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VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864. NUMBER 202.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

THE NEWS.

We have already indicated the nature of the grand strategic movement of the army of the Potomac, which occupied the larger share of last week, and is now completed, being no less than the turning of Lee's right flank, thus rendering wholly useless his defensive position on the South Anna River. It has brought our forces within fifteen miles of Richmond, with nothing like a general engagement since leaving Spottsylvania. Grant is now within striking distance of the rebel capitol, and has his new base of supplies at West Point, on the York river, at the mouth of the Pamunkey leaving a very short line of land communications. Our dispatches of Sunday night give very full details of this masterly stroke of military skill. There is every reason for encouragement in the present aspect. Not that it avoids the great task of opening the gates to the Capital, but it brings it to our army on better terms, and finds it stronger and more eager than before to accept the gage of battle, and trust to consequences. Lee must now fight before the works of Richmond, or enter them to meet the fate of Pemberton and his army, paroles excepted. Never before has Richmond been in equal danger. Doubtless ere this, the chief conspirators and their archives of treason have been hurried away to escape its fate. Grant has done well. His armies have shown that they have heretofore lacked only leaders. The end of the campaign in Virginia cannot be far distant, if we may trust the tokens that are now so promising.

The arrival of a large force of Banks' recent army at Vicksburg, on nineteen transports, on their way up the river, means just this, that the scatteration policy is gone by. We are now to strike strong deadly blows at the vitals of the rebellion, and the extremities are to be let alone. When the heart is dead, the limbs will perish without further agency of ours. Gen. A. J. Smith and his command are wanted elsewhere, and are on their way thither.

From Georgia, nothing decisive. Sherman's flank movements have compelled Johnston to gather himself up for a battle, as Grant drew out Lee in the Wilderness, and he is consequently throwing up works near Dallas where the roads to Atlanta fork. Sherman will give him little time to perfect works, and we have no fears for the result when our Western boys move upon them.

From Butler we hear nothing. He is probably still in his den, hurling back the rebels, bleeding and crippled in their vain attempt to dislodge him and carrying out his part of the programme.

The Senate have adopted the amendment striking out the clause from the Revenue bill taxing stocks or liquors on hand.

The European steamer which left New York on Saturday took out over $429,000 in specie to pay for European nonsense. Is it any wonder that the mercury in the Wall street thermometer runs up to 185??

Sons of Delaware friends of Gen. Grant have purchased the celebrated gold medal presented to Washington by Congress, and known in numismatic lists as "the Washington before Boston" for presentation to the Lieutenant General. The adverse bears an excellent head of the *Pater Patriæ*, and the reverse, Washington and his staff before Boston, with the English fleet leaving the harbor. The medal, we believe, was struck in France.

There is a fluttering prospect for a speck of war with the savages of the Minnesota country, and that Gens. Sibley and Sully will have their hands full during the summer campaign among the countrymen of Hiawatha.

It is an eloquent testimonial of the faith of the people in the Government and its securities, that the receipts from the ten-forties are announced to be sufficient to meet the requisitions of the Treasury, and this, in spite of rebel and copperhead plottings, to overthrow it. The popular confidence is unshaken. Like Grant, the people will fight it out on this line if it take all summer.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The Sioux Indian War—The British Authorities take a Stand.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, May 29, 1864.

Gen. Sibley is in receipt of dispatches from a half-breed scout named Gabriel Renvill, which, if they can be relied on, are of great importance. They were written at the scout's camp, above Fort Abercrombie, and dated the 14th and 15th respectively. On the 14th, Renvill writes that there are 2,100 lodges of Zeten and Yankton Sioux, encamped on the Missouri at the mouth of Heart River, with the avowed intention of attacking steamboats and emigrants going across the plains. At some point lower down the river a small party of Canadians are desirous of making peace with the whites in order to enable them to declare war against the Winnebagoes. This must be a brilliant stroke of Indian strategy. On the succeeding day, the same man writes that "all the Dakotahs" (Sioux) as he expresses it, are assembling over the line at Turtle Mountain.

The British have advised the Indians to assemble there, telling them if they are over the line they will be protected the same as British subjects. They advise them to remain until our forces reach Devil's Lake, when a deputation will be sent over to sue for peace. If that is granted our men must tell them where they will be located, and then the Indians are to return over the line and hold a consultation, and if they conclude to subsist on the land, the offer will be accepted.

