



PITTSBURGH: WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The already opened campaign against Richmond is truly on a grand scale and worthy of the public interest that hinges upon the result.

First, the grand army of the Potomac, numbering probably 150,000 men under Gen. Grant, is moving on the Rapidan, moving on the Rapidan, moving on the Rapidan.

These five seem to be conjunctive sections of the great avalanche that now threatens the capital of the Confederacy, and of whose initiatory movements the telegraph has already apprized the country.

During Thursday, Thursday and Friday, the city would be shrouded in a thick fog of smoke, and the air would be filled with the sound of cannon.

On Saturday morning but little sign of the rebel capital was found to be evacuated. Brightly colored flags were seen flying from the city.

Although Lee has retreated leaving the route apparently unobstructed to his capital, it is not to be presumed that he may not give battle before he arrives at that point.

The Cleveland National Convention, called by the abolitionists, is a very serious trouble throughout the country.

Among the signs of this call, we notice the names of William F. Johnson, and N. P. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania, to sign the call.

If the Telegraph would, but inform us what it means by the integrity of its principles, we would feel ourselves under a duty to support it.

A warning for the people is in a factory at Massillon, Pa. It is a new invention, and is said to be successful.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

The little which the War Department has allowed to be admitted relating to the late bloody and desperate fighting in Virginia, is sufficient to impress the reader with the magnitude of the task imposed upon General Grant.

It is not to be presumed that the rebels under Lee, offered at the very door of operations, is indicative of despatch with which they intend to resist Grant's advance towards Richmond.

During the week of 1863—we learn from a very reliable authority, the number of forts around Richmond and Manassas (for the latter place is now included in the defenses) was increased from thirty-two to forty-eight.

It is not generally known that Gen. Beauregard was in Richmond for several weeks during the Spring of 1863, during which time his views in regard to the defenses of the city were adopted.

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THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

The following sketch of Thursday's fight is from the N. Y. Tribune's correspondent on the field.

Heavy fighting since 3 o'clock, mostly at the extreme left, under Hancock, Gen. Burnside, 6th Corps, was at the right of the Orange Plank Road, fronting toward Mine Run, where Grant's division, 2d Corps, joined him on his left.

The other divisions of HANCOCK's corps were pushing up, in the twinkling of an eye the Rebels were upon him in great force, with the evident purpose of turning our left.

In a few minutes our requests came back for re-enforcements. The enemy was repeating his tactics at Chancellorsville of falling with tremendous force and superhuman vim upon one wing.

The battle raged for three hours precisely where it began; along a line of not more than half a mile. Fast as our men came up they were sent in still no more gained, none lost.

It was all musketry, hot surging upon roll—the least cessation. We were fighting 20,000 men, and such was the nature of the country, but two guns could be planted bearing upon the enemy.

HAYS's brigade of BRUNSER's division became warmly engaged soon after the ball opened. A little while and he asked for re-enforcements. Hancock sends back word: "I will send a brigade within 20 minutes."

Tell Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS to hold his ground. Hancock says to me: "I know him to be a perfect man." Within that time Gen. HAYS was killed, and his body brought to the rear.

The work was at close range. No room in that jungle for maneuvering; no possibility of a bayonet charge; no help from artillery, no help from cavalry, nothing but close, square, severe, face-to-face volleys of fatal musketry.

The wounded stream out, and fresh troops pour in. Stretcher pass out with glibly burials, and back reeking with blood for more. Word is brought that the ammunition is falling. Sixty shells fired in one steady stand-up fight, and that is the end of the day.

After this repulse the enemy did not disturb the left any further. Perfect quiet prevailed in front of our center and right through the whole afternoon.

De light, however, the enemy having again shifted from their right to their left our right. It consisted of Miles's brigade, whose command had been by Brig. Gen. Seymour. Our men were engaged in throwing up intrenchments at the time.

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., APRIL 30, 1864.

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