

THE RESULT OF GENERAL SHERIDAN'S RAID—A VICTORY AT TREVILLIAN'S STATION—DESTRUCTION OF A PART OF THE VIRGINIA-CENTRAL RAILROAD—LOSSES OF THE REBELS—OUR CAPTURES.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 11 o'clock, P. M.—Major General Dix's Despatch from General Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevillian station, on the Virginia Central railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where General Lee, a few days ago, reported a rebel victory.

The official report is as follows: I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at this point, and also to report its operations since leaving New Castle ferry. I crossed the Pamunkey river on the 7th instant, marching via Aylett's, and encamped on Herring creek.

On the morning of the 8th I resumed the march via Tolant station, and encamped three miles west of the station on the 9th I marched through Childersburg and New Market, encamping on East North East creek, near New Market bridge.

On the 10th, marched via Andrews' tavern and Treviman's store, crossing both branches of the North Anna and encamped at Buck Child's, about three miles north of Trevillian station.

My intention was to break the railroad at this station, march through Mechostsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville railroad near Lindsay's house, and then to march on Charlottesville.

But on our arrival at Buck Child's house, I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front. On the morning of the 11th, General Torbert, with his division and Colonel Gregg's brigade, of General Gregg's division, attacked the enemy, and, after an obstinate contest, drove him from successive lines of breastworks, through an almost impassable forest, back on Trevillian station.

In the morning General Custer was ordered, with his brigade, to proceed by a country road so as to reach the station in the rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at this point the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and wounded in great numbers in our hands; also, twenty officers, five hundred men and three hundred horses.

These operations occupied the whole of to-day. At night I encamped at Trevillian station, and on the morning of the twelfth commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Louisa Court House. This was thoroughly done, the ties being burned, and the rails rendered unserviceable. The destruction of the railroad occupied until three o'clock of this day.

I directed General Torbert to advance with his division and General Davis' brigade, of General Gregg's division, in the direction of Gordonsville, and to be reinforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed five pits at a point about five miles from Gordonsville.

The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general attack was made. On the extreme right of our lines a portion of the reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. Night closed the contest.

I found on the examination of the command that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement the next day. Trains of mules were sent down to where we were engaged with the enemy.

The reports of prisoners and citizens were that Pickett's old division, or a portion of it, were coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville. I therefore, during the night and next morning, withdrew my command over the North Anna, via Carpenter's ford, near Miner's bridge.

In addition, the animals were for the two entire days in which we were engaged, without forage. The surrounding country afforded nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality, and generally at such points as were inaccessible to us.

The cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They lost the following named officers killed and wounded:—Colonel McAlistier, commanding a regiment, killed; Brigadier General Rosser, commanding a brigade, wounded; Colonel Aken, commanding a regiment, wounded; Colonel Cutter, commanding a regiment, wounded.

My loss in killed and wounded will be about five hundred and seventy-five. Of this number four hundred and ninety were wounded. I brought off, in my ambulances three hundred and seventy-seven—all that could be transported.

The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into my hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed, and remained in charge of them. I captured and have now with me three hundred and seventy prisoners of war, including twenty commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed one hundred and sixty. They were principally from the Fifth Michigan cavalry.

This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing fifteen hundred horses and about eight hundred men, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up. When the enemy broke, they hurried between General Custer's command and Colonel Gregg's brigade, capturing five caissons of Pennington's battery, three of which were afterwards recaptured, leaving in their hands two caissons.

A more detailed report will be made hereafter. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 9.45, P. M.—Major General Dix, New York: This evening a despatch from City Point, dated at nine o'clock this morning, reached the department.

It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within about a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of intrenchments, which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but hold and have intrenched our advanced positions.

From the forces of the enemy within the enemy's new line, it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army.

No report has been received by the department concerning the assaults of our army in its operations since crossing the James river, except the death of Major Norton, mentioned yesterday.

General Sherman reports to-day that the enemy gave way last night, in the midst of darkness and storm. The whole army is now in pursuit as far as Chattanooga. I start at once for Marietta. No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

"THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP."