This is the magnanimous plan for closing up the Sioux war, and said to be gotten up by cousin Johnny Bull. When Major Hatch was at Pembina the British authorities gave him permission to cross the line, and that they should so soon change their entire policy seems almost incredible.

Renvill is a very reliable man, but he may have been misled by statements of the other scouts. At all events it is questionable whether the British residents have invited the Indians to their territory. Besides the two dispatches cannot both be correct, as in the first, 2,100 lodges are reported at the mouth of Heart River, and in the second, *all* are assembling at Turtle Mountain.

THE 140TH ILLINOIS.

Note from Col. Barnes.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I noticed in your issue of last Wednesday that a correspondent states that I have been commissioned Colonel of the 140th regiment of one hundred days men, now at Dixon. This is partly a mistake and partly true. I have been recognized by the State authorities, and hold authority from them to raise a regiment and take command of said regiment. And until the meeting of the State Convention at Springfield I did expect to accept the position; but after consultation with some friends I concluded not to do so, believing that I could do more effective service for the Union in advocating its cause through my paper.

By publishing the above you will do me a favor, and correct any erroneous impressions that may have gone abroad in consequence of the innocent error committed by your correspondent.

M. S. BARNES, Editor *Rock Island Union*.

The Passengers of the Grey Hound.

BOSTON, May 29.—Edward A. Pollard, late editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, who was taken prisoner of war aboard the Grey Hound some days since, and who has been on his parole of honor at one of our best hotels, was to-day sent to Fort Warren, in accordance with orders received from Washington.

Bella Reed, another captured passenger on the same vessel, has been released, in obedience to orders from Washington.

Heavy Robbery.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Duhme & Co., jewelers, were robbed yesterday of seven thousand dollars worth of diamonds.

The St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The cash receipts of the Sanitary Fair up to Friday night are $819,000. This does not include any anticipated donations on the way, of which notice of shipment has been received: nor the Sminor farm tickets, thirty thousand of which have been sold, nor any large schemes in which tickets are being sold. The Fair continues open during next week.

Testimonial to Gen. Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1864.—The Gold Medal presented to Gen. Washington by Congress, on the evacuation of Boston by the British, and the only gold one ever presented to him, has been purchased by a few gentlemen of Delaware, and will be presented to Lieut. Gen. Grant. The sum paid for the medal is over $5,000.

A Spanish Outrage.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The schooner Flash, from St. Martins, reports being fired into and boarded, and her papers examined by a Spanish man-of-war.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The meeting in aid of the Christian Commission last evening, was the first meeting in California at which the clergy of all the evangelical churches were present. Bishop Kip made the opening prayer. $8,000 were subscribed, and additional subscriptions are coming in rapidly.

There is nothing of interest from the Northern mines.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC UP TO SATURDAY MORNING.

Another Flank Movement—Our Army Crossing the Pamunkey River.

THE SIXTH CORPS OCCUPY HANOVER TOWN.

Breckinridge at Hanover Court House in Force.

JOHNSTON CONFRONTING SHERMAN NEAR DALLAS.

Latest from Washington—The Senate Strike Out the Clause Taxing Liquors on Hand.

DEATH OF HON. J. R. GIDDINGS AT MONTREAL.

Threatening Aspect of the Indian Difficulties in Minnesota.

NOTHING LATER FROM GENERAL BUTLER—HE IS STILL IN HIS DEN.

Over $400 000 in Specie for Europe! Gold 1.38 3-4.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, May 28—9:50 p. m.

To Major General Dix:

An official dispatch from the Headquarters of the army of the Potomac, at Magnolia Church, ten miles from Hanovertown, dated yesterday, 5 o'clock p. m., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna on Thursday night, and moved toward Hanovertown, the place designated for crossing the Pamunkey. At 9 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, Sheridan, with the 1st and 3d divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanovertown, finding there only a rebel vidette. The 1st division of the 6th corps arrived at 10 o'clock a. m., and now hold the place with a sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps are pressing forward with rapidity.

A later dispatch dated 7 o'clock this morning, (28th) from headquarters, Magnolia Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely. The weather clear and cool and the troops came up rapidly and in great spirits, and the army will be beyond the Pamunky by noon.

Breckinridge is at Hanover C. H. with a force variously reported from 12,000 to 25,000. Nickham's and Sooman's brigades of cavalry are also there.

