

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

THE GREAT BATTLES.

We devote the most of our space to the details of the fierce battles that has been raging for almost every day for nearly two weeks.

OUR ARMS VICTORIOUS!

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From the southwest. GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

BATTLE OF MONDAY, MAY 9.—CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

throwing up breastworks, and a brigade was advanced over some cleared land. About an hour before sunset, this was made. Immediately upon the retirement of the advance brigade, the enemy charged toward our line, but never reached it.

Friday 6th.—A great battle was fought on this day, lasting from daylight until dark. Gen. Grant making the attack. During the day Lee repeated his tactics of Thursday, but was again repulsed.

Saturday 7th.—This was mainly a rapid marching day with the infantry of both armies—Lee striving to get into a good position on the North Anna and Grant to intercept and harass him.

Sunday 8th.—Fighting was renewed on the morning of this day. Gen. MEADE commencing the attack. The Rebels were driven out of their hastily constructed breastworks, about two and a half miles from the Court House.

Tuesday 10th.—There was a great battle fought this day. The enemy attempted once more to turn our flank; and it was only after a struggle of extraordinary severity that he was repulsed, and our lines were re-established.

Wednesday 11th.—Today General GRANT telegraphed to the War Department that the result of six days' fighting was "much in our favor." The army was comparatively quiet during the day.

another splendid officer, was killed, and only six or seven officers, out of about twenty-four, left. Capt. FISHBURN, of the First Massachusetts, took a section into action in a spot where the rebel sharpshooters had a sweeping fire.

From the N. Y. Daily World.

THURSDAY'S BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BATTLE-FIELD NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA, Thursday, May 12.—8 A. M.

Our army this morning is entirely engaged in the hottest of its battles, and pressing on to victory. After the sanguinary but generally unsuccessful battle of Tuesday, the army during yesterday was comparatively quiet.

A column, consisting of a portion of the Sixth corps and Birney's division of General Hancock's corps, were ordered to undertake this work, which was afterward abandoned. Meanwhile, occasional sharpshooters and artillery firing on both sides occupied the day.

In the forenoon two companies in the left of the Sixth corps commenced driving some sharpshooters from position in a house commanding a partial view of our lines, killing and capturing several of their number.

After midnight the Second corps (Hancock's) was pushed to the left of the Sixth corps, (Wright) between that and Burnside's command, and on the left of Spottsylvania road.

At 4 o'clock this morning Hancock attacked the enemy fronting him, a force opening a withering cannonade and making resistless charges against the very heart of his position.

The cannonade was replied to with vigor. The charges of our men were as vigorously resisted; but they were not to be repulsed. We overran everything. The troops rushed in on their flanks, cutting their lines, and capturing on the first charge over three thousand men and several guns, including the greater portion of the "Stonewall Brigade," belonging to the division commanded by General N. Johnston.

It is just now reported that Hancock has turned the right flank of the enemy below Spottsylvania Court-house, and is pressing on. The battle is everywhere overwhelming in our favor.

Terrific firing has just commenced on the left, very near General Grant's headquarters. Our success is going on with terrible energy and our success is sure to be certain.

The following is a dispatch sent by Gen. Hancock this morning: NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, May 12.—8 A. M.

I have captured from thirty to forty guns. I have finished up Johnson and am now going into Early. W. J. HANCOCK.

Gen. Warren's corps held the center of the line, and it was expected that a vigorous assault would be made there, while Hancock and Cameron were devoted to assault and turn the two flanks of the enemy.

IMPORTANT FROM DALTON.

DETAILS OF SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Details of news from Sherman's army up to Thursday afternoon are received.

The enemy's position was held by the corps of Howard, Schofield, Calmer, and Hooker, ever since midnight had occurred for some days, resulting in a loss to us of about eight hundred killed, wounded and missing, the greater number being slightly wounded.

No sooner was this done than Sherman shifted the main body of his troops to the right following McPherson. Johnson had no alternative but to take flight from his stronghold on the mountains.

Washington, May 13.—General Grant sends a dispatch to the President received last night, announcing, in terms of characteristic modesty, that he moved on the "enemy's works" again at Spottsylvania Court-house on Thursday morning, 12th, at daylight.

General Grant reports that of five hundred patients from the recent battles, admitted into the Harwood Hospital, not one will require any surgical operation, and that in his opinion two-thirds of the whole number will be fit for duty in thirty days.

Washington, May 15.—Midnight.—To Major-General Caldwell, Philadelphia:—To Major-General Grant have been received by the Department down to seven o'clock this morning. There had been no engagement for the last two days.

Nothing has been received from General Sherman since the telegrams of Saturday. We have intelligence from Resaca up to eleven o'clock last night.

Washington, May 16, 1864. M.—To Major-General Caldwell, Philadelphia:—Our latest dispatch from General Grant's headquarters are yesterday morning at 7 o'clock 30 minutes. No operations of importance had occurred.

Washington, May 17.—After ten days of incessant fighting, the army yesterday allowed to rest and recruit for another struggle.

Some changes in the position of the troops on either side were made during the day, and on the right a slight skirmish occurred between the pickets. A column of the enemy was seen moving towards our right flank, for the purpose, it is supposed, of attacking our trains.

It is almost impossible to discover the exact position of the enemy, as they keep behind the woods, and their picket lines only are within our observation.

General Steele's Little Rock, Washington, May 17. We have no official intelligence of any military operations since my last dispatch.

The Richmond papers of Saturday state that Gen. Steele has surrendered at Camden with 3,000 men. This is reported to be untrue.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS GOING TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The Secretary of War, in his dispatch yesterday, stated that the government was sparing no pains to support General Grant. The energy displayed to this end is truly commendable.

The Militia of New Jersey Called Out. TRENTON, May 16.—By request of the President of the United States, Governor Parker has issued a Proclamation for all the Militia force he can raise within fifteen days.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OPERATIONS. A dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler, dated "In the Field, near Chester Station, Va., May 12.—3:30 P. M."

It states that he is now pressing the enemy near Fort Darling, and has before him all the troops from North Carolina and South Carolina that have gone.

Washington, May 13.—Dispatches dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 13, 12 M., have been received. Gen. Meade has issued the following congratulatory address to his troops:

Washington, May 13, 1864.—Soldiers:—The moment has arrived when your Commanding General feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation.

For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by entrenchments.

Washington, May 17.—The House of Representatives today passed a bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy.

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YET ADVISMENTS.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THREE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

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