

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 21, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANDERSON.

FOUR DAYS' LATER NEWS.

Lincoln Nominated at Baltimore.

The Illinois Anderson arrived Tuesday morning, bringing the following dispatches: The steamer Pacific left San Francisco on the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., for Portland and Victoria. Baltimore Convention has nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

Battles before Richmond.

The news from Richmond, Tuesday morning, bringing the following dispatches: The steamer Pacific left San Francisco on the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., for Portland and Victoria. Baltimore Convention has nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

The whole of Hill's corps was held in reserve. Their artillery fire was good at some points. Two of our caissons exploded by their shells, and a number of men and horses were killed and wounded.

Fortress Monroe, June 3.—A dispatch from Sully Smith says that the rebels attacked him with three columns and were driven off after a severe fight. Smith is reported to have taken 600 prisoners. Grant is pushing the enemy at every point.

New York, June 6.—The State Committee of the War Democracy of New York, at a meeting held at the Astor House, have reaffirmed a preference for the renomination of Lincoln, and adopted a call to all War Democrats to rally at Baltimore on the 7th; to impress upon the Union Convention the justice, expediency and necessity for the nomination of Daniel S. Dickinson for the Vice-Presidency.

Fremont has resigned his Major-Generalship, and his resignation has been accepted by the President. Also that of Gen. Beech, who it is understood, resumes his original position in the regular army, as Colonel and Assistant-Adjutant-General.

A long letter from Fremont accepting the nomination of the Cleveland Convention thus concludes: "If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man, whose past life justifies the well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support. My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to myself a candidate; but if Lincoln is renominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse the policy and renew the power which has cost the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no course but to organize against him every element of opposition with a view to prevent his nomination. With this contingency I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and as a preliminary step, I have resigned my commission in the army. This is a sacrifice which gave me pain, but I had for a long time, fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make the sacrifice now only to regain the liberty of speech and 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 of acceptance to the nomination for Vice-Presidency. Chicago, June 5.—The Cincinnati Gazette's special says that Gen. Crook's army is again in motion for Richmond, and that it will be added to the Army of the Potomac. The New York papers say that Gen. Hunter's army is to be added to Grant's direct command, and a junction will soon take place. A large number of troops are being forwarded to Pope's Department.

Some concentrations are going on at the West, every available soldier being sent to Sherman. Gen. A. G. Smith, with 20,000 troops from the Trans-Mississippi region is on his way to Chattanooga. Cairo, June 6.—The steamer Missouri from New Orleans on the 30th was fired into by a rebel battery at Columbus. Sixty shots were fired, eight struck and one exploded in the cabin wounding one lady.

Most of the boats burned at New Orleans were owned by the Government. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Gen. Canby who is actively engaged in organizing forces was nearly ready for offensive operations. All quiet on White river. Pine Bluff and Duval Bluff are garrisoned with forces ample and sufficient to repel any attack likely to be made by the enemy.

New York, June 6.—The Herald's correspondent gives the following particulars of the fight on the 1st inst. Our line of battle extended fully ten miles in length, from the northwest to the southeast of Hancock, on the Mechanicsville road, in the rifle pits wrested from the enemy two days before. The line of defense has been much improved and strengthened since falling into our possession. Burnside's corps came next; Hancock and Warren's are thrown a little forward and protected in front by double and triple lines of formidable breastworks. Wright's was marched to the left, with two divisions of Sheridan's cavalry in front and on its flank.

An attempt was made by the rebel infantry to drive our cavalry from Cold Harbor, resulting in their repulse. They had a large number of killed and wounded and from 200 to 300 prisoners fell into our hands. Wright followed up the success and brought on an engagement which lasted little one hour after dark. At that time we had carried the rebel line of rifle pits, and driven the enemy to the Chickahominy.

