The Press.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE SITUATION.

Three years of war should have taught us that in war times impatience is almost criminal. We seem to forget that our armies have not the agility and precision of one man, and that we do our generals wrong when we clamor for a victory before we have fought a battle. It would have been very pleasant, indeed, if Gen. GRANT by some manœuvre had succeeded in entrapping the whole rebel army and bringing it into Washington. It would have been quite as pleasant, and certainly more glorious, if he had succeeded in routing the rebel columns after a single pitched battle. These things have been done by certain generals with unusually favorable opportunities—by NAPOLEON at Ulm and MARLBOROUGH at Blenheim; but the circumstances in Germany and the Flanders will not admit of a comparison with the circumstances now existing in Virginia. The ground occupied by the opposing armies is familiar to both. It has already been the scene of the two pitched battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, each of which was a terrible disaster to the Union arms. The rebels know the ground on which they are fighting as well as they know the ground surrounding Richmond. Their army is an army of veterans, and in the memories of the past campaigns it has the brutal inspiration that men can call glory, and which goes far to stimulate and madden martial men. It would be as impossible to surprise, or rout, or even capture such an army as it would have been to capture the conquering army of Austerlitz. There has been no battle of the war more "decisive" than that of Chancellorsville. The army of General HOOKER was as badly used as any Union army had been before. LEE won every advantage a general could wish. He suffered slightly; his forces held the ground; his enemy was flanked, and yet he was unable to prevent HOOKER from crossing the river and placing his army in a position of safety. MEADE's victory at Gettysburg was so "decisive" that it ended the invasion of the North, ruined LEE's campaign, and sent a proud army back to its earthworks on the Rapidan. These battles were "victories," and yet we see how far they were from realizing the popular belief that a victory is never complete without the enemy is either captured or routed.

For our own part, we regard the campaign of General GRANT thus far as a magnificent success. He has accomplished as much as we ever dreamed he would accomplish. What we knew he had to do he has done. We knew he had before him an army whom it would be a reflection upon our own blood not to call brave men. That army was inured to war by many long and perilous campaigns. Its generals were men of experience and skill. That army was not composed of men who could be easily routed—the generals were not men whose habit was to arrange traps for their own destruction. What General GRANT had to do was to whip that army. His generalship was simply the quickest way of throwing his whole force upon that of the enemy. It was mainly force against force, and the gain would be with the longest guns and the surest bayonets. With that directness of purpose which has characterized his whole life as a soldier, he moved right to his work. Adopting the maxim of NAPOLEON, that when you have to fight a battle put every man into line, he very quietly called in his reserve corps from railroad and guard duty, moved straight against LEE, and threw himself upon his centre. This is war. We understand it. It is the strategy of common sense. We see an enemy advance upon him, and knock him down. This General GRANT has done. He met LEE at the Wilderness and instantly assailed him. For seven long days the contest has been going on. It began at the Rapidan—it is being continued at the Pole. For seven days GRANT has never ceased to advance upon LEE and to smite him. GRANT has always advanced—LEE has always retreated. We have not known the first repulse. We hold every battlefield—we have captured thousands of prisoners. When last heard from, the work was still progressing. GRANT was then advancing, and as a general should, with cannon and bayonet, and all the stern meaning and power of war. LEE was on his knees begging for time to bury his dead. But in this cruel war the business of generals is with the living, and GRANT, with an aptness that recalls Fort Donelson, replies that he will move immediately upon his lines. Those who find comfort in coincidences will remember that in the second battle of Bull Run, when LEE was hurling his masses upon POPE's retreating column, our general sent a flag of truce and asked for time to bury his dead. LEE replied that he could not permit any office of humanity to interfere with the operations of his army, and declined the request. This solicitation is a good sign.

Whether GRANT has fought the decisive battle or not we cannot say. That will depend upon LEE. If the rebel general will only stand long enough in one place, or give us a chance at his whole army, we have no doubt GRANT will very soon make the battle decisive, and in a few hours blot what is now a rebel army from the face of the earth. We should not be surprised if a decisive or rather a final victory had been fought yesterday, for all the indications looked to such a conflict. Such a battle must soon be fought. This terrible pressure of GRANT upon LEE cannot last forever. The mere exhaustion of power, especially when it is accompanied by defeat, must soon end. Battles cannot be repeated or continued many days, and particularly such battles as our men have been fighting since the 5th of May.

