Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Death and an Old Citizen.

We regret to announce the death of a venerable and esteemed citizen of this county, Mr. James Kerr, who expired yesterday at the residence of his son, Mr. Wesley Kerr, proprietor of the Red Lion Hotel. The deceased was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1778, and had almost completed his eighty-sixth year. He came to Pittsburgh in 1801, at which time the ground through which Wood street now runs was planted with corn. The site of the city was little better than a new clearing, and trees and stumps were quite numerous. He was an active and consistent member of the Methodist church, and when he came here there were only six members of that denomination in the vicinity, himself making the seventh. The others were Rev. John Wrenshall and wife, Peter Shiras and wife, and Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Chess. Mr. Kerr was the last of this little band, and was long known and esteemed as "a father in the church." After spending a few years among the "early settlers," he married and removed to a farm in Upper St. Clair township, where he lived until the death of his wife, about eight years ago. Since then he has resided with his son, Mr. Wesley Kerr.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that Mr. Kerr was one of the oldest patrons of the *Gazette*, having subscribed for it about half a century ago, and continued to read it regularly while he lived. He was not only a subscriber, but labored to extend the circulation of the paper among his neighbors. As an evidence of the interest which he exhibited in this respect, we may state that, when eighty years old, he raised a club of twenty-two for our weekly publication, and brought the list to our office himself.

Mr. Kerr was widely known and universally respected. He was connected with many of our most esteemed and influential families, and was a brother-in-law of the lamented Nathaniel Holmes, Esq., banker. He was a good and useful citizen, a warm friend, an affectionate husband and father, and a consistent and devoted christian. His death will be deeply lamented, and his memory will long be cherished by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains will be interred in Bethany Cemetery, beside those of his wife. The funeral will take place this morning, and will move from the Red Lion Hotel at half past nine o'clock.

General Conference M. E. Church.

SEVENTH DAY.

Conference opened with the usual religious services, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Reid, of East Genesee Conference.

Rev. Bishop Scott in the chair. The journal of yesterday was read. The calls for petitions and memorials were read.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, Secretary of the American Bible Society, was introduced, and in an address of great neatness and eloquence, presented to the body the greetings and thanks of the Bible Society.

He remarked that the receipts of the past year were $500,000, greater by more than $100 000 than ever before. During the three years of the war the Bible Society has issued nearly 4,000,000 copies of the Word of God. The reverend gentleman gave a detailed account of the working and success of the Society.

Leave of absence was granted to Rev. Bishop Janes to enable him to attend the anniversary of the Bible Society at New York.

A resolution, complimentary to the Rev. Dr. Taylor and the Bible Society, was passed.

A resolution, expressive of pleasure in the action of the President of the United States in calling for prayer and thanksgiving to God for the success given our arms, and appointing a season for that purpose, at the close of the service this morning, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Education, appointed at the last General Conference, was presented and ordered to be printed.

Rev. Dr. Clark presented the report in part of the Committee on Ritual, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The business of the day was suspended for the purpose of hearing the semi-centennial sermon from the Rev. Bishop Morris, senior Bishop of the Church.

The 454th hymn was announced, beginning

"Lord, I believe a rest remains
For all thy people known,"

which, after being sung, was followed with prayer with the Rev. Dr. Elliot, an aged divine of Missouri.

After the reading of the lessons and singing of another hymn, the venerable Bishop then proceeded to preach.

Sanitary Committee.

We dropped into the rooms of the Sanitary Committee on Fourth street, on Wednesday, and were astonished to see the extensive operations that were going on. There was a small army of some of our most delicate and most accomplished ladies at work with a will. Here one was commanding a brigade of bottles; there, another was maneuvering a regiment of jars, filled with delicacies and cordials for our wounded soldiers; while others all round the room were packing lint, bandages, shirts, socks, and, in short, everything necessary for the comfort of the brave men who have been maimed in the recent, or may be in the impending battles. Few, comparatively, of our citizens know the amount of gratuitous labor which has been performed by these self-denying ladies in behalf of our armies. There they are toiling night and day, and when not working in the rooms they are plying the needle with earnest vigor in their own houses. It would be well for our citizens to drop into the rooms occasionally and see the extent of the work that is being performed, and the material needed. It would give a fresh impetus to their zeal in behalf of the approaching Fair.

Fugitive Boys.

A telegraphic dispatch was received by the Mayor yesterday, from Philadelphia, informing him that three young boys who had left that city, could arrive here during the afternoon, in the Western train, and requesting him to have them taken into custody. When the train arrived, the fugitives were arrested and taken to the Mayor's office, together with their baggage, which consisted of three rifles, four pistols, oil cloth coats, powder, percussion caps, fishing lines, and everything required to make a good outfit for sportsmen. The lads stated to the Mayor that they were on their way to Idaho, and intended, when they arrived there, to subsistence game and fish. They were very anxious to proceed on their journey, but the Mayor locked them up. Their parents will arrive in the city to-day, and take charge of them.

