

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Andrew Johnson.

FROM SHERMAN.

The latest from Sherman is that he was closing in upon the enemy. McPherson had taken Snake-creek Gap, and was seven miles from Resaca. This is South of Dalton. Thomas had forced the rebels from Tunnel Hill, and had taken position at Buzzard's Roost. This is North of Dalton. McPherson is in the enemy's rear, Thomas is advancing upon the front, and Schofield closing on the flank from Cleveland. Great news may be expected from Sherman to-day or to-morrow.

ON TO RICHMOND.

A large portion of our space to-day is occupied with the publication of dispatches from the war. The great storm which had been gathering for months, burst suddenly, and for the first time, there is thunder all round the sky. Summed up, the dispatches amount to this, that General Grant took the Army up on Wednesday, May 11th, threw it across the Rapidan, pushed it out on Thursday, met the terrible and concentrated onsets of Lee, and on Friday sent him staggering back toward Richmond. Our losses in the three days operations are stated at 12,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and our captures of prisoners at 3,000. The fighting is said to have been desperate and splendid, beyond that of Gettysburgh. We lost two of our ablest Generals, Wadsworth and Sedgwick. Longstreet, the ablest Gen. in the rebel Army next to Lee, is severely wounded.

The latest advices are that the enemy have made a stand at Spotsylvania Court House, and that Grant is replenishing from the supply train, and "stripping" the Army for a rapid advance. General Butler has cut the railroad above and below Petersburg, divided the command of Beauregard, whipped a portion of it, and prevented it from reinforcing Lee. He has landed at Bermuda, and entrenched his forces in a position which he says he can hold against the whole of Lee's army. Fort Darling is reported captured, but this is doubtless premature. When captured, the gunboat fleet may move up to Richmond and take it as New Orleans was taken.

Wherever we turn the prospect is bright, and the indications of the most gratifying character. The Rebel Confederacy is surrounded, and if not surrendered, will be taken by assault. Grant and Butler are closing in on the doomed capital of Rebeldom, and the race to decide which shall enter first will be close. The crisis of the war is upon us, we can feel the victory trembling along the verge of General Grant's plan of campaign, and let us heed the recommendation of the President to thank God and rejoice.

"A Consumption Devotedly to be Withheld." About the most delightful and gratifying thing which could occur on the continent at this time, would be the capture of Richmond by Gen. BUTLER. The report is that he has cut the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, whipped BEAUREGARD and prevented his reinforcing LEE, and landed a large force at City Point, within fifteen miles of the doomed city. Besides he has sent a fleet of gunboats, five of which are monitors, up the James River. If GRANT can hold LEE and the fleet can pass Fort Darling, General BUTLER will capture Richmond. JEFF DAVIS is in the rebel Capital and outlawed BUTLER, while the rebels offered a premium for his head, and cursed him as "The Beast" and "The Brute." Nothing could be more justly and signally retributive, and nothing more intensely gratifying to the loyal people of the nation, than for General BUTLER to capture Richmond, and save for the time being, the head of JEFF DAVIS at his disposal.

