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ed him to advance the interest on the temporary loan to 6 per cent, also to pay at once in coin the July interest on Coupons; the despatch also says that proposals for the long loan of Sixes of 1881 will be issued to-morrow or Monday next; the amount is not stated. The Secretary's despatch says you may contradict, emphatically, all assertions that the Secretary is increasing any legal tender issues, on the contrary he is gradually reducing them.

A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated 3 p.m. of the 31st, says Birney's division advanced against the breastworks held by Breckenridge's corps on the south side of the Totopotamy creek, on a high eminence, a very strong position and one which might have been held against a vastly superior force. The enemy, after firing a round or two and seeing the determination to take the place, evacuated, and retreated to the woods. Some prisoners, mostly belonging to Breckenridge's corps, said they were in Shenandoah valley, in the fight with Sigel, but did not have to fight as stubbornly as they do here.

An Army of the Potomac despatch says the 5th corps advanced from Howe's store on the 30th, towards Bethesda church, and drove the enemy about 2 miles. At sunset, while our men were engaged in digging rifle pits, Rhodes' and Canby's divisions made an attack on Warren's right flank, causing him to fall back from his first line; the enemy then advanced and charged on the line, Kitchen's brigade of heavy artillery, posted here, opened a heavy fire in conjunction with the batteries of both flanks, which nearly demolished the rebel column of attack; the enemy fell back in terrible disorder, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

New York, 3.

Secretary Chase sold a million in gold today, at 191.

New York, 4.

The Herald's correspondent from the headquarters of the cavalry corps gives details of the cavalry engagement on the 30th at Coal Harbor. The engagement was brought on by both parties attempting to establish a line of pickets. Generals Devine and Merrill went in with zeal and drove the rebels to the first woods, then dismounted 3-4ths of their men, leaving the others in charge of the horses, and on foot pressed through the woods and across a ravine and a creek and over the next hill into the woods; having reached the second woods the enemy made another stand, supported by reserves; Merrill and Devine maintained their ground stubbornly and contested every inch until the lines were within 8 rods of each other, neither yielding and both suffering great slaughter. Custar with his demoralizing seven-shooters, was now ordered up to aid in running the rebels out of the woods; Sheridan also came on the field where he could observe matters and give directions. Custar's men moved forward in double quick and for 15 minutes the rapid crack, crack of the Spencer rifles was heard. The 1st New York Dragoons charged on the enemy, who fled 2 or 3 miles, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Corbett followed them up, and spent the night 4 miles in advance.

Another fight occurred on the 31st, as Merrill's brigade was pressing toward Coal Harbor in the afternoon they came upon the enemy's cavalry, reinforced by 3 regiments of North Carolina infantry. Merrill pitched into them with his regulars, strongly supported by Devine and Custar; the fight was even more desperate than the day before. Sheridan galloped to the front, but found Tarbett whipping them beautifully.

Washington, 5.

A despatch from Gen. Grant states that about 9:30 p.m. of the 31st, the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's brigade of Gibson's division; the battle lasted with great fury half an hour; the attack was repulsed; Smith's loss is considerable. At 6 p.m., Wilson with his cavalry fell upon the rear of a brigade of Help's division, which Lee had drawn around to his left, apparently with the intention of enveloping Burnside; after a short, sharp conflict Wilson drove the rebels from their rifle pits in confusion; he had previously fought and routed Gordon's brigade of rebel cavalry. During these fights we lost several officers, among them Col. Preston, of the 1st Vermont; Col. Benjamin of the 8th New York cavalry was seriously wounded, also Gen. Stannard. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing during the 3 days operations around Coal Harbor will not exceed, according to the Adjutant-General's report, 2,500.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman, 4th, 3 miles west of Marietta, reports that his left is now well anchored, covering all the roads from the south to the railroad about Ackworth; his cavalry has been in Ackworth, and occupy in force all of the Altoona Pass.

[Signed]

STANTON.

Washington, 4.

The steamer Connecticut, which left White House, yesterday, reports that on the 2d, clouds of smoke were seen in the direction of Richmond; it was the belief at White House that a disastrous conflagration was in progress at the rebel capital. Several rebel wounded brought up by the Connecticut report that Lee is sick in Richmond, leaving Ewell in command. Eight hundred rebel prisoners have already arrived at White House, and others are on the way down. A contraband company has been established at White House, and already contains about 1,000; the number is constantly increasing.

