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to Gen. Cox's command; every bridge and railroad tie in the whole extent of 15 miles is buried and the rails bent; the road is left in such condition that it cannot be repaired for months. Another expedition left Bull's Gap on the 24th, to destroy the railroad bridge over the Wautoga, 55 miles from the Gap. Our forces had a fight, during the movement, with a body of the enemy under Mudwall Jackson, completely routing them. On their return the troops burned all the bridges, and tore up the entire track at all points within reach.

Fort Monroe, 7.

Port Royal papers, 5th, state that Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are nearly depleted of rebel troops, who have been sent north to join Lee's army.

Admiral Dahlgren has arrived at Hilton Head.

A great female riot occurred at Savannah on the 17th ult.; the women collected in a body, with arms, and paraded the streets in procession, demanding bread or blood; they seized food wherever found. The soldiers were called out, and after a brief conflict the ringleaders were arrested and confined in jail.

Washington, 8.

The following is official:

Off City Point, Va., 5.

To Gen. Grant:—We have seized Wilson's wharf, landing a brigade of Wild's colored troops there. Two regiments of the same brigade landed at Fort Powhatan landing. Hind's division landed at City Point; the remainder of both the 18th and 10th corps landed at Bermuda Hundred, above the Appomattox. The movement was apparently a complete surprise. Both the army corps left Yorktown during last night. The monitors are all over the bar at Harrison's landing and above City Point. Generals Smith and Gilmore are pushing the landing of men. Gen. Graham, with the army gunboats, led the advance; during the night he captured the rebel signal stations.

(Signed,) BUTLER.

New York, 8.

The following has been received from Washington, 8th:

To Gen. Dix:—We have no official reports from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon-General that our wounded are being sent to Washington, and will number from 6 to 8,000. The chief Quartermaster of the army of the Potomac has made a requisition for 7 days grain and for railroad transportation trains, and states that the enemy is reported retreating; this indicates Gen. Grant's advance, and affords an inference of material success on our part. The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and they having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground but preparing for advance, leads to the hope of a full and complete success.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman, dated 5 o'clock p.m. of the 7th, states that Gen. Thomas has occupied Tunnell Hill, where he expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position at Buzzard Roost pass, north of Dalton. There has been some skirmishing, but no real fight had taken place.

Nothing later from Gen. Banks.

It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to the department in this great crisis, and withhold nothing from the public.

(Signed,) STANTON.

Washington, 8.

The *Star* says the only official information from the army of the Potomac is derived from the despatch of a medical director and a quartermaster to their respective bureaus. The wounded, numbering from 6 to 8,000, have been sent from the battle field to Rappahannock station, thence they will be forwarded to Washington; a portion of them have arrived at Rappahannock.

New York, 8.

The *Times* correspondent at James river, 5th, speaking of Butler's movement, says the project, in which the Lieut.-General after careful examination fully acquiesced, was to advance upon Richmond by James river, and get a foot hold as near the city as possible on the south bank of the stream, and interrupt the communication of the rebel Capital southward, and eventually compel the evacuation by Lee's army of their strongly fortified position on the Rapidan, thus forcing the rebels to give Grant battle, or move rearward to the walls of their capital. The first step towards organization was made some weeks since by the concentration at Yorktown, from various posts in North Carolina and Virginia, of the great bulk of the 18th corps; with these nearly all the 10th army corps, under Gilmore, were sent to Butler, to participate in the movement. That Yorktown and Gloucester point, both at the mouth of York river, should have been selected for the rendezvous of these troops, naturally led to the supposition that the advance was to be made up the Peninsula. That the deception might be doubly sure, a brigade of Union troops was dispatched by Gen. Butler, as late as yesterday, to White House landing, where, at sunset, they were zealously engaged in felling trees and constructing a military wharf, as if in preparation to facilitate the landing of a large army. All light draft steamers were, until the last moment, kept at Fort Monroe, whence, early yesterday morning, they were dispatched to York river, and the work of embarking troops, whose arrangements had all been previously made, began. Gen Butler's orders to subordinates required them to repair to Hampton roads as quickly as possible, where they were