Late in the evening the rebels made a furious assault upon our center and right, marching in three lines upon Warren and seeming determined to pierce our center and throw the line into confusion. They hurled themselves upon us and to certain destruction with great determination. The battle raged fully three hours in front of this corps. Our loss can only be a trifle to 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 thrown into a bad position, and was compelled to make a retreat and resume the ground occupied at the outset. Subsequently he was ordered to abandon his position and move his corps from the right of our lines to the extreme left.

Another correspondent with the 18th corps, says that in the fight at Cold Harbor the enemy were in heavy force there and at Gaines' Mills strongly entrenched on the edge of a dense wood. They had rifle pits and other works. At half-past four our corps were in position in three lines of battle. At five, skirmishing commenced and a battery of 24-pounders opened a fire on the rebels. At half-past five an order was received for both the 6th and 18th corps to charge the rebel works in our front. Crook and Devens pushed through the wood in their front and poured like a tornado over the open field.

The rebels opened with grape, canister and heavy musketry fire. Our first line was badly cut up. The second line mingled with

it and then the third. Almost immediately afterwards the rebels were driven pell mell from their works through the wood. They rallied behind reserves and attempted to recapture their position, but were received with such a murderous fire of artillery that they broke and fled in confusion. Again and again they rallied and attacked and were driven back with great slaughter.

A Cold Harbor despatch, dated the 3d, says a general attack was ordered along the whole line at 11 o'clock this morning, resulting in the fiercest fight of the campaign. On the left, Hancock's corps, after a desperate resistance turned the enemy's left, carrying a portion of their main line, capturing some guns, colors and many prisoners. Unfortunately he was unable to hold the ground or to bring off the guns. The battle is still raging with a promise of a bloody day.

San Francisco, June 7.—The Union State Convention has met at Sacramento, August 9th, to nominate Presidential electors and appoint a Central Committee. Chicago, June 2.—Richmond papers have the following telegrams: May 28.—Cleburne's division engaged the 4th army corps under Howard at 1 o'clock this morning, and after a desperate conflict he signally repulsed the enemy with a loss of between 200 and 700. We took about 750 prisoners, including those who were wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and accoutrements. Gen. Cleburne says that the enemy's dead are piled thicker than hay ever saw them before. Between 60 and 100 dead were left close to his front. Their line of breastworks in front of Loring's command was abandoned. Our loss probably 300. Skirmishing was going on against enemy's left, which was gradually giving way.

Washington, June 6.—Despatches from Grant's headquarters the 5th, state that there had been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright, and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are within forty yards of the rebel works. The rebels were very busy on Saturday constructing intrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy, at Bottom's Bridge.

A despatch from Sherman dated the afternoon of the 5th, at Altona Creek, states that the enemy discovering his moving around the right flank, abandoned his position last night, and marched off. McPherson is moving to-day for Ackworth. Thomas is on the direct road, and Soboleff is on his right. It has been raining hard for three days, and the roads are heavy.

The enemy had an immense line of works which we have turned, with less loss to us than to them. (Signed) STANTON. Washington, June 7.—Despatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac dated this morning, have been received. An assault was made on Burnside about midnight and successfully repulsed. Yesterday afternoon 100 picked men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing his line, which he did not do this morning, have been repulsed. Nothing more of importance is reported. (Signed) STANTON.

New York, June 7.—The Times correspondent sends a lengthy detailed account of the operations which show that the more advanced the important ones of the campaign, it being an attempt to push the rebels back from their position this side of Chickahominy. Though it would be difficult to advance the first corps occupies a position on the railroad over Chickahominy crossing the river two miles above Sumner's Bridge. The enemy are strongly posted on the opposite side with heavy guns, which opened fire upon our columns. Our troops moved up and silenced the rebel guns.

Another correspondent says: Our lines have been somewhat advanced and placed in strong condition for defense. The enemy are in speaking distance of our lines. Our ranks are being rapidly filled by reinforcements. About 4 o'clock p. m. of the 8th the rebels made a desperate charge on our works and were again disastrously repulsed. Chicago, June 15.—Despatches from the White House, dated the 8th, say that Sheridan has gone on another very important raid which if successful will be most beneficial, as it is the most hazardous expedition of the war.