This is our view of the situation. We regard the news we print to-day as an evidence that the contest is coming to an end. It has reached the climax—the fury of the storm is spent, and, as the smoke clears away, we can see what we have gained. We make no prophecy. All the omens are good. We feel assured that we have gained a triumph, and we have no anxiety except to know if that triumph will give us the great prize of all, Richmond city. We are not sanguine in expecting such a result. We see enough to gladden every loyal heart. Our armies are moving on. They have accomplished more in the beginning of this campaign than other armies in Virginia have claimed when their campaigns were over. They have weakened the already weak rebellion, so bruised and rent it that we do not see how it can continue to live much longer. Let us thank the army whose deeds we are now witnessing. Let us remember, too, that in this war, we who read and write, and long for new bulletins to lull the *ennui* of languid summer days—we spectators and men of peace are really the reserve force of the great army now battling for our homes. We do not know when the summons may come to us. Are we ready? GRANT may take Richmond. The chances of war are many in his favor, but in this cause we cannot alone depend upon the chances of war. "Fellow-citizens," said Mr. LINCOLN on Monday evening, "there is enough yet before us, requiring all loyal men and patriots to perform their share of the labor, and follow the example of the modest general at the head of our armies, and sink all personal considerations for the sake of our country." These days in Virginia will be glorious days for us and our country, if we can but feel what the President so plainly says, and act as men should act, who know that their country is in danger, and that they alone can save it.

ART EXHIBITION FOR THE FAIR.—The fine private collection of paintings and other works of art, No. 1504 Arch street, will be open for exhibition to-day and to-morrow, through the entire day and evening, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1864.

It is well that we should religiously realize the fact that this war cannot close until the rebellion is crushed. The nation having at last found a leader who is thoroughly imbued with this fact, and who is leading his host with the solemn determination thus inspired, it now becomes the people to accept it in the same spirit. That which is at stake is beyond price and beyond life. Mere humanitarians may prate of peace and of compromise, but the practical, I will not say the patriotic, however anxious for honorable adjustment, scornfully reject these miserable alternatives. Reflections like these are undoubtedly stirring every loyal mind. It is deplorable that they had not taken earlier possession of the loyal men of the loyal States; but we must not quarrel with destiny. Now, indeed, are we crystallizing into a great military nation—a nation affluent of resources, and accoutred in the armor of that cause which makes heroes first and martyrs afterwards. A mighty people engaged in such a struggle is a sight for the admiration of the gods. The vast reserve army—the men in civil life, the men of middle age, and the youth between seventeen and eighteen years, will, in all probability, be called for to help to finish the work. Every patriotic citizen can judge how others feel by his own sensations. Who can read the written history of the last week and not say that his hour will soon be here? As regiment after regiment is hurried to the front, their flags flying and their bands filling the air with martial melody, what white or black man does not look upon the sight as an invocation to himself? And it is this army of reserves that appals and unnerves the rebels, who have no such bulwark to lean upon, and have put all their men and means upon the issue of the present conflict. Late last evening Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, the personal friend of General Grant, who has been with the army for several days past, returned from the front, and had a long interview with the President and Secretary Stanton. He comes back full of hope and confidence. At a moment when millions are waiting with painful solicitude to hear from the army, the testimony of such a man as Mr. Washburne is of inestimable value.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1864.

United States Christian Commission.

The United States Christian Commission sent fifty delegates to the front yesterday, and thirty in addition to-day. These are in addition to a large corps already in the field. They were all well provided with stores for work on the battle-field.

Nominations.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day Colonel RICHARD DELAFIELD to fill the place of Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, in place of Gen. TOTTEN, deceased. Gen. BARNARD was tendered, but declined the appointment, requesting that DELAFIELD be appointed.

The President also nominated CHARLES HALE, of Boston, as Consul General to Egypt, vice Mr. THAYER, deceased.

The National Loan.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to $768,000.

The Public Debt.

The public debt of the United States on the 10th of May, as ascertained from an official source, is as follows:

	Amount.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin..	$837,836,162	$40,175,741
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.....	404,191,683	22,109,429
Debt bearing no interest.....	500,222,314	.....
Total.....	$1,720,248,411	$62,285,145

Arrival of Wounded.

Eleven hundred wounded arrived here to-night, making the entire number, since Tuesday, over eight thousand.

Among the wounded brought upon the steamer Utica to-day were 136 soldiers who had availed themselves of the opportunity to escape. They were immediately placed under guard, and sent to the provost marshal's office, to be returned to their regiments. There was a board of officers at the wharf whose duty it was to examine all suspicious characters. A number of officers, for falsely representing themselves to be disabled, have been arrested, and committed to the Old Capitol for further proceedings.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations for major generals:

Brigadier Generals Horatio G. Wright, Andrew Jackson Smith, Andrew A. Humphries, and John M. Schofield.

