THE GREAT BATTLES.

We devote the most of our space to the details DETAILS OF OPERATIONS IN THE ARMY OF of the fierce battles that has been raging for almost every day for near two weeks. Thoughthe results at this writing are not decisive, yet we feel very topeful and sanguine that the chief armies of the rebels will be routed and destroyed before the fighting now going on, is brought to a close. We give a resume of the operations of the Army of the Potomac from the time it crossed the Rapidan, down to the latest dates.

Wednesday, May 14th. - The Army of the Potomac made its forward movement. Thesdaynight,-

rebel artillery.

The prisoners we have are in apparent good condition. One fellow, who was taken with much roroble, explained his determined efforts to avoid capture, on the ground that it was currently reported that we should massacre all our prisoners, in revenge for the slaughter of our negro soldiers. The sample of the ground and the superior knowledge of that ground by the enemy, suffering the most. But the moral effects of the day's fighting were with us. The Rebels had gained nothing—having again failed to break our line. Gen Wadsworth was hilled. Friday 6th-A great battle was fought on this day. our line. Gen. Wadsworth was killed.

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 harrass him. -The opposing cavalry forces, however, had a fierce clash about six miles north of Spottsylvania Court House, resulting in our advantage. The different corps also had some fighting during the day.

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. The fight was not a general one, nor a very severe one. Gen. SEDGWICK was killed, and was succeeded by General H. G. WRIGHT. After dark the Rebels attempted a night surprise, but were driven back.

Monday, 9th-There was skirmishing this morning, but no fighting of consequence occurred until the afternoon, when a severe fight took place LONGSTREET. WARREN, commanding our center, was also engaged. We drove the enemy half a mile. General Sheridan, commanding the cavalry corps, on this day succeeded in getting in the enemy's rear; tore up eight or ten miles of the Virginia Central Rrilroad; captured and distroyed two locomotives and three trains heavily laden with supplies for Lee's army; destroyed his depot of our men, including several officers.

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 cour lines was a great battle fought of extraordinary severity that he was repulsed, and cour lines was a greatly flat to the was repulsed, and reach open country.

The enemy severity that he was repulsed, and reach open country.

The enemy to so the delivered during the series of battles which he has delivered during the series of battles which he has delivered during the series of battles which he has delivered during the past week, to contest the advance to Richmond at every available point, to wear us away by degrees, and then, perhaps, to fall upon the Union forces under Butler, and endeavor to annihilate them. This plan has been carried into execution with a masterly skill, inspired by a fury perfectly diabolical.

We are steadily pressing the rebels southward. The enemy has been greatly favored by the nature of this country, in whose dense woods and tangled chapparal the lithe and wary are much more at nome. Fortunately, if we once carry the position which they now hold in front of Sportsylvania country. The contraction of the Wilderness' and reach open country. between HANCOCK and the Rebel right under

extraordinary severity that he was repulsed, and and reach open country. our lines were re-established. Later in the day a vigorous attempt was made by Grant upon the enemy, with such success that our troops took from Lee several thousand prisoners and a num-

terday's battle. There has been active skirmishing nearly all day, but no general engagement.-Our batteries at intervals have shelled the enemy to prevent his throwing up earth works, which he stroyed an additional quantity of rebel stores and enemy. several miles of railroad.

Thursday, 12th.—The greatest battle of the war was fought this day, and the army of the Potomac achieved a splendid victory. The enemy was completely surprised at a very early hour in the morning by an attack in force by Gen. Hancock.

The fighting during the day was teriffic, but the Rebels utterly failed to recover the ground lost in the morning. A terrible infantry fight was kept was during the pight, and at daylight Lee alange. Carroll's brigade went in on the charge and lost of ficial dispatches just received by this Department of ficial dispatches just received by this Department. Thursday, 12th.-The greatest battle of the war up during the night, and at daylight LEE abandoned the strongly entrenched position of Spottsylvania Court House, leaving in our hands eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, and 4,000 prisoners. He had been badly whipped. This day SHERIDAN again met and defeated the enemy's cavalry, and penetrated within the outer line of the defenses of Richmond.

