

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.

Military and Civil Authorities.

When Gen. Cameron was at the head of the War Department, and when McClellan 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.

The Amusements of the Tory Organ. The Tory Organ is 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.

THE MAN who can estimate the sufferings of 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 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.

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 rascais 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.

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 Armies 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.

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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: "Shen-eral, I want to make one report: Schwartz's Battery is took."

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 this that he was permitted to go forward at all.

By Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to the Pennsylvania Telegraph, BY THE INLAND LINE.

TERRIFIC BATTLE ON TUESDAY.

Gen. Lee's Left Crushed.

CAPTURE OF A WHOLE BRIGADE.

BURNSIDE AFTER EWELL.

GENERALS STEVENSON AND RICE KILLED.

Reinforcements 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 Spotsylvania Court House on Tuesday. The fight lasted until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Lee's whole left was crushed! We captured a whole rebel brigade. Burnside chased Ewell over 2 miles.

Generals Stevenson and Rice were killed. Reinforcements were pushed forward this morning 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 contradicted.

The wounded from Aquia Creek will be here to-day. 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 desperation.

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 a 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 the end. GRAFFEN.

TREMENDOUS BATTLE YESTERDAY

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 Spotsylvania.

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 saddle 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 suffering heroes. Many also were overcome with fatigue and sunstroke.

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.

Our entire loss thus far, in killed and wounded and missing must reach forty thousand. 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 morning. Up to Monday night the reserve cavalry had not been brought into fire.

Associated Press Reports. THE LATE BATTLES. 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. Over 5,000 Prisoners Captured. Gen. Grant Bound to "Fight It Out." 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 fighting yesterday, and that about five o'clock in the afternoon an attack was made upon the rebel batteries.

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 abandoned.

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 believed.

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 morning, 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 Solferino pale before the battles of the Po.

Our line stretched six miles to the north-east of the Po, the rebels occupying the south-west bank, and village of Spotsylvania.

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 artillery in reply. The prisoners taken say they were deficient in ammunition and could not use their large guns.

Generals Grant and Meade were in the saddle constantly. 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 struggle to break through our lines and dash upon 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 advantage 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 previous week. A 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 prisoners. We have five thousand of theirs. Our scouts report the roads alive with stragglers.

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 o'clock this morning, have just reached this Department:

"We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy 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, whilst the enemy 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. 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 from the Army of the Potomac, since my dispatch of this morning.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at Tunnel Hill, at 7.30 P. 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 Buzzard's 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 prisoners, including one negro, had arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point, in charge of a negro guard.

Nothing of recent date has been received from General Banks' command. 2D EDITION. 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 HOSTILITIES 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 unparalleled in the 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 a horse shoe form in the town of Spotsylvania Court House.

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 movement in the rear of Lee. Sigel's 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 apparently 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 captured 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 immediately.

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 enemy'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

our position, based upon a knowledge of general facts of a hopeful nature. GRAFFEN.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Casualties to the 93d Pennsylvania Regiment.

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

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

Lieut. Col. Long is spoken of very highly for his gallantry. He is said to have led his men in their charges splendidly. GRAFFEN.

Associated Press Report. From Washington.

The Government Officials in Good Spirits. The Battle of Tuesday.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. Twelve Guns and 1,000 Prisoners Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 12. Gentlemen prominently connected with the Government are to-day in good spirits, in view of the recent military events in Virginia, and consider our final triumph merely a matter of time.

Movements are in progress, which will soon be publicly developed, forming a part of the general plan looking to success.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Dispatches from the Wilderness battle-field, 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 Second Corps, having the right of the line, had crossed the Po river the evening previous and had met with but slight opposition.

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.

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

General Stevenson is also reported killed. He commanded a brigade in Burnside's corps. Our losses were heavy.

Gen. Gibbons' division has lost altogether over one thousand 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.

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

Lieut. Luper, 9th Penna, 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 picked 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 censured. This day's battle was expected to decide the contest.

The Wednesday's battle firing, the correspondent adds, has already commenced. Rebels are in strong position in earthworks, behind abatis and woods, in many places almost impenetrable.

Gen. Burnside is reported within a mile of Spotsylvania Court House; about to turn their right. If he is successful we shall have possession of the forest for which the past two days' struggle has been, and then Lee must retreat.

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 parties were lying on the spot.

Our men in attempting to get their comrades off the field were fired on by the rebel snipers, and driven off, and the poor sufferers had to be left to perish by the hands of the enemy.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The embalmers here say he has received orders to be General Warren. The former rode along the lines all day Tuesday and fearlessly exposed himself.

Gen. Webb Not Wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 12. 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 Ulca.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Two good Milliners; two good hands; good wages will be paid. Apply to J. BIRBS, No. 8 Market square, next door to the factory.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the matter of the account of A. K. Fahnestock, Esq., sequestrator of the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg roads, the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county has appointed the undersigned auditor, to audit and distribute the balance of money in the hands of said sequestrator, among the creditors of said road, on the 22d day of June next, at his office in Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as the time for making said distribution, when and where all persons having any claim will please to make it known. J. B. WARD, Auditor.

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