The Richmond and York river railroad is being rapidly repaired. The bridge over the Pamunky was completed on the 30th, and cars

have arrived on barges from Alexandria. Repair shops are being erected at White House, and the place has assumed a business appearance. Gen. Abercrombie, in command of the post, has the general supervision of landing troops.

Chicago, 5.

A Washington special says a steamer from White House, 3d, brings a report that our army held the railroads at Savage station, a part of our forces having crossed the Chickahominy before that place.

Baltimore, 4.

The afternoon's American says that gentlemen who left the front at 9 a.m., 3d, represent the attack referred to in Gen. Grant's despatch as having opened with fierce cannonading along the whole line. Our informant states that the army is in the best possible condition and spirits; they have never in any previous campaign been as well supplied; abundant provisions are constantly going forward.

New York, 5.

A Tribune special, 1st, says Sheridan's cavalry the day previous drove the rebels down the Mechanicsville road to within 5 miles of Richmond. Our entire lines were considerably advanced. An impression prevails that Lee is withdrawing his entire force to within the inner defenses of Richmond. His losses in the past 2 days have been severe, largely in excess of ours. Contrabands report the citizens of Richmond in great fright. The 6th corps and Baldy Smith's forces made a heavy charge on the 1st, carrying the first line of the enemy's works, and taking 6 to 800 prisoners. An hour later the rebels made a tremendous assault, and were frightfully slaughtered. Hancock also repulsed similar attacks, inflicting severe loss; the fighting was most desperate; the enemy's loss must have been between 2 and 3,000, ours, 4 or 500.

Chicago, 5.

A letter, dated Hanover Town, Virginia, 31st, has the following in regard to the position of the armies.

Our right rests on the Pamunky near Hanover Court House, and our line extends some 6 miles in length, almost due south to Matapony creek; 5 miles west of our lines runs the Chickahominy; along that river, in front of and covering the Virginia central railroad from Atley's station to Shady Grove, 5 miles north of Richmond, the rebel front is formed.

New York, 5.

A special to the Commercial says the receipts from internal revenue, during the fiscal year ending the present month, will be over 100,000,000. It is estimated that the present bill will realize twice as much, after it is in working order.

Chicago, 5.

The Cincinnati Gazette announces that Gen. Brook's army is again in motion for Richmond, which means it will be added to the army of the Potomac. New York papers also say that Gen. Hunter's army is to be added to Grant's direct command, and that the junction will soon take place. A number of troops from Gen. Pope's department are being forwarded to the same army.

Concentration is going on at the west; every available soldier is being sent to Sherman. Gen. A. J. Smith, with 20,000 troops from the trans-Mississippi region, is understood to be on the way to Chattanooga.

Washington, 4.

Despatches from Grant's headquarters 31, say there were no operations on the 21. 4:30 a.m., 3d, Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report:—

We assaulted at 4:30 this morning, driving the enemy within his entrenchments at all points, but without gaining a decided advantage. We now occupy a position close to the enemy, and in some places within 50 yards. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy lost heavily. We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckenridge's corps.

Another official report, not from Grant, estimates our killed and wounded at 3,000; among the killed are Col. Haskell of the 36th Wisconsin, Col. Porter of the 8th New York heavy artillery and Col. Norris of the 66th New York; Gen. R. O. Tyler was seriously wounded. [Signed]

STANTON.

New York, 6.

A long letter from Fremont, accepting the nomination, concludes as follows:—

If the convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well-grounded confidence on his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country; to any such I should be most happy to give cordial and active support. My own decided preference was to aid in this, and not to be myself a candidate; and if Lincoln is renominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition, with a view to prevent the misfortune of his re-election; in this contingency I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and as a preliminary step I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice which gave me pain, but I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make this sacrifice now only to regain liberty of speech, and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set before me.

John Cochrane has also written a letter accepting his nomination as Vice-President.