to anchor for the night. At daybreak the advance of the troops moved up James river, conveyed by the army gunboats under Graham, and 5 monitors and 11 gunboats under rear Admiral Lee. The cavalry branch of the expedition is commanded by Brig.-Gen. Kautz who, with several thousand white troops also left Suffolk, Va., at daylight yesterday morning. The point at which he aims primarily is Hickford, on the Petersburg, Richmond and Weldon road. Gen. Kautz received a roving commission, and may penetrate as far as Weldon. Starting up the peninsula another smaller cavalry force set out at the same time, with the object to create a diversion in our favor by keeping the rebels excited and attacking outposts; this expedition will try to cross the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and make their way to the main body on James River. Gen. Butler has taken possession of Wilson's wharf and Fort Powhatan; the distance between the two points is 7 miles; both of them are strong positions. City Point became ours without a struggle. The Union forces are securely planted in a splendidly advantageous position within 15 miles of the Rebel Capital.

Before nightfall the greater part of the immense force will be disembarked, and our line will stretch across the narrow strip of land, the left resting on James River, then passing over the Appomattox the prolonged line will reach to James River again, holding that almost insular position called Bermuda Hundred. Entrenched here, with both flanks protected by gunboats, we can bid defiance to the Rebels. This position is also considered admirable for seriously threatening Richmond.

Washington, 8.

Reports from the front to 11 o'clock a. m. of the 7th, say there was two days severe fighting on the 5th and 6th. It was believed that the enemy was retreating. Our wounded are being sent to the rear, showing we had lost no ground. It is believed that our forces are pressing forward.

Reports from Chattanooga, to 5 p. m. of the 7th, say McPherson is operating against the enemy's communication with Rome through Villana and Resaca.

The line of attack by Lee, in fighting on the 5th and 6th, was nearly at right angles with Grant's line of advance, Orange Court House being his base and headquarters.

The forced march of a day and a night by Eurnside from Manassas, by which he got his troops to Grant's support on the night of the 5th, is said to have even surpassed his brilliant forced march in East Tenn., by which he surprised the enemy there.

Fortress Monroe, 7.

On the 5th inst. the 1st and 2nd regiments of colored cavalry, under Col. West, made a dash across the Chickahominy, and two companies dashed into the camp of the 46th Virginia cavalry, killing 30 rebels, and dispersed and pursued them within 10 miles of Richmond.

On the morning of the same day the gunboat Commodore Jones, while on picket duty in James River, near Turkey Bend, was blown up by a torpedo; several of the officers were killed, and 50 men killed and wounded.

Washington, 8.

An official dispatch from Gen. Butler, sent on the 7th, says a demonstration has been made by our forces against the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and they succeeded in destroying a portion of it, so as to break communication. There has been some severe fighting.

The Government, up to 10 o'clock to-night, are without any particulars of Friday's fight. The *National Republican* says we are able to state that the result of the fighting on Thursday and Friday, 5th and 6th, is all that the most sanguine friends of the Government can desire. The dawn of day on Saturday, 7th, exhibited no evidence of the presence of the enemy. Gen. Grant, with great promptness took advantage of their flight, and ordered a forward movement.

We have 10,000 wounded; this includes both sides; no list of killed and wounded have been received.

At last dates Banks was at Alexandria. In imitation having been given that he designed to leave that position, positive orders were sent from Grant requiring him to afford protection to the gunboats. This force is strong enough, under competent command, to bid defiance to any force the rebels can bring against him. Arrangements for supplies will be made with energy and celerity by Gen. Canby, who has gone forward with special instructions.

New York, 9.

The *Tribune* has the following, dated Washington:—Twelve trains of wounded are on the way from the front to the hospitals ready for their reception, and report from rebel sources says Lee is wounded.

The *Tribune* says the situation may be thus epitomized:—On Thursday, 5th, the army sustained successfully a fierce attack by the bulk of Lee's army; on Friday, 6th, we attacked and drove them some distance, took all their severely wounded prisoners, and won an indecisive victory; on Saturday, 7th, no fighting and Lee is believed to be retreating.

The *Times* has the following special from Washington, 8:—The latest news from the army received here is up to 7 o'clock yesterday evening, at which time Grant fully maintained his position. The fighting Thursday and Friday was very severe, with skirmishing only on Saturday. Lee's first onset was made on our left, but he then fell upon our centre, and finally upon our right, where the hardest contest took place; here the rebels charged upon our lines twice, but were repul-

sed each time with severe loss. Hancock's corps charged back twice, and at one time entered that portion of the enemy's entrenchments commanded by A. P. Hill, but at length were compelled to fall back. Seymour's division of Hancock's corps was badly cut up. Generals Wadsworth and Burtlett were badly wounded. The rebels were reported retreating yesterday morning.

