

R. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WYNESBURG, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

"While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens."

"The Constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together."

The Latest War News.

Since our last paper, the news from the army of the Potomac has been very exciting. It is somewhat difficult, from the multitude of reports and dispatches, to understand precisely what progress has been made since Gen. Grant and his army crossed the Rapidan on the 4th inst. The fighting commenced on the 5th, near the old Chancellor battle field, and continued almost every day until Thursday last, without any very decided result, but showing a steady advance of the Union army and consequent retreat of General Lee. On Thursday morning however, an attack was made by the corps under Hancock and Warren, which resulted in a most brilliant and decisive victory for the Union arms. Several thousand prisoners, three Generals, and about four hundred inferior officers with some thirty or forty guns were taken. The fighting continued throughout the day, and with further successes in our favor. This reverse compelled Gen. Lee to fall back South of Spotsylvania Court House, beyond the Potomac river, upon which he had made his last stand. On Friday there does not appear to have been much fighting; and we have no reliable advices that there was much more on Saturday. All accounts agree that Gen. Lee has been seriously damaged and has been compelled to retreat towards Richmond. Meanwhile, Gen. Sherman with his cavalry turned Lee's right, and getting in his rear destroyed the railroads leading to Richmond, thus cutting off his communication with the capital, besides destroying an immense amount of government supplies and property. After taking the outer line of defenses at Richmond, he crossed the Chickahominy, and joined the forces of Gen. Butler, who is operating south of Richmond.—About the time of Grant's advance, Gen. Butler left Fort Monroe, with a strong force, and landed at City Point, on the James River, below Richmond. He succeeded without great loss in destroying a portion of the railroad leading from Richmond to Petersburg, thus preventing Gen. Beauregard from reinforcing Lee. He still occupies the railroad, and at last advices has taken the outer defenses of Fort Davis on the James. The reports from the Army of the Tennessee are equally flattering. Dalton has been taken and occupied by Sherman, and Schofield has won a brilliant victory, capturing several thousand prisoners. So far the prisoners taken by Gen. Grant amount to 12,000, with some 40 guns. Our losses, however, have been very great. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded cannot be ascertained, but are represented as frightfully large. Gens. Stuart, Jenkins, Pegram and other rebel generals are killed, and Longstreet seriously wounded. If properly sustained by the Government with reinforcements and supplies, the prospects of General Grant and his gallant army are certainly very flattering. Large reinforcements are said to be going on, and Sigel with his corps is reported as passing through the blue ridge in the direction of Gordonsville. It should be remembered by the Government at Washington, that General McClellan had Richmond almost in his power at one time, and with the reinforcements prayed for, would, we honestly believe, have taken the city. But the advance of Stonewall Jackson down the Shenandoah, so frightened the dignitaries at Washington, that McDowell and his splendid army could not be spared from the defence of the city, and consequently the brilliant prize was lost. As Jackson is dead, and the Shenandoah occupied by the Union forces, the government may overcome its national timidity, and keep Grant supplied with men and food.

The Republican press is criticising the late battle on the Rappahannock with great severity. Gen. Banks has evidently lost ground with his party; and the New York Times demands a rigid investigation into the conduct of the battles.

BATTLES OF FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

The Fight between Hancock and Longstreet. Desperate Charges and Repulses! A Midnight Attack by the Enemy Milroy's Old Division Severely Criticised.

New York, May 10.—The Herald has the following relative to the battles of Friday and Saturday:—At five o'clock in the morning the contest was renewed along the entire line, and the roar and hum of battle came from every quarter. From certain indications it was concluded that Lee was reinforcing Longstreet, on Hancock's front, and part of Burnside's corps accordingly moved to his support, taking position to the left of Gen. Warren, and completely filling the gap into which the brigades had been thrown the preceding evening.

On moving at daylight towards their assigned position, through a close forest, they found it occupied by rebels, prepared to dispute possession. The fighting at this point was over by nine o'clock, finding it impossible to dislodge the rebels from their position. Early in the morning Hancock was driven close to his breastworks by a superior force, but subsequently rallied his men and succeeded in regaining most of the lost ground. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, however, Longstreet succeeded in turning the left of his advance and throwing it into great confusion. This extended along the line, and came near involving the whole corps in inextricable confusion. He was once more forced back to his breastworks, and the rebels actually planted their colors inside these, but could not sustain themselves and were ejected.