New York, May 10.—The Tribune's correspondent gives details of Sherman's movements up to the 1st of June, of which mention has already been made. May 21st and 22nd were devoted to rest at Casaville. On the 22nd an order was given to move next morning on the direct route to Atlanta. At Etowah the enemy's pickets were driven in and we crossed the river and pushed towards Huntsville, skirmishing on the way, and reached Burned Hickory, thus flanking them. Towards evening heavy firing was heard in front of Hooker's position, and troops were hurried up but reached the scene after dark, when the firing ceased. They were driven back in confusion. At the same time a powerful attack was made on McPherson's right which was repulsed. The enemy's loss is between 2000 and 3000. On the 31st a feeble attack was made by the rebels who were repulsed.

On Thursday noon we entered Burnsville. The Times has an account of Gen. Averill's operations in the expeditions sent out to distract the attention of Morgan and other rebel commands from the expedition under Gen. Crook. In this Averill appears to have been successful, as he kept Morgan with 3,000 men near Wytheville until Gen. Crook moved to join Crook. On the way encountered Gen. Morgan, and though outnumbered two to one, he found it necessary to make a stand and fight for an hour. The gallant little command withstood assault after assault, holding their ground as firm as a rock until dark: Averill then moved off, Morgan

not deeming it advisable to follow. He eventually fell in with Crook after having several skirmishes, meeting a force of 1,500 men under Jenkins, whom he flanked. At this time his command is entirely out of ammunition.

A special despatch from Washington says, owing to a break in the telegraph no dispatches were received from the Army of the Potomac. Dispatches this morning, dated 9 o'clock last night, say there was no fighting on Wednesday except by pickets. Arrangements were effected by which the killed and wounded could be gathered in. There was no movement on the 9th.

A deserter who came into our lines reports Hunter's victory more complete than the Richmond papers reported. He says Hunter took twenty cannon, many prisoners and a quantity of stores. The defeated force was recently a part of Breckinridge's command. Hunter's report is not received. A special dispatch to the Tribune says: "The rejection of the bankrupt bill is not regarded as decisive. There is a disposition to defer it until December. Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Berkshire; the number was probably nearly 40. The most of the leading journals in this city devote several columns to exceedingly interesting official communications from Secretary Seward to the Senate, relative to the feasibility of the great advantage to be derived from the projected international telegraph to unite Europe and America via Behring's Straits. These journals also contain editorials highly commendatory of the great enterprise, and urge prompt legislation on the part of Congress to enable the company to proceed immediately with the work.

The steamer Arago, from Port Royal, has arrived. The new Ironsides has arrived at Hilton Head; a blockade runner attempted to come out on the morning of the 7th, but grounded and was completely knocked to pieces. Admiral Dahlgren arrived at Hilton Head on the 7th. Boston, June 10.—A fire occurred at No. 16 and 17 Row's Wharf, destroying property valued at \$50,000. Cincinnati, June 10.—One of Morgan's men captured at Marysville, reports the force in Kentucky under the immediate charge of Morgan, Smith and Ashton. This force amounts to about 3,000, a large portion being dismounted cavalry. They entered Kentucky at Pound Gap, scouting party under Gen. Everett had been sent ahead to pick up horses for the dismounted men. They passed through Hazle Grove, Owensville and Flemingsburg, and took Marysville without resistance, robbing the citizens of money and other valuables. Union men, farmers, were stripped of their horses, while those persons sympathizing with the rebels were protected. It is thought Morgan's men were concentrating with the intention of attacking Lexington. The position of affairs in the central portion of the State to-day is not known, as communication with Lexington is cut off. It is thought the intention of the rebels is to destroy all the railroads possible, and make their exit through central Kentucky into middle Tennessee. The Kentucky Central Railroad is being repaired, and trains will run to-morrow to Cynthiana.