Girl Drowned—Coroner's Inquest.

On Tuesday afternoon a little girl, aged eight years, named Elizabeth Cheatham, while playing on a raft in the Allegheny river, near Duquesne Borough, accidentally fell into the river, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body floated under a flat, and was not recovered until some hours after the accident. The deceased is a daughter of James Cheatham, a soldier in the army, and resided with her mother, in Duquesne Borough. Coroner McClung held an inquest on the body yesterday, and a verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

Supposed Pickpockets Arrested.

The police have been engaged for some days past in endeavoring to ferret out the gang of pickpockets which at present infest our city. Yesterday, information was received at the Mayor's office that three young men had taken a room at the Railroad Hotel, on Penn street, who were acting in a very suspicious manner, sleeping during the day, and being absent from the house all night. The police arrested them last night and locked them up for a hearing this morning.

JOHNSTOWN AHEAD!—The Johnstown *Democrat* of yesterday has the following:

LATEST!

A telegraphic dispatch dated Washington, May 10th, has just been received by a gentleman in *this place*, from the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, that General Grant has taken 20,000 prisoners, and is on to Richmond.

"OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."—Messrs. James L. Graham, and Colonel Alex. Hilands, left for the East last evening, as a sub-committee to collect curiosities, relics and trophies, for that department of the Sanitary Fair. In the hands of so active and influential gentlemen, we feel sure that the "Old Curiosity Shop" will receive that attention which it deserves.

SURGEONS AND NURSES.—Gen. Moorhead has informed Thos. Bakewell, Esq., President of the Sanitary Committee, that the Surgeon General says no more Surgeons or Nurses are now wanted, but requests that some may be held in readiness.

THE remains of Gen. Alex. Hays (as we learn by a private dispatch received yesterday) will arrive in Pittsburgh on Friday. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

The Fair Dresses and Badges.

The dresses of all the ladies forming the Committees in attendance at the Sanitary Fair will be uniform, thus adding materially to the attractiveness of the exhibition, and serving to systemize the operations of the various departments and prevent confusion. Each member of all the different Committees will wear black dress skirts, with white or black waists, white aprons and white caps.

The badges distinguishing the members of the respective Committees will be as follows:

Executive Committee—Star of red, white and blue ribbon.

Dining Room Committee—Sash of blue ribbon.

Bazaar Committee—Sash of red ribbon.

Post-office Committee—Sash of green ribbon.

Floral Committee—Sash of purple ribbon.

Art Committee—Sash of purple ribbon.

Old Curiosity Shop Committee—Sash of white ribbon.

Mrs. Cist has been appointed Chairman of the Bazaar Committee, Mrs. Paxton having resigned.

Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Wilkins have charge of the Children's Play House, in the Bazaar. This Play House will be large enough to admit six or eight children at one time in its commodious and elegant apartments, and here they will not only have the opportunity of indulging their taste in partaking of all manner of good things, such as ice cream, cakes, candies, fruits, etc., but the little folks can nurse baby dolls to their heart's content, while all manner of toys, games, etc., will be furnished for the interest and amusement of the boys.

The ladies composing the several committees are working incessantly, each determined to make their several departments as full, attractive and interesting as possible, and their efforts are being crowned with the most flattering success.

An Item for Teachers.

The lady teachers of the borough of Lebanon are justly indignant at the conduct of the school board by which they are employed. The cause of their indignation will be learned from a perusal of the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting held on Monday, April 25th:

Resolved, That to the extent to which the system of "docking" (as it is called) is carried by the present administration is an outrage to justice and law; that it was illegal and unjustifiable in such instances as the following:—A Teacher attending Institutes from 8½ o'clock, was obliged to leave ¼ of 11—said Teacher was docked fifty cents. The law allows a deduction of one dollar for one half day's absent from Institute—fifty cents for three-quarters of an hour is fraudulent. As the Teachers' salaries, in every case, in this borough, are barely sufficient for their subsistence, we feel it to be wrong to deduct from the pay of those who are obliged to close school in cases of necessity, as for instance the death of a friend.

To "dock" the teachers *ten dollar for tardiness* at Institute is illegal and unjustifiable, therefore be it

Resolved, That we will no longer submit to such unlawful and tyrannical proceedings.

Resolved, That we question the authority of the Board to make such laws as the following:

"If the school-desks, doors and walls are defaced, or window-panes broken, and the teacher unable to ascertain the guilty party, the expense of repairing such damage will be deducted from the teacher's salary according to an estimate made by the Directors."

