Baily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1864. THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

The Battle for Liberty.

Our telegraphic reports of the conflicts in Virginia are ample of themselves to keep the reader advised of the operations in that region, without our offering any comments in reference thereto. But we cannot refrain from calling attention to the valor of our troops, if only to express our admiration therefor. History affords no similar example Greece and Athens, the Roman, the Britton. the Gaul or the Vandal, with all that has emblazoned the more modern nations with reputations of great martial glory, sinks into utter insignificance and is dimmed, when compared with the valor of the American freeman contending for his Government. The world has never heard of battles until now. The struggles of Thermopylæ and Waterloo were child's play compared to the fighting in Virginia.-Before our victories, and in contemplation of our valor, the world will learn many important lessons, and all governments forced to respect a people making such sacrifices for

Military and Civil Authorities.

their nationality.

When Gen. Cameron was at the head of the War Department, and when M'Clellan was in command of the Army of the Potomac, the Secretary of War wrote, in effect, to the General in command, that the Government had supplied him with all he demanded, that his plans were approved because there was no disposition to differ with him, and that the country expected a battle and demanded a victory at his hands. But the failure and procrastination of M Clellan provoked the impatience of the people and tempted the civil authorities to interfere in the operations of the Army of the Potomac, until in the conflict of opinion, and the differences in the plan of campaigns, the most effective army of the Republic became the least useful. 'After M'Clellan had so utterly disappointed the American people, the civil authorities were honest in their desire to repair the evil, and it was while thus employed, doubtless, that the present Secretary of War became accused of meddling with the plans of the Commanding General. Something was demanded then-and in the confusion M'-Clellan was relieved of command, but the difference between the civil and the military authorities did not end with Little Mac's retirement. The evil continued, until at length we are assured, in a semi-official way, that the entire direction of the armies of the United States, in theory and in fact, has been placed in the hands of Lieut. Gen. Grant, and that no consideration of policy or political success will be allowed to control their efficiency. Grant has power, resources and authority, all yielded to him by the civil branch of the Government, and to him alone, now, are the people to look for victory. It is to be hoped that this is really so, for we shall then beable to decide to whom belongs the glory of success - to whom, also, should the conflict result in disaster, belongs the responsibility of defeat. With absolute command, the mind controlling the armies will not be hampered with the fearful anticipations of a capture of Washington, which have heretofore rested as an incubus on all our operations in that vicinity. Indeed, as we have frequently declared, the Army of the Potomac has had double labor to perform, and at no time in its history until now, has it been left free and untrammelled to contend with the rebel army of Virginia. When it was not embarrassed with the jealousies in its own ranks, growing out of the political rivalries which M'Clellan tolerated and encouraged, it was held in check by the influence at Washington, either growing out of the fears of Congress, or springing from questions of pricrity of command between its commanders and the civil authorities. But this condinow the Army of the Potomac is controlled alone by one master mind, while the civil authorities content themselves with fulfilling their functions of supplying the Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments. This is as it should be, and its effect can only be illustrated now by an incident in the career of the first Napoleon: "Gentlemen," said Napoleon at the siege of Toulon to the Commissioners of the National Convention, "Mind your business as representatives, and I will attend to mine as an artillerist." This pithy remark contains the elements of a truism which has been tardily received in the civil departments of this Government. The fact of excellence in human accomplishment being limited usually to a calling, has only been impressed by the disastrous events consequent upon the interference of those who know nothing of the military

operations they attempted to conduct. If Gen. Grant prosecutes his plans for the overwhelming defeat of the traitor power in Virginia, and leave the civil department of the Government to take care of its own safety, he will deprive Gen. Lee of his most important advantage. The rebel sympathizers in Washington city have always rendered the rascals at Richmond the most important service, by playing on the fears and exciting the apprehensions of the national authorities as to the evil results that would follow a capture of the federal capital, and how necessary, therefore, it was for the Army of the Potomac constantly to cover and protect Washington city. Lee managed to invade the North by the influence and aid of this demand to guard Washington; and on the same policy he was preparing for a second invasion. Fortunately he has been defeated in these plans.