Friday, 13th. - In the morning the fact was ascertained that LEE had retreated, but whether to division of Wright's and one of Hancock's were the lateness of the hour preventing its being perengaged in settling this question, and at 7.30 A. M. had come upon his rear guard. Our army was Corps. greatly fatigued by the exertions of the previous tatian. day. Reinforcements from Washington were today sent forward. Gen. Meade issued a congrat-

roads impassable for artillery. Lee holds his position, and was entrenching himself at the latest accounts. Grants army is largely reinforced, and leann

THE WAR FOR THE UNION! OUR ARMS VICTORIOUS!

THE POTOMAC.

From the southwest.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

BATTLE OF MONDAY, MAY 9 .- CONTINUED PROV FIRST PAGE.

throwing up breastworks, and a brigade was advanced out for a mile or more from the main front over some cleared land. About an hour before sunset this attack was made. Immediately upon the retirement of the advance brigade, the enemy mac made its forward-movement. These day night—at midnight crossing the Rapidan at several fords without serious opposition, about fifteen miles thove Fredericksburg. The army consists of the Second Corps, Gen. Hancock; Fifth Corps, Gen. Warren; Sixth Corps, Gen. Sedgwick. Wednesday night our army encamped in the Wilderness, two or three miles west of Chancellorsville, where the headquarters were established.

Thursday, 5th.—Lee finding our army had passed the Rapidars and out-manceuvered him, moved his army from Gordonsville, and early in the morning chosing his ground. The roads were marrow and bounded on either side with a dense growth of young pine, chinkopin and scrubby oak, with an undergrowth of hazel, that rendered the forests imponentrable. An advance in line of battle was almost impossible, and artillery could not be brought into action at all. Lee adhered to his old tactics by hurling his army against our flanks and centre, intending to whip us in detail. He was every where repulsed. We gained no decisive advantage in this day's fight. Gen. Hays was killed on the left. During the night Gen. Grant prepared for an attack on the following morning. The corps of Gen. Burnside—the 9th—numbering 30, 600 men, which had been stationed at Warrenton, was brought forward and assigned to a position as a reserve.

Friday 6th—A great battle was fought on this day.

Friday 6th—A great battle was fought on this day.

The prisoners we have are in any open and the retirement of the advance duck it.—They put a few guine his attack was principally made, were wounded by the entance of Gen. Burnside, the Wilderness, two or three thins attack was principally made, were wounded by the entance of Gen. Burnside, the mean bostion, and in more time woods for a while, but did no harm. A small mumber of Gen. Burnside, the mean bostion and in the point had been stated was principally made, were wounded by the entance was principally made, were wounded by the entance will be attack was principally made, were wounded by the entance o the front was quite brisk between eurs and the

tion for the heat that it keeps the roads in excellent traveling condition, saving and excepting the dust, which is here of a most malignant type.

Gen. Wright, who formerly commanded a division of the Sixth, is now in command of that Corps so grievously deprived of its head by the death of the beloved Sedwick, the details of which I yesterday sent you. The grief at this sad event intensifies as it becomes known throughout the army. An effort was a first made to keep the sad fact from the knowledge of his men. Gen. Wright is an excellent soldier, and will command the Sixth well.

The road which our troops faced runs from Or-

the Sixth well.

The road which our troops faced runs from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburgh, and is forange Court-House to Fredericksburgh, and is forange of the miles long. It crosses no river. Proceeding from Orange Court-house, we come at a distance of ten miles to Verdiersville; ten miles further brings us to Parker's Store, six miles further to Wilderness; five miles further to Chancellorsville; ten miles more to Fredericksburgh.

Just as I close this letter a heavy cannonading has commenced in the front, for which I leave immediately.