Resolved, That the rules governing the Institution at present, are an outrage to the self-respect and dignity of teachers, and cannot benefit mentally or morally. To authorize the appointed teacher, who, judging from his manner, is ignorant of the common duties of ladies, to report the *conduct*, progress, and attendance of a class of *Teachers*, whose *profession* should be sufficient to warrant the confidence of their employers, is an insult.

The girls are right—of course they are. What business have school directors to be tyrannical and insulting?

Report of the Subsistence Committee.

The Subsistence Committee present the following report of its workings for the month of April:

At City Hall 6,459 soldiers have been furnished with meals. At the Soldiers' Home 2,142 have been fed, and 699 furnished with lodging; making since the organization of the Committee, (July, 1861,) 206,457 soldiers who have been provided with meals by our Committee.

Transportation has been given to four soldiers who were destitute of means to reach their homes.

Nine have been sent to the U. S. General Hospital, and one was buried, who died at the Home.

The new Soldiers' Home is now opened, with all arrangements for the care and comfort of soldiers passing through the city. To meet our increased expenses, we rely on our citizens for assistance.

The following contributions have been received during the month of April:

Mechanics Bank	$256,00	A Friend	1,00
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	100,00	Mrs. Moore	2,00
James Wood & Son	100,00	J Rankin	2,00
O G Hussey	100,00	A Friend	2,00
A Friend	10,00	J A Mayer	10,00
Mrs L W Gazzam	5,00	F C J	5,00
Miss M A Jackson	5,00	Geo. Borland	7,85
A Share	3,00	Proceeds of Concert by Welsh Choral Society	501,60
C S Blake	5,00	Proceeds of Concert by Juvenile Singing School Bingham	19,50
Pro. War. office	5,00		
C F Kuhn	3,00		
T L Rodgers	25,00		
Capt M Grew	10,00		
A Soldier	2,00		
M Krebs	5,00	Proceeds of Fair by Children in Beaver St. Church	51,01
James Cooper	50,00		
A Friend	33,00		
Thos Bakewell	25,00	M'Kinley A. L. Lodge of Masons	50,00
P McGee	20,00		
Geo Shiras, Sr.	25,00	Allegheny	42,50
Geo A Berry & Co.	10,00	Workmen at Fairmount Foundry	
W B Murphy	20,00		

W. P. WETMAN,
JEFFRY ALLEN, } Ex. Com.
E. M. ARWOOD,

Christian Commission Fund.

The noble and liberal subscriptions to the funds of the United States Christian Commission is daily increased by the free-will offerings of our citizens.

The Treasurer reports the following subscriptions received yesterday:

Christian Commission		Ladies' Aid Society of Allegheny township	
of Washington, Pa	$300	Wharmen-land Co.	20
Wm H Forsyth	200	Mrs Jane Magee	20
Whitmore, Wolff, Duff & Co	200	Mrs B G Offley	10
Capt J H Harton	100	James Marshall	10
Harts & Sawyer	100	Mrs W Weddell	5
W G Johnston & Co.	100	Citizens of New Castle, Pa	50
J J Habrecht	50	Mrs Miller	5
A Leggate	50	Cash	10
Hunter Orr	50		
Union Relief Ass	40		
W J B	25		
M Knap	25		
Previously acknowledged			37,130
Total			39,502

The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of a very handsome lady's dressing case, containing two valuable gold rings and a purse of silver.

The draft for $10,000 was forwarded to Geo. H. Stewart last evening. Contributions will still be received by the Treasurer, Joseph Albree, No. 71 Wood street.

A Card.

HEADQUARTERS PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR, CAPT. WILLIAMS: *Dear Sir*—The Executive Committee accept with pleasure your generous offer to exhibit your panorama of a Whale Voyage for one week, giving the net proceeds to the Sanitary Fair. The undersigned, having seen it, recommend it cordially to all our friends who wish to enjoy a very pleasant and profitable evening's entertainment. We will certainly return with our respective families.

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
B. F. JONES,
JAS. J. BENNETT,
NATHL. HOLMES,
JNO. W. OKELAND,
JAMES O'CONNOR.

ALTERED GREENBACKS.—We have seen several greenbacks that had been altered from $1 to $10, by the figure 10, being pasted over the 1, and "Ten Dollars" over "One Dollar." The word "one" between the small circles at the top and bottom of the bill had been hidden from view by a coat of green paint. No effort had been made to erase or paint the word "one" within the circles, and which is in very small characters. The alteration in the note is easily detected by an examination, as it contains the portrait of Secretary Chase, which only appears on the $1 notes. Yet in the ordinary mode of doing business, persons are liable to be imposed upon, as many do not take time to inspect Government money. Several of the altered notes have been passed in our city. Look out for them.