Let us rejoice, then, that each branch of the Government is thus timely beginning to learn and perform its peculiar duty in the great struggle for the existence of the nation.

The Victory of our Armics is Death to

Modern Democracy.

Nothing is surer than that the Democratic leaders staked the permanent organization of their party and their continued control of the functions and the patronage of the government, upon the success of the slaveholders' rebellion. The first motive of organizing an opposition to the government was not really for its complete destruction. When the South proposed to resist the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and when the northern leaders of Democracy pledged themselves to aid in that resistance, the extent of the movement was not anticipated, nor did either party dream that the people of the North would so promptly rally to sustain the national power. But Destiny as well as modern Democracy had something to do with the slaveholders' conspiracy. The hour in the doom of slavery had arrived. Southern society, Southern of daring courage. The martial reputation of politics, and Southern leaders had reached a position in which their crimes, their corruptions and their utter unfitness to govern were to be exposed. The exposure has come in the throes of as base and as causeless a conspiracy as ever organized for the destruction of a pure principle; and with the failure of that effort, comes also the doom of the natural ally of slavery, modern Democracy. The advocates of modern Democracy and the defenders of negro slavery, staked their all in the effort to destroy a free Government. At first, they calculated to make a demonstration of force to serve their purpose, and hoped thereby to paralyze the free States, and compel Mr. Lincoln to abdicate. Failing in this, the same men rushed forward in battle, one fighting openly, the other doing all in their power to aid the conflict against the Government. It is only logical and natural, then, that the failure of the slaveholders' rebellion should also prove the utter defeat of modern Democracy. With Lee's army routed or exterminated, the Democratic party in the free States will fall to ruins, simply because Democracy at the North derived all its prestige from slavery and rebellion at the South and when the one is overthrown by the armed force of the Government, the other will expire from the effects of its own internal corruptions.

> The Amusements of the Tory Organ. The Tory Organ is in a painful quandary, and those who control its columns have been sadly disappointed with the victorious progress of Grant, and the hasty retreat of Lee. Disaster and defeat were anticipated by the tories for our forces in Virginia, and as these have not overtaken our gallant sons and fathers fighting with Grant, the secret sympathizers here are left without a motive basely to assail the Government for its failure. Instead of abuse, these miserable sneaks, affect to ridicule those representing the National authority; and when the decent people of the nation are pausing with anxious hearts and prayerful minds, solicitously waiting for the triumph of our arms, these sneaks and poltroons amuse themselves with ridiculing the statesmanship of the President, and print forged letters purporting to come from Mr. Lincoln, to exhibit his bad grammar. Meaner lies never disgraced more cowardly liars than those to which these sneaks daily give currency in relation to the men representing the National authority. They hope by these practices, of course, to break the force of victory to our arms, by bringing the civil authorities to reproach among the people. However contemptible and cowardly such conduct is, there is still a significance about it which fairly exhibits the disappointments of the northern sympathizers with treason. It is the last effort of the secret traitor to wound his Government. It is the convulsive three of the expiring malcontent. A little while longer, and these wretches will be covered entirely with the obloquy they have earned, or they will be expelled from the country by the indignation of that loyal sentiment which they have so long insulted

our wounded soldiers in the great battles now raging in Virginia, has also the ability to calculate the enormity of the Democratic leaders, because rebellion is the result of modern Democratic teaching; Democratic statesmen have tion of affairs has been broken up, and always advocated State rights-rights which insisted on the power to abrogate the authority of the National Government, whenever it was considered as conflicting with local interests or institutions. Out of such inculcations grew treason. From treason came war, and we now have the result of the conflict in widows and orphans filling the air with their mourning; and in the shricks of the wounded and dying in the swamps of Virginia. What tributes are all these to modern Democracy?

and defied.