At this time heavy reinforcements were thrown in his support from Burnside's corps, and his men rallied, and taken well in hand, all danger of further disaster was removed. The charge of Longstreet was completely overwhelming. Solid masses of infantry were hurled against Hancock, time after time, with an impetuosity nothing could withstand. It was exceedingly fortunate for the Sixth Corps, and the whole army, that he checked the enemy at this critical period, and drove them back with as much precipitancy as they came. The ground in front of Hancock had been fought over a number of times, and the wounded and dying on the field were vast.

At night, Hancock occupied his own breastworks, and had nothing but prisoners and rebel dead to show for the slaughter of two days' fighting. He behaved with conspicuous gallantry throughout, and was in the field in person, when danger was thickest. Gen. Warren was also hotly assailed along his centre line, and the utmost surprise was manifested at the number of troops Lee was able to bring into action.—This Corps retained its first position, however, till darkness came on. About midnight, a charge was made, at which we gave way, and were unable to regain the ground thus lost.—This, of course, compelled the abandonment of a great portion of the line of breastworks, and brought the skirmishing line within a half a mile of Grant and Meade's quarters.

Sedgwick's corps maintained itself against the vigorous assaults of superior numbers at different times during the day, and had no serious reverses until late in the evening, when a charge was made on its extreme right, for the purpose of turning it, as was done with Hancock in the morning. Milroy's old division was driven back in great confusion. At length the enemy succeeded in effectually turning our right. The behavior of this division was severely criticised by those supposed to know more concerning the affair. This probably necessitated the transfer of our sick and wounded, and all the supply trains, from Germania Ford road to one leading to Chancellorsville. The latter were in motion the whole night and at daylight, had Lee occupied Germania and cut off the retreat of the army by that route, it would have given him the advantage, and might have worked incalculable mischief by causing an undue extension of our line, and a corresponding weakening.

The contest on Friday was un satisfactory. Many officers were desponding by fearing Lee would in some manner defeat Grant, and superficial observers might construe our repulses that day into a defeat, but no such forbidding ground resting place in the minds of those who knew the tenacity of purpose and fertility of resource, characteristic of Grant.

The advantages on the next day verified those hopes. The battle recommenced by daylight on Saturday, but the firing was desultory and scattering. No fire attacks were made on either side. Both Generals were intent on strategy, and neither, therefore, was anxious to bring on a general engagement. General Lee seemed intent upon cutting our communications via the Germania Ford, but Grant appeared utterly indifferent to this, and seemed rather to court it by withdrawing Sedgwick from his position, and throwing it back by Germania Ford, near his own headquarters, and pushing Burnside out on the Spotsylvania Court House road, threatening Lee's communications.

A new line of battle was formed by a change in position, which extended nearly north and south, which gave Lee the choice of being cut off from his Capital, and risking everything upon the wager of battle. At 2 p. m., Burnside was well under way to Spotsylvania. Lee had thrown his infantry on our right, and drove in our cavalry pickets on the Germania road. The result could only be a precipitate retreat on the part of Lee, to prevent our being thrown between himself and Richmond, or a deadly contest in an open battle, that would only end in his extermination. He discovered his error and to appearance had started hot heels to the rear. —

Some think he will be found on the North Anna river, while others are equally certain that there is no tenable position for him to fall back to between this and Richmond.

The Peninsular Movement.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following is the official report of General Butler:—

WASHINGTON, May 10.—"Major Gen. Die: "I forward a dispatch this morning received from Gen. Butler. It tells the story."

"EDWIN M. STANTON, "Secretary of War."

"HEADQUARTERS, NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED LANDING, May 9, 1864. "Elwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: "Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With seventeen hundred cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forded the Chickahominy, and safely arrived at our present position.—These were colored cavalry, and are now holding a position as our advance towards Richmond, General Kontz, with 3,000 cavalry, from Suffolk on the same day with our movement up the James River, forded the Black Water, and burnt the railroad bridge at Stoney Creek, below Petersburg, cutting in two Beauregard's force, at that point.—We have landed here and entrenched ourselves. We have destroyed many miles of railroad, and have got a position which with proper supplies we can hold against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies. Beauregard, with a large portion of his command, was left south of the cutting of the railroad by General Kontz. That portion which reached Petersburg under Hill I have whipped to-day, killing and wounding many and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well-contested fight. Lieutenant General Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces."

