

## By Telegraph.

New York, 28.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says, in the engagement on the 19th, the rebels attacked Sherman's center heavily, but were driven off the field, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Our loss was not heavy. Sherman pushed forward rapidly and obliged Johnson to fall back toward Smithfield. Another fight obliged them to rush through Smithfield and make for Raleigh. Sherman entered Smithfield. Sherman, having effected a junction with Terry and Schofield, is now strong enough to sweep everything before him.

There is a decided decline in dry goods, especially standard brown sheetings, ticks, and bleached. One leading jobber reports New York Mills bleached 42½, and others in proportion. Stark Mills brown 41½, Amoskeag Dunn's 55. Prices are rapidly being based on cotton at a count of 50 cents per pound.

Gen. Cox advanced from Kingston towards Goldsboro on Sunday, the enemy having already fallen back, leaving the road clear, but destroying the bridges and culverts.

New York, 29.

The *Tribune's* army Potomac correspondent says the rebel Gen. Gordon is reported to have been killed in the battle of the 25th. He was directing the attack on Fort Steadman, and as soon as our forces had retaken the fort, a counter attack was made by the left of our line upon the enemy, it being thought that they had weakened their line there. The order was given to mass the troops on the fort, their chosen point of attack. After some sharp fighting, the left of the line gained three miles of ground. The results of to-day's fighting are the rebels badly repulsed in their attack and the left of our line has gained another step towards the south side of the railroad. Sheridan, with his whole cavalry force, crossed the James yesterday to join Grant's army.

Headquarter's, Army Potomac, 26.

The engagement yesterday was no doubt the most important and successful for the Union armies that has taken place since their arrival in front of Petersburg. The enemy, defeated at every point, lost heart in their cause. The number of prisoners brought in by the 9th corps is reported at 1,800, and the loss in this corps is not far from 600. The number of prisoners in our hands as the result of the day's operations is 2,271 enlisted men, and 68 officers, besides 150 wounded in our hospital.

New York, 29.

The *Herald's* army of the James correspondent says: On the north side of the river affairs remain undisturbed. On Sunday, President Lincoln, Grant and Porter reviewed the 24th and 25th corps.

Washington, 29.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 29th contains the following:

Petersburg, 25.

Generals Bushrod Johnson and Gordon stormed the enemy's breastworks on our left, capturing his works and 500 prisoners, including Gen. McLaughlin and other officers. The fight was terrific and the loss on both sides heavy. Gen. Terry was badly wounded. The enemy massed his artillery and poured a terrible fire on our ranks, which caused our troops to fall back to their original position.

The following are the essential points in the general order issued to the army yesterday. The enemy, with a temerity for which he has paid dearly, massed his forces and succeeded, through a reprehensible want of vigilance in the 3d brigade of the first division of the 9th corps, in breaking through our lines and capturing Fort Steadman, and batteries No. 9, 10 and 11. Prompt measures were taken by Maj.-Gen. Parke. The firm bearing of the troops of the 9th corps in the adjacent portions of the line held by the enemy and the gallantry of the 3d division of this corps, together with the energy and skill displayed by Brig.-Gen. Hartsuff, quickly repaired the disaster. The enemy were driven from Fort Steadman and our lines with heavy losses in killed and wounded, leaving in our hands eight battle flags and over 1,900 prisoners. The result of the day was the defeat of the enemy's plans and the capture of a strongly entrenched picket line, also the capture of 10 battle flags and 2,800 prisoners.

City Point, 27.

To Stanton: The battle of the 25th resulted in the following losses on our side—in the 2d corps, killed 51, wounded 462, missing 302; 9th corps, killed 60, wounded 338, missing 506. Our captures by the 2d corps were 36. The 3d

and 6th corps pushed forward and captured the enemy's strong entrenchments and turned the guns against him. We still hold them in spite of their trying to retake them. The battle continued till 8 p.m., the enemy losing heavily. Humphrey estimated the enemy's loss in his front at three times his own, and Gen. Wright in his front doubles that of ours.

The enemy brought in a flag of truce for permission to collect his dead between the picket line and the main fortifications, which was granted.

I am in receipt of Sherman's report of his operations from the time he left Fayetteville up to the 22d. It shows hard fighting, resulting in severe loss to the enemy in killed and wounded, also over 1,000 prisoners. His own loss, he says, will be covered by 2,500 men since he left Savannah, many of them but slightly wounded.

(Signed) GRANT.

Additional by the Asia. The failure is announced of Sterling Bigbie, merchant, in London, with liabilities about £150,000, also Burstam & Co., Hull & Bombay, liabilities from £200,000 to £300,000. These failures are said to have been chiefly caused by losses in blockade running at the rebel ports. Similar rumors are afloat as to other failures. D. Lewis, merchant, of London, has suspended. Drafts for a large amount, drawn by the Confederate government at Richmond, on their financial agents in Liverpool, Frazer, Kempleton & Co., were, after some days delay, refused acceptance and allowed to be protested. One draft alone was for £270,000.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 29.