HOW WILL HE ESCAPE? If Butler holds the Railroads South of Richmond, and Grant between Richmond and Gordonsville, how will Jeff Davis escape? The only way we can see is to take the tow-path of the Richmond and Lynchburg Canal, and escape to Lynchburg. This route is always open to pedestrians.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY THEN AND NOW. If it were not an insult to a once-honored party and if it did not affect the interests of the country, it would be amusing to hear the Copperheads claiming that theirs is the old Democratic party. Presuming upon the ignorance of the people, they have the effrontery to make this claim, when the fact is that they are diametrically opposed to the old party in all the democratic principles which made it popular with the people and which made it the dominant party for so many years. A glance at some of the most prominent points of difference will show that the present party is the old democracy only in name. A striking difference is in the leaders of the two parties. The old party was founded, built up, and led by Jefferson, Jackson, Douglas, etc., men who were patriots and statesmen, and who were acknowledged to be such by men of all parties. The present party is led by such men as Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Alexander Long, Dr. Olds, etc., men whose statesmanship is doubted by their own followers, and whom a great majority of the country believe to be traitors and anything but patriots. Another difference is in the antecedents of the leaders. The champions of the old party were principally men who had been born and bred Democrats, and who were honestly devoted to the principles and policy of the Democracy. The champions of the present party are composed principally of Whigs, Know Nothings, Abolitionists, and men who have ranged through nearly all parties in search of power. A third point of difference is in the loyalty of the two parties. The Democratic party claimed to be, and perhaps was, par excellence, the party devoted to the government and country. In all the troubles of the Government with Great Britain, with the Indians, and with Mexico, it stood by the Government, and the thought of doing anything else, or of ever sympathizing with a public enemy, was too monstrous to even enter the mind of the party. In the war with Mexico, the cry of the party was, "Our country, right or wrong." And it denounced those who withheld their sympathy and active support from the Government as traitors. The party of to-day—in the midst of dangers which are to former perils as the hurricane is to the breeze, and in the midst of a war which is to former wars as Waterloo is to a skirmish—the party of to-day withholds all sympathy from the cause of the country, and gives it to the enemy, and refuses, except when compelled, to give any active support to the Government. More than this, it encourages the enemy by words and assists him by deeds. It opposes the Government in all measures adopted to overthrow the enemy, it rejoices at the defeat of its country's arms, and sighs over the losses inflicted upon the foe. The present party differs from the Democratic party in the opposition which it makes to a popular war in which the Government is engaged. The Democratic party was the war party of the country, and it was the boast of its members that they were the party which fought the battles of the country. The hero of the last war with Great Britain was the great leader and champion who established the party. He was ready at all times to make war upon all enemies of the Government, foreign or domestic, and was, like the loyal men of to-day, in favor of hanging traitors and enlisting blacks in the service of the Government. During the war with Mexico the Democratic party adopted resolutions denouncing the Whigs and all who opposed the war, as worthy of the "scorn and contempt of every upright man," and declaring this opposition to be "morally treasonable," and the cause of the prolongation of the war. The present party, so far from being a war party, calls itself the Peace Party, and exerts itself to prevent the prosecution of the war. And this, too, at a time when there is but one alternative presented to the Government, viz: "Fight, or perish." To stop the war is to stop the existence of the nation; to continue the war is at least to make a manly effort to preserve the nation. This the party well knows, and yet it claims to be a loyal party while opposing the prosecution of the war. Another difference is in the position of the party upon the subject of slavery. The sentiment of the Democratic party was against slavery. It was the greatest wish of Jefferson, the founder of the party, to have slavery put in some process of extinction. He believed it a political evil as well as a moral wrong, and left upon record his conviction that God, in the execution of justice, would punish the nation for the sin of Slavery, and intimated that a change of condition was possible, that is, a change in which the black should be the master race, and the white the slave race. It was the hand of Thomas Jefferson which wrote those words which consecrated to freedom that vast empire upon which now live

six millions of freemen, viz: "There shall be, in the Territories of the North-west, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crime." The Ohio Democracy, from 1848 to 1854, declared, in all its Conventions, its hostility to slavery in the following words. "Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they always have done, look upon slavery as an evil, unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power freely given by the terms of the National compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate and finally eradicate the evil."

How stands the present party on the subject of Slavery? It bitterly opposes every measure of the Government affecting Slavery, and its journals and public speakers defend the institution by perverting quotations from the Scriptures and from the fathers of the Republic. It endeavors to make the term "Abolitionist" odious, and looks upon an "Abolitionist" as more despicable than a traitor. It condemns every emancipation measure, and gives its heartiest sympathy to those who are in arms against the Government for the establishment of a slave empire. And this hybrid of a party, this obstinate and vicious mule, claims to be the grand old War-horse, whose neck was clothed with thunder and who snuffed the war afar off and pawed the earth and rushed to battle against all the enemies of the nation. But this old party is in existence to-day operating with all the friends of the Government under the name of "Union," and striking front and rear, at rebels and rebel sympathizers. It has come up to the help of the nation, sloughing off the politicians and political Judases, and out of its union with the true men of all parties, has grown the party which shall save the Republic and govern it for many years to come.

