market Cross Roads. appointed one of her secretaries by a society that is accustomed to move with caution, we are confident that he has qualifications for the place, and cor-

CEDAR OR SOUTH STREET CHURCH. In a note of June 20th, the pastor

"Yesterday I preached my annual than was out to hear me one year ago. We have raised \$2500 during the year to repair the church and for other objects.

We have added to our number some at thrown forward, with cavalry, as skirmishers. each communion, except the one which took place the third Sabbath after we came here, and more are waiting to unite ately after, a body of Rebel infantry came up, and attacking the cavalry, compelled them with us at our next celebration of the to retreat with considerable precipitation.

Tord's support. My people have manifested a very liberal spirit towards me fested a very liberal spirit towards me front. Their progress was at once checked, during the entire year; not a single and after half an hour's sharp firing, they month has passed in which I have not had some substantial evidence of their regards, and just now I have a daily reminder of some one's kindness in the shape of a large lump of ice.

> Yours truly, RICHARD A. MALLERY.

THE SECOND CHURCH of Rock Island Ill., after being closed for three years, was opened for Divine service on Sabbath, June 5th, by the Rev. J. Caldwell. who preached in the morning and evemeetings, that more than 600 children ning. The property is now entirely free from the heavy debt which formerly pressed it to the ground. For this great favor, gratitude is chiefly due, under God, to the disinterested kindness of William E. Dodge, Esq., of New York; of Mr. John S. Porter, now of the night of the 15th, on pontoon bridges this Church; and of Wm. L. Lee, Esq., hattan. now of Colorado, but formerly an Elder of this church. The Church edifice has been repaired and ornamented at an expense of over \$1,500. In addition to this, money has been subscribed sufficient to meet all the expenses requisite for the support of regular religious services during the ensuing twelve months. Altogether, the present condition and prospects of the Church are most cheering to the hearts of its friends.

> WE HAVE INSERTED, on an inside page the last letter of Chaplain Stewart. His communications as may be expected, reach us irregularly. We call attention especially to that part of the letter describing his discovery of a wounded rebel abandoned by his associates, and the treatment given to the suffering foe by the Chaplain and our humane soldiers.

"The truth is," says the chaplain, you could not induce our soldiers to retaliate upon the persons of helpless enemies. Though meeting them with all the sternness of death-dealing war, so long as arms are in their hands, yet so soon as helpless at their feet, they become to these rebels, tender as to little

News of the Week.

THE WAR.

The great event of the past week has been the movement of the army of the Potomac from the Chickahominy to the James River. The movement seems to have commenced on Sunday evening the 12th inst. The Order of Moving

was somewhat as follows: In this movement the favorite method of withdrawing the corps on the extreme right, and so on in consecutive order to the left, was not adhered to, the troops in this case retiring almost simultaneously along the entire line. The Sixth Corps from the centre, and the Ninth Corps from the extreme right, formed the left column on the march. The former, in advance, crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, which the head of the column reached early on Monday afternoon.

The Fifth Corps, followed by the Second, formed the right column and crossed at Long Bridge, which is about five miles above Jones Bridge and eight miles below Bottom's Bridge. Crawford's and Sayre's Divisions of the Fifth Corps had for several days been ly-ing in the rear of the army near Cold Haroor, and on Saturday moved off toward the eft and went into camp at Providence Church, south of the Richmond and York River Railroad and near Despatch Station.
The other two divisions (Griffin's and Cutler's) formed the left of our line of battle, with the Chickamominy River for their front. At 6 P. M. on the 12th, Sunday, these two divisions from Providence Church commenced the march for Long Bridge, and the other two divisions, withdrawing from the front, joined them on the way and followed

Crawford's Division, comprising the old Second Division of the First Corps, and the veteran brigade of his own old division of Pennsylvania Reserves, was in advance, and reached the Chickahominy about midnight. A pontoon bridge was already laid, for be it rehaving an existence at points so named, and Chapman's Brigade of Wilson's Cavalry Division was crossing the river as the infantry

came up.
Crawford's Division was over by half past one o'clock, and moving out a short distance took a position to cover the crossing of the remainder of the corps. Our line of march lay in the direction of Charles City Court House, but to insure against attack on the right flank it was necessary to push the force up Long Bridge Road to occupy the heights at White Oak Swamp cross roads. To secure this position General Crawford was ordered forward, and without waiting for the advance of the cavalry, hastened to effect the desired object, which he accomplished without opposition at about 4.30 A. M. The other

Skirmishing.