DURING THE BATTLE OF SHILOH, an officer hurriedly rode up to an aid and inquired for Grant. "That's him with the field-glass," said the aid. Wheeling his horse about, the officer furiously rode up to the General, and, touching his cap, thus addressed him: "Sheneral, I vants to make one report: Schwartz's Battery is took." "Ha!" says the General, "how was that?" "Vell, you see, Sheneral, de t—d shesheshnists came up in front of us, de t—d sheshesionists flanked us, and de t—d shesheshnists came up in de rear of us, and Schwartz's Battery vas took." "Well, sir," said the General, "you of course spiked the guns." "Vat!" exclaimed the Dutchman in stonishment, "schpike dem guns-schpike astonishment, scriptic dem guas—schpike dem new guns! It would schpoil dem!"— "Well," said the Gederal sharply, "what did you do?" "Do! vy, we took dem back accivit"

TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—We are informed that Gen Grant, previous to his late advance, informed the President that he took upon himself the responsibility incurred by the movement. Perhaps it was on account of | fatigue and sunstroke. this that he was permitted to go forward at all. Gen. Grant "takes the responsibility," and to him and his valiant army, if the movement is a success, must, in the eyes of all honest men, be awarded the merit.

Telegraph

Special Dispatch to the Pennsylvani: Telegraph, BY THE INLAND LINE.

TERRIFIC BATTLE ON TUBSDAY. Gen Lee's Left Crushed CAPTURE OF A WHOLE BRIGADE. BURNSIDE AFTER EWELL GENERALS STEVENSON AND RICE KILLED Beinforcements Going Forward. GEN. SIGEL ABOUT WADSWORTH PROBABLY ALIVE. The Wounded en route for Washington City.

WASHINGTON, May 12-2 P. M. There was another terrific battle at Spottsylvania Court House on Tuesday. The fight asted until 10 o'clock in the evening. Lee's whole left was crushed! We captured

whole rebel brigade. Burnside chased Ewell over 2 miles.

Generals Stevenson and Rice were killed. Reinforcements were pushed forward this norning from here. It is reported that Sigel has re-captured some of our prisoners, as well as Wadsworth's

body. The death of the latter is also contra-

dicted. The wounded from Aquia Creek will be here GRAFFEN.

SECOND SPECIAL.

Hill's Corps Repulsed

THE COLORED TROOPS IN THE FIGHT. The Fort Pillow Massacre Remembered Prospects of Final Victory

REBEL RAILROADS PROBABLY DESTROYED.

Another Engagement.

Washington, May 12, 2:30 p. m. It was Hill's corps that Burnside repulsed so gallantly.

The Star says Burnside's colored troops who were previously held in reserve, were brought into this action and fought with des-

The officers experienced 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.

General Burnside directed our informant few minutes before he left the field yesterday morning to say to his friends here that affairs are looking more 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, and the Ninth corps was on the march.

Gen. Rice, who was killed, was attached to the Fifth 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

TREMENDOUS BATTLE YESTERDAY THE MAN who can estimate the sufferings of IT IS THE HEAVIEST ON RECORD.

Our Artillery at Work.

Generals Grant and Meade in the Saddle.

Heavy Loss on Both Sides. The Rebel Wounded Compelled

to Engage in the Battle. The Po Re-Crossed.

Not a Wagon or Gun Lost in the Battle.

General Talbot Captured!

NEW YORK, May 12, 4 A. M. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 11.—The most desperate of all battles was

fought yesterday, commencing at 1:30 and closing at 8 P. M. Our lines stretched six miles to the north east of the Po, the rebels occupying the south-west bank and village of Spottsylva-

Our artillery, which got in good range. poured shot and shell into them as they

charged forward upon our infantry. Generals Grant and Meade were in the sad dle constantly.

Our losses in yesterday's fight were much greater than in any of the battles of the previous week. A very large number are but slightly wounded, and the roads, fields and woods are literally swarming with these suffer-

ing heroes. Many also were overcome with The rebel prisoners assert that Lee ordered all his wounded men able to hold a musket to take their places in the ranks again for yes-

terday's battle. Our entire loss thus far, in killed and

CUMPELERA 📅

wounded and missing must reach forty thou-

We crossed the Po on Tuesday, but withdrew.

We charged across it again last night. Thus far we have not lost a gun since the second day at the Wilderness, nor a single wagon since the campaign opened.

General Talbot was captured last night. General Crittenden went to the front this

Up to Monday night the reserve cavalry

Associated Press Reports. THE LATE BATTLES

and not been brought into fire.