ALLEGHANY SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—As ample provision has been made for our eastern army, the ladies of the Allegheny Soldiers' Aid Society have decided to work, at present, for our army in the south-west. Large supplies will, no doubt, soon be needed there, and we would urge all who can, to aid in making the necessary articles or contributing delicacies for their sufferings.

THEATER.—"The Soldier's Daughter" will be performed at the Theatre this evening. Etta Henderson appearing in the character of Widow Cheerly. "The Marble Lover" will be the afterpiece.

POCKET PICKED.—A traveler named Carey, from Cairo, had his pocket picked of $200 at the Federal street railroad station yesterday afternoon.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

VICTORY ON TUESDAY!

Lee Defeated and Driven out of Spottsylvania!

THE SEVEREST BATTLE OF THE CAMPAIGN!!

The Rebels Reported to have Retreated Across the South Anna!!

TWO REBEL BRIGADES CAPTURED.

GENERAL WARREN KILLED!!

General Birney Reported Killed.

OUR LOSS ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY 2500.

THE REMAINS OF GENS. SEDGWICK AND HAYS,

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1864.

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Reports have state that after very heavy fighting on Tuesday afternoon, Lee was compelled to fall back from Spottsylvania Court House, leaving our troops in possession last night.

It said that the rebels have retreated across South Anna river and that Grant is in pursuit. The reports of the number of wounded indicate yesterday afternoon's battle to be the heaviest of the campaign thus far.

PARTICULARS UP TO TUESDAY NOON.

Full dispatches have just been received at this Bureau, detailing events to Tuesday noon, dated Spottsylvania Court House, 10th May, 1864—12 m. The enemy is still strongly posted at this point, and all indications are that our further progress will be seriously resisted. We occupies the town and the strong positions to the southward. We have drawn our lines up till they press close upon his front, and bend like the arc of a circle about him. From the Wilderness to Spottsylvania Court House there was a race on Saturday night and Sunday between the two armies, but the fact that Lee was in light marching order, that he was encumbered by no baggage trains, and was constantly falling back upon his supplies and trains, while we were growing more distant from our base, enabled him to make the best time and win the race. Our army marched splendidly, and did as well as any army could, but the circumstances of the case were against us.

Had we gained Spottsylvania Court House first, we would have commanded the diverging roads leading southward, and have been on his best and most available lines of retreat, whether he chose to fall back on Richmond or farther to the westward. All these advantages the enemy gained by getting here first. He can now retire with his trains unmolested; and meantime can compel us to attack him in that chosen position, or else can delay our further movement till we have time to make another Bank movement, which in this case would tear us away from our proposed line of progress.

Heavy firing is just now beginning. It is possible that this may be the commencement of an assault that is to decide the question. If we gain the place our road to Richmond is clear, and Lee is brushed to one side out of the way. After the heavy fighting of Sunday, when we arrived at this position, it was intended that Monday should be devoted to rest and recuperation, and to a distribution of much needed rations; accordingly we made no assault, and, so far as the rebels would let us, we spent the day in quiet.

Early on Monday afternoon, however, Burnside was attacked, Wilcox's Division bearing the brunt of the fighting. After a sharp fight the assailants were driven back, and Burnside pushed up on the extreme left of our line till he had brought his battle line within less than a mile and a half of the Court House itself. With this the day passed, and all was quiet again till about six in the evening, when Gen. Hancock, now holding the right, pushed forward and crossed the Little Po creek, or river, and after heavy fighting seized the Black House road, and so gained command of the direct line from Perkins' store to Spottsylvania Court House. This was accomplished before dark. Shortly after Hancock's movement, which had left our line in a distorted shape, Burnside on the left and Hancock on the right being pushed far in advance of the centre. General Warren, who still held the centre, moved forward his corps, advancing in line of battle and engaging the enemy as he went, with heavy losses on both sides, and driving them for half a mile till he reached a strong position, which he at once occupied and still holds. This morning, up to within the last half hour, there has been comparative quiet, and the position is still as described just above.

Comparatively little disposition has been shown by the rebels to assume the offensive. Apparently they are too much exhausted, and are disposed to use as much time as we will give them to recuperate.

On Sunday afternoon Hancock was expecting an attack, and threw out an advance brigade nearly a mile to the front over some cleared land. About half past six o'clock Sunday afternoon this brigade was withdrawn, and shortly afterwards an attack was made, charging forward with heavy musketry and light artillery fire from their breastworks.