At the former point Gordon's Brigade of Rebel cavalry was encountered, and three guns were found in position in an old earthwork constructed in 1862. Skirmishing comdially commend him to the churches menced quite briskly, accompanied by some artillery firing, and about nine A. M., Geneamong which he is appointed to labor. | artiflery firing, and about nine A. M., Gene- flank. | Ins position is near the Daylor all Crawford advanced Bates' Brigade or his house. | Gen. Hinks directed that the works after an obstinate contest, drove him from ber eight years ago.

division with Barnes' battery of the First New York Artillery, to the support of the cavalry. Sykes' Brigade was also sent forward, but subsequently recalled.

Barnes soon silenced the Rebel guns at the bridge. The enemy were less demonstrative sermon to a much larger congregation at that point during the remainder of the day. Carle's Brigade (veteran) of the Pennylvania Reserves was, in the meantime, sent forward to the support of the cavalry at Rid-At about four P. M. these skirmishers were

called in, it being considered unnecessary to attack, and met the enemy with a resolute desisted from the attack and beat a retreat. The losses of General Crawford's Division

during the day amounted to about fifty, including Capt. Geo. D. Rhodes, commanding Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, kill-ed at White Oak-Swamp Bridge. Several prisoners were captured belonging to Wilcox's and Anderson's Divisions of Hill's Corps, who stated that all of the former and part of the latter divisions were present, though not all engaged.

Soon after dark the Fifth Corps was withdrawn from the position on Long Bridge road, and resumed the march towards Charles City Court House.

Crossing the James River.

On the afternoon of the 14th, the second corps commenced crossing the James River to Windmill point. By daylight next morning the whole corps had crossed. The eighteenth corps marched to White House where they embarked on board transports and reached Windmill Point almost as soon as the Second Corps. The Fifth Corps crossed on the 13th at the same point as the Second. The Sixth and Ninth Corps crossed on New York, but formerly a member of and in boats. They crossed a little lower down the river, nearly opposite Fort Pow

Three weeks ago the Engineer Brigade at Washington, under Gen. Benham was ordered to be ready to take ship, prepared with its pontoon train to lay a bridge across the James. In the exact fullness of time it reached the designated point on the 14th at toon, and had completed a bridge at dark.

The bridge consists of over one hundred pontoons, about the same number as that cross the mouth of the Chickahominy on McClellan's retreat down the Peninsula two years ago, said to have been the longest float-ing bridge ever laid. That was placed by the 50th New York Engineers; this by the 15th New York Engineers. The locality is White Oaks Point, half a mile below Wind-mill Point, and some six miles below Harrison's Landing.

Movements of the Army After Crossing.

The Eighteenth Corps under Gen. Smith which had gone around on transports was the first to reach the South bank of the James. Without waiting to dig or entrench they marched forthwith upon Petersburg, and on the morning of the 15th attacked the de-fences of the city. Before 4 o'clock of that day they carried a line of intrenchments at Beatty's House, the colored troops assaulting and carrying the rifle-pits with great gallant-ry, but they had not yet carried the main line. Smith describes the rebel artillery fire as very heavy. At 7 o'clock in the evening Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy before Petersburg, taking 16 can-non, several stands of colors, and between 300 and 400 prisoners. This line is two miles from Petersburg. Gen. Hancock with the Second Corps, reached the scene of action and took position on Smith's left at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th. The main fighting was done by the Eighteenth Corps, in which there is a large number of colored troops. Gen. Smith reports to the War Department that they fought most gallantly. They captured six out of the sixteen cannon vere taken. The forts they storme were the worst of all. After the affair was over, Gen. Smith went to thank them, and tell them he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they cannot be exceded as soldiers, and that hereafter he will send them into a difficult place place as readily as the

nest white troops. Details of the attack upon Petersburg.

Early on the morning of the 15th, Gen. Kautz with his cavalry crossed the pontoon bridge over the Appomatox, followed by Gen. Brook's, Gen. Martindale's and a portion of Gen. Ames' divisions. Gen. Hinks oined this force with two brigades of colored troops, and in the early dawn the movement upon Petersburg commenced.