Also, the following as brigadier generals:

First Lieutenant James A. Wilson, engineer corps; Col. F. Harlan, 51st Pennsylvania; James B. Fry, to be provost marshal general with the rank of brigadier general.

Frederick John Myers was confirmed as postmaster at Cincinnati.

Reinforcements for Grant.

BOSTON, May 12.—The Maine 32d Regiment passed through last night en route for Virginia.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—The 150th Ohio Regiment left for Washington this morning.

A Rebel Falsehood Exposed—The Huntsville and De Soto at Key West.

BOSTON, May 12.—The report of the sinking of the United States steamers Huntsville and De Soto by the pirate Florida was a canard. Both vessels arrived at Key West on the 29th ult., from a cruise. They intended to remain in port two weeks for supplies and repairs.

Mississippi and Tennessee.

CAIRO, May 12.—Forrest, Chalmers, Roddy, and Lee, are said to be at Tupelo, where they were to have a grand review on Saturday last.

An escaped Federal cavalry officer reports Federal successes at Jackson and Bolivar, Tenn.

Memphis.

CAIRO, May 12.—The steamer Belle of Memphis has arrived from Memphis with 104 bales of cotton.

Eight hundred bales of cotton were sold at Memphis; 600 bales brought 71c, and the remainder 72@75c. The total receipts for the week amounted to 3,176 bales, and the shipments to 2,200; middling and strictly middling, 72@73c; good, 75@76c; fair, 77@78c.

Arrest of a Former Spanish Officer.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Mr. Argnelle, late a colonel in the Spanish service, was arrested to-day by the United States Marshal's deputies, and was placed on board a vessel in the bay. He was formerly a Governor in one of the provinces of Cuba, and his return was requested by the Governor General of that island. His arrest is said to have been made without warrant of law, and an application has been made by some Spanish-American residents for indictments against the parties who made the arrest.

Boston Aid for the Wounded.

BOSTON, May 12.—Subscriptions which have been started here to aid the wounded soldiers have already realized $10,000.

United States Christian Commission.

The following despatches were received yesterday at the office of the Christian Commission:

BOSTON, May 12.—*Geo. H. Stuart, Chairman Christian Commission:* Subscriptions on the Exchange to-day, $5,200. Previously received, $8,200. Total, $13,400, in aid of wounded soldiers in the late battles. Subscriptions still going on.

E. S. TOBEY,
AIDING THE WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—*Geo. H. Stuart, Chairman Christian Commission:* Mr. Clarke, a delegate, is up from the front. Our men are all safe, and doing a good work. We reached Belle Plain before the wounded, and were the first on the ground with relief and food. Seventy delegates are doing everything in their power to minister to the wounded at that place. Field Agent John A. Cole has reached Acquia Creek for supplies. Stores are much needed.

WM. BALLANTYNE.

THE GRAND CAMPAIGN.

BATTLE OF THE PO.

THE FIGHTING OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Capture of 12 Guns and 1,000 Prisoners by Upton's Brigade.

REGIMENTS AND DIVISIONS DESTROYED.

GENERALS WARREN AND WEBB UNHURT

Burnside's Black Men in Action.

SIGEL REPORTED MARCHING THROUGH THOROUGHFARE.

The Rebel Right Turned and Retreat Cut Off.

SHERIDAN DESTROYS TEN MILES OF RAILROAD WITH TRAINS AND ENGINES.

500 Union Prisoners Recaptured

LEE ASKS A TRUCE TO BURY HIS DEAD.

GRANT HAS NOT TIME TO BURY HIS OWN.

ROUT OR RETREAT OF LEE.

Reported Capture of Guns and 20,000 Prisoners.

PETERSBURG AND FORT DARLING STILL HELD BY THE REBELS.

BUTLER ABOUT TO BESIEGE BEAUREGARD.

ALL THE RAILROADS TO PETERSBURG CUT.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM ALL OUR COMMANDERS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR—THE LATEST FROM ALL OUR GENERALS—GEN. SHERMAN IN THE REBEL REAR.

WASHINGTON, May 12—8.15 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

No despatches from the Army of the Potomac have been received since 11.30 last night. General Sherman has not been heard from, owing probably to the damage to the lines south of Nashville by the recent storm.

A despatch from General Sheridan, dated headquarters of the Cavalry Corps, May 10th, states that he turned the enemy's right and got into their rear, and had destroyed from eight to ten miles of railroad, two locomotives and three trains, and a very large quantity of supplies, and that since he had got into the rear there was great excitement amongst the inhabitants and with the army. The enemy's cavalry had tried to annoy his rear and flank, but had been run off, and he had recaptured five hundred of our men, two of them being colonels.