Gen. Birney bore the brunt of the battle, but his losses were not heavy. He was stationed in the woods, which furnished considerable protection. Without persisting very determinedly in their attack the rebels withdrew during the fight. A. P. Hill's corps apparently forming the rear of the enemy's army could be seen marching south and taking position along the bank of the Po.

All Sunday night, Hancock was fortifying his position, the woods being lit up by swinging lanterns, the heavy artillery planting their guns, and batteries standing ready to be brought into action on the instant. Our prisoners say they were told that if they surrendered the Yankees would murder them all in revenge for the Fort Pillow and Plymouth massacres.

The army has suffered less than usual from straggling, the country being such that they could ask well leave the main body of the army without running the risk of falling into the hands of the enemy.

The weather is excessively hot, roads fearfully dusty and cases of sunstroke numerous. Aside from dust roads are in splendid condition.

General Wright has assumed command of Sedgwick's corps. There is general regret throughout the army at Sedgwick's death. Efforts were made at first to conceal it; but they were in vain.

The road along which the enemy's line has been placed runs from Orange Court House to Fredericksburg, a distance of forty-two miles. Parker's Store, spoken of, is about twenty miles from Orange Court House, six miles further is the Wilderness, four miles further is Chancellorsville, ten miles out from Fredericksburg. Our communication with the latter place, thence via Aquia Creek and the Potomac to Washington, is now easy.

REBEL DESPATCHES.

The Richmond *Despatch* of the 7th inst., has the following with regard to Friday's operations:

ORANGE C. H., Friday, May 6th.—The enemy renewed the attack this morning with great violence, attempting to turn our right and get between us and Richmond. Every attack of the enemy was repulsed, and we have driven him some distance on our left, but he is very stubborn on the right, but is now giving way. Lieut. General Longstreet turned the enemy's left, and was steadily pushing him back, when he was severly wounded. He was shot through *mistake*. He is doing well and his command saved the day on the right. The artillery took but little part on either side on account of the woods and returning wounded. Our loss is very severe, including many valuable officers. Gen. Wadsworth, of the Yankee army, was killed. The battle was fought in the Wilderness, and will probably be designated as the Battle of the Wilderness. The enemy has been pushing back towards Chancellorville and Fredericksburg. Everything looks well for our success."

A messenger was captured with the following dispatch from Gen. Pegram to Stuart:

"GENERAL—I learn from Gen. R. E. Lee that the enemy attacked Ewell early this morning and were repulsed as usual. There was some confusion in Hill's corps, but Longstreet soon commenced driving the enemy, and has been doing so until this 7.20 A. M. Gen. Lee says you can render him very important service by a vigorous attack on the enemy's left—PEGRAM."

A dispatch from Gen. Pickett says: "The movements of the enemy on the south side, as yet, are but little known, with the exception that the general intention is to flank Drury's, Bluff. A gentleman who left City Point on Thursday night says that on that afternoon the enemy landed a force of two thousand at City Point. The main bulk proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, about three miles higher up the James river, where they landed a force variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000."

Bermuda Hundred is near mouth of Appomattox river and on western bank and but ten miles from Drury's bluff. It is also within two or three hours march of Richmond and Petersburg railroad.

The following telegram was received last night: "Petersburg May 5th.—Our forces were skirmishing with enemies forces near Port Walham Junction, at 6 o'clock this evening. G. E. PICKET

Maj. Gen. Com'd'g."

LYNCHBURG, May 6.—The *Virginian* has information that Averill has concentrated 8,000 cavalry and infantry in Kanawha valley, with the intention of making a raid on the salt works in Washington county.

ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON OF THE BODIES OF GENS. SEDGWICK, WADSWORTH AND HAYS.

The bodies of Gens. Sedgwick, Wadsworth and Hays, arrived here last night, and are being embalmed. Gen. Sedgwick was shot through the head by a rebel sharpshooter, while assisting in the adjustment of heavy artillery.

GARRET DAVIS CENSURES THE PRESIDENT.

Garret Davis felt called upon to rush to the protection of the Constitution to-day by introducing a resolution censuring the President for its violation in the matter of Frank Blair's appointment as Major General. The President would not have asked for anything more advantageous to him than to have Garret Davis undertake to rebuke him on this or any other subject.

RETALIATION POLICY.

The President has called on the members of the Cabinet for written opinions on the subject of adopting a policy of retaliation for the murder of negro troops. It is stated on good authority that Attorney General Bates has already given in his opinion, taking grounds decidedly hostile to retaliatory measures on humanitarian grounds.

THE RED RIVER DISASTERS.

Yesterday the Senate debated the Red River disasters. This afternoon a spirited investigation is to take place.

VOLUNTEER AID.

Representative Washburne still remains with General Grant as a volunteer aid.