Washington, June 10.—Information from the front states that Bowling Green, was burned by our forces in consequence of our trains being fired upon by the houses. MEXICO. (S. E. Bulletin.) The Mexican General Uruga, with a force of 10,000 men, was at Attequique, on the main road between Colima and Guadalajara where he was in command of an important position, and was daily expecting an attack by the French. Doblada, the Mexican general, with a force of 3000, was at Piedras Negras. Gen. Ortega was at Sierra Hermosa, with a force of 4000, near San Luis Potosi.

Miramón, formerly the Mexican traitor General, had been relieved of his command, and sent as a prisoner to the city of Mexico, where he was tried by a court-martial, convicted of the charge against him, and banished. The French had discovered that he was making an effort for the purpose of arraying the Mexican-traitor forces in a counter revolution to oppose Maximilian as Emperor, and in favor of a native Mexican for such a position. A revolt of the inhabitants of the city of Zacatecas had taken place. They overpowered the French garrison, and butchered all they could lay their hands on. The remainder had fled.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Mexican General, attacked the French forces in the State of Puebla with great success. Col. Ross, in the state of Jalisco, at the pass of Las Higueras, lay in ambush, and attacked a detachment of French troops, killing a large number. The Archbishop Labastida has been banished to Rome by the French General Bazaine. The Mexican guerrillas were continually harassing and destroying the communications of the French between Guadalajara and the City of Mexico. The French, under Gen. Douai, made an attack on a small manufacturing town called Ferreria, where they destroyed a large paper mill and also the town. They out the frame that supplied the town with water.

The French had made an advance to attack Gen. Uruga, but finding his position strongly defended, they retired to Guadalajara. GOING THE RIGHT WAY TO WORK.—The enterprising firm of Pickett & Co. are sending to San Francisco per bark Francis Palmer samples of free stone from Newcastle Island to feel the pulse of the market there. As no good building stone is found in the neighborhood of San Francisco, there is every reason to expect that it will meet with ready sale, and may eventually open up a trade in that article which will supply full returns on the cargo for all San Francisco traders, a great desideratum in the shipping interest. Messrs. Pickett & Co. are also sending for the same purpose 2000 feet of Douglass pine boards.

Latest News.

Dates to the 11th.

Rebel Defences on James River.

FIGHTING BEFORE RICHMOND.

Lee sick in the Confederate Capital!

By the arrival of the steamer Pacific yesterday morning, from Portland direct, we have the following despatches from the East: Great preparations are being made for the defence of James river. Fort Darling has 50 heavy guns, with three iron clads in the river opposite. Fire ships and torpedoes are also said to be numerous.

The rebels say their forces round about Richmond and Petersburg amount to 150,000. An extensive configuration had taken place in Richmond. Lee was said to be sick within the capital, and Ewell left in command.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A rebel force, supposed to be under the command of John Morgan, made an entrance into Eastern Kentucky a few days ago. This morning he captured Mount Sterling, and destroyed the Central Railroad track between Cynthiana and Paris, and cut the telegraph wires.

Another gang attacked the passenger train on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad near Smithfield. Two passenger cars and a baggage car were burned, and the express car robbed; the engine was thrown off the track, but very fortunately none of the passengers were hurt.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Despatches from Dallas dated the 8th say that the enemy's lines last night, making desperate efforts each time to break the works. They were repulsed each time with terrible slaughter, our men never yielding an inch.

Alabama papers say that every train that comes from the North to Mobile will be wounded, and more than they knew what to do with. Skirmishing along the whole line continues briskly.

New York, June 8.—The Times special says that on Sunday the rebels under cover of a dense fog made an assault after dark on Smith's brigade of the 2d corps, and advanced in strong line of battle to a point within pistol range of our works before they

were discovered. No sooner did the outposts give the alarm than our sheet of fire burst forth from our ranks in front of both flanks of the enemy. In half an hour the enemy were thrown back in confusion leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. Our loss is small.

