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BY M'CLURE & STONER.

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THE NEW UNION LEAGUE BUILDING.

The Union League of Philadelphia was organized on the 27th of December, 1862, and is the oldest organization of the kind in the United States. The condition of membership is, "unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States, and unwavering support of its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion." The purposes of the institution at first appears to have been limited, and entirely local in their character. Organized a few days after the disastrous result at Fredericksburg, and in perhaps the most gloomy period of the war, when loyal men were depressed and despondent, and when treason was everywhere becoming more bold and defiant, the rooms of the Union League were regarded at first, rather as a shelter from the tainted atmosphere without, than a public organization, from whose example hundreds of similar institutions would spring into being. Without any definite objects in view, the stirring events of the times forced business upon them; nor was it possible for such a body of men, inspired by ardent love of country, to fold their arms supinely, when our national fabric was apparently crumbling to ruin. Hence a Board of Publication was organized. Some forty thousand dollars were subscribed to the fund, and the productions of the Board have reached nearly every post office in the loyal States. The treasurable sentiments of the loyal press, have everywhere been met by the loyal utterances of our ablest men. Nor have the members been slow to testify their devotion to the government, in what some might be disposed to consider a more substantial manner. They have raised and equipped four regiments of volunteers, at an expense of not less than a hundred thousand dollars. In the dark days of July last, when the rebel hordes invaded and polluted, by their presence, the soil of our own State, the League hastily threw a regiment to the front for the protection of our own homes. In the political contest of last year they acted a prominent part. Besides supplying the Union States Committee with documents, with which they flooded the State, they supported them in every possible manner, and to their exertions the successful result is largely due.

The League at present occupy a building on Chestnut Street, near Twelfth. They have a good reading room, combined with other attractive features, where congenial spirits discuss questions of momentous interest to every patriot. Distinguished visitors, in civil and military life, are almost daily to be found there, and occasionally address the members. There are many interesting relics of the war—the tattered flags of our own regiments, as well as the emblems of treason, deposited within the building. The organization now numbers over 1,000 members, and is steadily increasing. A few prominent gentlemen from the interior of the State are found upon the list.

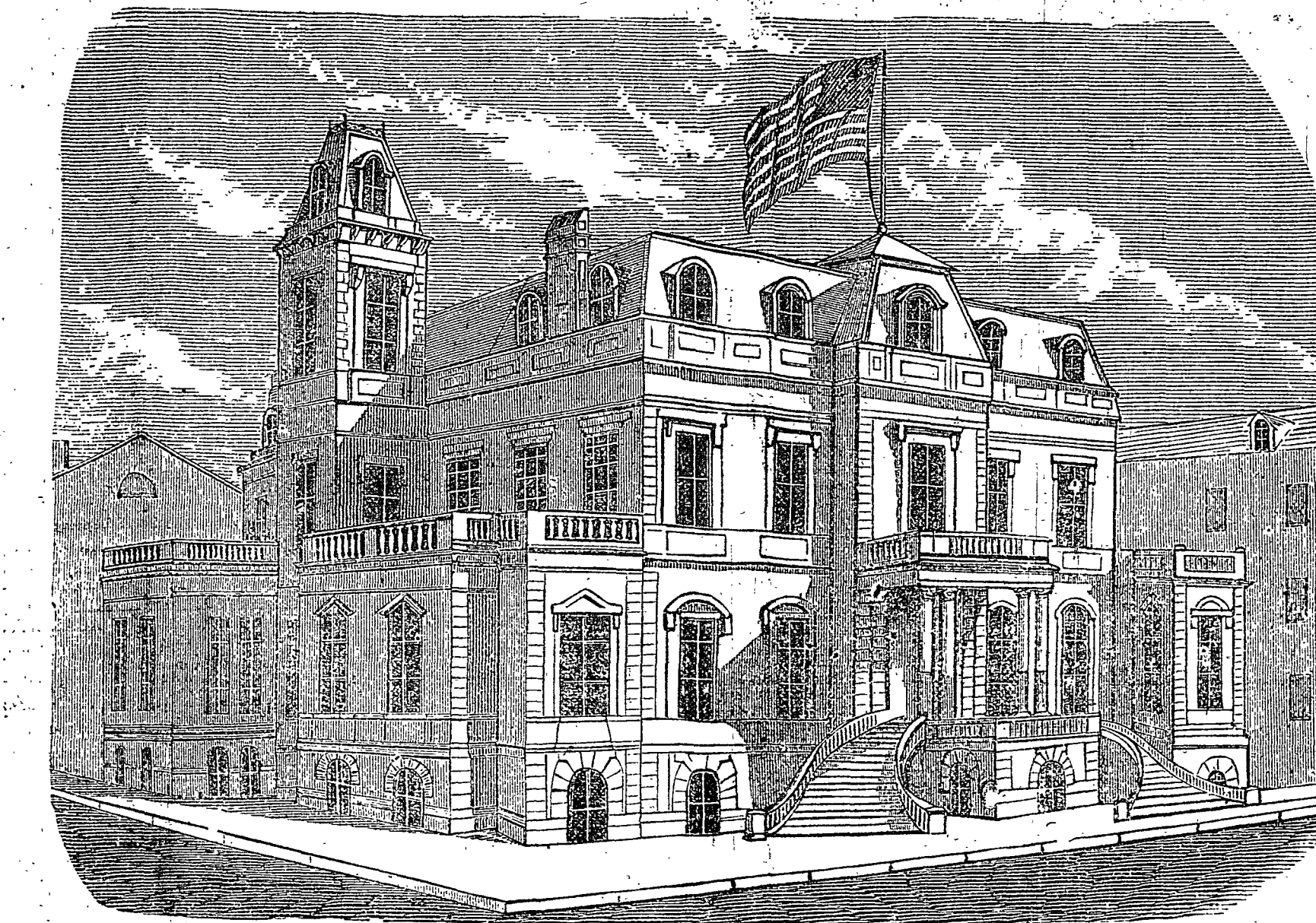
The cut given in to-day's paper represents the new building being erected for the League on Broad Street. Its estimated cost is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and, when finished, will be an imposing structure and an ornament to the city.