WOUNDED ARRIVED.

Large numbers of wounded arrived here this morning and were distributed among different hospitals.

NAVY YARD AT CAIRO.

Mr. Trumbull's bill to establish a navy yard and depot at Cairo was reported favorably, with slight amendments, by Mr. Hale for the Senate Naval Committee.

BOUNTY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 to pay as bounty to the officers and crew of the gunboat Essex for the destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas in the Mississippi.

GEN. SEDGWICK'S BODY.

Gen. Sedgwick's body looks very natural, the only wound or mark being a small bullet hole under the left eye. It is understood that he will have a military funeral.

THE WOUNDED AT FREDERICKSBURG.

The Government is making every possible provision for the wounded at Fredericksburg. They are still there by thousands. The railroad from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg is not yet running.

THE KNOX-BLAIR CASE

Will soon be brought up in the House. The vote will be larger in favor of Knox than it was of Loan.

CASUALTIES IN WESTERN REGIMENTS.

Wounded, G. W. Little, 101st O.; Thomas W. Vance, 101st O.; Cornelius Bricher, 110th O.; John Whiteman, 110th O.; E. A. Reed, 20th Ind.; Enoch Adams, 128th Ind.; Elias Wadlin, 19th Ind.; A. Hiler, 19th Ind.; J. Heno, 13th Ind.; C. Murphy, 13th Ind.; H. Ralph, 13th Ind.

THE VERY LATEST.

The statement that the rebels were preparing to fall back from Spottsylvania Court House is again renewed and believed in some well informed quarters.

News has been received down to ten o'clock this morning. The heaviest battle of the campaign was fought yesterday afternoon, beginning at one o'clock and ending at seven. Lee attacked with his whole force and sought to turn our right flank, but was repulsed, and Burnside took two rebel brigades prisoners, with some artillery.

The army is in splendid spirits.

Advices received by the Press this evening bring the narrative of events down to yesterday evening.

The heavy firing alluded to in our previous dispatches proves to have been only from a long range of artillery.

GENS WARREN AND BIRNEY REPORTED KILLED.

The Surgeon General has information that Gen. Warren, commanding the 5th Corps, died yesterday of wounds received.

Gen. Birney is reported killed.

REMAINS OF GENS. SEDGWICK AND HAYS.

The body of Gen. Sedgwick left here this evening for his late home in Connecticut. That of Gen. Hays will start for Pittsburgh to morrow.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

It was reported at headquarters that one corps of Lee's army had gone to Richmond, leaving the rest to defend the strong positions at Spottsylvania Court House. Nothing further is known warranting the rumor that Lee had evacuated, and that we were again in pursuit.

NEW BASE OF SUPPLIES.

Our base of supplies is now, of course, changed to Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek, and communication with the army has become comparatively easy, though still 24 hours is required, and no telegraph nearer than Alexandria.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

Foolish stories of disasters and of Grant's retreat to Fredericksburg have been in circulation here all day, but they are known to be utterly false. The latest news anybody can have is down to last night, and then everything was cheerful.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

The Battle on Tuesday.

The Position Similar to the Gettysburg Battle Field.

RESULT OF THE SIX DAYS' FIGHTING.

Twelve Union Generals Lost!

THE LOSS IN MEN VERY HEAVY.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1862.

Advices just received at this Bureau from correspondents at the front, bring down the narrative of events to this morning at 10 o'clock, whose letters were brought up on the same boat by which Representative Washburne came with dispatches from Grant to the government.

Yesterday a little after twelve o'clock the fiercest of the late battles in the Wilderness opened. It raged till long after dark. Part of Burnside's corps was on our right with the 5th and 6th in the centre, and the second on our left. Our line extended along the north bank of the Po river, while that of the rebels was immediately on the opposite side, including Spottsylvania.

About the middle of the afternoon our artillery showered shell and grape in the enemy's lines with terrible effect, without checking his stubborn resistance. The enemy brought but little artillery into action, depending chiefly on infantry charges. All prisoners taken during the fore part of the day were from Longstreet's and Hill's corps, which gave the impression that Ewell had withdrawn, but later events proved this erroneous.

Toward evening the battle raged all along the lines, each vieing for the vantage ground but neither getting it. Generals Grant and Meade constantly supervised the whole action, and were frequently cheered during the heaviest firing.

About dusk it was found that the enemy was throwing heavy columns around our right flank with the evident intention of making a desperate effort to break through our lines during the night and capture a large amount of our supplies coming up. Observing this, the Sixth Corps charged his right and centre, while Burnside moved on his right. We drove him from his rifle pits, captured 2,000 prisoners and several guns.