Washington, 8.

Midnight. A special correspondent, writing from headquarters at Wilderness Tavern, Friday evening, gives the following intelligence in regard to the great battle on Friday:

The day has closed upon a terribly fought field; the army of the Potomac has added another to its list of murderous conflicts; Lee's tactics, so energetically employed at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, of throwing his whole army first upon one wing then upon another, has again been brought to bear, but the army of the Potomac has repulsed the tremendous onslaught of the enemy, and stands to-night solidly in the position it assumed this morning. The first attempt was made upon our right, somewhat weakened in numbers by the battle of yesterday; but the iron old 2nd corps nobly stood their ground. Then the enemy hurled his battalions upon Sedgewick and once or twice gained temporary advantage, but the old veterans of this corps nobly rallied and repulsed the rebels with fearful slaughter. About half past 4 Lee made a feint upon the whole line, then suddenly fell with his whole force upon Sedgewick, driving him back temporarily, but the advantage was soon regained and the rebels hurled back with great loss. Night now came on. It is believed at headquarters that at this hour Lee had withdrawn from the front. Although he has been signally repulsed in all his attacks, nothing but the nature of the battlefield prevented it from being a crushing defeat. The loss on both sides is heavy, but at this hour we cannot give the estimate.

A *Tribune* Washington special, midnight, 8th, says, advised, believed to be trustworthy, report that Butler has cut all the railroad communications south of Richmond.

Washington, 8.

On Friday, 6th, an attack was made by Longstreet on the right, while the rebel troops under Hill were hurled in like manner against the left wing composed of Hancock's corps; Warren's corps, holding the centre, was also engaged in the assaults. The fighting continued with hardly any intermission for two days, the 5th and 6th; but yesterday morning, 7th, Lee, having failed completely in his object, withdrew from the engagement, leaving the army of the Potomac in possession of the ground and a large number of rebel killed and wounded.

Washington, 9.

No fighting yesterday; our army is believed to be advancing successfully.

Fredericksburg is occupied, and the railroad is being repaired.

The *Star* extra says Grant has a field full of prisoners, and had advanced to Spotsylvania Court House.

A verbal message received at Halleck's headquarters, by a messenger from the army, states that the battle has closed, the enemy having fallen back about 12 miles, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. On Saturday, at 3 o'clock, Lee was in full retreat through Spotsylvania. When the messenger left, Hancock was entering the place in pursuit.

[From the New York Herald of April 17.]

#### ARRIVAL OF SECRETARY CHASE IN THE CITY—GREAT COMMOTION IN WALL STREET.

There was considerable bustle and excitement in financial circles yesterday, especially in Wall Street, in consequence of the sudden appearance of the Secretary of the Treasury in the metropolis. A short dispatch from Washington on Wednesday evening announced that Mr. Chase was on the way to the city, and true to the report, the Honorable Secretary arrived early yesterday, and took up his quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Numerous calls were made upon him during the day, but with small success in almost every instance. "Mum's the word" with the Secretary; nobody, and least of all, the gold-brokers, knowing what peculiar wind had driven him hitherward. The gold-operators were in an awful stew about this strange visit. Gold, which had been threatening to go up to 200, suddenly tumbled from 10 to 15 p. c. in less than half an hour, and there is yet great doubt and shaking among interested parties that it will go down still further.

The great question now is, what is the meaning of Mr. Chase's visit? Has he come on to see the sales of the five-forties or to take high ground in favor of greenbacks? A day or two will show this. In the meantime Mr. Chase is too shrewd to let anybody know what his visit means. He was resting quietly in his hotel last night, intending, no doubt, to make a *sortie* among the "bills" and "bears" to-day. We will faithfully report the result of his movements from day to-day, and in the meantime let the bulls and bears take care of themselves, as there seems to be a crisis hanging over the gold market, which may be seriously destructive to some heavy speculators. So much for Mr. Chase's arrival in the city, and if he could only operate on the produce market, and induce the speculators to bring down the prices of butter, sugar, and other articles of domestic consumption, his visit would be hailed with joy by thousands of his fellow citizens, who are now victimized by sharpers, who take advantage of every oppor-

tunity to send up prices to such a figure that the working classes are denied many of the necessities of life. It is said that one of the objects of Mr. Chase's visit is to throw the entire amount of gold now deposited in the Sub-Treasury upon the market; to head off the speculators who have been assiduously engaged in "bulling" the gold market for the last few days. Mr. Chase's confidential friends have great confidence in his ability to "bear" the "bulls" down to such a figure as to make their recent operations in the precious metal anything but remunerative.