The Herald's correspondent says that our lines were nearly parallel with the Chickahominy, but is exceedingly irregular. The right is formed by Burnside's corps, centre by Wright's, and the left by Hancock's. Large reinforcements arrived this evening, and more coming.

Richmond papers of the 3rd say that on Friday 14 assaults were made by Grant on the right of the line held by Renshaw, Hoke and Breckinridge, and all were repulsed with great slaughter. They put our loss at from 10,000 to 20,000 with 1,000 prisoners, their men escaping almost unharmed. They acknowledge that we gained a partial victory as regards Breckinridge, but say that the rebels subsequently recovered the ground.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A despatch from Charles A. Dana, dated headquarters last night, says the Richmond Examiner of to-day speaks of the defeat of Gen. W. E. Jones, by Gen. Hunter, 12 miles beyond Staunton. Jones had the guerrillas of the Confederate army retroceded to Waynesboro, and now holds the mountains between Charlottesville and Staunton. The same paper further states that no artillery or stores were captured by Gen. Hunter.

A despatch from Sherman, dated Ackworth, June 7th, 6 p. m., says: I have been to Altona Pass, and find it very admirable for our purpose—being a gate through the last or eastern spur of the Alleghanies. It now becomes as useful to us as it has been to the rebels, being easily defended from either direction. Roads hence from Ackworth into Georgia are large and good, and the country more open. The enemy is not in our immediate front, but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenesaw.

Despatches from Gen. Canby, dated June 3d, reports satisfactory progress in the reorganization of his command. STANTON. Cairo, June 11.—The Ohio river boats report that the guerrillas are confining a merciless description in Kentucky about Smithland, sweeping the country of all the men under 50, especially those of Union sentiments. They respect States rights people, with the exception of helping themselves to horses, mules and supplies. Families are being dismounted before they entered Kentucky at Pound Gap, scouting party under Gen. Everett had been sent ahead to pick up horses for the dismounted men. They passed through Hazle Grove, Owensville and Flemingsburg, and took Marysville without resistance, robbing the citizens of money and other valuables. Union men, farmers, were stripped of their horses, while those persons sympathizing with the rebels were protected. It is thought Morgan's men were concentrating with the intention of attacking Lexington. The position of affairs in the central portion of the State to-day is not known, as communication with Lexington is cut off. It is thought the intention of the rebels is to destroy all the railroads possible, and make their exit through central Kentucky into middle Tennessee. The Kentucky Central Railroad is being repaired, and trains will run to-morrow to Cynthiana.

Head, Ringworm, and Skin Diseases. With warm water, the utmost relief can be readily obtained in the treatment of the skin, by the use of this Ointment. It purifies the blood and deranges the system, and is now threatening the crossing of the Chickahominy at Bottom Bridge. This is now a point of interest. Early Smith arrived from the White House just in time to get into and co-operate with our left flank last night.

New York, June 5.—The Tribune's special from the front says that Sheridan's cavalry on the day previous drove the rebels down the Mechanicsville road to within 5 miles of Richmond. Our entire line advanced considerably. The impression prevails that Lee is withdrawing his forces to within the inner defences of Richmond. His losses in the past two days have been severe. Contrabands report the citizens of Richmond in great fright. Our Sixth Corps and Smith's forces made a heavy charge on Wednesday, carrying the first line of the enemy's works, taking from 600 to 800 prisoners. An hour later the rebels made a tremendous assault and were rightly slaughtered. Hancock also repulsed a similar attack, the enemy suffering severe loss. The fighting to the last was desperate. Enemy's loss from 2000 to 3000; ours 400 to 500.

Washington, June 5.—A despatch from General Grant, dated 8:30 this evening, states that about Friday evening, the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's right, of Gibson's division. The battle lasted for half an hour, when the enemy were repulsed. Smith's loss was inconsiderable. At six o'clock p. m., Wilson with his cavalry fell upon the left of Hancock's division, which Lee had drawn around to his left, apparently with the intention of engaging Burnside. After a short and sharp conflict, Wilson drove the rebels from the rifle pits in confusion. He previously fought and routed Gordon's brigade of rebel cavalry. During these fights we lost several officers among whom are Col. Porter and Col. Benjamin; General Stearns was seriously injured.