Grant now retired a short distance to a new and better position, and all night our men rested on their arms, but the enemy did not advance, which led to the belief that he was severely punished, as he had the decided advantage in the evening. Our own losses in this day's fight was very heavy, especially in wounded. The long marches continued and the series of battles are wearisome to our men, but not subduing their courage and enthusiasm.

Our position at sunrise on Tuesday morning was an arc of a circle on the north side of Spottsylvania—Gettysburg order again—but with places reversed, we being situated as the rebels were at that battle.

There was nothing but skirmishing through the forenoon.

Gen. Grant was on the front examining the positions, and was often on the line with our outer pickets.

A general attack was ordered at 5 o'clock, but Lee was ahead of him and precipitated the action by pouring heavy masses against Hancock and Warren.

Shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon they were handsomely repulsed, and some changes in the disposition of our forces were made.

At half past three a terrible charge was made against our centre. It was met by Birney's, Cutler's, Gibbons' and Barlow's Divisions, and under their terrific fire it melted away and was finally driven back in broken masses.

This over, Hancock ordered an advance. His charge struck a division of Longstreet's corps and shattered it on the instant. The slaughter here was terrible, and the advantage gained might have been important, but the rest of our line failing to advance at the exact time ordered, Hancock had to fall back. The rebels made no further attempt on the 2d corps.

Just before sunset Burnside's and Wright's (late Sedgwick's) corps made a fierce attack. Wright carried the rebel rifle-pits on his front and Burnside pushed forward, with very heavy fighting, almost to the Court House itself.

The negro troops were not in the charge. Upton's brigade, of the 6th corps, captured Davis's brigade, of Ewell's corps, but in the melee they only brought off about 1,200.

Three guns were taken and lost again. Thirty-seven officers and a great number of battle flags were taken and lost again. Gen. Rice was wounded in the leg, which was amputated. He shortly afterwards died.

Up to one o'clock to-day there was constant skirmishing, and we were expecting that Lee would attack us again.

The troops are in splendid spirits. They regard their six days' fighting and continued series of successes.

We have lost twelve Generals. Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Stevenson, Hays and Rice were killed. Bartlett, Getty, Robinson, Morris and Baxter were wounded. Seymour and Shaler are prisoners. Our losses in men are very heavy.

Prisoners report that they have been on half rations, and that rebel officers told them that they must depend henceforth on Yankee supply trains. They have got none of them yet, but we have taken thirty of Lee's wagons. Our prisoners number about 4000.

The report of the death of Gen. Warren is still doubted in official circles.

BY ASSOCIATE PRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The *Times* special says: "It is reported that Grant has flanked Lee both on right and left. A terrible battle occurred yesterday. Lee was driven across the South Anna river. Grant is still in close pursuit."

A *Tribune* special has the following, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 10: Our loss in the battles of Sunday and yesterday will probably amount to at least 2,500.

Generals Grant and Meade were at the front last night personally superintending Hancock's attack.

After dispatching our special messenger last evening, a heavy cannonading was opened on the rebels occupying Spottsylvania. Under cover of the fire Hancock crossed the little river Po and pushed the enemy beyond the town.

News reaches us this morning that communication is opened between us and Washington, by way of Belle Plain and Fredericksburg.

The mail is just in from Washington.

By this way our wounded and prisoners are also to be sent. We now hold about 8,000 prisoners. General Morris, of the 5th corps, who was standing beside General Sedgwick when he was killed, was wounded in the leg, but not seriously.

By a document found on a prisoner, it appears that the body of Gen. Wadsworth was carried by them at the Wilderness. It also states that Butler was within thirteen miles of Richmond.

Our army is pressing Lee's retreat upon all sides, while our cavalry under Sheridan have been and are performing prodigies of valor.

Our troops, sustained their hard marches with wonderful endurance and in good spirits. For a long time after our Wilderness fight it was difficult to make many of our men believe that our movement was not a retreat, but when ascertained beyond a question that we were advancing, they made the woods ring with huzzas for Grant and Meade, for Burnside and everybody. Our wounded would have suffered severely but for the humane and tender regard for their condition. We should undoubtedly ere this have been upon the south banks of the Anna. Forward still.

The Battle on Sunday.

THE RESULTS FAVORABLE AND DECIDED.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The *Tribune's* special gives a sketch of a series of battles after that of Saturday. General Warren's corps passed on through Day's Tavern on Saturday night, toward the front, and at sunrise were within two and a half miles of Spottsylvania, and immediately were put into action to relieve the cavalry.

The enemy were also just in time for a similar movement, and Stuart's cavalry were simultaneously relieved by Longstreet's corps of infantry. The corps, tired by a long night's march, rushed into the action with a double quick, Gen. Robinson's division leading the charge. The rebels yielded before them, and we pushed them on for three miles.