The dispatch further states that after seizing Hanover ferry, yesterday, Gen. Torbert captured 75 cavalry, including six officers; that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized and files before ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman of May 28th, 6 a. m., near Dallas, reports that the enemy discovering his move to turn Altoona, and marched to meet our force at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Pumpkin Vine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line and made hasty tents, and strong parapets of timber and earth.

Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas, the centre about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken, and no roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

No dispatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary War.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1864—10 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Banks, dated May 21st, on the Mississippi River, was read to-day. It details the brilliant ingenuity and achievements of Col. Bailey in constructing a dam across the falls of Red River for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been made public.

The army, in going from Alexandria to the Mississippi, had two engagements with the enemy, one at Mansfield and one at Yellow Bayou, in both of which the rebels were beaten.

Gen. Banks states that no prisoners, wagons, or other material of the army have been captured by the enemy, except that abandoned to him in the unexpected engagement at Sabine Cross Roads, on the morning of April 8th. With the exception of the losses sustained there, the material of the army is complete.

A dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler, but no mention is made of any conflict since the defeat of Fitzhugh Lee, at Wilson's Wharf, by the brigade of Gen. Wilson. No intelligence has been received, since my last telegram, from Grant or Sherman.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The *Times'* special correspondent, who left the front at noon Wednesday, about the time Secretary Stanton's last dispatch from Grant was dated, says our army was about to move on the enemy's works, and two hours afterward he heard heavy cannonading and musketry firing on our left.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* from Washington, 28th, says advices via Port Royal on the Rappahannock, from the Army of the Potomac, are up to Thursday night. The rebel army were busily engaged intrenching on the north side of the South Anna River, and apparently expecting us to attack them in their works. No battle had taken place up to the time our informant (an officer) left. Our left had crossed the Pamunky River, east of Hanover Junction.

Our whole army was in glorious spirits, and were it not for giving information of a movement before it was completed, we could send you some cheering news.

It is believed Lee is being largely re-inforced from Beauregard's and other armies.

Sheridan, with his cavalry, has been heard from, and have made a most excellent report of themselves. They have been circuiting around Richmond, destroying a vast amount of property, and rendered useless for some distance the Danville Railroad. The enemy's cavalry were entirely unable to offer them any opposition.

The Richmond *Examiner* contends that it is Grant that is on the retreat, and Lee pursuing. It says: Lee followed Grant from the Wilderness. He is now the last to move, and is the pursuer, not the pursued. From Spottsylvania. It is true that by both movements these armies have been brought nearer to Richmond, but for Lee it was rendered necessary by the configuration of the soil and the lines of these rivers, which he had resolved to defend."

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A special to the *Commercial Advertiser* says a large delegation from the American Baptist Home Missionary Society called this morning at the White House, and were introduced to the President.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that the receipts from the sales of the 10-40 loan are more than sufficient to meet the requisitions of the Treasury.

The Committee of Conference on the Bank Bill met this morning, and after virtually agreeing on all disputed points, except the taxation clause, adjourned until Monday.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 18.]

The battle near Drury's Bluff was most imperfectly appreciated in Richmond till yesterday. It was, perhaps, the most one of the most terrific conflicts of modern times. Confederate valor never had a more splendid illustration. The nerve tested on the bills behind heavy fortifications, which they had strengthened with all the ingenuity of unlimited labor and unlimited incentive. A world in arms would not have moved Beauregard from such a place. The vast army of Grant has been lately broken on some hasty breastworks, thrown up in sight of Lee's troops with their bayonets and tin cans. But a small force of brave Southern men moved on those forts, not in a headlong rush, but with the steady Spartan step of true discipline and inflexible resolution, and went, through the blaze of ten thousand guns, straight to their mark.

Although completely successful, they suffered a considerable loss in killed and wounded. "To make an omelet, one must break some eggs." is the proverb of French armies. But we are inclined to think that the number is exaggerated; for there is this evident cause of exaggeration, that the brigade which bore the brunt of the battle contained a great proportion of young men from this city. Many houses here contain wounded brothers and sons, and hence the popular imagination in Richmond increases the total beyond reality.