From the N. Y. Times. THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY, MAY 10. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., Wednesday, May 11.

from Lee several thousand prisoners and a number of guns. Our losses on this day were very severe—probably not less than nine thousand in all. Generals Rice and Stevenson were kill-bled ours at Gettysburg, a curved interior line, well protected by breastworks, with the additional d. Wednesday, 11th.—To day General Grant tele-defence of a marshy run in front. Holding us at graphed to the War Department that the result of six days' fighting was "much in our favor." The division of Hancock's command had made the pasarmy was comparatively quiet during the day. A sage of the Po, throwing out skirmishers on the letter dated at seven o'clock in the evening says: "Our position is the same as at the close of yesterday's battle. There has been active skirmishtion, but commanded the road on which their trains were passing. At the same time, however, it isolated it from the rest of the army—a false position, of which the rebels could hardly have failed to take advantage, as we shall presently see. Gen. Warren's corps held the centre of the line. attempted to do." On this day the cavalry command of Gen. Sheridan met and defeated the be made there, while Hancock and Curnside entered to make there, while Hancock and Curnside entered to make there. be made there, while Hancock and Curnside en-deavored to assail and turn the two flanks of the enemy. With this view, two divisions of the Second Corps were thrown over to connect with the right of Warren and support him. In execu-tion of the projected design, Warren's corps moy-al toward during the day, pressing the rebels

Carroll's brigade went in on the charge and lost carroll's brigade went in or the cight hundred men.

Gen. Meade realizing the critical position in which the extreme right of our line (Barlow's division,) was placed, had ordered it to draw back. The rebels had, however, anticipated us, and makdatus came in on its rear, making it a mating a detour came in on its rear, making it a mat-ter of considerable difficulty to withdraw; supports coming up. however, it was successfully accomplished. A general attack was ordered all along the line, to take place at 5 o'clock, but owing to the tardiness of some of the Commanders to get into line it was postponed, first to 6 o'clock, and occupy a new position of defense in the vicinity or make a thorough retreat was not determined. One artillery preceded the charge. The worst of it was

Gen. WRIGHT advanced the flower of the Sixth Nobly and well they sustained their repu-UPTON's brigade leading, they advanced rapidly upon the enemy's breastworks without ring a shot, capturing them at the point of the day sent forward. Gen. Meade issued a congrat-ulatory address to the army.

Saturday, Sunday and Monday there was no fighting in force. The heavy rains had made the our lines at full speed, capturing at the same time three of their guns. Earlier in the day one of the enemy's batteries had been disabled and all the cannoners driven from the guns, from which they

another splendid officer, was killed, and only six or seven officers, out of about twenty-four, left. Lient. Federshien, of the First Massachusetts, took a section into action in a spot where the rebel sharpshooters had a sweeping fire. He was taken from the field, shot in both thighs, after doing good service. This was on Writing's front. Gen. Warn was hit in the neck early in the day, but would not leave the field, and afterward led his brigade in the charge on Hancock's front. A battery of Conurs's, on Writingth's front, did good service, throwing their shells into the rebel intreachments. Capt. Martin, of the Third intreachments. Capt. Martin, of the Third interachments. Capt. Martin, of the Third interachments. Capt. Martin, of the Third interachments. intrenchments. Capt. Martin, of the Third Massachusetts Battery, was wounded in the neek. The losses of the army up to this time exceed anything that any previous battle has cost us.

From the N. Y. Dally World.

THURSDAY'S BATTLE. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BATTLE-FIELD NEAR SPOTTSYLVAMIA, Thursday, May 12—8 A. M.

Our army this morning is entirely engaged in the flercest of its battle, and pressing on to victo-

After the sanguinary but generally unsuccess

Secretary of War.

Secretary of War.

FOURTH DISPATCH

[Official]

Washington, D. C. Friday, May 13—6:55 P. M.