The route taken by a portion of this army is the same over which it has traveled several times heretofore, namely, the Vaughan and Halifax roads, running south-west across Hatcher's run. The column started at three o'clock this a.m. A large cavalry force under Sheridan took the Halifax road toward Dinwiddie Court House. The infantry column crossed Hatcher's run on the Vaughan road, but met no opposition until they reached within a short distance of the Boydston Plank road, where the enemy's pickets were found and driven back. Griffin's division was sent up Quaker road about three p.m.

New York, 30.

The *Herald's* correspondent says the loss in front of the 9th corps alone on Saturday was 5,000.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives details of the battle at Bentonville. Our line at 2 p.m., when all the troops were in position, was about two miles long. During the day the enemy made five grand attempts to pierce this line at different points. The first was made upon a point held by Cogswell's brigade and Morgan's second brigade. Hardee and Hoke led the charge. The rebels moved forward gallantly, firing but little, as if determined to crush in our lines by mere weight. They were received with a furious fire, but they bowed their heads and came on and penetrated through Bowen, Cogswell and Mitchell's line and got to the rear of Mitchell's brigade, but neither gave way. The fighting was terrific. Mitchell put his brigade in the form of a parallelogram, fighting on all sides. Cogswell's men lay in wait, firing on the rebels wherever they could be seen. The enemy passed around Mitchell's and struck Vandever and Fearing's brigades in the rear, pressing them so hard that they had to jump the breastworks to repel their assaults.

Secretary Seward left for City Point yesterday.

Additional to the account of the Bentonville fight. Charges were made at other points, but our line never wavered anywhere. Finally the rebels massed for their last effort. This time they came up without their old familiar yell, and marched steadily on Robinson's five batteries. They were met with the most terrific fire ever witnessed, at which many of the gray mass raised their hands deprecatingly. Their officers, by great exertion and personal bravery, brought them on in some order until they reached Hawley's brigade, which brought to bear on them a flank fire. This added to their misery, yet they stood bravely and came on. The five batteries then opened at a distance of less than 700 yards, throwing canister and spherical case into the wavering mass of the rebels. The discharges being rapid, the flashes of the guns seemed a steady blaze. The enemy at last broke and fled in confusion from the field.

The *Herald's* army of the Potomac special says Sherman, on Monday evening, reported in person to Grant at City Point.

Grant and Sherman, after consultation in the headquarters tent, had an

interview with the President. Sherman gave Lincoln a graphic account of his operations, and represented that his army was capable of accomplishing the grandest results.

New York, 31.

A proposition to arrange for a State convention to decide whether Georgia shall remain within the rebel Confederacy or return to the Union, has been defeated in the Legislature of that State.

Washington, 31.

Information from the advance of the army of the Potomac, dated Hatcher's run, Thursday morning, shows that the locality of our army under Grant at that time was in a line parallel with and east of Doyleston Plank road, and west of Hatcher's run. These important positions have been gained without resistance from the enemy.

The 5th corps had a sharp encounter with the enemy on Quaker road on Wednesday, 29th, but lost in the affair less than 300 men and drove the rebels nearly a mile, with serious loss to them, and captured a number of prisoners.

Baltimore, 31.

The Western mail train from here for Wheeling, yesterday, was captured by guerrillas. All the cars except five were burned and all the passengers robbed.

Augusta, Ga., 26.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has the following from East Tennessee: Thomas, having transferred a portion of his army to Knoxville and united it with Gillem, is said to be moving in the direction of the Virginia line. At last accounts the command had reached the vicinity of Greenville, a little over half way from Knoxville to Bristol. The expedition is accompanied by an engineer corps of 2,000 men, who are engaged in re-building the railroad in front as fast as the enemy are breaking it. Communication with the base at Knoxville is kept up.

Newbern, 28.

The armies in North Carolina are taking repose. Sherman's forces are much in need of shoes, clothing, and other necessities, prior to striking the finishing blow to the rebel Confederacy. Sherman's headquarters are to be removed from Savannah to Newbern.

Washington, 31.

During March 28th, 60 deserters from Lee's army were received in this city, to all of whom the oath of allegiance was administered. During February, only 1,239 were received.

The *World's* army of the Potomac special of the 29th, has the following: A grand move of this army had its origin this morning. Orders were issued yesterday to the troops expecting to participate in the move, to hold themselves in readiness to move to-day at six a.m. Punctually at the time, the 2d corps, 5th, and 1st cavalry started. Colonel Mar, 1st brigade, 2d division, sent out a small party towards Dabney Mills, somewhere on his front, the whole army moving through the pines.

Meanwhile the cavalry corps of Sheridan swung round still further south, and rapidly moved toward the enemy's communications.

Washington, 1.