Yesterday a grand field day under the eye of Beauregard (*Fellez*) was anticipated. But at daybreak, the whole show of the enemy had vanished. Butler had stolen off in the night to the shelter of his gunboats. He is scarcely to be blamed. The conflict was unequal. Butler against Beauregard. A buzzard to fight a great eyefolend.

Infantry are now landing in considerable numbers on the other side of the river. They are believed, with much show of reason, to be Butler's. He is not safe till he puts the river between himself and Beauregard, and he knows it. But as the truth will be known this morning we refrain from further supposition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Amendment to the Tax Bill.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1864.

Mr. Washburne's bureau immigration bill passed by the House was reported on adversely from the Senate Committee on Agriculture with Sherman's bill as a substitute.

The Senate Committee on Territories reported the House Reconstruction bill with amendments, striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs, and giving provisional Governors a salary of $2,000 instead of Brigadier General's pay.

The Senate amended the tax bill to-day by adding a section imposing licenses of one hundred dollars on Savings Banks, except those that have no fixed capital and whose business is confined to receiving and loaning of deposits.

The amendment of the Finance Committee striking out the section taxing stocks of distilled liquors on hand, was adopted by 25 to 15. The amendment of the section relative to taxes on banks, alone remains to be acted upon.

Mr. Fessenden gave notice that he should report some important additional amendments on Monday. It is now hoped the bill will be passed on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The House will probably take up early next week the Senate joint resolutions amending the constitution abolishing slavery, which now lies on the Speaker's table.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, was adopted by the Senate to-day. The bill authorizes the appointment of thirty-three consular clerks, on a salary of $1,000, instead of twenty-five consular pupils. A general clause providing that when the President shall appoint ministers plenipotentiary to any court now represented by a minister resident, the appointee shall receive only minister resident's pay, is inserted in place of that for Minister Sanford's benefit.

Col. Geo. D. Ramsay was confirmed as Chief of Ordnance.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Threatening Aspect of Indian Affairs.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, May 28, 1864.

Gen. Sibley received a dispatch from Crow Wing, dated Sioux city, the 22d, as follows:—Today, Gen. Sully's scouts report to him that there is a camp of six thousand Sioux warriors on the Upper Missouri.

Gen. Sibley has received dispatches from his scouts which probably relate to the same thing. They say that hostile Indians are concentrated at Dog's Lodge, which is about two hundred miles above the place the Sibley fought them last year, and about miles east of Fort Beatbold. Sibley thinks the warriors in this single camp cannot exceed thirty-five hundred. Gen. Sully will have five thousand men in all. He will leave Sioux city on the first of June. The water in the Mississippi had risen four inches, and he thought he would have no difficulty in getting up on boats.

The Cutter and Chippewa Companies which left Lacrosse last fall for the Idaho mines passed Sioux city on the 15th, and the next day Sully sent a detachment of soldiers and impressed them to carry army supplies.

Bracket's battalion, which left Ft. Snelling on the 3d inst., reached Sioux city in good order on the 20th. They are to be sent on an independent expedition and will join Gen. Sully on the Upper Missouri.

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE MOVEMENT ON RICHMOND.

Grant's Westerly Strategic Successes Continue.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1864.

Your correspondent with the army of the Potomac sends the following:

HEADQUARTERS NORTH ANNA RIVER, Thursday, May 26—9 a. m.

It turned out in the course of yesterday that only the fifth corps, forming the right and right centre, advanced their lines from the immediate vicinity of North Anna River for about two miles. This morning the right sixth corps rests south of and along the line of the Virginia Central Railroad within half a mile of the line of that road. Three divisions of the fifth and sixth corps were engaged all day yesterday, in destroying the railroad track of the Virginia Central Railroad for about ten miles, burning bridges, ties and culverts, and bending the rails. The road was ablaze for the entire distance all the afternoon.

Only one division, Crittenden's of Burnside's corps, crossed at Oxford ford, this one joined Warren's, resting its own left on the river. Porter's division crossed at Chesterfield bridge, and joined Hancock. Wilcox's division remained on the north side of the river, between Warren's left and Hancock's right, a position which would be dangerous if Gen. Grant had contemplated an advance directly to the South Anna.