The members of the League have rightly determined that their organization shall be permanent—that "when this cruel war is over" loyal men shall, within the walls of the new building, talk of the struggles of the past, as now of the dangers of the future. And there too will succeeding generations do honor to the memory of those patriots who founded the institution, and who presented such a determined front against the enemies of their country, in this gloomy period of American history. How different will posterity regard those in our midst who in these eventful times, have no sympathy with the cause of Freedom, and would rather aid the most wicked and causeless rebellion the world ever witnessed. The torments of the Revolution occupied a fair position so long as the war continued, but succeeding generations despise their memory. And so will it be with the Vallandighams, the Woods, the Reeds and their followers of the present day.

The President of the League is Hon. William M. Meredith, the present efficient Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who has a national reputation. Among the Vice Presidents is John B. Myers, Esq., the well known Auctioneer and public spirited citizen of that city, whose political record is always right. The Board of Directors is composed of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia, and they are men of undoubted ability and patriotism. The Treasurer, James L. Claghorn, Esq., has devoted much of his time to raising material aid to meet the requirements of the League, and if he had been at the head of a division in the field, he could not have done better service to his country. If some of our Generals had displayed equal ability in their sphere, the rebellion would have been crushed ere this. Geo. H. Boker, Esq., the energetic Secretary of the League, has been unremitting in his exertions in forwarding the interests of the association.

The building will be of brick, with Connecticut brown-stone corners and dressings. It is in the French (renaissance) style of architecture, two stories high, with French roof. The basement and attic will be high and roomy. It will be 100 feet front by 100 feet deep. On the first floor, the hall, 14 feet wide (floored with marble), will run through the entire building. From this will ascend the grand staircase, of black walnut. On one side will be the parlor, 40 by 24 feet, and an suite will be the reception room, Directors' room and office. On the opposite side of the hall will be the dining-room, 40 by 24 feet, and the smoking-room, 40 by 24 ft.

In the second story will be reading-room, 56 by 24; grand banquetting-room, 58 by 24, with reception-room and library en suite. In the basement will be the billiard-rooms, kitchens,



FRONT VIEW OF THE NEW UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

and Steward's offices. In the attic will be located sleeping apartments for Steward's attendants and servants. The tower will contain bathing-rooms and offices. Every part of the building will be constructed in the most substantial manner, of the best material, and the latest improvements and appliances will be introduced.