[Signed.] BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major Gen. Commanding.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 10.—Fighting commenced yesterday noon, and continues to-night between Gen. Hickman's brigade and several other brigades under Gen. Smith. Gen. Beauregard commanding in person during the fight. Our forces drove the enemy back three miles, nearly to Petersburg. We hold the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg. General Kontz's cavalry succeeded in destroying some portions of the Petersburg and Weldon, N. C. railroad at Hicksford, and captured many prisoners.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, May 8.

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY.—Enough is known of our army operations within the last five days to claim our especial gratitude to God, which what remains undone demands most sincere prayers to, and reliance upon, Him without whom all human efforts are vain. I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their place of public worship and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving to Almighty God.

[Signed.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN, New York, May 9.—The following are dispatches from Secretary Stanton to Maj. Gen. Dix, dated Washington 9th, 4 p. m.:

Dispatches have just been received here direct from General Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is "on to Richmond." We have taken 2,000 prisoners. [Signed.] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 9th, 4 p. m.—A bearer of dispatches from General Meade's Headquarters has just arrived here.—He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday, and our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday. The rebels were in full retreat to Richmond in the direct road. Gen. Hancock passed through Spotsylvania Court House at daylight yesterday.

Our headquarters at noon yesterday were twenty miles south of the battle field. We occupied Fredericksburg. The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg. [Signed.] EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Collamer read the following telegram from the Sec'y of War:

Dispatches have been received from Gens. Grant and Meade, stating that they were "on to Richmond." Lee was in full retreat, with Gens. Sedgwick, Hancock, Burnside and Warren close on his heels. The following is a list of casualties, as far as heard from at the present time: Brig. Gen. Hays, of Pittsburgh, Pa., killed; Brig. Gen. Jas. G. Wadsworth, of New York, killed; Brig. Gen. Webb, of N. Y., wounded; Col. Wilson, of the 43d New York, wounded; Colonel Stone, of the 2d Vermont, wounded; Col. Leyroo Stone, of the Pennsylvania, killed, injured by a fall from his horse; Col. West, killed; Lt. Col. Tyler, wounded; Lieut. Col. West, wounded; Major Dorlin, of the 4th New York, wounded; Major Wm. B. Darlington, of the 18th Pennsylvania, cavalry, wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Evening Telegraph has the following list of killed and wounded:

Colonel Woodward, son of Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, killed; Colonel Carroll, of the 95th Pennsylvania, killed; Colonel Gwynne, of the 118th Pennsylvania, wounded in the temple; Captain Briggs, of the 11th Pennsylvania, wounded in the thigh; Captain Bryens, of the 2d Pennsylvania, captured.

Gen. Longstreet was shot by a bullet in the neck, and is stated to be mortally wounded. Our Iron Clads Advancing on Richmond. PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 6 P. M.—The Evening Telegraph has a dispatch from Fort Monroe, just received, stating that all the obstructions in the James River have been removed, and that our fleet of iron-clads is advancing on Richmond. —

Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—To Major General Dix: A dispatch has been received this evening from General Grant, dated at 1 p. m. yesterday. The enemy made a stand at Spotsylvania, C. H. There was some hard fighting, but no general engagement had yet taken place there. I deeply regret to announce that Major General Sedgwick was killed in yesterday's engagement at Spotsylvania, being struck by a ball from a sharpshooter. His remains are at Fredericksburg, and are expected here to-night. The army is represented to be in excellent condition and with ample supplies.

Generals Robinson and Morris are wounded. No other casualties to general officers are reported.