Gen. Warren Reported Killed HEAVY ARTILLERY FIGHT. The Result to Our Advantage.

The Rebels Foiled in Attempting to Get in Grant's Rear.

THE END OF THE SIXTH DAY'S FIGHT THE REBEL LOSS GREATER THAN OURS.

Gen. Grant Bound to "Fight It Out."

Over 5,000 Prisoners Captured.

Particulars of the Battle. THE HEAVIEST BATTLE EVER FOUGHT IN AMERICA.

Capture of 5 Guns and 3,000 Prisoners.

Official Dispatch from Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 11-Midnight .. The accounts from the Army of the Potomac concur that there was heavy fight yester-day, and that about five o'clock in the afternoon an attack was made upon the rebel

hatteries. Datteries.

It is stated that, after continuing the assault for some time, and finding that they could not be carried without probably a great sacrifice of life, the effort was for the time aban-

doned. It was reported here this morning, that Gen. Warren was yesterday wounded, and died on the way to Fredericksburg, and the rumor is repeated to-night and generally be

lieved. One of the embalmers here has received orders to be in readiness to embalm the body, and this strengthens the probability of the sad event.

The fighting of yesterday afternoon is said to have been very severe, as heavy artillery was brought into action on both sides. The result, as far as was known this morn-

ing, was to our advantage.

The rebels attempted to get in the rear of a portion of our army, in order to gain supplies, but were driven off with loss. The fighting was renewed to-day, Wednesday.

In dogged stubbornness, Waterloo and Solfe-rino pale before the battles of the Po. Our line stretched six miles to the northeast of the Po, the rebels occupying the south-west bank, and village of Spottsylvania. Our artillery, which got in good range, poured shot and shell into them as they

charged forward upon our infantry.

The lines of the enemy used but little artil lery in reply.

The prisoners taken say they were deficient

in ammunition and could not use their large Generals Grant and Meade were in the sad-

It was arranged that the 9th corps should charge the enemy's right flank, but just before dark it was discovered that Lee had advanced around our right flank, and was moving down in dense columns for the east, making a strug gle to break through our lines and dash upor

our supply trains, then known to be packed on the plank road to Fredericksburg. This changed General Burnside's purpose, and he held his ground and threatened the enemy's right, while the 6th corps charged his

right centre, and at 7 o'clock drove him from his first line of rifle pits, capturing five guns and between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners. Our men were quickly faced about, all the trains moved to the rear, new positions taken, and the expected approach of the enemy patiently awaited. No demonstrations were

made, however.

It was thought that the enemy had suffered so severely that he could not take the advan-

tage he had gained.
In so horrible a strife it must not be supposed that we escaped severe punishment.
Our losses in yesterday's fight were much greater than in any of the battles of the pre-

vious week. very large number are but slightly wounded. The rebel prisoners assert that Lee ordered all his wounded men able to hold a musket to

take their places in the ranks again for yesterday's battle.

The rebels have two thousand of our pris-We have five thousand of theirs

Our scouts report the roads alive with strag-As your reporter neared Fredericksburg, about

10 A. M., to-day, cannonading had been resumed, and our army was unquestionably engaging the enemy again. Washington, May 11-11.30 p. m.

To Major General Dix: Dispatches from General Grant, dated at 8 clock this morning, have just reached this

We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting.

The result, to this time, is much in our

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 prison ers in battle, whilst the enemy has taken from

us but few except stragglers.

I propose to fight it out on this line, if it akes all summer. The Government is sparing no pains to

support him. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From the South-West

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF SECRETARY STANTON

[OFFICIAL.]

Washington, May 11. Major General Dix, New York:-No intelligence has been received by this department rom the Army of the Potomac, since my dispatch of this merning.

Tunnel Hill, at 7.30 r. M., states that M'Pherson had not attacked the enemy at Resaca, having found their position to be strongly fortified, and had taken his position at Snake Creek Gap. General Sherman is in front of Buzzards' Roost Gap, awaiting the arrival of

a part of his forces.