The last engagement of this morning's fight was severe, and our losses were great. Gen. Robinson was wounded. We charged then so far and so impetuously that our men were outflanked on the left and had to fall back a short distance to form the lines anew. The enemy gained no advantage, for our army was brought into action and the rebels were unable to occupy the position which our men had abandoned. The 5th corps had suffered so severely in the previous fights that there was not a single division of it in fighting trim but Gen. Auger, commanding the regulars, filed in from the right and the position was held. Another desperate effort must be made before the position would be in our possession, and that point once reached an open country and a fair battle field lay before us. About noon the batteries were posted, ours on the edge of a piece of woods, and theirs on the opposing hill. The discharge of shell for some time was quite brisk and severe.

As evening approached, General Grant started to the front to take a glance at the position, and inspire our troops for the grand onset which was now to be made. Before he arrived at our left flank, a volly of musketry from the advance skermishers and the struggling back of wounded men indicated that the moment had almost arrived. Troops from the 5th and 6th corps in several heavy lines were concentrated in front of the position, to which the rebels had fallen back.

After the engagement in the early part of the day Gen. Wright's Division, already distinguished by most gallant conduct, took the lead. At half-past five o'clock sabout was raised and the attack commenced as our troops moved out of the woods through a narrow, open space and up into a thicket which the rebels had fortified by the enemy. At a quarter past seven as the light began to fade, firing began to cease, and now the enemy commence to give way, and the shouts of our men receding as the enemy were pushed along, showed that the results of the attack were favorable and decided.

We had broken the enemy and drawn them from the position which they had so strongly contested, but the darkness was now so great that we could not safely pursue them further, and Spottsylvania Court House still remained that night in the hands of the rebels.

Monday was spent by us in camp, both for the much needed rest and for replenishing the army with rations.

Latest from Europe—Arrival of the Steamers City of Manchester and North America.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The City of Manchester has arrived.

The pirate Alabama put into Table Bay on March 18th for coal.

It is affirmed that the French Government will not prevent two fast steamers, launched at Nantes on the 23d for the rebels, from being armed, notwithstanding Mr. Dayton's remonstrance. Another rebel steamer will by ready to sail in a commercial capacity by June 15th, for Bordeaux.

Latest.—London, May 28.—No more fighting in Denmark.

The Prussians are penetrating Jutland in force.

It is said that Austria and Prussia declined an armistice on the basis of a continuation of the blockade of the German ports.

Latest Commercial.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Sales on the 27th were 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull. Produce quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet.

Liverpool, May 29.—Cotton sales of 10,000 bales; market firm.

London, May 28.—Consols 91¾@91¾ for money. American securities nominal. Illinois Central 22@18; Erie 69@63.

PARIS, PORT, May 11.—The North American from Liverpool on the 28th and Londonderry on the 29th ult., has arrived.

Liverpool.—Cotton 29@27½. The market is very strong.

London, April 29th.—Oats quiet at Monday's terms.

Liverpool, April 29th.—In the House of Commons, on the 28th, Sir Geo. Gray said the government had no intention whatever of proposing a conference on the American question.

London Stock Market, April 29.—Consols closed at 91½@91¾ for money and 91¾ on account.

Liverpool, April 28.—Flour: few sales. Western canal per 196 pounds 19s 6d. Wheat in moderate demand. White, 100 pounds, 9s 4d@9s 6d. Corn in little request. White, 45 pounds, 31@32s 6d. Yellow, 29s.

London, April 29.—Consols closed at 91½ @91¾ for money.

Liverpool, April 29.—The cotton market closed buoyant at an advance of ¼d; fair Orleans, 28¾d; fair Uplands, 28¼. The sales to-day were 12,000 bales; the market closing buoyant at an advance of ¼d. The sales to importers and exporters were 50,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer; Wheat advanced 1@2d; Provisions quiet and steady; Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Casualties in Ohio Regiments.

COLUMBUS, May 11.—Governor Brough received the following telegram this afternoon:

Washington, May 11—12 M.—Four thousand one hundred and fifty slightly wounded are arriving by boats from Belle Plaine. The casualties, as far as I can learn, in Ohio regiments are as follows:

Killed—Major Wm. L. McIlvaine, 110th; Captain Geo. W. Hoge, Company B, 126th; Captain Richard M. Lyons, Company C, 126th; Captain Oliver W. Farree, Company G, 126th; Captain Joseph Wert, Company I, 126th; 2d Lieutenant Albert J. Harrison, A, General, 126th.

Wounded.—Col. J. W. Keifer, 110th regiment; Capt. Jno. M. Smith, Co. A, 110th; Capt. Geo.