On Friday our loss in killed and wounded and missing in three days' operations around Cold Harbor, will not exceed, according to the Adjutant-General's report, 2,500. On Saturday morning, the enemy's left wing in front was found by Burnside to have been withdrawn during the night. A despatch from Sherman, dated the 4th, 13 miles from Marietta, reports his left wing now well around, and covering all the roads from the South to the railroad about Ackworth. His cavalry have been in Ackworth, and occupy in force all of Allatoona Pass.

Chicago, June 5.—A special despatch from Washington says a steamer from the White House on the 3rd, brings the report that our army holds the railroad of Savage Station, also a portion of our force has crossed the Chickahominy before that place. BALTIMORE, June 4.—This afternoon's American says, a gentleman who left the front on Friday morning at nine o'clock, represents the attack referred to in Grant's despatch as having opened with a force cannonading along the whole line. Our informant states that the army was in the best possible condition and spirits. They have never in any previous campaign been so well supplied. Abundant provisions are constantly going forward to their relief.

It is universally believed among the troops and residents in the country around Richmond that the place must fall. There is no confirmation of the report that Fishback and 500 of his cavalry were captured. Report probably untrue. Fortress Monroe, June 2.—A steamer from Bermuda Hundred reports that the enemy made a night attack on our breastworks, at nine o'clock last evening, without effect, and retired. Chicago, June 5.—A letter from Hanovertown, dated May 31st, has the following in regard to the position of the two armies: Our right rests on the Pamunkey near Hancock's house, some six miles in length almost due south to Tolopomy creek. Our lines run along the Chickahominy in front of and covering the Virginia Central Railroad from Atley's Station to Shady Grove, five miles north of Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 4, 8 a. m.—The cavalry was engaged all day yesterday in the vicinity of Howe's store. The first attack that was made on Hampton's command was defeated with loss, afterwards attacked Hill's left on the Tolopomy river and drove one brigade out of their works and held the place an hour, and then withdrew. We now hold Howe's store. Wilson bivouacked last night between Bethesda Church and Pamunkey, and has a strong position. To-day the army is resting; nothing but artillery duelling occurred.

In the fight yesterday, Breckinridge occupied the right, Beauregard next, Longstreet's corps in the centre, and Ewell on the left.

MADE EASY!! s Ointment. us Sores, Bad Breasts d Wounds. und, sore or ulcer can re- lves of this excellent Oin- readily assume a healthy sion is applied, and the from the bottom of the of the surrounding skin is and permanent cure of the Ointment. Internal Inflammation. d weakening diseases may be cured by its use. In the s Ointment, and it is used in such cases, it will never be forgotten, as it will never be forgotten. of reducing inflammation these complaints in the same s Ointment and purify enlargement of the joints, and muscles lax and unenough ways be effected, even under the use of these medi- Head, Ringworm, and Diseases. With warm water, the utmost relief can be readily obtained in the treatment of the skin, by the use of this Ointment. It purifies the blood and deranges the system, and is now threatening the crossing of the Chickahominy at Bottom Bridge. This is now a point of interest. 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IS FURTHER GIVEN, manufaturing, selling, or ship- ny wise in the sale, disposa or Galvanized Tinned Iron made, its fraudulent imita- stored by us, will be prosecuted by the & COMPANY, ur, London. ap2trington & co ARCHITECTS and Engineers, ENHALL ST., ENGLAND, E. C. TAKEN FOR ALL KINDS NATION & Sailing Tugs, Barges, etc. River Navigation. MARTIN'S an Blacking LBN, LONDON. ment and durability to the stands Unrivaled. Houses in the Colony in l. is. 6d. each. opportunity of cautioning pur- sions imitations of their Man- Mercantile Houses. ap6