Whether the money bags of Cisco will be ponderous enough to meet the pressure of the gold speculators is a question that is now undergoing practical solution.

[From the New York Herald's Money Article, Friday, the 15th instant.]

The excitement in the gold market to-day beggars all description. The fever spread to the street, and from thence to the Sub-Treasury, where the crowd became so dense that it almost impossible to force a passage in the vicinity of the upper entrance where the gold certificates were disposed of. The premium on coin, it will be observed, fluctuated between seventy-four and one-fourth and eighty-nine, in one instance advancing four and a-half per cent, in the space of three minutes, and falling in about the same time five per cent. Secretary Chase being now in the city, we would recommend him, after he has studied carefully the annexed table, to visit the gold exchange to-morrow, *incognito*, and witness for himself the manner in which gold is manipulated by the coterie of gamblers which he will find there congregated. It will be a rich treat for him to do so, and he will go back to Washington a wiser man. We would then recommend him to stop the sale of gold certificates for one week, commencing next Monday, the day on which the premium is again to be fixed, if fixed at all, and in lieu thereof order a million of dollars to be thrown judiciously on the market each day, to be sold for cash. By this means he would force down the premium, and by Saturday night the market would be completely broken; the gamblers would have every dollar they could carry, and under the influence of the panic that would be created, the premium could be kept on the decline thereafter with less than a hundred thousand dollars a day. In the afternoon a rumor became current, that half a million of pounds sterling of exchange had been sold by the Government, which, coupled with the announcement that Mr. Cisco would commence to pay the May interest on the five-twenty coupons to-morrow (Friday) had a depressing effect upon the spirits of the speculators, and, as will be seen, the premium dropped very suddenly.

The bill now before Congress, putting an annual tax of three per cent. on the issues of banking institutions which are organized under State laws, would produce to the Government, with the present circulation, a revenue amounting to seventeen millions of dollars.

The law would not materially interfere with the operations of the large institutions in the above named cities; but it would strike a death blow to a majority of the country banks and wipe nearly all the wildcat concerns out of existence. To this extent the operations of the bill would be beneficial to the people.

#### HERIBILE DEATH FROM WEARING HOOPS.

—Among a party of friends who had gone last Monday on a visit of inspection to the biscuit factory of Messrs. Joseph Robinson and Co., in that City, was Miss Mary Nelson, and she was accompanied by Mr. Burrows, to whom she was to have been married within a few weeks. The party had not been more than two minutes in the mill, and were still examining the basement story, when a piercing shriek from Miss Nelson, who had tarried slightly in their rear, made them pause in terror. Her attention had been attracted by an Archimedean screw, which was forced by a brass rod breast high—but, when she stooped to look at it, her expanded skirts were caught by the machinery, and when her friends turned to look at her it was rapidly drawing her into its grasp. Mr. Burrows clasped his betrothed around the waist, and strove to draw her back—but the steel of her hoops had been clutched by the wheels, and all his efforts were powerless. The engine dragged her out of her lovers arms, and whirled her round and round before his eyes; all her limbs were shivered into fragments, and her body was lacerated and mangled almost out of human semblance.—[From the London Star.

GRUMBLERS.—There is a class of people who can see no good in anything which conflicts at all with their peculiar notions, and whose ideas of right and wrong are not measured by any moral standard, but only by the number of dollars it puts into their own pockets. The spirit of old-foginess which clung to the mantles of our forefathers has not entirely departed from some of those to whom their garments have descended. Although as a nation we are fully up to the times, and follow the lead of the "bellwether," is most of the popularisms of the day, still there is a certain class, whose numbers, fortunately, are "growing small by degrees and beautifully less," whose chief end and aim is to find fault. The first great mistake was in bringing them into the world, but when once here they show no disposition to amend, and go on making a bad matter worse. They seem as though bound to find fault. It is either too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry for them, and so they continue from day to day, finding fault at last with death for relieving the world of their presence.—[N. Y. Sun,