Gen. Crittenden's division, after crossing, had a sharp engagement while securing a position on the south bank. The advance, consisting of Gen. Leddie's brigade, formed in line of battle at 5 p. m. The regiments immediately climbed up the bluffs, went into line, and advanced with skirmishers in front. They soon met the enemy's skirmishers and rapidly drove them upon their supporting brigade, containing up hills and down ravines at the double quick, the skirmishers firing all the time. They drove the rebel brigade nearly a mile into the intrenchments now occupying the ridge, and approached to an open cornfield within a hundred yards of the latter, when several rebel batteries open upon them with grape and cannister.

Gen. Leddie ordered his men to lie down and shelter themselves as well as them could, and sent back to Gen. Crittenden for support. The brigade maintained its position, under a most severe fire, for nearly two hours, when Gen. Leddie received orders to retire towards the river, Gen. Crittenden having ascertained from Gen. Crawford, whose division had moved over from the centre and was in line close to the point of crossing, the heavy force and strong position of the enemy.

Gen. Leddie had intended to attack the enemy as soon as he should have received assistance. He had hardly commenced falling back when he discovered the enemy advancing upon him. They were in two strong bodies, formed in three lines each, and consisting, as stated by prisoners, of the whole of Wilcox's division of Hill's corps.

The enemy advanced rapidly, firing volley after volley, and our brigade barely escaped being enveloped on both sides. It reached the position selected in the morning, close to the river, by Gen. Crittenden about sunset, when the enemy withdrew. The loss in the brigade in killed, wounded and missing is as follows:

Fourth United States infantry, 43.
Tenth United States infantry, 19.
Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, 16.
Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, 75.
Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, 57.
Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, 53. Total, 252, in eluding three staff officers and two orderlies attached to Gen. Leddie.

The following officers are among the casualties: Col. Chadler, 57th Mass., wounded severely by grape shot, and missing.

Capt. Putnam, 35th Mass., wounded slightly.

Lt. Burnett, 59th Mass., killed.

Capt. Monroe and Lieut. Swords, 35th Mass., wounded.

Lieut. Boyce, 57th Mass., wounded.

Lieut. Aleen, 4th infantry, wounded.

Lieut. Creary, 35th Mass., A. A. G., and Lieut's Clark and Cross, 59th Mass., all three missing.

Major St. Clair Morton, Chief of Engineers on Gen. Burnside's staff, happening to be with Gen. Leddie at the time the brigade advanced, placed himself gallantly in front of one of the regiments and led it forward.

Major Cushing, of the 57th Mass., pretended to be sun struck during the advance of the brigade, although a thunder storm was raging at the time, and had himself carried to the rear. He had behaved in a very cowardly manner on a previous occasion in front of Spottsylvania Court House, and the officers of his regiment made him resign this morning.

There was lively skirmishing along our line in front and considerable cannonading on our right during the latter part of the afternoon, but our total loss to-day will not exceed fifty, including a few officers.

Gen. Sheridan is reported with his whole cavalry force concentrated about 4 o'clock. It is very evident that the enemy is in force and well intrenched along the river front, but they will not be allowed the advantage of the defensive in a position of their own selection.

MAY 26, 12 M.—The heavy rain which set in this morning lasted for several hours. Everything has been quiet along the lines up to this hour. The army will this afternoon abandon its present position, recross the North Anna, and turn the enemy's right by pushing for the Pamunky, the river formed by the junction of the North and South Anna rivers, over the Bowling Green and Hanover Court House roads. The sixth corps will recross at 3 P. M. at Jericho ford, to be followed at night by the fifth corps via Quarter's ford.

Crittenden's division will recross at dark, at Oxford Ford. Hancock will remain in his position on the south side longest, and form the rear of the column. All the fords will be held during the night. The movement across the North Anna aimed only at the destruction of the Central Railroad, which has been effectually accomplished, thus cutting off Lee's principal depot of supplies at Gordonsville.

The movement about to be made will be directed to Hanover Ferry, over the Pamunky, opposite Hanover Town, some ten miles below Hanover Court-House, and only fifteen miles from Richmond.

Part of Sherman's cavalry went to the right this morning, to continue the destruction of the Virginia Central Railroad in the direction of Beaver Dam. The remainder went in advance of the army to Hanover Ferry.

The colored division of the 9th Corps has not been with this army since it left the Wilderness.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1.50.