General Wright has been placed in command of Sedgwick's corps. General Grant did not design to renew the attack to-day, being engaged in replenishing from the supply trains, so as to advance without them. [Signed.] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

More Good News from the Front.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A messenger from Spotsylvania Court House yesterday morning, states Hancock was compelled to retire on the Spotsylvania road until he was joined by General Burnside, when he held his ground until Sunday morning, when the battle was renewed, and we drove the rebels to Po river, and on the 7th their whole army was retreating, and by night had been driven in every direction. This morning, we put artillery into play, and when our messenger left, heavy cannonading was going on. In the three days operations we captured about 3,000 prisoners, and lost about 12,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Another Advance in Georgia—A Big Battle Probably Going On.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Gen. Thomas, received at midnight, states that we are fighting for possession of Rocky Fall Ridge, and that Gen. McPherson had taken Snaky Creek Gap, and was seven miles from Besola this morning. On Saturday the Rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by Thomas, and took a position at Buzzard Nest, just north of Dalton. This is represented as a very strong position, from which they were unable to drive the enemy on Sunday. The railroad about 15 miles north of Dalton will place McPherson within 100 miles of the enemy's rear, and is the key position on the front, and should be taken at once. A battle was fought on that line yesterday, and may be now in progress. Nothing else of note has been received from Grant or Butler. [Signed.] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CONFIRMATION OF THE GOOD NEWS.

Rebel Gen. Stuart in Bad Humor. PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The Engineer published at five o'clock this morning, his glorious news from the army. A dispatch from Gen. Hancock to Gen. Grant, written yesterday morning, says: "I have captured from thirty to forty guns. I have finished up Johnson, and am now going into Early."

Maj. Gen. Johnson, of Ewell's corps, and Brig. Gen. Stuart, have both been captured. Burnside, at last accounts, was reported working in the enemy's rear, and taking large numbers of prisoners. Sheridan had captured three trains with his cavalry, one filled with Union prisoners. The captured guns were mostly Napoleons, and many of them were marked U. S.

Later from the Front.

Grant has Won Another Victory. New York, May 12.—A Washington special says a dispatch just received from the army of the Potomac states that Grant has won another victory. Lee's whole left is crushed, and we have captured a whole rebel brigade. Burnside chased Ewell over three miles.

The World has a rumor from Washington that the 10th and 18th army corps are on the North bank of the James River, they are to be sent around to reinforce the army of the Potomac from the North—that they comprise too small an army to capture Richmond, and are too numerous to permit their being kept out of the field. The World's special says, Grant massed nearly 4000 pieces of artillery against Lee's position at Spotsylvania Court House on Tuesday, and fired for two hours when the assault was finally ordered, the advancing columns met with but feeble resistance. Lee's line did not waver until just before the close of the battle, then it fell back and we gained considerable ground. The correspondence from Gen. Butler's army contains nothing later than that General's operations than was announced in his dispatch.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Great Destruction of Property. WASHINGTON, May 12.—To General Dix: No dispatches from the army of the Potomac have been received since 1:30 last night. General Sherman has not been heard from, owing probably to the damage to the line South of Nashville by the recent storm. A dispatch from Gen. Sherman dated Headquarters of the Cavalry Corps, May 10th, states that he turned the enemy's right and got into their rear, they had destroyed from 8 to 10 miles of Railroad, two locomotives, three trains and a very large quantity of supplies, and since he had got into the rear there was great excitement among the inhabitants and with the army.—The enemy's cavalry had tried to annoy his rear and flank him but had run off and he had re-captured 500 of our men, two of them colonels. [Signed.] E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

To General Dix:—A dispatch received from the Army of the Potomac, at 5 p. m. yesterday, says, both armies held their position at Spotsylvania without material change. The enemy have been driven to their breastworks. The 6th corps, under General Wright, had carried the first line of the enemy's rifle pits. There was heavy skirmishing during the day. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Sherman or Gen. Butler since mine of yesterday. [Signed.] E. M. STANTON.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 12.—At daylight this morning the rear guard advanced. At 8 a. m. General Butler and staff left the old headquarters, and at 10 a. m. the whole force was in the direction of Petersburg and the Richmond railroad. At noon the enemy discovered entrenched. The 10th New Hampshire charged and drove the enemy from his entrenchments.