The dispatch came by way of Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, having been delayed over twenty-four hours, in consequence of a heavy storm that broke down all the lines south of Nashville. No intelligence has been received to-day from General Butler's command, except that three hundred rebel prismand, except that there industry and arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point, in charge of a negro guard. Nothing of recent date has been received from General Banks' com-

mand.

Special by the Inland Line. Further Particulars from the Seat of War

Burnside Successful. Lee Reports His Communication with Richmond Broken.

The Capture of Prisoners, &c.

LEE ASKS FOR A CESSATION OF HOS-TILITIES TO BURY HIS DEAD.

GRANT REFUSES, AS HE HAS NOT TIME TO BURY HIS OWN.

Washington, May 12. We have further particulars concerning Gen. Burnside.

Longstreet's corps (now commanded by A. P. Hill, in consequence of Longstreet having been badly wounded) held the right of the rebel army.

General Grant sent, by a sudden movement, Burnside's (Ninth) corps against Longstreet's force, in order to renew their acquaintance formerly opened at Knoxville.

Late in the afternoon Burnside precipitated his command (except the colored troops, who had been left to guard a particular position)

upon the rebel right. The onset was tremendous and the rebel right was crushed. Burnside captured a whole brigade of the

enemy and three pieces of artillery. Until 9 o'clock the fight raged with a ferocity unparalelled an dthe night closed upon the bloodiest field of the war.

During the carnage many of Longstreet's captured men escaped, but no less than 1,200 of the three brigades were sent to the rear by Gen. Burnside yesterday morning.

Longstreet's men acknowledged that in all their rebellious fighting they had never witnessed such a conflict.

The battle ceased at about nine o'clock, Burnside being in possession of the ground and defensive works previously occupied by Longstreet's forces.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning Burnside held the same position and the fight had not been renewed.

Lee's army has been contracted into nearly horse shoe form in the town of Spottsylvania

The opinion prevailed at the headquarters of the army that Gen. Grant would strike a blow upon Lee's flank and force him from his position.

Much is expected from Sheridan's move-

ment in the rear of Lee. Sigel is making a diversion that must weaken Lee greatly, and Butler's movements are felt sensibly in favor of the main army.

On Tuesday Sheridan's cannon were heard in the direction of Hanover Junction, and a big battle at that point will probably be soon heard from

The best news of all is, that after all the terrible slaughter of the late battles, our army is sound to the core, and all the corps are animated by a determination that must render it invincible.

On the other hand Lee's men give unmistakable signs of despondency. They no longer cheer as formerly, but charge or retreat in dogged obedience to the word of command.

Lee has lost his spirit. The decimation of his forces begins to tell on him observably, as he now flinches from direct assault and is anparently husbanding his resources.

It is confirmed that, in an order on Monday, found on some prisoners, Lee notified his army that his communication with Richmond was broken, and no rations could be drawn from thence, and he advised them to capture supplies from our army.

Grant had captured, up to yesterday, about six thousand prisoners. The greatest part of a regiment was cap-

tured entire, and was composed of men who had been exchanged but a few weeks since. The enemy's loss in killed is much greater than ours, and his wounded are supposed to

be about the same. Rebel prisoners state that Lee ordered all his wounded men able to hold a musket to take their places in the ranks again for

yesterday's battle. The latest edition of the Star of this P. M. has the following: Lee is reported to have asked for a cessation

of hostilities for forty-eight hours to bury his dead. Grant replies that he has not time to bury his

own dead, and that he proposed to advance immediatelu. The woods were shelled and Lee turns up

missing in front yesterday morning. Fighting was again renewed. It continued

with varied success until about 11 o'clock .-Our line being somewhat advanced at that hour, it is stated that the woods were shelled, but no response was made from where the euemy's centre had been a few hours before.

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

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at our position, based upon a knowledge of gen eral facts of a hopeful nature.

GRAFFEN.

FOURTH DISPATCH. Casualties to the 93d Pennsylva. nia Regiment.

Washington, May, 12-4 P. M The 93d regiment, late Colonel M'Carter's, lost two hundred and ten men in the first day's encounter.