Major-Gen. Dix, New York:

The Acting Surgeon-General reports that of five hundred patients from the recent battle-field, 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 bit 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. In the afternoon rain to some extent fell, continuing until after dark, drying the dust, cooling the atmosphere, and raising the soil long the lamber in the bands in the lamber of the troops. Fires were built once the lamber in the lambe

Meanwhile news arrived toward evening that General Sheridan had penetrated to the vicinity of Beaver dam, on the Orange Court House railroad. had torn up about ten miles of the track, captured a rebel supply train and recaptured above three hundred of our own men taken prisoners in the Old Wilderness battles. This news was so spiring, that wherever it was known, a general bilee of cheers succeeded the announcement, and during the night arrangements were pushed for an attack on our side this morning. The enemy had been seen pushing troops toward our right, and ostentatiously erecting abattis in front of Hancock's troops. It was shrewdly, and as the event showed, rightly suspected that this was only a lind to the real intention of the enemy, was there-

fore anticipated.

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

At 42 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 mere as vigorously resisted; but the determination of the enset overwhelmed everything. The troops rushed in on therific-pits of the enemy, bayonetting them in their works, of the enemy, bayonetting them in their works, 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 Ned Johnson, and forming part of Ewell's corps. General Johnson himself was taken prisonerer. The assault was continued till nearly the whole division of the corps was coptured and other troops amounting in the aggregate to a thousand men. gate to a thousand men

Later, 11 o'elock.

A dispatch arrives at this moment announcing to battle, and are also pushing the enemy. Gen.

or of the guns, the whistle of grape and solid shot, the roat of musketry, and the explosion of the enemy's shells, filled miles of forest with awful tumult. The shells burst around me while I

Later-12 o'clock.

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 overwheiming in our favor.

Major General Cadwallader, Philadelphia:
We have no official intelligence of any military operations since my last dispatch.
The Richmond papers of Saturday state that Gen.

cock 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. The guns captured have arrived at headquarters Brigadier-General Stuart, commanding a brigade

n Johnson's division, was captured. General Burnside's column is reported to have oved down on the railroad toward Fredericks burg, going in on the enemy's rear. General Warren, with the Fifth corps on the right, is now cending heavy lines of skirmishers to feel the enemy's works in his front, which are supposed to be

It is impossible to ascertain all particulars at the time of this writing, but our victory is considered to be going on with a decisive result. We are pres-sing the enemy everywhere. General Wright is slightly wounded but still in command of the

Maj. Gen. Dix:

Official dispatches just received by this Department dated yesterday, 8 A. M., at the battle-field, near Spottsylvania Court-House. They state that during the night, Gen. Hancock marched from his previous position on our right and occupied the ground be-tween Gens. Wright and Burnside; at daylight he at-tacked with his accustumed impetnosity, forcing the first and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Gen. Edward Johnson's Division and part of Early's, together with Maj. General Johnson, Gen. Geo. H. Stuart, and from thirty to

e counted by thousands.

Gen. Burnside on the extreme left opened at the same time with Gen. Hancock, and advanced with comparatively little opposition. His right has form-ed a junction with Gen. Hancock, and his left is now

actively engaged.

Gen. Wright's troops attacked at seven fifteen o' lock, and are now at work. clock, and are now at work.

Gen. Warren is demonstrating to hold the enemy in front of his lines. The rebel works at that point are exceedingly stong.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secratary of War. SECOND DISPATCH.

(Official.) WASHINGTON, May 13, 1864-2: 30 P.M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:
A dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Grant has just bee received, dated near Spottsylvania Court-house, Ma

must soon move upon the rebels with a crushing power.

A riot of females, demanding "bread or blood," took place in Savanash on the 2'th ult. The band appeared armed in the streets, seizing all the food they could find. The military were called out, ref pressed the tumult and the singleaders were consigned to prison.

Cannoniers driven from the guns, from which they were kept by the savage fire of our skirmishers.

It was hoped that all the guns would be brought off, but the charge was not successful on the other parts of the line, and the gullant Sixth had to fall back. Our loss during the day must reach three and four thousand prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two General officers, and over thirty pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstituted that the three than the singleaders were consigned to prison.