The crossing of the pontoon bridge, at first by the light of fires, builded on either shore, and of lanterns along the bridge, then by the gray streaks of morning light suc-ceeded by the rosy hues that foretold the rising sun, was very picturesque. Gen. Smith and staff were at a house on the City point side of the Appomatox directing the move-ment of troops. The black column came steadily across, and the long line wended their way to the right and left as directed, and disappeared in the semi-darkness, the dull, heavy tramp coming back to tell one of the march of thousands upon the foe. Gen. Martindale's division took the river road, Gen. Hinks, with his colored brigade, moved down the City Point road, followed by Gen. Brooks' division.

Gen. Kautz, with his cavalry, marched in advance down the City Point road, crossing the railroad, and then making a detour to reach the Jamestown plank road. Since the march of Gen. Gilmore to and from Petersburg, the military authorities have been adding to their defenses, and have carefully picketed all the roads up to within a couple of miles of Gen. Hinks' lines. On advancing this morning, our troops drove in the videttes on all the roads, and about 61 o'clock firing was heard along Gen. Kautz's advance. Gen. K. sent back word that he had found the enemy in a small breastwork on the left of City Point road, from which he had driven them, but that further on they were strongly posted in a line of rifle-pits stretching across the road, and had two pieces of artillery. Of this latter fact we were soon made aware by solid shot flying over our heads. Gen. Kautz had moved to the left in order to fulfill his instructions, leaving the infantry to take care of the Rebels. Gen. Hinks' troops were at once formed in line of battle, and his skirmishers pushed forward. The crack of rifles as they entered the woods told that they had encountered the enemy's skirmishers and several poor fellows assisted to the rear, and the sight of the awful "stretcher" told that fight-ing had begun in earnest. On through the wood the colored boys advanced, pushing the foe before them. The Rebels tried to make a last stand along the further skirt of the wood, but were unable to do so. They then fled across the field to the cover of their intrenchments. The two twelve-pounder guns had been playing upon us quite briskly, and having range of the road, soon drove every-thing to the cover of the woods, across an open field, up a little slope, and the enemy's works were reached. Here were two regiments of infantry, with some cavalry on their right and Colonel Gregg's Brigade, of General

colored regiment, Col. Kidder, went gallantly across the field with a shout, and dashed apon and over the works. So sudden and was ordered, with his brigade, to proceed determined was the onset that the Rebels vere forced to retire, leaving one of the twelve-pounder guns, which was at once turned on them by the negroes, who fired all he ammunition that remained. In the charge Serg. Dunwood, of Compady F, was killed, and some twenty or thirty wounded Only two officers were wounded. Lieut Dodge, Company B, and 2d Lieut. Shaw. Company F. The men behaved in the most gallant manner, this being their first fight. The officers are brave and efficient, having been passed by General Casey's board of examination. One of the captains had three bullet-holes through his hat. Others were shot through their clothes, but escaped unharmed. The boys were very much elated with their success, and talked as much over it as though it had been the capture of Petersburg or Richmond. No time was to be The Sergeant was sadly buried where he fell, and the boys shouldered their muskets and moved on. The Rebels had attempted to make a stand in the woods was found too strong to assault, no general beyond, but were prevented by the rapid movements of the skirmishers. At this point Gen. Brooks's division was thrown forward, Gen. Burnham's brigade having the advance. Gen. Hinks, with his colored division, moved round to the left to reach the Jordan Point road. Gen. Burnham pushed on without much opposition and entered the woods that skirt the plain around Petersburg in which the principal defenses are placed There the skirmishing became quite lively Gen. Hinks moved to the left, made the detour upon the Jordan Point road, driving in the enemy's skirmish line, and forcing them into their intrenchments. Meanwhile the column under Gen. Martindale had moved down the River road. Gen. Stannard, having the advance, sent back word that they found the roads obstructed, but that they would soon be able to clear the obstructions away. This was accomplished, and the column moved on, coming out in front of the Petersburg defenses on an open bottom at the right and on the Appomatox. The ground rose gradually to the left and in front of Gen. Brooks, who held our centre, and of Gen. Hinks on our left. In front of Gen. Brooks' line there were very strong rifle pits, arefully constructed, and affording a perfect shelter. These were well advanced from the main works, comprising a square redoubt and two smaller works, all conducted by a series of intrenchments. There was but one course open, and that was to carry these works by assault. The Rebels kept up a lively fire from two of their works, and shot and shell dropped in very unpleasant proximity to Gen. Smith and staff. At last a shell burst in a group of staff horses to the right, another cut a large tree in twain just in front, a solid shot bounded over the back of one of the horses to the rear, and two spires of dirt shot up into the air on the left, and we "changed our base." Gen. Kautz had moved in with his cavalry, and leaving the Jordan Point Road, had struck across the country. While awaiting news from Kautz, Gen. Smith was getting his troops into position and making arrangements for the assault. From the nature of the ground our artillery could not be used to advantage. A section of Capt. Follett's battery was posted n the woods to the rear of Gen. Burnham's line, and did good service in shelling the rifle-pits. These pits were so close that the sharp-shooters picked off horses and men as soon as exposed. Skirmishing was going on all the while, and we had some 50 or 75 men