There was skirmishing all the afternoon on our right, but no general engagement. A number of rebels were captured including one Colonel. There has been no fighting on the left.—Officers and men in good spirits. The Petersburg Express of the 11th says: "Gen. Lee is in Richmond wounded." The telegraph lines between Petersburg and Richmond have been cut for several days, as well as the railroad. Desperate Battle on Thursday—30 to 40 Guns Captured—Stonewall Brigade "in Limbo." New York, May 13.—A World special dated HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Battlefield near Spotsylvania, Thursday, May 12, eight o'clock, a. m., says:—Our army this morning was entirely engaged in the fierce of its battles and is pressing on to victory. After the sanguinary but generally unsuccessful battles of Tuesday, our army, during yesterday, was comparatively quiet. A feeble demonstration against our right wing was repulsed this morning. A reconnaissance was made on the right to the enemy's left. It was intended to assault the enemy's right in force, and a column, consisting of a portion of the 6th Corps and Birney's division of Hancock's Corps was first intended to undertake this work which was afterwards abandoned. In the forenoon two companies on the left of the Sixth Corps commenced driving some sharpshooters from their position in a house commanding a partial view of our lines, killing and capturing several of their number. In the afternoon, rain fell, and to some extent continued till dark, drying the dust, changing the atmosphere, and raising the spirits of our troops. They built fires and supplies were cooked. Bands began to play in the forest along our lines, undisturbed for once by the enemy who had no ammunition to waste. Meanwhile the news arrived towards evening that Gen. Sherman had moved to the vicinity of Beaver Dam, on Orange railroad, tearing up some two miles of the track, capturing a rebel supply train, and recapturing above three hundred of our men, taken prisoners in the old Wilderness battle. This news, so inspiring wherever it was known, that a general jubilee 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 towards our right, and ostensibly erecting abatis in the front of Hancock's troops. It was shrewdly and rightly suspected that this was only a blind to hide the real intention of the enemy. It was therefore anticipated. After midnight the Second Corps (Hancock's) pushed to the left, and the Sixth Corps (Wright's) between that and Burnside, who commanded on the left of the Spotsylvania road. At 4:30 this morning Hancock attacked the enemy's front line, first making a fierce opening with cannonade and then irresistible charges against the very heart of his position. The cannonade was replied to with vigor. The charges of our men were as vigorously resisted, but the determination of the onset overwhelmed everything. The troops rushed in on the rifle pits of the enemy, bayoneting them in their works, cutting their lines and capturing, on the first charge, over 2,000 men and several guns, including the greater portion of Stonewall Jackson's brigade, belonging to the division commanded by Gen. Ned Johnson and forming part of Ewell's corps. Gen. Johnson himself was taken prisoner. The assault continued till nearly the whole division of the corps was captured and other troops amounting to 1,000 men. A dispatch was this moment received announcing the capture of 7,000 prisoners and 30 guns. The battle is still progressing. The Sixth Corps on the left of the Second, has moved into battle, and are pushing the enemy. Warren's Fifth Corps moved up to its support on the right. The battle is becoming general. Nearly all our artillery is engaged, and the clangors and whistles of grape and solid shot, the roar of musketry and explosion of the enemy's shells, fill the forest with awful tumult. Shell burst around me while I write. Battle Overwhelming in Our Favor. LATER.—Two o'clock. It is just now reported that Hancock has turned the right flank of the enemy before Spotsylvania Court House, and is pressing on. The battle everywhere is overwhelming in our favor. A terrific firing just commenced on the left, near Grant's headquarters. The battle is going on with terrible energy, and our success is said to be certain. Prisoners are constantly coming in. The following is a dispatch sent by Gen. Hancock this morning: "Near Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, 8 a. m.—I have captured thirty to forty-one guns. I have finished up Johnston and am now going into Early." [Signed.] W. J. HANCOCK.