MACY was dangerously wounded. Maj Abbot, have dectroyed and captored one division, (John-

Sportsyllanta Coert-House, Va., May 13—8 A. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

"Lee abandoned his position during the night, whether to occupy a new position in the vicinity or to make a thorough retreat, is not determined. One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are engaged in settling this question, and at 6½ A. M. had came up on his rear guard. Though our army is greatly fatigued from the appropriate offert of vesterday, the up on his rear guard. Though our army is greatly fatigued from the enormous effort of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure inspires the men with fresh energy. The whole force will soon be in motion, but the heavy rains of the last 36 hours renders the roads very difficult for wegons and artillers. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than on either of the previous days' fighting. This was owing to the great use made of artillers.

great use made of artifler (Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

washington. May 13.

Washington. May 13.

General Grant sends a dispatch to the President received last night, announcing, in terms of characters of the troops. Fires were built and supplies cooked, the bands began to play in the forrest along the lines, and undisturbed for once by the chemy's shells, our soldiers ate heartily and rested sweetly. The enemy had no ammunition to waste in firing artillery at random after nightfall. Their officers acknowledged that, and but little was fired.

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 Burnside charges with the bayonet by corps; surprising the enemy, producing the wildest consternation in his entire line back with awful staughter a distance of several miles. General Grant remained master of the field, with all the rebel dead and wounded. Besides 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 Burnside charges with the bayonet by corps; surprising the enemy, producing the wildest consternation in his entire line back with awful staughter a distance of several miles. General Grant remained master of the received last night, amouncing, 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 Burnside charges with the bayonet by corps; surprising the enemy, producing the works" again at Spottsylvania Court-House on Thursday morning, 12th, at daylight. General Burnside charges with the bayonet by corps; surprising the enemy, producing the wildest consternation in his entire the producing the surprise moves of the president moves of charges and the proved on the "enemy surprise moves of charges and the proved on we captured thirty pieces of cannon; one whole divis-ion, with its commander, Major-General Ned John-son; and his brother, Brigadier General Johnson; and Brigadier-General George Stuart.

The rout of the enemy was complete. The capture of General Johnson's rebel division, embracing four

thouand men, is exclusive of Lee's killed and wound

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

Despatches from General Sherman down to eight o'clock last night, state that his forces had been actively engaged during the day, with advantage to our side, but no decided result.

Nothing has been heard of General Butler's operations since his telegrams of last night, heretofore

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War Washington, May 16, 1-30 P. M.—To Major-General Cadwalader, Philadelphia:—Our latast dates from General Grant's headquarters are to yesterday morning at 7 o'clock 30 minutes. No operations of importance had occurred. Our reinforcements were

ig has been received from General Butler since the telegrams of Saturday.
We have intelligence from Resaca up to eleven

Our lines had advanced on the left to the lines of Our lines had advanced on the left to the lines of the anemy, their earthworks having been stormed. General Stoneman is reported to have destroyed a wagon train, captured two guns, and thrashed Rod-dy.

FDWIN M. STANTON.

Washington, May 17.
A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dates

e 16th, says: After ten days of incessant fighting, the army was vesterday allowed to rest and recruit for another

he capture of seven thousand prisoner and thiry guns. The battle is still progressing. The lixth corps in the left of the Second has moved no battle, and are also pushing the capture. to battle, and are also pushing the enemy. Gen.
arren, Fifth corps, moves up to its support on eright. The battle is becoming general.
Nearly all our artillery is engaged, and the clangof the arren, which is engaged, and the clangof the arren are the relationship of the control of the enemy was seen moveing towards our right flank, for the purpose, it is supposed, of attacking our trains: but a portion of the 2d Corps was seen out to check them, and their object was thus de-

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

General Steel at Little Rock.

Terrific firing has just commenced on the left, ery near General Grant's headquarters.

The battle is going on with terrible energy and ur success is said to be certain. Prisoners are constantly coming in.