e carried by as ault, and the 22nd U.S.

About 61 p. m. the order for the assault was given. Gen. Brooks pushed forward his skirmish line, composed of a regiment from ien. Burnham's brigade. They advanced apidly and drove the enemy from the rifle-pits. Capt. Follett's, Capt. Belger's and Capt. Innis's batteries were at once got into position, and sixteen guns opened on the Rebel works. Under cover of this terrible fire, the 13th New-Hampshire and 8th Connecticut charged across the open plain upon the main redoubt. The Rebel guns belched forth fire, smoke and death. Rebel rifles cracked briskly, or came heavily to the ear in volleys. Yankee cheers were heard above all as the boys swarmed upon and over the redoubt. To resist was useless, and the Rebels surrendered. Five guns, and about 250 men, including Beauregard's Chief of Artillery, were captured. The guns were at once turned upon the foe. The negroes charged on the left, Gen. Martindale pushed forward on the right, and the other works were speedily taken. Then went up a cheer along the whole line. The Rebel prisoners with their flag were sent to the rear; the second line was advanced rapidly. Batteries were galloped to the front, troops were hurrying across the plain at double-quick; on the left a Rebel gun still flashed defiance; in the advance the fire of rifles told of continued skirmishing, and darkness closed in

Gen. Sheridan's Raid.

On Sunday the 5th of June, Gen. Sheridan left the main army of the Potomac for the purpose of destroying certain railroads approaching Richmond, and also to draw off Lee's cavalry during Grant's movement from the Chickahominy to the James, so as to insure safety to the flanks and rear of our army. After a march through the counties of King William, Caroline, Spottsylvania, and Louise he reached a point three miles to the north of Trevillian's Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, on the tenth. Trevillian's is a a depot, nine miles from Gordonsville, sixtyseven from Richmond, and about one hun dred from Washington by the route of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

It was Sheridan's purpose to break up the Virginia Central Railroad at this Station, then to cut the Charlottesville road beyond Gordonsville, and finally to march against Charlottes-ville itself. The first part of this purpose he accomplished in a most thorough and effective manner. He destroyed the whole track of the Virginia Central, from Trevillian's to Louisa Court House, a distance of five miles, burning the ties and making the rails wholly

We give the results of this expedition in the language of Gen. Sheridan in his report

to the War Department: "I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at headquarters, and also to report its operations since leaving New Castle Ferry. I crossed the Pamunkey River on the 7th inst., marching via Aylett's, and encamped on Herring Creek. On the morning of the 8th I resumed the march via Polecat Station, and encamped three miles west of the Station. On the 9th I marched through Childsburg and Newmarket, en-camping on East North East Creek, near Young's Bridge. On the 10th, marched via Andrews' Tavern and Treviman's store, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped at Buck Childs', about three miles north of Trevillian Station. My intention was to break the railroad at this station, march through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville Railroad near Lindsay's House, and then to march on Charlottesville. But on our arrival at Buck Childs' House, I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front. On the morning of the 11th, General Torbert, with his division This position is near the Baylor Gregg's Division, attacked the enemy, and,