The guns captured have arrived at headquarters. Gen. Stuart, commanding a brigade in Johnson's division, was captured. Burnside's column is reported to have moved down on the railroad towards Fredericksburg, going in on the enemy's rear. Gen. Warren, with the 5th corps on the right, is now sending heavy lines of skirmishers to feel the enemy's works in his front, which are supposed to be abandoned. It is impossible to ascertain all particulars at this writing, but our victory is considered going on to a decisive result. Gen. Wright is slightly wounded, but is still in command of the 6th Corps. MAJ. GEN. JOHNSON CAPTURED. ALSO, GENS. STUART & R. JOHNSON. Brilliant Ruse by Hancock. New York, May 13.—A Herald special, dated Headquarters Fifth Corps, May 12th, 7 a. m., says: Gen. Hancock made a brilliant capture at 4 o'clock this morning, of an entire rebel division, including Major Gen. Ned Johnson, Brig. Gen. George Stuart and Brig. Gen. Robert Johnson, commanding brigades. Between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners and two batteries of six pieces each, fell into our hands. Taking advantage of the fog and darkness last evening, Hancock managed to change the position of his troops unobserved by the enemy, and while the darkness and fog still prevailed, pounced on them this morning, like a wolf on the flock. He took the capture completely by surprise, and having sent his prisoners securely to the rear, turned their own guns on the enemy. Butler Besieging Fort Darling. WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary Stanton, in a dispatch to Gen. Dix, dated this morning, confirms the news of Hancock's success, and states that Butler is besieging Fort Darling, and Gen. Kautz has been sent to cut the Danville Railroad. FIRST DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT. WASHINGTON, May 11.—11:30 p. m.—To Maj. Gen. Dix: Dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated at eight o'clock this morning, have just reached this department. He says: "We have now ended the sixth day of very hard fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy.—I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. "We have taken over five thousand prisoners in battle, while he has taken from us but few except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. The Government is sparing no pains to support him." [Signed.] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL SIGEL HERD FROM. Lynchburg and Gordonsville Isolated. WASHINGTON, May 13.—An extra Star says:—An officer, who arrived here today, reports that, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a dispatch was received at the front, from General Sigel, commanding, dated at Butler's Mountain, between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, at 10 a. m., announcing that our cavalry had torn up the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, twenty-six miles below the former place, and also that the track of the Gordonsville Railroad between Charlottesville and Keeo- wick had been destroyed. All the bridges between the above points on both roads have been destroyed. When returning, our forces encountered a body of rebel cavalry, who came from the direction of Carter's Mountain, and a skirmish ensued, which resulted in the repulse of the rebels, who fled in the direction they had come. This was the only rebel force met with during the day. Further News of the Fight. New York, May 13.—A special to the World says:—The army of the Potomac opened its 7th day of battle this morning with a brilliant success. Dispatches to-night direct from the front, state that Hancock's corps on the center, just west of Spotsylvania, moved at an early hour on A. P. Hill's corps, and after several skirmishes, drove Heildt's division and a part of Wilcox's, capturing 2,000 prisoners and one Major, General, two Brigadier Generals and fifty field and line officers. At nine o'clock, a. m. no other fighting had occurred. Army Six Miles Beyond Spotsylvania. New York, May 13.—A Tribune special, dated Washington, May 12, says:—Our army is now herd from six miles beyond Spotsylvania Court House.—We fought again yesterday, and drove the enemy most gallantly capturing a large number of prisoners and guns, and several General officers are among the killed. Latest.—Lee on the Retreat. SPOTSXYLVANIA, C. H., May 13.—At five o'clock this morning, Wright's Corps advanced to the attack, in pursuance of orders issued yesterday afternoon, and found that Lee's army had retreated during the night. Banks in More Trouble. New York, May 13.—A New Orleans letter of the 7th, in the Express, gives a report that Gen. Banks is retreating by a land route to Brashear City, it being impossible to do so by the Red River, as the steamer City Belle, on her way up the other day with a regiment of troops to reinforce him was captured with all on board, and the boat burned. Two other boats had been captured and burned. The 73d New York Volunteers were badly cut up in the engagements on Thursday and Friday last. They went into action with seven hundred men, and on Thursday evening they could muster but eighty who were fit for duty. Their fighting was almost unparalleled for obstinacy and energy.

Gen. Meade's Address.

He Claim 8,000 Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Despatches dated Headq.arters Army of the Potomac, May 10th, 12 m., have been received. The Associated Press messenger brings the following: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 13.—Soldiers, the moment has arrived when your commanding General feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation. For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe in positions naturally strong and rendered doubly so by entrenchments. 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 his last entrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering a loss in all of 18 guns, 22 colors and 8,000 prisoners, including two General officers. Your heroic deeds and endurance of fatigue and privation will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown and ask earnestly for its continuance. 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 efforts will result in success. While we mourn the loss of many gallant companions, let us remember the enemy must have suffered equal if not greater losses. We shall soon receive reinforcements which he cannot expect. Let us determine then to continue the work so well begun and under God's blessing, in a short time the object of our labor will be accomplished. [Signed.] GEN. MEADE, Major Gen'l Commanding, (Official) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Gen. Warren in Pursuit.—He captures a Pontoon Train.—Lee's Army Utterly Exhausted.