Nearly every Copperhead paper we pick up growls and grumbles at calling out the National Guard. They are all very much afraid of losing their liberty and their crops. This arbitrary way of taking men from the fields must result in despotism and famine. If the "abolitionists" have control of the Government another year, there will be no bread, and worse, nobody to eat it. Every body will be killed off by this cruel war. And what a dreadful thing a famine would be in a country where there is no population. Now we would respectfully ask, what is it your business if the National Guard is called out? It's none of your business. There are not two hundred Copperheads in all the forty thousand men who reported under the call. The Independent companies were composed of "Abolitionists."—And you should be glad to see the wicked going away where they will cease from troubling you, and leaving you the weary, at rest.

The real source of trouble to the Copperheads is that there is danger of putting down the rebellion. They cannot bear to see the rebellion crushed because it is the platform on which they have erected their party, and when the platform gives way, they tumble. There has never been a call for troops issued, never a call of the militia, never a stringent order issued by a commander, never a measure adopted by the Government, or a law passed by Congress having for its object the crushing of the rebellion, at which they did not whine and grumble. The only difference we can see between them and the rebels is in geographical position. It makes one sick at heart to read the continued accounts of the horrible condition of our prisoners arriving from time to time at Annapolis. Every boat load seems in a worse condition than any preceding it, the prisoners being in the lowest stages of emaciation, disease, imbecility and madness. Out of three hundred and seventy recently arrived, three hundred are so feeble as to think they are still at Belle Island, not being able to comprehend the fact that they have been removed. For the last year the rebels have inflicted upon our prisoners the most horrible treatment, violated flags of truce, insulted our dead, and butchered our soldiers after they have surrendered, and still the government seems helpless and unable to adopt any measures to prevent the continuance of these horrors and outrages.

The Eagle has never yet uttered a single word in condemnation of the Fort Pillow massacre. The only thing it ever said on the subject was the following: "In our news column will be found an account of the taking of Fort Pillow by the Confederates." Taking of Fort Pillow by the Confederates is as gentle as a "sucking dove." So far from condemning the massacre, it publishes a letter from a rebel to Gen. Wilde, summing up a number of outrages said to have been committed by black soldiers. Is this a covert way of justifying the massacre, or is it not?

Grant us Peace and Victory.

QUESTIONS: The Copperheads say that the only object of the Administration in prosecuting the war is to crush the Democratic party. They acknowledge that if the Government succeeds in suppressing the rebellion, their party will be killed. This is one of the main reasons why they oppose the war so bitterly. Now, we ask all honest men, can a party be loyal when it is so closely connected with the enemies of the Government, that to put down those enemies will put down the party? Ought the party ever to succeed when its success depends upon the success of the public enemy? Ought not the party to perish when its existence depends upon the existence and success of the rebellion? The Copperhead party and the Rebellion are really twin brothers, Siamese twins at that, fastened together, and the same blood circulating through both, and to kill the rebellion kills the party.

Report on the Fort Pillow Massacre. On our first page will be found the Report of the Committee on the Fort Pillow affair. The worst accounts given by the daily papers are confirmed by the testimony taken before the Committee. The Committee mentions the obnoxious and cowardly conduct of several Federal officers on board the Platte Valley, who made themselves disgracefully conspicuous in bestowing civilities upon Chalmers and other rebel officers, even while boasting of the massacre. We hope the military authorities may learn their names, punish them and disgrace them. The exultation of the Richmond Examiner over the massacre is the exultation of a devil. It rejoices that they have succeeded in establishing a "raw, raw, raw," (repeating the raw with a grin of satisfaction) upon the hide of Mr. Lincoln. It urges the rebels to repeat Fort Pillow, to repeat Plymouth, a few times, in order to bring the Yankees to their senses. And they will repeat them, unless the Government avenges Fort Pillow.