No despatches have been received for two days from General Butler.

Despatches received from General Steele report his command as having arrived at Little Rock. He had fought a superior force of the enemy, commanded by Kirby Smith in person, at Saline river, and defeated them.

A steamboat from Red river, arrived to-day at Cairo, reports reinforcements going up to General Banks. General Canby had passed Cairo, on his way to Red river.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

EXCITING REPORTS FROM NEW YORK—THE REBELS DEFEATED—LEE RETREATING—20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.]

NEW YORK, May 22—11 P. M.—The *Herald* has just issued an extra containing the following despatch:

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Very important news has been received. The result of the last great battle is the defeat of the rebels, and the retreat of Lee; 20,000 prisoners and 12 cannon have been captured.

It will not take Grant "all the summer" to finish his fight at this rate.

Up to this hour we have received no confirmation of the rumor above mentioned, but the fact that such a report was current in Fredericksburg yesterday shows the buoyant feeling there in regard to our position.

NEWS FROM GEN. BUTLER—BEAUREGARD BESIEGED IN PETERSBURG.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., May 10.—Nothing definite as yet accomplished by our forces in the way of captures, but everything looks favorable.

Beauregard, with about 25,000 men, is in Petersburg, and we have all the railroads cut leading to that city, and force enough to keep Beauregard there until he surrenders.

We shall, it is reported, now commence a siege of the place.

LEE ASKS FORTY-EIGHT HOURS TO BURY HIS DEAD—GRANT REFUSES, AND ADVANCES—NO RESPONSE TO OUR ARTILLERY FROM THE REBEL CENTRE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Yesterday morning the fighting was again renewed, and it continued with varied success, until about eleven o'clock, our line being somewhat advanced. At that hour a flag-of-truce is reported to have been sent by General Lee, who asked for a cessation of hostilities for forty-eight hours, that he might bury his dead. General Grant replied that he had not time to bury his own dead, and would advance immediately upon some parts of our line were therefore pushed forward. It is stated that the woods were shelled, but no response was met from where the enemy's centre had been a few hours before.

The prisoners captured on Tuesday and yesterday number over 4,000, and the rebel dead and wounded were found covering almost every foot of ground wherever our troops surged forward and the rebels gave way.

The slaughter amongst our troops was terrific, but not near so great as that of the enemy, and but few captures were made by the latter.

NEWS VIA FORTRESS MONROE—UNION GUNBOATS BLOWN UP—THE RETURNING OF PETERSBURG AND CAPTURE OF FORT DARLING DENIED—OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.—The latest advices from the front state that the gunboat Brewster was blown up on the Appomattox river yesterday, by a rebel battery. No statement is made as to the loss of life.

Fighting was going on all day yesterday. The main portion appeared to be on our right. The troops are under the command of Gen. Smith. The turnpike between Richmond and Petersburg was the bone of contention. Up to 3 P. M. to-day nothing has been received.

The Rev. Mr. Dobbs, of Norfolk, lately connected with the *Old Dominion* newspaper, was sent over the lines to-day as a confirmed rebel.

W. W. Shore was brought into this department yesterday, and confined in the military prison, for alleged scurrilous correspondence with the New York *World*, abusing Gen. Butler, &c.

We receive but few papers. In regard to false reports sent North, Petersburg has neither been abandoned, burned, nor as yet besieged. Beauregard is there in command, and Fort Darling is still in the hands of the rebels. As soon as either the fort or the town is captured full particulars will be forwarded. The public may rely upon receiving, through the Associated Press, the earliest possible account.

The wreck of the Dame Durden bark, ashore near Cape Henry, will prove a total loss. Her cargo consists of iron, steel, block tin, &c.

A report just received says that Col. Spear has burned the long bridge, near Weldon, and two others, and that he made three charges before succeeding. This is said to be authentic.

The following wounded received last night: Dr. Marsh, 76th Pennsylvania; J. Richardson, 115th New York; Sergt. J. H. Munster, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; T. J. Campbell, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; J. P. Hickey, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; F. Mingar, 3d New York; Corporal M. Fish, 5th Pennsylvania; J. Ketterrr, 5th Pennsylvania; H. Seikan, 5th Pennsylvania; P. Sommer, 5th Pennsylvania, besides about 150 sent to Hampton and Chesapeake hospitals.

It is rumored that the rebels have demanded the surrender of Morehead City, North Carolina, which being refused, they burned the railroad bridge and retired. It is said they will invest Newbern with 8,000 men.

FURTHER DETAILS OF TUESDAY'S BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—There was another terrific battle at Spottsylvania Court House on Tuesday. The fight lasted until ten o'clock in the evening. Lee's whole left was crushed. We captured a whole rebel brigade.