New York, May 14.—A World's Washington special dispatch of the 13th says:—Near dark our centre for the first time, occupied Spotsylvania village. This morning our pickets sent word that Lee had fallen back on the roads running straight to the Po river and Pennsylvania. At seven o'clock this morning it is said that Gen. Warren had come up in pursuit in time to capture one of Lee's pontoon trains. The rebels, however, were on the South side of the river.—Prisoners state positively that Lee's army was entirely worn out and fearfully reduced by tremendous losses. [Signed.] GEN. GRANT, Major Gen'l Commanding, (Official) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Monday Morning Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Midnight.—Latest the Times, received from the front, from official sources up to one o'clock yesterday. On Saturday evening just before dusk, the enemy made an attack on the position occupied by the 5th corps, principally with artillery, but were finally driven back with severe loss. The cannonading was furious for several hours. We lost a number of valuable officers and 2000 men killed and wounded. After the repulse of the rebels, one division of the 5th corps made a charge on the rebels and captured a rebel battery and a number of prisoners. Lee's force is believed to be in line of battle about two miles beyond Spotsylvania C. H. in a southwesterly direction. Several important charges have been made in our position, and Grant will bring to bear a superior force on all sides. Fresh troops are arriving. A general assault was to have been made on the enemy, but owing to the bad conduct of the roads which have been rendered almost impassable, our army failed to get into position, and the attack had to be abandoned in consequence. My informant says the impression prevails that there will be hard fighting yet. The enemy was again gradually driven away, forcing his position. At night we not only held the ground we had taken at the commencement, but advanced to a stronger position. We have taken about 2,000 more prisoners, making our total captures about 12,500. My informant says the impression prevailed at headquarters that there would be hard fighting yet. WASHINGTON, May 15.—A special to the World says that the killed and wounded have almost been made good by reinforcements which have already reached the Army of the Potomac.—Troops have been hurrying through this city. Their numbers will not amount to less than 20,000. THE LATEST NEWS. The whole army is in rapid retreat, with a large force of fresh troops on its track. Grant, it is said, will crush it before it reaches Richmond, if he has to use his teams to do it. Sheridan is still operating in Lee's rear, and can and will do much to impede his retreat. Prisoners state that Lee's army has suffered appalling losses, and is utterly exhausted. And now where will Lee's army retire to? We feel satisfied that if the rebels are promptly followed up there is but little more fight in them.—If they coop themselves up in Richmond, their destruction or capture is only a matter of time. If they fight before it, they are doomed to an overwhelming defeat—and if they go beyond Richmond, where will they stop, or how will they travel? Both railroads South of Richmond are by this time in our possession. The railroads North and West are either occupied or destroyed. They are cut off from all reinforcements. Beauregard is held in a vice by Butler. Johnston has far more than he can attend to at home. Georgia, involving the fate of the whole territory West of it, is of far more importance than Richmond and Virginia.

Gen. Meade's Address.

He Claim 8,000 Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Despatches dated Headq.arters Army of the Potomac, May 10th, 12 m., have been received. The Associated Press messenger brings the following: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 13.—Soldiers, the moment has arrived when your commanding General feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation. For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe in positions naturally strong and rendered doubly so by entrenchments. 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 his last entrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering a loss in all of 18 guns, 22 colors and 8,000 prisoners, including two General officers. Your heroic deeds and endurance of fatigue and privation will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown and ask earnestly for its continuance. 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 efforts will result in success. While we mourn the loss of many gallant companions, let us remember the enemy must have suffered equal if not greater losses. We shall soon receive reinforcements which he cannot expect. Let us determine then to continue the work so well begun and under God's blessing, in a short time the object of our labor will be accomplished. [Signed.] GEN. MEADE, Major Gen'l Commanding, (Official) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Gen. Warren in Pursuit.—He captures a Pontoon Train.—Lee's Army Utterly Exhausted.

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