The following is a dispatch sent by Gen. Hancock this morning.

lery at Resaca, EDWIN M STANTON

Secretary of War. OBSTRUCTIONS REMOVED FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13-6 P. M. A dispatch from Fortress monroe, just received, states that all the obstructions in the James river have been removed, and that our fleet of ironclads is advancing on Richmond.

GERMUDA HUNDRED, May 12, via Fortress Monree, May 13-9 P-M. A teamster was shot dead this morning by guerrilla, three miles from Bermuda Hundred. At daylight this morning the rear guard ad-

vanced. At 8 A. M. General Butler and staff left the old headquarters. At 10 A. M. the whole force was moving in the direction of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. At noon the enemy was discovered intrenched. The Tenth New Hampshier charged and drove the enemy from his intrenchments. There was skirmishing all the afternoon on our right. There was no general engagement. A number of rebels were captured, including one colonel. There has been no fighting on the left. The officers and men are in good

The Loss of General Officers.

The less of able General officers in each army is oftentimes one of the most serious they can sustain. Though we have only very limited information re The number of prisoners is not given, but it is to garding the Rebel losses in the late battles, we can vet compare the losses of the two armies in this re spect, as follows :-

> THE NATIONAL ARMY Killed—Major-General Sedgwick, of Connecticut; Brigadier-Generals Wadsworth and Rice, of New-York; Stevenson, of Massachusetts; Hays of Penn-sylvania—Total 5.

> Wounded .- Brigadier-General Torbert, of New Wounded.—Briganier-teeneral toroers, of New-Jersey; Robinson, of the Regular Army; Getty of the same; Webb of New York; Baxter of Pennsyl-vania; W. H. Morris, of New York—Total, 6. Captured.—Brigadier-Generals Shaler, Seymont, and Crawford (reported)-3. Total number disabled

> Generals Bartlett and Owens were also very slight ly wounded, but as they are still at the head of their brigades in the field, they cannot be considered hors

THE REBEL ARMY. Killed.—Brigadier-Generals J. E. B. Stnart, Jen-kins, of South Carolina; J. M. Jones, of Virginia; L. A. Stafford, of Louisiana.—4

Wounded .- Lieutenant-General Longstreet,

IMPORTANT FROM DALTON. DETAILS OF SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

CINCINNATI. 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, Schoheld, Palmer, and Hooker, severe skirmighing had occured for some days, resulting in a loss to us of about eight hundred killed, wounded' and missing, the greater number being slightly wounded. The loss fell chiefly apon Grant, Division of Hookers, Corps, and Wood, Division of Palmer, s Corps, ir became fully developed, that Dalton was almost, if not altogether, impregnable to a front attack. The flanking movement by McPhersou was admirably conceived and executed, and secured a vital point at Snake Gap, opening upon Resaca, fifteen miles in the rear of Dalton.

No sooner was this done than Sherman shifted the main body of his troops to the right' following McPhersou was the content of the right's following the manufacture of the right's following the right was the received the right's following the right's following the right was the received the right's following the r

No sooner was this done than Sherman shifted the main body of his troops to the right' following Me-Pherson. Johnson had no alternative but to take flight from his stroghold on the mountain.

Kilpatrick, at the head of a division of cavalry, reached Johnson's rear, and destoyed the railroad a few miles south of Resaca Sunday night.

Johnson's army is believed to be 60,000 strong, including some 16,000 militia, John Morgan, the celebrated Rebel raider, is commauding a brigade of infantry.

Sherman's army is in magnificent fighting trim.

Sherman's army is in magnificent fighting trim, and has absolute confidence of making a triumphat march through Georgia, or wherever else their may direct. Forrest is reported to have crossed the Tennessee River, to make a raid on Sherman's rear, and there is note of preparation for him along the railroads south of Nashville. It is believed he may be well cared for.

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 go

Beauregard's courier was captured this mornin going to Gen. Hoke, in command of Drury's Bluff. He had a dispatch stating that Beauregard would join them as soon as the troops came up.