The *Times'* Washington special of the 28th, says: "A Colonel who has just arrived from the front, where he left yesterday, Friday, a. m., informs me that during Thursday night and Friday, a. m., Lee evacuated his strong position on the South Anna, and, with his whole army, is in full retreat towards Richmond. Our troops are following him closely. We took a few prisoners. They state that the damage done by Sheridan has been repaired, and that Beauregard's army, or the main body of it, was within the entrenchments of Richmond on Wednesday.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1864.—The *Times'* letter from Bermuda Hundred of the 25th, reports that a reconnoissance of the rebel position on the previous day on the line of Cute house creek, by Gen. Martindale, with Devens' brigade of his division, the cavalry were found in their rifle-pits and entrenchments, after their skirmishers and been driven back, and our forces withdrew. We had three killed and a dozen wounded. Among the latter is Col. Dutton, of the 21st Connecticut, dangerously.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military and Congressional—Mexican News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The action of the Republican caucuses of the House and Senate, with regard to the admission of the gentlemen claiming seats as Senators and representatives from Arkansas, has not been correctly stated. The House caucus passed a series of resolutions directing in general terms that no person claiming a representation in either house from a State heretofore in rebellion, ought not to be admitted to a seat until such state shall have established a loyal State government, and Congress shall have recognized such government loyal. These resolutions were transmitted to the caucus of Republican Senators, which referred them to a committee composed of Senators Collamer, Chairman; Wade, Grimes (who declined to serve), Lane of Kansas, and Wilkinson.

The new tariff bill will be taken up on Tuesday, and pushed to a vote as rapidly as possible. Night sessions will be held until it is disposed of. The bill was reported in some haste, and may be considerably altered, by the Committee on Ways and Means. Congress is in haste to adjourn, and may do so by the third week in June. The tax bill, as amended by the Senate, will probably be referred to a Committee of Conference, immediately upon its reception by the House, or without previous conference, to the Committee on Ways and Means, on concurrence by the House, in the expectation and desire that it shall be passed by Monday or Tuesday of next week, that is before the Baltimore Convention.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Semi-official news has been received up to the 12th of April, from Monterey, the seat of the constitutional government of Mexico, that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Marquis de Lametchalon, minister of the French emperor, the disagreement existing between the French and their Mexican allies continued to increase daily, and the enmity between Archbishop Sabistda and General Carlee did not seem likely to end in an amicable adjustment. The news that several dispatches had been intercepted from General Bazaine, in which he shows the greatest dissatisfaction with these allies, is confirmed. The resources of the national government are increasing daily. Gen. Parfieria Diaze has 75,000 men under his command in the State of Oaxaca; Gen. Uraga 12,000 in Jalisco; Col. Espinois 3,000 in the State of Michiacan; and Gen. Gonzales Ortega 5,000 in Lacatras. These forces are all movement, and fully prepared for action. The regular army, as well as the numerous guerrillas, that harassed the enemy in every direction, are not counted among these.

The government has also in Monterey the division under command of Doblado, the division under Gen. Platoni, two brigades from the State of Tamaulipas. Many battalions are being organized in Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, which in a short time will be ready for the campaign. The French and their allies instead of gaining any advantages lately, had been routed in the States of Tobasco, Chiapas, Campeache, Oaxaca, Jalisco and Tamaulipas, and their communications are frequently interrupted.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—To-day a delegation, consisting of Rev. Dr. Bridge, Senator Pomeroy, and Hon. A. Hubbie, waited upon President Lincoln, and presented him with a series of resolutions adopted by the American Baptist Home Mission Society at the session recently held by them in Philadelphia.

The resolutions endorse the course of President Lincoln and express the warmest wish for his welfare and the welfare of the country. The presentation was made by Dr. Bridge, in the presence of some 400 persons. President Lincoln in reply spoke as follows: "In the present very responsible position in which I am placed I have had great cause of gratitude for the support so earnestly given by all Christian denominations of the country. I have had occasion so frequently to respond to something like this assemblage that I have said all I had to say. This particular body is in all respects as respectable as any that have been presented to me. The resolutions I have merely heard read, and I therefore hope to be allowed an opportunity to make a short response in writing." The President then, after giving each minister a cordial handshake, retired.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Col. S. S. Griffin, to be Brigadier General, for services in the battle of Gettysburg. Col. Emory Upson, of the 161st N. Y. Vols., and 1st Lieutenant of the 5th artillery, to a Brigadier General, for services in the battle of Winchester.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, to receive five per cent legal tenders, in subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, until 3 p. m. The regiments immediately climbed up the bluffs, went into line, and advanced with skirmishers in front. They soon met the enemy's skirmishers and rapidly drove them upon their supporting brigade, containing up hills and down ravines at the double quick, the skirmishers firing all the time. They drove the rebel brigade nearly a mile into the intrenchments now occupying the ridge, and approached to an open cornfield within a hundred yards of the latter, when several rebel batteries open upon them with grape and cannister.