Reliable information from City Point represents the presence of 15 monitors and 40 ironclad vessels in the James river, besides an innumerable fleet of smaller vessels. Porter commands the James river fleet.

Toronto, 1.

A dispatch from Montreal says the money voted by Parliament has been paid to the St. Alban's bank.

New York, 1.

Major Frank Pope, assistant engineer of the Bulkley Overland Telegraph expedition to Russia, leaves this port on Monday next, for Sitka and New Archangel, where he will join Col. Bulkley.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* of to-day has the following account of another desperate attempt to storm Fort Steadman and break through the line of the 19th corps, and, if possible, reach City Point: Emboldened by the apparent situation, they moved a heavy column early last evening in front of Fort Steadman, and about 10 at night, with one of their familiar yells, they hotly advanced to the assault, when a brisk and determined battle was inaugurated. It lasted through the entire night, and did not cease till far in the forenoon. The cannonading was terrific for a time during the night, and only equalled by the artillery salute on the 13th of July, when the Burnside mine was sprung. The rattling of musketry followed soon after the opening of the cannonading, and continued with great rapidity all night. The result culminated in the repulse of the rebels with heavy loss. Our loss, owing to the peculiar disposition of our forces, and our previous

knowledge that the attack was to be made, was only 4 killed and 24 wounded. The rebels were caught in a trap again and but for the darkness of the night would have been slaughtered unmercifully.

The *Tribune's* special says a dispatch just received from Goldsboro says the rebels have completed their preparations to evacuate Raleigh. All the departments of the State government have been removed to Greensboro, with all surplus military stores. Gen Schofield has levied a contribution of 100,000 rations of meat and flour on the citizens.

New York, 2.

The *Herald's* correspondent in front of Mobile, 23, says Smith of the 16th corps, accompanied by Gen. Canby and Staff, that day arrived at Danby's Mills, on Fish river, on the east side of Mobile bay, and 10 miles distant from it, and 26 miles from Mobile. The entire 13th corps under Gen. Granger is expected with the 16th corps at Danby's Mills. Firing in the direction of Mobile was heard for 24 hours previous to the evening of the 23d, it was supposed to proceed from the monitors engaging the shore batteries.

Boone, N. C., 27.

The advance of Stoneman's force, commanded by Maj. Keagh, A. D. C., entered and captured the town of Boone, N. C., at 12 o'clock to-day. Stoneman's command is now well into North Carolina.

City Point, 2 p.m., 2.

Everything has been carried from the left of the 19th corps. The 6th corps at one charge captured more than 3,000 prisoners. The 20th and 24th corps both captured 4 guns and prisoners from the enemy. We are now closing around the works and lines of the enemy enveloping Petersburg. All looks remarkably well.

To Stanton. At 4.30 p.m. to-day, Grant telegraphed as follows:

We are now up and have a continuous line of troops, and in a few hours we will be entrenched from the Appomattox, below Petersburg, to the river above. The whole captures since the army started out will not amount to less than 12,000 men and probably 50 pieces of artillery, but I do not know the number accurately. A portion of Foster's division of the 24th corps made a gallant charge this afternoon and captured a very important fort from the enemy, with the entire garrison.

(Signed)

LINCOLN.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 1.

The greater portion of this army has not been engaged with the enemy to-day. They have been erecting works on a new line and repairing the roads, as the late rains rendered it impossible to move the wagon train as fast as the troops advanced. One train took 14 hours to move it 5 miles, with the assistance of 1,000 men.

A courier has just arrived from Sheridan with cheering news. The combined forces of cavalry and Warren's infantry advanced against the enemy this evening, driving them several miles, and capturing about 4,000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery. They retreated to Five Forks, which were flanked by a part of the 5th corps, which moved down the White Oak Road. The rebels then retreated south along the White Oak Road, vigorously pursued by Sheridan, while McKenzie's cavalry, from the army of the James, advanced on the Ford Road and when the messenger left he was only 10 miles from it.

Of the results of Friday's, 31st, fighting the *Times* says:

We swung our left around 3 miles north of the Boydston road, leaving between it and the south side of the railroad but a single line of breastworks, thrown up since Monday night. We captured 1,000 prisoners. Our loss was not over 2,000 in the aggregate.

City Point, 10 a.m., 3.

To Stanton:—Gen. Weitzel telegraphs as follows:

We took Richmond at 8.15 this morning. I captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place. I am making efforts to put it out. The people receive us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.

President Lincoln has gone to the front.

(Signed)

BOWERS, A. A. G.

New York, 3.

The *Commercial's* special says intelligence has been received at headquarters, which says our advances warrant the assurance that Mobile is now in our possession.

The *Herald's* army of the Potomac special of the 1st says:

When the present forward movement commenced, the 5th corps moved southwardly across Hatcher's run, then northeasterly to Quaker Road and Boydston Plank road, between Hatcher's and Gravelly runs. The 2d corps cross