A Tribune special, Headquarters Army Potomac, 2nd, says the successful operations

of the 5th corps on the 30th, were followed by the advance of the 2nd corps, and on Tuesday morning, 31st, they compelled the enemy to withdraw from his line on Tolopotamy creek. They have retreated to the south side of the Chickahominy, with the exception of their line to retard our advance. Our cavalry entered Mechanicsville on the 1st, after scouting about the old battle-fields on the Chickahominy. Grant's strategy baffles the maneuvers of the enemy; having offered them battle on Tolopotamy creek, with his right wing resting on the Virginia Central Railroad and having compelled the enemy to withdraw across the Chickahominy, he has thrown the left wing with his usual celerity way to the east of Richmond, and is now threatening the crossing of the Chickahominy at Bottom's bridge; this is now the point of interest.

Baldy Smith arrived from White House just in time to get in action and co-operate with our left flank last night.

Sandy Hook, 6.

By the Virginia, Liverpool, 24. The news from America created great sensation; it is generally regarded in Europe as disastrous to the rebel cause. The rebel loan declined 5 and 6. Laird's rams have been purchased by the British Government. The Duke of Malakoff is dead.

New York, 6.

The Herald's correspondent with Sherman states the battle at New Hope Church, 27th, as follows:—About 3 p.m. the enemy gave signs of activity, and soon moved a heavy body en masse from the woods before McPherson's army and Harrow's division. They marched boldly up the hill, exposed to a severe artillery fire; when they had marched within less than 100 yards of our breastworks our infantry poured upon the thick mass a terrible volley; the column staggered, but rallied and made efforts to approach closer. The troops now became hotly engaged, and, though the rebels greatly outnumbered us, they were held at bay. Our artillery secured a better position, and with scrapnell shell soon sent the rebel mass rushing for the protection of the ravines and woods near by. Another attack was soon made upon another portion of McPherson's line commanded by Gen. Osterhaus, and, though made with even more impetuosity, met the same fate. A lull ensued, but the rebels were brought up for a third attack, still against McPherson and Sweeney's division of the 16th corps. They at first presented the same bold front, but it did not last long, as they were discouraged, and were sent back with serious loss.

From prisoners we learn the rebels consisted of 5 divisions of the flower of Johnston's army, commanded by Cheatham. Five thousand will cover our total losses.

The Herald's correspondent with Butler says of the battle of the 2d inst:—At 3 a.m. the rebels opened with artillery, and massing a body they dashed on our picket line and captured a number of prisoners; the 3d New Hampshire then drove the rebels back, capturing 25. Another similar attack was made, but none of them succeeded in the object of breaking through our lines. Our losses are heavy, but the rebel loss is much heavier.

Washington, 6.

Despatches from Grant's headquarters, to 6 p.m. of the 5th, state there has been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack on the night of the 4th upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are within 40 yards of the rebel works. The rebels were very busy on the 4th constructing entrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and threw a party across to the east side.

A despatch from Sherman, dated at Altoona creek, p.m. of the 5th, states that the enemy, discovering us moving round his right flank, abandoned his position last night and marched off. McPherson is moving to-day for Ackworth; Thomas is on the direct road, and Schofield is on his right. It has been raining hard for 3 days, and the roads are heavy. The enemy had an immense line of works, which we have turned with less loss to us than them. [Signed]

STANTON.

St. Louis, 6.

The Sanitary Fair was practically brought to a close on the 4th; it proved a magnificent success, exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. The gross receipts to date, from all sources, are not less than \$575,000, the net proceeds which will pass into the hands of the Sanitary Commission, are at least \$500,000. The army sword was awarded to Gen. Hancock, who received 2403 votes; McClellan was second on the list.

A telegraph to headquarters says the report of the burning of a train and the murder of refugees near Salem, Arkansas, proves unfounded.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 8 a.m. of the 4th. Our cavalry were engaged all yesterday, 3d, in the vicinity of Howe's store. The first attack was made on Hampton's command, which was badly defeated with loss. We afterwards attacked Hill's left on the Tolopotamy creek, and drove one brigade out of their works and held the place an hour, we then withdrew. We now hold Howe's store, Gen. Wilson bivouacked last night between Bethesda Church and the Pamunky, and has a strong position. To-day the army is resting, nothing but artillery duelling occurring. In the fight yesterday, 31, Breckenridge occupied the right, Beauregard next, with Longstreet's corps in the center and Ewell on the left; the whole of Hill's corps was held in reserve. Their artillery fire was good at some points; 2 of our caissons were exploded by their shell, and a number of men killed and wounded.

New York, 5.

A Fort Monroe dispatch, 31, says the rebels continue to burn gunpowder on Butler's formidable works.

