

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



M. J. STABLE, DESIGNER AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1864.

ADVANCE TO RICHMOND.

200,000 MEN IN DEADLY CONFLICT.

IMPETUOUS ASSAULTS.

MOST DESPERATE AND OBSTINATE FIGHTING.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

LEE'S RETREATS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Owing to the long distance from the Army of the Potomac to the railroad and telegraph lines...

As was expected last night, the army came up with the enemy to-day. A battle has been fought between part of it and the whole of the enemy...

The different bodies of troops had been in motion but a short time, when at about 6 o'clock reports came in from both the turnpike and plank roads...

The evidence accumulating in the course of the next two hours that strong rebel columns were moving up from the directions mentioned...

General Warren was ordered to take the right flank, and General Hancock, who was in the van, was expected to come up on the left.

General Warren and Sedgwick got into line about 11 o'clock, and soon after skirmishing was heard in the front.

General Warren was ordered to push Griffin's division forward to the right and left of the turnpike, and endeavor to ascertain what the enemy were about.

General Hartlett's brigade moved up to fight and the enemy's brigade of regular troops following in the rear.

A severe fight ensued; our two brigades held their ground against evidently greater numbers for nearly an hour, but the enemy succeeded in overrunning Ayres's regular brigade...

The flanks of Bartlett's being exposed by this demonstration, it was also soon forced back for some distance.

Two pieces of the Third Massachusetts artillery had to be left behind, in consequence of the ground being nearly two hours.

General Warren's brigade, which was ordered to stay in this dangerous demonstration.

Hancock's advance, consisting of Mott's division, arrived first in time to form with the rest of the army...

The enemy, in vast force, pressed energetically and repeatedly upon the front line, and the most furious musketry fight continued nearly two hours.

The heavy timber and dense undergrowth rendered the use of artillery impossible, and only a few rounds from heavy pieces were fired on either side, but as to violence the musketry was almost everything in the history of the Army of the Potomac.

BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

We are today in the same reaction as yesterday, with the exception of a concentration on the right.

Wadsworth's division and a brigade of Holman's, under the latter, were ordered to take the enemy, who were in front of Hancock by the right flank, but darkness soon prevented the full execution of this movement.

The losses on our left will probably reach one thousand, including General Alexander's division, which was ordered to take the right flank, but darkness soon prevented the full execution of this movement.

The Fifth New York (Iron Horse) cavalry, in an attack on the road to Parker's store, on the morning of the 11th, drove the rebel force and driven back with considerable loss.

BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Your correspondents forward the following graphic accounts of the last three days' great events in Virginia.

General Grant's headquarters, "Old Wilderness," May 9, 1864.

It is now closed upon a long and hard-fought day of battle, immediately succeeding that of yesterday, and the Army of the Potomac comes out partially victorious.

The struggle has been terribly severe and long, and during different hours of today has been marked with some doubt.

The result as both armies lay upon their arms to-night, while I write, is not much more decisive than that of yesterday.

This morning, just after first break dawn lighted upon the old Wilderness, the fight opened.

It was a little after four o'clock when the enemy, in great force, attacked our right and center.

General Sedgwick's corps, and part of General Warren's, became engaged. The attack was successfully repulsed, and the enemy was forced back by an advance of our own line.

About 11 o'clock General Hancock advanced with his own corps, and the enemy had been sent to his assistance from the center and right the evening before.

After an obstinate contest of about an hour's duration, he succeeded in driving the rebel force back to the Orange and Chancellorsville plank road to a point within in two miles and a half of Parker's store.

In this advance several hundred prisoners were taken by our troops.

General Lee's army, composed of 84,000 men, and an advance was made by our right and center.

They moved with the right toward forward for about a quarter of a mile under a severe fire from the enemy, who suddenly they were brought to a stop by a sharp fire from the center of the enemy's advanced position on a high ridge.

It is impossible to push across it, they fell back to their former position.

Another attempt to drive the enemy from the high ridge was made, but this time the rebels were about 10 o'clock, but the rebels fell back.

General Burnside was expected to have his command in position on the right of General Hancock's force by daybreak, and to join in the advance of the battle, but the battle was fought without his aid.

General Warren was ordered to place his troops where they were wanted.

The enemy perceiving the exposure of General Hancock's position, in consequence of this failure, and evidently abandoning the hope of making an impression on our right, they turned their attention to the left.

At about 1 o'clock, they resorted to the famous policy inaugurated by Stonewall Jackson, and commenced massing their forces, up the hill, in front of General Hancock's corps.

By half past ten they made one of the most furious assaults at once on any point of General Hancock's line.

They came yelling like some infuriated devils. Their line outreached Hancock's left, and they were not far from the center.

General Hancock's right flank was exposed, and he was ordered to place his troops where they were wanted.

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COURT HOUSE, and that some hard fighting had taken place.

General Sedgwick was killed in the morning, and the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to take the right flank, but darkness soon prevented the full execution of this movement.

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The Fifth New York (Iron Horse) cavalry, in an attack on the road to Parker's store, on the morning of the 11th, drove the rebel force and driven back with considerable loss.

DESPERATE BATTLE ON TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, dated at the Wilderness, May 11, 1864.

The 24th Corps having the right of the line, had crossed the Potomac river, and was moving forward with but slight opposition.

General Sedgwick's corps, and part of General Warren's, became engaged. The attack was successfully repulsed, and the enemy was forced back by an advance of our own line.

About 11 o'clock General Hancock advanced with his own corps, and the enemy had been sent to his assistance from the center and right the evening before.

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