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The enemy advanced rapidly, firing volley after volley, and our brigade barely escaped being enveloped on both sides. It reached the position selected in the morning, close to the river, by Gen. Crittenden about sunset, when the enemy withdrew. The loss in the brigade in killed, wounded and missing is as follows:

Fourth United States infantry, 43.
Tenth United States infantry, 19.
Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, 16.
Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, 75.
Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, 57.
Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, 53. Total, 252, in cluding three staff officers and two orderlies attached to Gen. Leddie.

The following officers are among the casualties: Col. Chadler, 57th Mass., wounded severely by grape shot, and missing.

Capt. Putnam, 35th Mass., wounded slightly.

Lt. Burnett, 59th Mass., killed.

Capt. Monroe and Lieut. Swords, 35th Mass., wounded.

Lieut. Boyce, 57th Mass., wounded.

Lieut. Aleen, 4th infantry, wounded.

Lieut. Creary, 35th Mass., A. A. G., and Lieut's Clark and Cross, 59th Mass., all three missing.

Major St. Clair Morton, Chief of Engineers on Gen. Burnside's staff, happening to be with Gen. Leddie at the time the brigade advanced, placed himself gallantly in front of one of the regiments and led it forward.

Major Cushing, of the 57th Mass., pretended to be sun struck during the advance of the brigade, although a thunder storm was raging at the time, and had himself carried to the rear. He had behaved in a very cowardly manner on a previous occasion in front of Spottsylvania Court House, and the officers of his regiment made him resign this morning.

There was lively skirmishing along our line in front and considerable cannonading on our right during the latter part of the afternoon, but our total loss to-day will not exceed fifty, including a few officers.

Gen. Sheridan is reported with his whole cavalry force concentrated about 4 o'clock. It is very evident that the enemy is in force and well intrenched along the river front, but they will not be allowed the advantage of the defensive in a position of their own selection.

MAY 26, 12 M.—The heavy rain which set in this morning lasted for several hours. Everything has been quiet along the lines up to this hour. The army will this afternoon abandon its present position, recross the North Anna, and turn the enemy's right by pushing for the Pamunky, the river formed by the junction of the North and South Anna rivers, over the Bowling Green and Hanover Court House roads. The sixth corps will recross at 3 P. M. at Jericho ford, to be followed at night by the fifth corps via Quarter's ford.

Crittenden's division will recross at dark, at Oxford Ford. Hancock will remain in his position on the south side longest, and form the rear of the column. All the fords will be held during the night. The movement across the North Anna aimed only at the destruction of the Central Railroad, which has been effectually accomplished, thus cutting off Lee's principal depot of supplies at Gordonsville.

The movement about to be made will be directed to Hanover Ferry, over the Pamunky, opposite Hanover Town, some ten miles below Hanover Court-House, and only fifteen miles from Richmond.

Part of Sherman's cavalry went to the right this morning, to continue the destruction of the Virginia Central Railroad in the direction of Beaver Dam. The remainder went in advance of the army to Hanover Ferry.

The colored division of the 9th Corps has not been with this army since it left the Wilderness.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1.50.

The *Times'* Washington special of the 28th, says: "A Colonel who has just arrived from the front, where he left yesterday, Friday, a. m., informs me that during Thursday night and Friday, a. m., Lee evacuated his strong position on the South Anna, and, with his whole army, is in full retreat towards Richmond. Our troops are following him closely. We took a few prisoners. They state that the damage done by Sheridan has been repaired, and that Beauregard's army, or the main body of it, was within the entrenchments of Richmond on Wednesday.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1864.—The *Times'* letter from Bermuda Hundred of the 25th, reports that a reconnoissance of the rebel position on the previous day on the line of Cute house creek, by Gen. Martindale, with Devens' brigade of his division, the cavalry were found in their rifle-pits and entrenchments, after their skirmishers and been driven back, and our forces withdrew. We had three killed and a dozen wounded. Among the latter is Col. Dutton, of the 21st Connecticut, dangerously.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military and Congressional—Mexican News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The action of the Republican caucuses of the House and Senate, with regard to the admission of the gentlemen claiming seats as Senators and representatives from Arkansas, has not been correctly stated. The House caucus passed a series of resolutions directing in general terms that no person claiming a representation in either house from a State heretofore in rebellion, ought not to be admitted to a seat until such state shall have established a loyal State government, and Congress shall have recognized such government loyal. These resolutions were transmitted to the caucus of Republican Senators, which referred them to a committee composed of Senators Collamer, Chairman; Wade, Grimes (who declined to serve), Lane of Kansas, and Wilkinson.