To the Loyal Ladies. We invite the attention of the ladies to an article on our first page under the above title. The New York Times Boston Transcript, & several other journals are taking the lead in sounding the alarm, and we learn that an association of ladies is forming in Philadelphia, determined to wear nothing but calico dresses and to dispense with foreign luxuries. Do the ladies who are doing so much for our sick and wounded soldiers, know that they are, in another way, doing almost as much as the rebel army to ruin the country? Do they know that they are doing as much to keep up the price of gold as the stock gamblers and speculators? Do they know that they are to a certain extent responsible for the present high price of all the necessaries of life, and hence responsible for a great deal of suffering among the poor? Just so long as the ladies continue to wear silks and ermines and to purchase foreign luxuries, so long will the gold be sent out of the country, the price of gold will rise, green-backs will depreciate, prices will rise, suffering among the poor will increase, and, finally, a financial crisis will come crashing through the business of the country and leave us prostrate.

What does it ask the "Union men" to "strike" for?—Eagle. It asks the Union men to strike for the control of this country, so that a loyal man may represent it in the House of Representatives, so that a loyal man may be retained in the Senate, and so that a loyal man may be sent to Congress from this District. It asks the Union men to strike, so that the county officers may no longer be used to perpetuate the power of a set of men who are the enemies of the Government. It asks the Union men to strike so that our Courts and our local government may be purged, so that justice may be meted out to offenders, and so that Union men may no longer be persecuted and annoyed by disloyal persons. But we would ask, why force Mr. Conlin to accept the candidacy for Congress?—Eagle. We are very glad to see that it troubles you. We know what we are about on this side of the street. "What you cryin' fur, taint none of your funeral." An idiot never accidentally uttered more unwarranted language than the above.—Eagle. Never but once, viz: When the editor of the Eagle uttered the above paragraph.

Special Thanking Recommended by the President. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864. To the friends of Union and Liberty: Enough is known of army operations within the last five days to claim our especial gratitude to God. While what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers, and reliance on Him, without whom all human effort is vain, I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God. (Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Don't forget the Union Convention on Saturday next.

Passage of the Rapidan Without the Firing of a Gun. NO BATTLE ON WEDNESDAY. THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY. Terrible Battles Between Grant & Lee. LEE REPULSED ON THURSDAY. Lee Defeated on Friday, and Leaves 2,000 Killed & 10,000 Wounded in Our Hands. Sherman Driving Johnston.