Gen. Gilmore holds the intrenchments while
Smith demonstrates upon Drury and the enemy's

Gen. Kautz, with his cavalry, has been sent to cut the Danville Railroad, near Appomattox Station, and can perhaps advance on James River. We have had no telegraphic communication with Gen. Sherman since Wednesday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL MEADE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. WASHINGTON, May 14.—Dispatches dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 13, 12 M., have been received. Gen. Meade has issued the follow-

ing congratulatory address to his troops:-HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 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 in termission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by intrench-

You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire and attempt to stop your onward progress, and now he has abandoned the last intrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering a loss in all, of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, and eight thousand prisoners, in-

cluding two general officers. Your heroic deeds and noble endurance of fatigue and privations will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks te God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuation.

Soldiers! your work is not yet over. The enemy must be pursued, and, if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed renders your Commanding General confident your fu-

ture efforts will result in success. While we mourn the loss of many gallant comades, let us remember the enemy must have suf-

fered equal if not greater losses. We shall soon receive reinforcements, which he annot expect. Let us determine to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and under God's blessing in a short time the object of our labor will be accomplished GECRGE G. MEADE,

Major-General Commanding.

CONGRESSIONAL.

TUESDAY, May 10. SENATE.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the bill for the adjustment of the claims of aliens arising out of the present war. The bill to authorize the organization of the Veteran Volunteer Engineers of the Cumberlaud was passed. Also, the bill to prevent smuggling. The Bank bill was ta-ken up and with the amendments was passed. Af-

House, -The House resumed the consideration of he Missouri contested election case, and after some discussion the resolution declaring that Loan is not entitled to a seat was rejected, and the resolution de-claring that Brace is not entitled was adopted. The Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplo-mutic Appropriation bill were then considered.

WEDNESDAY, May 11. SENATE.—The bill to amend the act to establish senare.—Ine bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy was passed. After a spirited debate a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on the conduct of the War to investigate the causes of the recent disasters to our arms on Red river. The bill for the relief of contractors for the machinery of the double of the recent disasters to our arms on the machinery of the double of the relief of contractors for the machinery of the double of the relief of the ender gunboats, the bill for the better organ of the Quartermaster's Department, and the bill granting lands to Iowa for railroad purposes were

everally passed.

House.—The House refused to concur in the Sen ate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Ap-propriation bill, raising the grade of our representa-tives to Belgium to that of Minister Plenipotentiary, and reviving the system of Consular pupils. The bill providing for the dismissal from the military service of unemployed Generals was finaly pas-sed—yeas 72, nays 45. The bill to establish a postal money order system was passed.

THURSDAY, May 12. SENATE. -Mr. Wilson offered a bill auth ailroad in the United States to carry freight, passengers, mails, troops, and Governme e compensation therefor. It was resolved that cratary of War be directed to furnish the Senate with a list of all general officers in commission at or since the beginning of the present war. The bill altering the charter of the City of Washington so as to allow every male citizen to vote without regard to color, was brought up for argumeut, after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House.—The resolutions of the New-York Cham-

per of Commerce recommending the extension of tel graphic communication with the Old World was pre egraphic communication with the Old World was presented. The House renewed the consideration of the bill to give homesteads from forfeited or confiscated lands to the soldiers and sailors, without regard to color. The bill declaring the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to be public highways of the United States, was also considered.

SENATE. - Not in session, having adjourned over

SENATE.—Not in session, having adjourned over until Monday.

House.—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, stated to the House the substance of an official dispatch received from Mr Dana the Assistant Secretary of War, and dated at General Grant's headquarters Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. The Speaker then caused to be read Gen. Ingalls' dispatch to Senator Nesmith. The Kentucky contested election case was brought up, but laid over for further consideration. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio reported a bill for the relief of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New-York, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give notes to replace those lost by shipwreck, the Company to give bonds to insure the Government against loss. After a rather lengthy discussion it was passed by the following vote: Yeis 67, nays 65. wounded,—Licentenant-General Longstreet, of against loss. After a rather lengthy discussion it Virginia; Major-General Heth, of Virginia; Major-General Pickett, of Virginia; Brigadier-Generals Pegram, of Virginia; Walker, of Virginia; Hays, of Louisiana, Benning, of Georgia.—7.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the private calender. The House then adjourned to Monday next.