The building committee is composed of the following gentlemen:—Wm. H. Ashurst, Esq., President; Messrs. James W. Claghorn, Wm. Sellers, James H. Orne, Geo. H. Boker, John Rice, George W. Whitely, N. B. Browne and Fairman Rogers. The design is by Mr. John Fraser, architect, and Mr. John Crump is the builder, both of them gentlemen of the highest reputation in their professions.

FROM THE 21ST CAVALRY.

The 21st in Camp Casey—Temporarily Acting as Infantry—A Complimentary Order—A Romantic Marriage—A Negro Regiment—Letters from Home.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

CAMP CASEY, Va., May 24, 1864.

After a tiresome march and some disappointments, we have at last encamped at this place. It is situated at the Virginia end of Long Bridge. The day after our arrival at Washington City we were ordered to Belle-Plain and marched to the wharf, anticipating a speedy trip and a chance of displaying our bravery in the conflict now going on between the Union and Rebel armies. But all our hopes were dispelled by the order being countermanded, and very reluctantly we went into camp again—the men showing their disapprobation by giving vent to language more expressive than refined. But the unkindest cut of all had not come yet, and well may we cry "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!"—for we have been dismounted, and have to act temporarily as infantry. It was very hard for us to part with our horses, and I noticed many a watery eye as the men took a final look or gave a parting caress to the noble animals which they have cared for ever since the re-organization of the Regiment, and which they expected to ride to victory or a patriot's grave. But we know the Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac stand greatly in need of horses, and must have them, so the men bore it manfully, and like good soldiers—which truly they are—all of them will stand by our Country, right or wrong. The Lieutenant Colonel issued an order congratulating the officers and men upon the calm, patriotic and soldierly manner in which they received the order dismounting the Regiment; that he observed with pride and satisfaction that devotion to our cause which prompts them to do their duty to their Country in whatever capacity the interest of the service may require, and that he felt assured by their past and present conduct, their future course will be characterized by the same soldierly bearing. We hope to be mounted again in about six weeks and then you will hear a good report of the gallant twenty-first.

We have had an addition to our Regiment since leaving Chambersburg—being no less than a very pretty and intelligent young lady, who having a bold soldier boy for a lover, put on the blue uniform and came to this place, where they were married and are now living happily together in a shelter tent. She says she will fight by the side of her husband as long as possible.

In the next field to our camp there is a negro regiment in barracks. I was surprised to see with what proficiency they drill, and how well disciplined they are. They handle their arms and march with the precision of veterans, and I am happy to see that they receive all respect due them as United States soldiers from the officers and privates of all ranks and regiments.

Those who have never experienced it can scarcely form an idea of how much good it does a soldier to receive a letter from home, and by prevailing upon those who have brothers and sons in the army to write to them often. I will have to stop until I can find something of interest to communicate to you.

LATEST ARMY NEWS!

GRANT'S FLANK MOVEMENT!

LEE COMPELLED TO RETREAT UPON RICHMOND!

Gen. Grant Crosses the Pamunkey!

A NEW BASE AND WATER LINE!

GRANT WITHIN TEN MILES OF RICHMOND!

SHERMAN MARCHING UPON ATLANTA!

M'PHERSON DEFEATS THE REBELS!

BANKS' ARMY SAFE—ITS LOSSES GREATLY EXAGGERATED!

Gen. Hunter Advancing up the Shenandoah!

The Great Flank Movement—Lee's Right Flank Effectually Turned—Our Advance 18 Miles South of Spottsylvania on Saturday—Lee Falling Back—Hard Fighting Expected.

GUINNEY'S STATION, May 24, 7 P. M.

The Army of the Potomac is again on the march toward Richmond. During the night Hancock's Corps, which had held the left of our lines in front of Spottsylvania Court House, took up its march, moving on the road parallel with the Ny River.

Early this morning it reached Guinney's Station, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, twelve miles south of Fredericksburg. Thence it pushed onward, following the railroad, and to-night finds the head of Hancock's column at Bowling Green, eighteen miles south of Fredericksburg.