Burnside chased Ewell over two miles.

Gens. Stevenson and Rice were killed.

Reinforcements were pushed forward this morning from here.

It is reported that Sigel has recaptured some of our prisoners, as well as Wadsworth's body. The death of the latter is contradicted.

The wounded from Acquia Creek will be here today.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Despatches from the Army of the Potomac, dated the Wilderness battlefield, yesterday, say that probably the most desperate fighting of the past seven terrible days took place on Tuesday.

Believing the enemy to have sent the greater part of his troops to Richmond, an advance along the entire line was determined on at an early hour.

The 2d Corps having the right of the line, had crossed the Po river soon after daybreak, and had met with but slight opposition. In the morning the position of the enemy was found to bear the shape of a horse-shoe, and on Hancock's troops advancing to the attack they were compelled to fall back.

An attempt to break their centre was then ordered, and a part of Hancock's men were sent to support Gen. Warren in the movement. Our right was also advanced, and the move was begun in the afternoon.

The enemy were driven into their entrenchments in gallant style, and Upton's brigade, of General Wright's division, 6th Corps, got into the enemy's rifle pits, capturing twelve guns and about one thousand prisoners.

Not being supported by other portions of the line, who were unable to gain the tier of works in their front, this brigade was forced to evacuate their advanced position, leaving the captured guns, after spiking them, but bringing off all the prisoners.

The enemy suffered heavy losses during the fight, our shells falling into their works and our infantry delivering their fire with remarkable precision.

Gen. Rice was wounded in the thigh, early in the engagement, and died after his leg had been amputated.

Gen. Stevenson is also reported killed. He commanded a brigade in Burnside's corps.

Our losses were heavy. Gen. Gibbon's division has lost altogether over 1,000 men.

Robinson's division, after losing both its general officers and about 2,500 men, had no general to command it, and it has been broken up and distributed among the other divisions of the 5th Corps. No division of the army fought better than this one.

The 5th New York militia suffered, probably, more than any other. After the action four officers and fifteen men were all that were left of it, excepting a few on detached duty.

Lieut. Lupor, 90th Pennsylvania, had his head blown off by a piece of shell.

About 6 in the evening a report was brought in to Gen. Meade's headquarters that a flank movement was being made on our right, and the headquarters being in that direction, packed up and moved toward the centre in rather a hasty manner.

The report turned out false, and the officer who made it is said to have been cashiered.

This day's battle was expected to decide the contest.

WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

The firing, the correspondent adds, has already commenced, and our troops are in strong positions in earthworks, behind abattis, and woods in many places almost impenetrable.

General Burnside is reported within a mile of Spottsylvania Court House, about to turn their right. If he is successful we shall have possession of the point for which the past three-days struggle has been maintained, and then Lee must retreat.

At 1 o'clock on Tuesday a fire raged between the two armies at a point on the line, and a large number of the wounded of both parties were lying on the spot. Our men, in attempting to get their comrades off the field, were fired on by the rebel skirmishers and driven off, and the poor sufferers had to be left to perish in the flames.

Another account says:

The enemy had partially succeeded in turning our left, after several furious assaults, in which they lost heavily.

Supposing that they had gained an advantage, they renewed the attack along the entire line.

This affair took place about a mile this side of Spottsylvania Court House.

It was thought that another grand encounter was imminent, and would come off to-day.

BURNSIDE'S BLACK TROOPS—LEE'S COMMUNICATIONS DESTROYED BY SHERIDAN AND SIGEL.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—It was Hill's corps that Burnside repulsed so gallantly. The *Star* says:

Burnside's colored troops were held in reserve, but were brought into this action, and fought with desperation. The officers expected to have considerable difficulty in restraining them, as they appeared desirous not to take any prisoners, being exasperated by the remembrance of Fort Pillow, and the atrocities committed there by the rebels on their race.

Gen. Burnside directed our informant, a few minutes before he left the field yesterday morning, to say to his friends here that things are looking most hopeful.

It was believed in the army that Sigel, having made forced marches, had destroyed Lee's railroad connections with Lynchburg, and that Sheridan had done the same to his communication with Richmond.

An order was given for another advance yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock, when our informant left, our centre and right were heavily engaged with the enemy. The 9th Corps was then on the march.

Gen. Rice, who was killed, was attached to the 5th Corps. He died while undergoing amputation.

Our losses are represented to have been very heavy, but everything looks hopeful, and prominent officers say that we shall soon see the end.

NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS—RUMORS OF GENERAL WADSWORTH.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Representative Washburne, who has shared General Grant's tent during the advance, left there yesterday about noon, and arrived here late last night. He fully confirms the encouraging statements of newspaper correspondents who arrived here last evening, which dispelled the doubts and fears of the afternoon.

The rebels, who have only such supplies of provisions as the cars bring them from day to day over the line of railroad, which may be at any hour cut off, are getting desperate. Heretofore, in their campaigns, they have subsisted on captured supplies; but up to yesterday they had not taken a single wagon from Grant, although they made a violent struggle on Thursday night to get a supply train.

Gen. Grant has already won the hearts and confidence of the army, although he fights them as they never have been fought before. Were it not for leaving his wounded to the merciless guerillas, he would have to-day been much nearer to Richmond than he is.

The announcement in the *Chronicle* of this morning, that Gen. Warren has died from his wounds, is not credited. There are a variety of reports about General Wadsworth, but nothing reliable. It is believed here that he fell, and that the rebels buried him. The weather is overcast and showery.

GENERAL WARREN NOT KILLED.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The embalmer here says he has received orders to be ready to embalm the body of *Colonel*, not General Warren. The former is along the lines all day on Tuesday, and fearlessly exposed himself.

WASHINGTON, May 12, P. M.—General Webb's family heard from him on Wednesday night. Up to that time he had not been wounded.

The extra *Star* says that the body of General Stevenson arrived here this morning on the steamer Utica.

GEN. OWEN.

The following extract from a letter received this morning by Mrs. Gen. Joshua T. Owen shows that our gallant Philadelphia commander was safe on Saturday last:

"CAMP BEAVER DAM CREEK, May 7, 1864.—I am again safe. Capt. Seabury is fatally wounded. So like-wise with Col. Baxter. I lost 26 officers and 276 men. We have had two days of the severest fighting of the war."

Later reports mention that Gen. Owen has been killed, and we fear that they are correct, though we have no definite information.

The name of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Neill, also of this city, was erroneously printed "Bell." Gen. Neill commanded the 3d brigade, 2d division, 6th Corps, (Sedgwick's.) He now commands a division.

REPORTED MOVEMENT OF GEN. SIGEL THROUGH THOROUGHFARE GAP.

A report has been received here to the effect that Generals Sigel, Couch, and Crook, with an army of twenty-five thousand men, have passed through Thoroughfare Gap, bound east to attack the left wing of General Lee's army, and if possible get between Lee and Richmond.

It is also reported that General Hooker has joined Sigel, with a large force, and is moving with him.

Republican Union State Convention of New Jersey.

TRENTON, May 12.—The Republican Union State Convention met at 12 o'clock M. to-day, and was called to order by E. C. Potts.

Hon. John L. M. Stratton, of Burlington, N. J., was nominated as temporary chairman; E. A. Stainsly, of Essex, and Joseph D. Hall, of Mercer, secretaries.

A committee of one person from each county was appointed on permanent organization; also, one from each county on resolutions, one from each Congressional district on rules, and a similar committee on credentials.

The Convention then adjourned till 2.15 P. M.

TRENTON, May 12.—The Convention reassembled this afternoon.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported—

For President, Thomas H. Herring, of Bergen; a vice president from each county, and a secretary from each district.

The following delegates were selected to attend the Baltimore Convention:

Senatorial.—Wm. H. Newell, Marcus L. Ward, Joseph T. Crowell, and James M. Scovel.

District Delegates.—Edward Breele, of Camden; Theophilus Paulding, of Salem. Second District—Hon. Wm. F. Brown, of Ocean; Samuel A. Dobbins, of Burlington. Third District—John J. Blair, of Warren; A. D. Hope, of Somerset. Fourth District—Second Tuttle, of Passaic; Joseph Colt, of Sussex. Fifth District—Chas. R. Waugh, of Essex; Benjamin G. Clark, of Hudson.

Resolutions were adopted of which the following are abstracts:

The first declares the suppression of the rebellion the only question worthy, at this time, of attention, and that all party considerations ought to be given up to this end.

The second eulogizes the Administration, and declares it entitled to the gratitude of the country.

The third approves of and eulogizes the acts and character of the President; and while they do not instruct the delegates, declares that he ought to be permitted to finish the great work the burden of which he has borne.

The fourth returns thanks to the generals and soldiers in the field, and expresses sympathy for the dead.

The fifth declares that the Convention regards the present struggle as one against the despotism and aristocracy of slavery.

The sixth denounces the action of the last Legislature in not allowing the soldiers to vote in the field.

The seventh declares that as slavery was the cause and purpose of the rebellion, the uprooting of the rebellion will be the destruction of its corner stone.