Heany Reinforcements Going to the Army of the Potomac. [From the N. Y. Daily World.]

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. From the commencement of the movement of the Army of the Potomac, every branch of the War Department has been employed to its utmost capacity to render all possible sides.

rations.

Since the battles of the Wilderness, and more particularly since the army has been engaged in the vicinity of Spottsylvania, reinforcements have been sent forward. Twelve thousand men left this city on Thursday, and it is stated that General Sigel has reinforced the Army of the Potomac with 15,000 men. There is every probability that the losses of the army in the late battles have been greatly exaggerated, and that the reinforcements of 25,000 or more men, referred to above, will very nearly make up the actual losses, so that very nearly make up the actual losses, so that General Meade's army will be quite as strong in morale, if not numerically, as it was when it set out upon the campaign.

render all possible aid to the active military ope

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. The troops are to be infantry exclusively, and are to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, to serve fof one hundred days; to be equipped, armed, subsisted, and transported as other soldiers. They are to receive no bounty, nor are they to be credited to any draft, but individually they will receive credit for the service.

PRESIDENTIAL. - A "Freedom Club," has been organized at Worcester Mass., the only distinguishing feature in the platform being "avowed sympathy with the Cleveland National Convention."

The N. Y. Herald says that all the war democrats are going to Cleveland convention to nominate Gen. Grant, and advises them to put on Fremont for Vicepresident. The Herald also tells that Gen. McClellan replied to some one who inquired as to the presidential prospect, that it was settling itself, and if Grant took Richmond he would be the popular caudidate, and would have no opponent.

Hornble Calamity.—On the night of the 24th ult., the residence of Dennis Phillips. Esq'r situated between Laural and Seaford, in Sussex county, Delaware, accidently took fire, and together with its contents was entirely consumed. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and it was with the greatest exertion that the members of the family were extricated from the burning building. As it was, three of the sons, aged eleven, thirteen, and seventeen years, were burned in a shocking manner. Two of them died in a few hours, and at last advices, the other was lingering in great agony, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

The Parsbyterian—This very valuable paper, which was established in 1831, and has had a successful career, and exerted a wholesome influence for good during all this interval, has been enlarged, and is now publish in quarto form, containing fifty-six columns, nearly all of which is original or selected reading. We are pleased to learn that the publishers have receive a large accession to their list of subscribers already. The improvements made will undoubtedly augment that increase.—

Philadelphia North American:

ARKANSAS. - The rebel, Marmaduke taking advantage of the absence of General Steele in the south-west, made a movement on Little Rock, which for a time caused the gloomiest apprehension for the city and its inhabitants. It is even said that he was within cannon shot of the place, when General Steele arrived there with his forces. This has dispelled all fears of an attack. On his return from Camden. General Steele again encountered Price, and defeated him on the 30th ult.

Government has ordered an immediate draft in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Ken-tucky and Maryland, to fill deficiencies in their quo-

New Advertisements.

U.S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of A March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks: They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption Five Per Cent. Interest will be Also, Paid in Coin, on Bonds of not over one hundred del lars annually. The interest is payable on the first days

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U.S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds The are payable to order, and are more convenient for com mercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin-(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per anum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country. At the present rate of premium on gold they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

n currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment. It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U.S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate ommunities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the coun-

try is holden to secure the payment of both principle and These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$60 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,-975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the reent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importa-

tions, to \$150,000,000 per annum. Instructions to the National Banks acting asloan agents ere not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than Ten Millions a Week.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Second National Bank of Philadelphie, Pa. Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks.) will furnish further information on

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. May 13, 1864 am.