The other corps have been to-day following the same general line, and the 5th is now passing the point at which this dispatch is dated. You will observe from these indications that the commanding General has effected a turning movement on the right flank of Lee, who is now hastily falling back to take up a fresh defensive position.

It is expected that his next stand will be on the South Anna, although he may endeavor to hit us while moving by the flank, just as he did when outflanked in his lines on the Rapidan. Heavy firing, in fact, is this moment heard across the Ny, where one of our columns is moving. A mile south by west of Guinney's Station is the point of confluence of the Po and Ny Rivers, and at this point the stream is crossed by Guinney's Bridge, which is in our possession.

The river south of the Junction of the Po and Ny is called by the inhabitants of the country the "Mattaponi," although the Mat and Ta, its other two affluents, do not enter it till we reach a point a dozen miles south of this.

Our army is now all gone from the front, it has held Spottsylvania Court House for the past two weeks, and the lines of Spottsylvania into history.

They are associated with fighting as desperate as was ever made by embattled foes, and by the greatest valor on the part of both armies. His woods sepulchre thousands of bodies of brave men, perished in the great cause for which this army marches and fights and suffers.

You will notice that our present front, while it puts us in a very advantageous position in regard to the enemy, at the same time perfectly covers our communications, which are by way of Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek. The railroad will soon be open from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg, and will doubtless be put in order south of that point as we advance.

There are also several available points of water communication by the Rappahannock, as at Port Royal, &c., which will probably be used. I should misrepresent the conviction of the soundest heads in this army if I should convey the impression that our progress is to be now only a triumphal march. We shall be met by the most obstinate resistance which skill and courage on the part of the enemy can command. But Gen. Grant has given you the key-note of the sentiment of this army; we shall go through with this business, "if it takes all summer to do it."

Gen. Grant's Flank Movement—Important Positions Occupied by Our Troops—Repulse of the Enemy's Cavalry—More Victories in Virginia—The Rebels Retreating to Richmond—Frightful Slaughter—The Capture of Many Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 10.30 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:—A despatch, dated at 11 o'clock last night, states that the army moved from its position to the North Anna, following closely Lee's army.

The 5th and 6th Corps marched by way of Harris' store to Jericho Ford, and the 5th Corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting into position without much opposition. Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked and handsomely repulsed the assault, which was without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable to us.

Another despatch, giving in detail the movements of our corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says he was attacked with great vehemence, and I have never heard more rapid or successive firing, either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse of the enemy.

At the position attacked by Gen. Hancock, the rebels were entrenched and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset, but before dark he had forced them from their works and drove them across the stream.

It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was very great. Our losses were inconsiderable. The rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered especially from canister.

A despatch from Gen. Grant this morning at eight o'clock, has also been received. It states that the enemy has fallen back from the North Anna, and we are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in say that Lee is falling back to Richmond.

Other official despatches from headquarters, say that Gen. Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. Gen. Warren captured a good number of prisoners, last evening, but has not had time to count them or ascertain his loss.

Gen. Hancock, in storming the rifle-pits this side of the river last evening, also took between one hundred and two hundred prisoners, and drove many Rebels into the river, where they were drowned.

Gen. Warren also captured some official papers, and among them an order calling out all the boys seventeen years of age to garrison Richmond. The ambulance men and musicians are also ordered into the camps.

Gen. Sheridan was at Dunkirk this morning, and will be at Millford to-night.

No despatches have been received from Gen. Sherman to day, and none are expected for several days.

Despatches from Gen. Butler have been received to-day, relating chiefly to the respective forces.

Admiral Lee, in a telegram, dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last Saturday night the enemy attacked the army, and were handsomely repulsed.

A despatch from Maj. Gen. Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River, states that Gen. Banks' troops had arrived at Semmesport yesterday, and would be at Morganza to-day.—The army is in better condition than was expected, and would soon be ready to assume offensive operations.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Glorious Success—Hanover Junction in Sight—Brief History of Our Marching and Fighting—Position of Our Corps—The Enemy Contest the Passage of the North Anna—They are Beating—Our Troops Occupy Both Sides of the River.

Spottsylvania Court House, and our army has pushed on toward Richmond with such vigor that we have to-night forced the crossing of the North Anna River, and the enemy have been unable to present a solid front before us.