Capt. Rogers was killed, and Lieut. Good. ich, of the above, had his leg amputated, but is doing well.

Lieut. Col. Long is spoken of very highly or his gallantry. He is said to have led his

men in their charges splendidly. GRAFFEN.

From Washington.

The Government Officals in Good Spirits

The Battle of Tuesday. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Gentlemen prominently connected with the Government are to-day in good spirits, in view

of time.

Movements are in progress, which will soon

ness battle-nero, yesteroay, say that procamy the most desperate fighting of the past seven terrible days took place on Tuesday. Believ-ing 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

The Second Corps, having the right of the line, had crossed the Po river the evening previous and had met with but slight opposi-

In the morning the position of the enemy was found to be in the shape of a horse shoe, and on Hancock's troops advancing to the attack, they were compelled to fall back.

ment. 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 Gen. Wright's division, 6th corps, got into

works in their front, this brigade was torced 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

our infantry delivering their fire with remark-

been amputated. General Stevenson is also reported killed. He commanded a brigade in Burnside's corps.

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.

The 9th New York militia suffered probably more than any other after the action. Four officers and eighteen men were all that was left of it, excepting a few on detailed duty. Lieut, Luper, 9th Penna.,

plown 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 mads on our right, and the headquarters being in that direction picked up and moved toward the centre in rathe

contest.

The Wednesday's battle firing, the correspondent adds, has already commenced. The rebels are in strong position in earthworks, behind abattis and woods, in many places al-

Spottsylvania Court House; about to turn their right. If he is successful we shall have possession of the forest for which the past two retreat.

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 by the flames.

Washington, May 12.—The embalmer here says he has received orders to be ready to embalm the body of Colonel, not General The former rode along the lines all

Gen. Webb not Wounded.

Gen. 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 Gen.

Stevenson arrived here this morning on the steamer Utica.

Gen. Burnside in a message directed that his friends should be told that things looked

WANTED—Two good Milliners; two good

UDITOR'S NOTICE. A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of A. K. Fahnesteck, Estage sequestrator of the Downingtown, Enhrata and Harristeria turnpike road, the Court of Common Pleas of Papping turnpike road, the Court of Common Pleas of Papping turnpike road, the subscriber auditor, to make distribution of the balance of money in the hands of said distribution of the balance of money in the hands of said company, and the auditor has appointed Wednesday, the company, and the auditor has appointed Wednesday, the 22d day of June next, at his office in Harrisburg, at a 2d day of June next, at his office in Harrisburg, at a 3 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as the time and place of making said distribution, when and where all persons having any claim will please to make it known.

Myl2-lawddw

JOHN ROBERTS, Auditor.

5000 CARDS at 10 cents. 1000 7 by

Associated Press Report.

Twelve Guns and 1,000 Prisoners Captured

Washington, May 12. of the recent military events in Virginia, and consider our final triumph merely a matter

be publicly developed, forming a part of the general plan looking to success.

Washington, May 12.—Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac dated the Wilderness battle-field, yesterday, say that probably

An attempt to break their centre was then ordered, and a part of Hancock's men were sent to support Gen. Warren's in the move-

the enemy's rifle pits, capturing 12 guns and about one thousand prisoners.

Not being supported by the other portion of the line, who were unable to gain the fier of

fight, our shells falling into their works, and

able precision.

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

Our losses were heavy.

Gen. Gibbons' division has lost altogether over one thousand men.
Robinson's division, after losing both its

The 5th Corps.—No division of the army fought better than this one.

a hasty manner. The report turned out false, and the officer who made it is said to have been censured. This day's battle was expected to decide the

nost impenetrable. Gen. Burnside is reported within a mile of

days' struggle lias been, and then Lee must At one 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

day Tuesday and fearlessly exposed himself.

Washington, May 12.

very hopeful. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

hands; good wages will be paid. Apply to kind hands; good wages will be paid. Apply to kind hands; good wages will be paid. Apply to kind hands; good wages will be paid. Apply to kind hands; good wages will be paid. Apply to kind hands; good wages will be paid. Apply to kind hands; good wages will be paid. Apply to kind hands; good wages will be paid.

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