A deserter reports that the Mayor of Richmond had been arrested and confined in Castle Thunder for proposing to surrender the city in case of necessity, instead of burning it as had been proposed. Every man and boy and even foreign subjects were pressed into the service.

The rebel papers complain of Joe Johnston, and say that he is whipped.

The Herald's correspondent gives the following particulars of the fighting on the 1st:—Our line of battle extended fully 10 miles in length from north west to south east; Hancock's line was on the Mechanicsville road in the rifle pits wrested from the enemy 2 days before; the line of defense has been much strengthened since falling into our possession; Burnside's corps was next to Hancock; Warren was thrown a little forward, protected in front by double and triple lines of most formidable breastworks; Wright's corps was marched to the left, with two divisions of Sheridan's cavalry in front of his flank. An attempt was made by the rebel infantry, early in the day, to drive our cavalry from Coal Harbor; it resulted in their repulse, with a large number of them killed and wounded, and some 2 or 300 taken prisoners. Wright followed up his success and brought on an engagement which lasted till an hour after dark; at that time we had carried the rebel line of rifle pits and driven the enemy to the Chickahominy. The enemy then made furious assaults late in the evening upon our center and right, marching in 3 lines upon Warren, seeming determined to pierce the center and throw the line into confusion; attempt after attempt was made, and their men were hurled upon certain destruction. The battle raged fully 3 hours in front of this corps. Our losses can only be a tithe of what the enemy suffered. The attack on Hancock was nearly simultaneous; he not only repulsed the enemy, but pressed them back so far that he was drawn into a bad position and compelled to make a retreat and resume the ground he occupied at the onset; subsequently he was ordered to abandon his position and move his corps from the right of the lines to the extreme left.

Another correspondent with the 18th corps says of the fighting at Coal Harbor:—The enemy were in heavy force at Coal Harbor and Gaines' Mills, strongly entrenched on the edge of a dense wood; they had rifle pits and other works. At half-past 4 our troops were in position in 3 lines of battle; at 5, skirmishing commenced; a battery of 24 pounders opened fire on the rebels and the roar of their guns soon completely swallowed all sounds from the skirmish line; at half-past 5 an order was received for both corps, the 5th and 18th, to charge the rebel works in our front; Brooks and Devins pushed through the woods on their front and poured like a tornado over the open field; the rebels opened with grape, canister and heavy musketry fire, and our first line was badly cut up; the second line mingled with it and then the third; almost immediately after, the rebels were driven pell mell from their works and through woods; they rallied behind their reserves and attempted to recapture the position, but were received with so murderous a fire of artillery that they broke and fled in confusion; again and again they rallied and returned to the charge, but only to be driven back with greater slaughter. A Coal Harbor despatch, 31, says a general attack was ordered along the whole line at 11 o'clock this morning, resulting in the fiercest fight of the campaign. The left of Hancock's corps, after a desperate resistance, turned the enemy's left, carrying a portion of their main line and capturing some guns, colors and many prisoners; unfortunately, however, they were unable to hold the ground or bring off the guns. The battle still rages, with the promise of a bloody day.

A Fort Monroe despatch, 31, says a telegram from Baldy Smith states that the rebels attacked him with 3 columns, but were driven off after a desperate fight. Smith is reported to have taken 600 prisoners. Grant is pushing the enemy at every point.

New York, 6.

A special to the Herald says Fremont has resigned his Major-Generalship, and the resignation has been accepted by the President. Gen. Buell has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted; it is understood that he resumes his original position in the regular army as Col. and Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Cairo, 6.

A steamer from New Orleans, 30th, was fired into by rebel batteries at Columbia; 60 shots were fired, and 8 struck her, 1 shell exploding in her cabin; 1 lady was wounded. Most of the boats burned at New Orleans were owned by Government; the loss is estimated at \$250,000; it is believed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Gen. Canby is actively engaged organizing a force, and is nearly ready for offensive operations.

All is quiet in the White River country. Pine Bluff and Quaral's Buff are garrisoned with forces amply sufficient to repel any attack likely to be made by the enemy in that vicinity.

Fort Monroe, 4.

A rebel major came into Butler's lines at Bermuda Hundred yesterday, and says the Federal forces at Sessionville are threatening Charleston; the commander telegraphed the rebel authorities for reinforcements, saying, unless he received them immediately Charleston would be lost.