The Passage of the Rapidan Without Opposition.—The Movement Made with Creditable Precision. General Grant's Headquarters, Germania Ford, Wednesday, May 4. The whole Army of the Potomac, today, effected the passage of the Rapidan river at Germania Ford, and General Gregg's division at Ely's eight miles below, at daybreak. The few mounted pickets of the enemy that were watching the two fords scampered off before them. Double pontoon bridges were at once thrown across the river, and the infantry, that had marched to the fords during the night, commenced crossing over at about eight A. M. General Hancock's corps and the Reserve Artillery crossed at Ely's Ford, and General Warren's at Germania. Sedgwick's corps followed the latter. The passage of the river continued all day, at both points. All the troops are over at this hour. The trains will cross during the night. General Hancock is encamped on the Chancellorville battle ground, General Warren is at the Old Wilderness Tavern, and General Sedgwick at the Tavern at the Germania Ford. Both General Grant's and General Meade's headquarters are at this point for the night. Not a shot was fired during the crossing. Immediately after reaching the south bank, General Wilson's and General Gregg's cavalry pushed forward, the former to Parker's store, the latter some distance beyond Chancellorville. They discovered nothing of the enemy but weak parties of cavalry, developing the fact that there was no strong rebel force south of us. About a dozen prisoners were taken by our cavalry, among whom were several officers.—One of the latter carried a dispatch from General Rhodes to General Ewell, informing him that the Yankees had crossed in force, at Germania and Ely's Ford. There is absolutely nothing known of the movements of the enemy at headquarters to night. It is supposed, however, that Lee is concentrating, and that we will meet him in force to-morrow. Efforts will be made, at all events, to ascertain his whereabouts. The army will be pushed south-westwardly to the open country beyond the Wilderness, provided developments in regard to the enemy do not necessitate a change of this purpose. The movements to-day were made in fine order and with creditable precision. There were hardly any stragglers, notwithstanding the hard work during the night and day. The troops are full of spirit. The most auspicious weather favors the advance. General Burnside's command, consisting of four divisions, commanded by Generals Porter, Farrer, Wilson and Crittenden is expected to come up with the army to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY. A Circumstantial and Authentic Account. Nothing Later Received by Government up to 6 o'clk Saturday Evening. General Grant's Headquarters, Thursday, May 5, 8 P. M. As expected last night, the army came up with the enemy. To-day a battle has been fought between parts of it and the whole rebel army, but, as at Gettysburg, the bloody scenes of this day were only a prelude to the bloodier work, and it is to be hoped, more auspicious results on to-morrow. Reveille was sounded at 3 o'clock, A. M., and the whole army was again in motion at day light, according to the order of the day. General Hancock's corps was to march from Chancellorville, south-westwardly on the Panuncky Road, to Grove Church. General Warren's from Old Wilderness Tavern, to Parker's Store, on the Orange Court-house Plank-road. Sedgwick's corps was to follow behind Warren's. General Sheridan was to concentrate the whole cavalry corps at Piney Branch Church, a few miles south of Chancellorville, and start on a hunt after Stuart's cavalry, the main body of which was reported to be concentrated. The different bodies had been in motion but a short time, when, at about six o'clock, reports came in both the turnpike and plank road (running almost parallel from this vicinity to Orange Court House), that the enemy were advancing with infantry and artillery, towards us from near Old New Verdiesville. The evidence accumulating in the course of the next two hours, was that strong rebel columns were moving upon us from the direction mentioned. Generals Grant and Meade came up from Germania Ford, and orders were issued to halt the various columns of infantry concentrate and form them for battle. At this point, commanding ridges, running from the north-west to the south-east, across both roads over which the enemy were advancing, about half a mile to the west of this point, offered a fine position for the formation of a line of battle, and were selected for the purpose. Sedgwick was ordered to take the right, Warren the center, and Hancock was expected to come up with the left. Warren and Sedgwick got into line about 11 o'clock, and soon after skirmishing was heard on the front. About noon General Warren was ordered to push Griffin's division forward to the right and the left of the turnpike, and ascertain what the enemy were about. Bartlett's brigade moved up to the left, and Ayers' regulars to the right of the road, Switzer's following in reserve. After advancing