The eighth asks men of all parties to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

There was quite a desperate fight in the Convention between the friends and opponents of the Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden. In his own district (the First) he was defeated as a delegate. He then appealed to the Convention in a stirring speech, representing that he had been stabbed in the back by a certain railroad influence. He appealed to the counties in this district and to the Convention, and when the Convention was called upon to vote they elected him as a Senatorial delegate over his rival, the Hon. John T. Nixon. Mr. Scovel is an ardent supporter of Mr. Lincoln.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

THE MARCH ON ATLANTA.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF DALTON.

JOHNSTON IN DANGER OF BEING SURROUNDED.

Steele Fortifying Little Rock.

GENERAL BANKS' ARMY REINFORCED.

THREE REBEL GENERALS KILLED AT PLEASANT HILL.

GEN. STERLING PRICE WOUNDED.

SEVERE GUNBOAT LOSSES.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—The Chattanooga correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says that Johnston had evacuated Dalton. He had not more than thirty thousand men, and would scarcely make a stand this side of Atlanta. Our forces were very strong, and closing in on all sides.

The entire loss in the Red river campaign in men was 4,300 in killed, wounded, and missing. The mismanagement of operations was not exaggerated. The feeling in the army against General Banks was very strong.

There was no truth in the report of a battle at Cane river.

General Banks' army has been reinforced, and was four thousand stronger than when it first advanced.

Steele is fortifying Little Rock. There was much excitement there, but no apprehension.

The rebel Gens. Green, Martin, and Parsons were killed in the late engagements. General Price was wounded.

LATER FROM RED RIVER.

CAIRO, Ill., May 11.—The despatch-boat General Lyon, from below, reports that, on the 5th, the transports City Belle, Emma, and Warner, in passing a battery twelve miles below Alexandria, were fired upon and destroyed by the battery, and the gunboat Covington was sent on the river to prevent her from falling into the hands of the rebels.

This battery is composed of guns captured from Gen. Banks.

Gen. Banks remains at Alexandria, and is strong enough to resist any attack made upon him.

During the fight above Alexandria, when the gunboat Joliet was destroyed, the Cricket, Admiral Porter's boat, suffered severely. Both engineers were killed and many of the crew wounded.

ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, May 10.—I have intelligence from Little Rock to last Thursday evening. Steele's forces are in the city. The place is considered safe, though the citizens are alarmed. Our troops were in line of battle when the steamer left. Pine Bluff was in the same condition.

Dobbins' rebel regiment was between the Arkansas and St. Francis rivers, burning cotton and conscripting. The rebel cavalry had gone toward Fort Smith to capture that place. They had taken Diarland and a small town below Fort Smith.

A returned rebel, who has been with Price nearly three years, and is now at home in Missouri, states that the rebels are not carrying out a system of indiscriminate slaughter on negro troops. They took many of them wounded at Saline river, dressed their wounds, and sent a flag of truce to Steele for exchange.

General Price was slightly wounded at Saline river; also, Col. Maxey and several other field officers, names not known.

Steele is fortifying Little Rock. Gen. Andrews is at Pine Bluff, busy preparing for an attack. The rebels are said to be in the immediate neighborhood.

Elisha Baxter, of Independence county, Ark., was elected U. S. Senator on the 2d.

Col. Price, of the rebel army, nephew of General Price, arrived in Memphis on Sunday, a prisoner of war. He was captured near Hernando, while visiting friends.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM ROCKY RIDGE AND BUZZARD ROOST.

TUNNEL HILL, Ga., May 11.—After three days' heavy skirmishing, in which all the corps participated, we have driven the rebels back to Rocky Ridge and Buzzard Roost Mountain, from which we are fast expelling them.

Everything is going on in a most satisfactory way.

GEN. CANBY AT CAIRO—REPORTED BURNING OF THE STEAMER EMMA—EXPEDITION TO YAZOO CITY.

CAIRO, May 11.—The steamer Silver Moon, from Memphis for Cincinnati, passed here last night with 1,057 bales of cotton.

The steamer St. Patrick passed up with 700 bales of cotton for Evansville.

General Canby and staff arrived this morning, *en route* to his command.

It is reported that the rebels boarded the steamer Emma, on the Red river, forced the crew into the hold and then set fire to the boat. The report is not vouched for.

On Saturday night a small band of guerillas passed between the camps and the picket-post of the expedition sent out by Gen. Prince, from Columbus, Kentucky, under Col. Moore, encamped near Mayfield, and captured the entire picket, without our forces seeing them.

A Memphis despatch of yesterday says that advices from Vicksburg state that an expedition had left there for Yazoo City.