The new tariff bill will be taken up on Tuesday, and pushed to a vote as rapidly as possible. Night sessions will be held until it is disposed of. The bill was reported in some haste, and may be considerably altered, by the Committee on Ways and Means. Congress is in haste to adjourn, and may do so by the third week in June. The tax bill, as amended by the Senate, will probably be referred to a Committee of Conference, immediately upon its reception by the House, or without previous conference, to the Committee on Ways and Means, on concurrence by the House, in the expectation and desire that it shall be passed by Monday or Tuesday of next week, that is before the Baltimore Convention.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Semi-official news has been received up to the 12th of April, from Monterey, the seat of the constitutional government of Mexico, that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Marquis de Lametchalon, minister of the French emperor, the disagreement existing between the French and their Mexican allies continued to increase daily, and the enmity between Archbishop Sabistda and General Carlee did not seem likely to end in an amicable adjustment. The news that several dispatches had been intercepted from General Bazaine, in which he shows the greatest dissatisfaction with these allies, is confirmed. The resources of the national government are increasing daily. Gen. Parfieria Diaze has 75,000 men under his command in the State of Oaxaca; Gen. Uraga 12,000 in Jalisco; Col. Espinois 3,000 in the State of Michiacan; and Gen. Gonzales Ortega 5,000 in Lacatras. These forces are all movement, and fully prepared for action. The regular army, as well as the numerous guerrillas, that harassed the enemy in every direction, are not counted among these.

The government has also in Monterey the division under command of Doblado, the division under Gen. Platoni, two brigades from the State of Tamaulipas. Many battalions are being organized in Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, which in a short time will be ready for the campaign. The French and their allies instead of gaining any advantages lately, had been routed in the States of Tobasco, Chiapas, Campeache, Oaxaca, Jalisco and Tamaulipas, and their communications are frequently interrupted.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—To-day a delegation, consisting of Rev. Dr. Bridge, Senator Pomeroy, and Hon. A. Hubbie, waited upon President Lincoln, and presented him with a series of resolutions adopted by the American Baptist Home Mission Society at the session recently held by them in Philadelphia.

The resolutions endorse the course of President Lincoln and express the warmest wish for his welfare and the welfare of the country. The presentation was made by Dr. Bridge, in the presence of some 400 persons. President Lincoln in reply spoke as follows: "In the present very responsible position in which I am placed I have had great cause of gratitude for the support so earnestly given by all Christian denominations of the country. I have had occasion so frequently to respond to something like this assemblage that I have said all I had to say. This particular body is in all respects as respectable as any that have been presented to me. The resolutions I have merely heard read, and I therefore hope to be allowed an opportunity to make a short response in writing." The President then, after giving each minister a cordial handshake, retired.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Col. S. S. Griffin, to be Brigadier General, for services in the battle of Gettysburg. Col. Emory Upson, of the 161st N. Y. Vols., and 1st Lieutenant of the 5th artillery, to a Brigadier General, for services in the battle of Winchester.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, to receive five per cent legal tenders, in subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, until 3 p. m.

The subscriptions to this popular loan continue to flow in at the rate of a million a day, and if the new internal revenue and tariff acts were in full operation, the revenue from these sources would, it is thought, be ample for the proposed loan for government. To provide, in the meantime, for the pay of the army and for the expenses of the great military movements now in progress, a month of the loan of 1861, to the amount of $250,000,000 or $75,000,000 will probably be offered through the Assistant Treasurers and National bank to the highest bidders.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1864.—By the recent confirmation of the Senate, Gen. Woodbury has been promoted to be a Brevet Colonel, and Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore to be a Major in the regular army, corps of engineers.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters in Western Kentucky and on the Lower Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.