about three quarter of a mile, they suddenly found themselves confronted by a strong rebel force in possession of a thickly wooded ridge. A severe fight ensued, and our two brigades held their ground against evidently greater numbers, for nearly an hour; but the enemy succeeded in over-lapping Ayers' regular brigade, and forcing it back, threatening the flank of Bartlett's, which being exposed, it was, also, soon forced back for some distance. Two pieces of the 3d Massachusetts Battery had to be left behind, in consequence of the killing of nearly all the horses, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Switzer's brigade and Wadsworth's of Robertson's division were ordered forward and relieved the two brigades. The enemy soon attacked them, but were held at bay. Brick masonry and artillery firing was kept up for an hour longer, when the enemy drew off from that part of our line. Our loss in this affair was quite severe, Ayers' and Bartlett's brigades principally suffering. No definite figures can now be given, but the total will probably not exceed six hundred in killed, wounded and missing. Among the wounded are General Bartlett, slightly, Colonel Hayes, 18th Massachusetts, slightly, Colonel Gwyn, 110th Pennsylvania, Colonel Gurney, 9th Massachusetts, Colonel Lombard, 4th Michigan. We took about three hundred prisoners.—Hancock's corps has been ordered to turn off the road; he had started out and marched over a cross road as rapidly as possible for this point, to complete our line of battle. About three o'clock in the afternoon, after the fight on the center had closed, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently intended to throw a force between Hancock and the remainder of the army. Getty's division of Sedgwick's corps, was ordered at once to stay this dangerous demonstration. Hancock's advance (—division) arrived just in time to form with Getty, to the left and right of the plank road leading directly from Chancellorville to Orange Court-house. General Grant ordered them to attack the advancing enemy, in order to give the remaining divisions of Hancock time to come up, and they did so, and became at once heavily engaged, in woods so thick, that it was almost impossible to advance in a line. Birney's division of the 2d corps soon came up and quietly formed on the right of Getty's; Bartlett's and Gibbons' divisions formed a second line. As they came up in vast force, pressed energetically and repeatedly on the front, and there was a most furious musketry fight for 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 surpassed everything in the history of the army of the Potomac. Our line steadily held its ground until White's corps formed, when nightfall prevented an advance on our part and put an end to the fight. Wadsworth's divisions and a brigade of Robinson's division, under command of General Robinson, were ordered to take the enemy in front of Hancock by the right flank, but darkness also prevented the full execution of this operation. The loss on our left will probably reach one thousand, including General Alex Hays, killed, Colonel Corland and Tyler, wounded.—Hancock's men behaved most admirably. The 5th New York cavalry, in advance on the road to Parker's store, was attacked by a superior force in the morning, and fell back with considerable loss. General Sheridan sent a message to General Meade in the evening, to the effect that he had met a part of Stuart's cavalry and was driving them in every direction. The events of this day may be summed up as follows: General Lee made two attacks to cut our army in two, both on the right and left, by getting between the river and Warren's and Sedgwick's corps, with only part of Burnside's across on the one side, and the remainder of the army on the other.—That he failed in both purposes, notwithstanding his two well conceived attacks, constitutes a most substantial success for General Grant. Not quite one half of the army was engaged to-day. To-night all the corps are fully up, and General Grant has at his command an ample force with which he will make a general attack upon the enemy at daylight (Friday).—There was heavy firing on Sedgwick's part of the line after dark, but it was of short duration. It is understood that it was brought about by an advance on our side to clear our front.

The Movement South of the James River.—An Army Within Fifteen Miles of Richmond. NEW YORK, May 8.—In the occupation of City Point there is a splendid chance for exultation here, and we are devoutly thankful. City Point has become ours without a struggle. The Union forces are securely planted in a splendidly advantageous position, within fifteen miles of the rebel Capital. Our troops are landing as rapidly as possible. It is now 3 o'clock, and before nightfall the greater part of the immense army will be disembarked.—Our lines will stretch across this narrow strip of land, the left resting upon James River, and then passing over the little river Appomattox, the prolongation of the line will reach to the James again, holding that almost insular position called the Township of Bermuda. Intrenched here with both flanks of the army protected by gunboats, we can bid defiance to Lee's cohorts, if Grant's sharp pressing drive them down before us. The position is considered admirable for seriously threatening Richmond. Lee's army is now between two fires, and should our cavalry raid seriously impair his communications south, starvation will be added to his other troubles. The following are the names of the vessels of Admiral Lee's squadron, which accompanied the army up the river: The Malvern, flag-ship; the monitors Tecumseh, Canonicus, Saugus, Onondaga and Atlanta. The night of the last must be tantalizing to the enemy. The double ends Utah,

Mackinaw and Ocoola, and Commodore Morcy's Hunchback, Commodore James Daws, Delaware, Putnam and Shawshank, rebel gunboats. The army gunboats, on rounding Turkey Bend, discovered a rebel steamer reconnoitering. Chase was made but the steamer opened his steam valves and started for home. He could not be overhauled. Sherman's Movements. LOUISVILLE, May 1.—Rumors from Nashville say, that Johnston has retreated from Dalton to Atlanta. Sherman's forces have passed Tunnel Hill without opposition, and are out-flanking the rebels at Buzzard's Roost. It is believed our forces were pressing forward. Reports from Chattanooga dated Saturday afternoon, say General Sherman was not at Tunnel Hill. The enemy are about Buzzard's Roost Gaps. General McPherson was operating against the enemy's communications, with Rome, through Vilans and Resaca.