We proceed to narrate the marches and conflicts. Hancock led the march in this hazardous, but successful strategy; Torbert's reserve cavalry preceded him upon the road, skirmishing and fighting with the cavalry of the enemy.

The first day's march had found Hancock six miles beyond Bowling Green, near Millford Station, strongly entrenched with three lines of earthworks, where the single corps would gladly have met and easily repulsed the whole of Lee's army. Hancock held and strengthened this position on Sunday, far in advance upon the enemy's flank, while the other corps were moving in to support him.

The 9th, 5th and 2d Corps advanced upon the roads west of the railroad, crossing the Mattaponi above, Hancock having gained the other side of the river for them, and all moved down to-day to a point within four miles of the railroad and North Anna River, called Mount Carmel Church.

By 6 o'clock all were well in position along the line up the river, expecting that a few hours would develop the position, strength and intentions of the enemy. The 5th Corps advanced from Mount Carmel Church toward the right, the 2d Corps toward the left, and the 9th Corps, which came up later, took its position between the two.

The head of the column of Warren's corps, which, from the inaccuracy of the maps, had advanced upon the wrong road, was fired into by our own cavalry; supposing them to be the enemy. The 2d Corps came down the telegraph road, and proceeding to the left, one division (Griffin's) was thrown across the railroad, forming the left of the line.

Thus situated, we advanced toward the river in line of battle. There is near the river a small creek, which flows parallel a short distance and empties into the river. Along a ridge between this creek and the river the enemy were soon discovered sheltered by rifle pits and redans. New Bridge was just beyond, and this force would attempt to hinder the crossing of the river at this point. Our lines were prepared for an assault. Birney's division was placed in advance. Half an hour before dark the assault was commenced, and artillery and musketry came boldly into action on both sides, but it was soon evident that we were too strong for them. The affair was gallantly done, and Birney's division walked right into the enemy's rifle-pits, driving them in confusion and consternation into the river, many of whom, being unable to swim, were captured on this side, while a part escaped upon the bridge.

The credit of this gallant affair belongs to Crocker's and Egan's brigades. The enemy opposed to them were McLaws' division of Longstreet's corps.

Our pickets now extend along the line of the river upon the left.

Warren was quite as successful in a more severe engagement upon the right. The enemy were repulsed in three handsome charges, and Gen. Warren's entire corps pursued him beyond the river—the other bank of which is now held by his corps, where it is to-night strongly intrenching itself, and will hold its position until the movement of other corps have developed more fully.

Several heavy volleys of musketry are heard at this writing, indicating that the enemy are still at work. The railroad bridges are not destroyed at this place. It is a structure 400 feet long.

The army is animated with its success. Gen. Grant's name is on every soldier's lips. Many are so hopeful from all indications as to believe that the enemy will be unable to resist our march outside of the defenses of Richmond.

Such is the apparent success of this brilliant left flank manœuvre by Gen. Grant.

Army of the Potomac Across the Pamunkey—Hanover Ferry taken on Possession of by Gen. Sheridan—He is Able to Resist Any Attack—Sheridan Near Dallas—He pushed Johnson three miles—Johnston Strongly Fortified and Ready for Battle.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Magahick Church, ten miles from Hanover Town, dated yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, has been received.

It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Ann, on Thursday night, and moved toward Hanover Town, the place designated for the crossing of the Pamunkey.

At nine o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning,

Sheridan, with the first and second divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanover Town, finding there only a rebel vidette.

The first divisions of the Sixth corps arrived at 10 o'clock A. M., and now hold the place with a sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps are pressing forward with rapidity.

The weather is fine and the roads perfect. A late dispatch, dated at 7 o'clock this morning, the 23th, from the headquarters at Magahick Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely, the weather is clear, &c.

The troops came up rapidly and in great spirit, and the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon. Breckinridge is at Hanover Court House with a force variously reported at from 3,000 to 10,000. Wickham and Loure's brigade of cavalry are also reported there. The dispatch further states that after seizing Hanover Ferry, yesterday, Gen. Torbert captured seventy-five cavalry, including six officers, and that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized and flees before ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated May 22, 6 A. M., near Dallas, reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Altona, moved to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the point in view; and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line, and made hasty but strong parapets of lumber and earth. Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas and the centre at about three miles north. The country is densely wooded, and broken. There are no roads of any consequence. We have had many spirited encounters, but nothing decisive.

No dispatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

From Gen. Butler's Army—Moonlight Battle, Saturday Night, on James River—Repulse of Gen. Beauregard—His Forces Fought Thousand Men—Terrible Slaughter of Rebels—Gen. Butler Master of the Position.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Lieutenant-Commander Lowry, of the Navy, left Gen. Butler's headquarters, on the James River, on Sunday morning, and arrived here about noon to-day. He has had an interview this afternoon with the President and Secretary of War. He states that Gen. Beauregard made a desperate attack upon Gen. Butler's centre, commanded by Gen. Gillmore, on Saturday, by moonlight. Deep ravines protect the works in front of Gen. Butler's right and left; hence the attack was made exclusively upon the center. Beauregard led the assaulting column in person. His force altogether numbered at least 40,000 men, and they were all massed and thrown into this fight.

Commander Lowry describes the attack as the most impetuous and promising, for a time, in the series of charges made, that could be imagined. The Rebels yelled as they came up, like wild men. Gillmore kept his best possible distance and range, when the word was given, and the death-dealing cannon opened along the whole center.

In an instant the rebel shouting ceased; the defiant column advanced no longer. Nothing but a skeleton was left of it to reel and stagger back. Beauregard rallied new-men to the breach, and again and again Gillmore hurled the defiant traitors back. The battle lasted two hours, closing about midnight, and was probably one of the most desperate conflicts for the time it occupied, and the number of men engaged, that has occurred during this war.

There is little doubt that Beauregard was reinforced for this occasion, with the hope of overpowering Gen. Butler. Instead of doing so, however, he was most gallantly and completely repulsed, with terrible slaughter.

During the battle, the gunboats on the James and Appomattox rivers shelled the enemy, doing great execution.

Gen. Butler was commanding in person during the entire battle, and at times very much exposed.

The position occupied by General Butler's forces, on a neck of land formed by the course of the two rivers, is impregnable. It is a sure death and defeat for any force, however formidable, that may attempt to take it.

Our loss on Saturday night was comparatively slight, as we were fighting being works, but the enemy's loss must have been very large, from the fact that they were concentrated upon the center in masses, and were not fired upon until near enough to be mowed down with certainty.

Commander Lowry says he saw the enemy's ranks completely swept away one after, the other.

The whole affair is a complete success on the part of General Butler, and has proved awfully expensive to Beauregard.

PERSONAL.

—Hon. J. H. Robinson has retired from the Mercer *Whig*, and is succeeded by T. T. Irwin.

—Mr. Wm. Knabe, of the firm of Knabe & Co., the extensive piano manufacturers, of Baltimore, died on Saturday week, after a protracted illness, in the sixty-first year of his age.

—Col. E. H. Woolworth, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed on the 8th of May, at Cloyd's Mountain, West Virginia, while acting under Gen. Crooks, and was buried on the battlefield.

—Hon. James H. Campbell, of Pottsville, Pa., has been appointed by the President Minister Resident at Stockholm. The appointment, which is an excellent one, has been confirmed by the Senate.

—Intelligence has been received of the death of Lieut. Col. James C. Hall, of the 62d Pennsylvania Regiment. He was wounded in the thigh, in the battle of the Wilderness, and conveyed to Washington, when he expired on Saturday week.

—Col. Dick Coulter, of the famous old 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, reached Harrisburg last week, suffering from a severe bullet wound in the left breast, received while on picket duty with the Army of the Potomac. He has been twice reported killed in battle, and has had the pleasure of reading his obituary in the newspapers. Long life to gallant Dick!

—The following are among the Union officers in prison at Richmond:—Colonel Richard White, 55th Pa.; Lt. Col. F. J. Bennett, 58th Pa.; Capt. Jas. Metzger, Co. C, 55th Pa.; Capt. D. W. Fox, Co. A, 55th Pa.; Adjt. John Gatchell, 55th Pa.; 2d Lieut. Patrick O'Connell, Co. C, 55th Pa.—all captured during the late battles in Virginia. Col. White is a brother of Maj. White, late Senator from Indiana.