successive lines of breastworks, through almost impassible forest, back on Tres Station. In the meantime General (a country road so as to reach the station in the rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at this point the enemy broke into a omplete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all of his wounded in our hands; also, twenty officers, five hundred men and three hundre horses. These operations occupied the whole of the day. At night I encamped at Trevillian Station, and on the morning of the Park commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Louisa Court House. This was horoughly done, the ties being burned, and the rails rendered unserviceable. The the struction of the railroad occupied until three o'clock of this day. I directed General Tor-bert to advance with his division and General Davis' Brigade of General Gregg's Division. in the direction of Gordonsville, and attack the enemy, who had concentrated and been reinforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed rifle-pits at a point about five miles from Gordonsville. The miles from Gordonsville. vance was made, but as the enemy's position attack was made. On the extreme right of our lines a portion of the reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. Night closed the contest. I found on the examination of the command that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement the next day. Trains of cars also came down to where we were engaged with the enemy. The reports of prismers and citizens were that Pickett's old livision, or a portion of it, were coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville. I there ore, during the night and next morning withdrew my command over the North Anna via Carpenter's Ford, near Miner's Bridge, In addition, the animals were for the two entire days in which we were engaged, without orage. The surrounding country afforded nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality, and generally at such points as were inaccess sible to us. The cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They lost the following named officers in killed and wounded:—Colonel McAlister, commanding a regiment, killed; Brigadier-General Roaser, commanding a brigade, wounded; Colonel Aken, commandng a regiment, wounded: Colonel Cutter. commanding a regiment wounded. My loss in killed and wounded will be about five nundred and seventy-five. Of this number four hundred and ninety were wounded. brought off, in my ambulances, three hundred and seventy-seven—all that could be transported. The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into my hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed, and remained in charge of hem. I captured and have now with me three hundred and seventy prisoners of war, including twenty commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed one hundred and sixty. They were principally from the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing fifteen hundred horses and about eight hundred men, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up. When the enemy broke they hurried between General Custer's command and Colonel dregg's Brigade, capturing five caissons of Pennington's Battery, three of which were afterwards recaptured, leaving in their hands wo caissons.

LATEST FROM ALL OUR ARMIES.

We had hoped before going to press with the present number, to chronicle the capture of Petersburg. This event, however, as not yet occurred. Its defensive works re being steadily assailed, and it cannot iold out much longer. From Gen. Grant there is nothing of importance later than Saturday, the 18th. Then everything was progressing favorably. Gen. Sherman telegraphs to the War Department that Johnston still holds Kenesaw mountain, and th ne is pressing the enemy closely. General Foster, commanding the department of the South, sends a statement to the Secretary of War, that the rebels have taken five of our general officers and placed them in Charleston under fire. The War Department has sent an equal number of the rebel general officers in our hands to Foster, in order that they may be placed under the enemy's fire. A part of Gen. Hunter's command, consisting of cavalry, under Averill and Crook, have captured Lexington. Virginia torn up the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottesville, destroyed some bridges, and were, at last accounts, within six miles of Lynchburg. This news is from rebel sources, and is confirmed by official dispatches to the rebel War Department. A government scout reports that Moseby with a considerable cavalry force, is on his way North on a raid. They have reached Winchester, and destroyed the telegraph between Hagerstown and Martinsburg. It is thought the design of the expedition is to steal horses. No great danger is anticipated from their visit, as there will be a sufficient force sent out to meet them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Lincoln in the Sanitary Fair. Our excellent Chief Magistrate accepted the invitation of the Managers of the Sanitary Fair in our city, and visited the exhibtion on Thursday of last week. He was received with very great enthusiasm. In the course of a brief address, he uttered the following significant words:

I have never been in the habit of making predictions in regard to the war, but I am almost tempted to make one. If I were to hazard it, it is this: That Grant is this evening, with Gen. Meade and Gen. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and the brave officers and soldiers with him, in a position from whence he will never be dislodged until Richmond is taken [loud cheering,] and I have but one single proposition to put now, and, perhaps, I can best put it in form of an interrogatory. If I shall discover that Gen. Grant and his noble officers and men under him can be greatly facilitated in their work by a sudden pouring forward of men and assistance, will you give them to me? [Cries of "Yes!"] Then I say, stand ready, for I am waiting for the chance.

The elegant house and furniture at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Delancey Place, Philadelphia, were presented to Mrs. Meade, wife of the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The purchase money was contributed by citizens of Philadelphia.

Among the killed at the battle of Coal Harbor on June 1, was Lewrence M. Keitt, the South Carolina Congressman who aided and defended Preston Brooks in the assault upon Senator Sumner. He was a colonel in the rebel army. Thus Mr. Sumner is outliving all the participants in the ruffianly assault made upon him in the Senate Cham-