The gunboats and Adams are at Yazoo City with a large force, and an engagement was anticipated.

Forrest has passed South. Gen. Sturgis was unable to come up with him.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A NAVAL AFFAIR OFF WILMINGTON.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD NORTH CAROLINA.

BOSTON, May 12.—The *Journal* gives the following extract from a letter dated off New Inlet, near Wilmington, May 7:

"Four rebel steamers came out last night. One was the rebel iron-clad North Carolina, similar to the Atlanta. She was supposed to be a blockade-runner, and chased off shore. At daylight, the iron-clad returned under the guns of the fort. The Howqua and Nansemond were near, and the Nansemond advanced. One shot from the North Carolina went through the Howqua's smoke-stack. The other three rebel steamers did not come out from under the guns of the fort. No attempt was made to prevent the iron-clad from getting back. Another visit was expected by daylight, when we probably will see some warm work."

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

DEBATE ON THE TUSCALOOSA CASE.

FREDERICIA EVACUATED BY THE DANES.

HALIFAX, May 12.—The steamship Africa, Captain Anderson, from Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 30th of April, via Queenstown May 1, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The Africa has 82 passengers for Halifax and 83 for New York.

The steamship Teutonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton at midnight on the 28th of April.

The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of April.

The steamship Kedar, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th of April. On the 27th her machinery broke down, but she proceeded on her way.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamship City of New York is still progressing at Cork. Her captain commenced his defence on the 30th of April.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th, Sir George Grey, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, said, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Hanwood, that the Government had no intelligence whatever of any proposal from the American affairs, as in that conference the British Government was quite certain the American Government would not concur.

Mr. Peacock called attention to the case of the Tuscaloosa, and criticised the action of the Government in her case. He charged the Government with adopting the views of the Federal agents, and moved a resolution that the instructions contained in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of the 6th of November, 1862, to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, which remains still unrevoked, are at variance with the principles of international law.

A general debate ensued.

The Solicitor General denied that the Tuscaloosa had a right to be treated as a commissioned vessel, and insisted that the Government was bound to regard her as an unprecedented case. If they did not take this course the Confederates would be able to take all their prizes into British ports in defiance of the Queen's proclamation. He admitted that the instructions to the Governor were not as explicit as desirable, and it was intended to send out fuller instructions soon on all questions of international law—instructions which would be thoroughly considered.

The Attorney General also made an elaborate speech in defence of the Government. He insisted that the instructions to the Governor of the Cape were strictly in accordance with international law, although their immediate object was to maintain the dignity and neutrality of the country. In the case of the Tuscaloosa, as she had unwittingly entered the port, and been seized through a misconception of instructions, the only proper and fair course was to release her.

Speeches were made on the opposite side by Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Elphinstone, Sir M. Cairns, and others, who charged the Government with favoring the Federals at the expense of the Confederates.

During the debate the House was very thin, and a motion was made to "count out," but a considerable number of members came in, and made up the requisite quorum.

Finally, the House divided with the following result: For the resolution, 189; against it, 210.

The Government majority of 21 was received with loud cheers.

The London *Morning Herald* charges the Government with having planned a count out. They failed; but the absence of many of the Opposition members saved them, in a division, the censure they deserve.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th, Earl Derby called attention to the great length of the published correspondence between the Government and Messrs. Laird, relative to the seizure of the rams built by the latter. He insinuated that the Government was, to some extent, actuated by the fact that Mr. Laird was a political opponent. He said that he could have understood the seizure of the rams with a view to the trial of the question of their destination, but to throw upon the owners the onus of proving their innocence was, he contended, monstrous and illegal.

Earl Russell warmly defended the course taken by the Government, and submitted that it was owing to the vigilance of the Government that the Lairds had not succeeded in plunging England into a war with the United States. Earl Russell closed his speech by expressing an earnest hope that the war would result in the final destruction of slavery.

Lord Chelmsford contended that the course of the Government was illegal.

The Duke of Argyle vindicated the Government.

The subject was then dropped.

A telegram from Egypt announces that the commission in the matter of the Mersey rams had finished its labor, and the commissioners would return to London by May 7.

On the 28th, John Bright, Mr. Pender, M. P., and Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, visited the gutta percha works in London, to witness the manufacture of the Atlantic cable, which is now being completed at the rate of ten nautical miles per day.

At the Shakspeare tercentenary celebration, at Frankfort, political ill feeling was manifested at the banquet given on the occasion, between the English and Germans, but the American consul and others made conciliatory speeches and restored amity.

The British exports for March show an increase of thirty-three per cent. over the same month of last year. Cotton manufactures are largely in excess of the requirements