SHERMAN DRIVING THE ENEMY. WASHINGTON, May 8.—News has reached the Government that Sherman is fighting his way through Tunnel Hill successfully, and pressing upon Dalton, the enemy falling back, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. From the peninsula the news is glorious as far as heard from. DATES UP TO SATURDAY NIGHT Grant's Original Plan Resumed. TERRIBLE FIGHTING ON FRIDAY. OUR LOSS ESTIMATED AT 12,000. Headquarters General Grant's Army } Saturday Evening, May 7. } At noon to-day our skirmishers advanced, and found that the enemy had retreated. General Grant pushed out a strong picket force on all the avenues leading westward, and at nightfall resumed his original plan of the campaign. General Hancock's corps is believed to be now at Spotsylvania Court-house. The country may not hear from the victorious Army of the Potomac again for a week, in which case it may rest assured that all is going well. The battle of Friday, is pronounced by the veterans of Gettysburg to have surpassed that engagement in fury and valor displayed by the contestants of the ground on both sides. Our men frequently charged so close upon the rebels' position, that their faces and clothes were torn by the brambles. In their position they fired through the thickets, fell on their faces and allowed the column in their rear to fire over their bodies. Our losses are estimated by the Medical Director of the army at nearly twelve thousand, as follows, from 11 to 15 hundred killed, eight thousand wounded, remainder missing. There were less than 300 stragglers from the whole army. The men to-day are in enthusiastic spirits and ready to follow their leader wherever he may find the enemy's weakest. General Grant has taken the brigades in his rear. We have taken 1,800 prisoners. The 7th Pennsylvania Reserves charged through a dense abatis, and being unable to get back, were all, except sixty, taken prisoners. The following are among the casualties: General Wadsworth of New York, killed. He was shot through the head while leading his division through a terrific musketry fire. Colonel West, of the 9th Maine, was also killed. The following are wounded: General Webb, Colonel Wilson, 43d New York; Major Fryar, Colonel Stone, and Lieutenant Colonel Tyler, 2d Vermont; Colonel Lewis, Lieutenant Colonel Foster, 3d Vermont; Colonel Stone of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, injured by falling off his horse; Colonel Bidwell, 49th New York, and Major Darlington, 18th Pennsylvania. During the whole of these engagements General Sheridan, with his cavalry corps, has patrolled the country south and east of Chancellorville, having frequent engagements with the enemy's cavalry, and has been perfectly successful in protecting our extreme left and rear from attack. He lost about 600 men. The order to remove the wounded to Washington has been countermanded. An unusually large proportion of them are slightly wounded. Ample arrangements have been made to take off all the wounded near the late battle field. The dead body of the rebel General Jones was found on the field. Dispatches from Secretary Stanton.—Gen Grant on to Richmond.—We have taken 2,000 Prisoners.—Dispatches from Gen Grant. WASHINGTON, May 9.—4 P. M. To Major General Dix:— Dispatches have just reached here direct from General Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is "on to Richmond." We have taken 2,000 prisoners. [Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Lee in Full Retreat. WASHINGTON, May 6.—In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Collamer read the following telegram from the Secretary of War: Dispatches have been received from Generals Grant and Meade. They were on to Richmond. Lee was in full retreat, with Sedgwick, Hancock, Warren and Burnside close on his heels. Governor Brough Officially Approved of Grant's Success. Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette. COLUMBUS, May 9. The important facts in the Associated Press reports, as to the success of Grants army over the rebel General Lee, are confirmed by an official dispatch received here this evening by Governor Brough from the Secretary of War, who speaks in glowing terms of the cool determined courage of our brave general, which was more than a match for the frenzied desperation of the rebels.