The Washington Chronicle, the official organ of Mr. Lincoln, has a long and elaborate account of his late visit to Philadelphia, which it gives under the very impressive title of "THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP." As we suppose this is the official version of "The Presidential Trip," and put forth with Mr. Lincoln's approbation and authority, we make some interesting extracts from it:

The President having accepted the invitation to visit the fair in Philadelphia, Wednesday afternoon was named as the time he would take the cars for Philadelphia. Business, however, interfered, and the time of the departure was postponed until Thursday morning at seven o'clock. It was early at that hour, the train, consisting of two cars, started. Mr. Lincoln and lady, Judge Campbell, of California, Outburt Bullitt, of New Orleans, the committee on behalf of the fair, composed the party.

the hand, and said he wanted to shake hands with a honest looking blacksmith. This was the signal for a general rush to the window to grasp his hand. For several minutes the people crowded around him, and it was only when the train started that they would let go their hold upon him. As the train moved off, Mr. Lincoln appeared on the rear platform, and respectfully bowed to the vast multitude, who received his salute with the wildest cheers.

On passing Chester, a goodly portion of the people of that ancient town turned out and cheered lustily. The train arrived at Philadelphia at 11:25, A. M., having consumed four hours and twenty five minutes in running one hundred and forty miles. The cars were in waiting to convey the party to the Continental hotel.

On emerging from the cars Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the vast multitude here assembled, and it was only through the exertions of the police that the President was not annoyed by a universal hand shaking. The first carriage was occupied by the President, Governor Cannon, and Thomas Webster; the second by General Wallace and Colonel Bowman; the President's suite and the committee with the invited guests followed after. Preceded by a fine band of music, the procession moved up Broad street to Chestnut. Both these spacious thoroughfares were lined with immense crowds of people, whilst from almost every house flags were fluttering. At the Mint and the Free Military School, the greetings of the people were loud and hearty. Both the Union League and the National Club, immediately opposite, had their houses decorated with flags, whilst from the flag-staff of the former building streamed, with the name of each State and territory, were flying.

On arriving near the Continental, another immense crowd had assembled, which was as enthusiastic as the previous ones. After partaking of dinner, Mayor Henry, at the head of councils, waited on Mr. Lincoln, and tendered him the hospitalities of the city. Mr. Lincoln merely replied, thanking him for his kindness.

At 4 o'clock the President and suite, accompanied by Mayor Henry, the reception committee of the fair, and the members of the city council, took carriage and proceeded to the fair, escorted by a detachment of the First city troops. The carriages moved up Walnut to Eighteenth, and thence to the fair. All along the whole route an immense crowd of invited guests followed after. Preceded by a fine band of music, the procession moved up Broad street to Chestnut. Both these spacious thoroughfares were lined with immense crowds of people, whilst from almost every house flags were fluttering. At the Mint and the Free Military School, the greetings of the people were loud and hearty. Both the Union League and the National Club, immediately opposite, had their houses decorated with flags, whilst from the flag-staff of the former building streamed, with the name of each State and territory, were flying.

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On the 11th the enemy made a desperate attack on the infantry, which was repulsed; but the attack was renewed, and a considerable portion of the infantry cut off and captured, after the ammunition had been exhausted.

It is stated that many of the negro troops boarded the ammunition train as it was being destroyed, filling their pockets and bosoms with cartridges, others gathering ammunition cast off, and were thus enabled to keep up the fight until they reached Memphis.

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Another body (300 negroes) arrived this morning, having escaped by roads, all bringing their arms.

Our loss is now estimated at fourteen pieces of artillery and about one thousand five hundred men, killed, wounded and missing. All of the 69th United States colored troops have come in, except two hundred men and six officers. Three hundred men of the 55th United States regiment are missing.

•MORE ABOUT VALLANDIGHAM.

The Cincinnati Commercial's Dayton despatch says there is but little doubt that Vallandigham's arrival was unexpected to his friends. His house was open yesterday, and a large number of his friends called on him.

In response to a serenade, Vallandigham said he did not believe there would be any attempt to arrest him, but should there be, he intimated that he and his friends were prepared for any emergency. He announced his intention of remaining quiet until after the Chicago Convention, when he would make his purpose known.

ASTUTENESS OF LEE.

The correspondent of the Washington Chronicle with Grant's army writes:

Lee displays his old astuteness. A general with less foresight would have paraded us here and endeavored to annoy us while crossing. Though deceived in our manner of getting the Chickabamy behind us, he appears, by his absence, to know just when to expect us; and when we arrive at the "point prepared," we will find Lee and his fleet-footed Virginians already there. Perhaps he may reach through Richmond. Imagine the consternation of its inhabitants and the wild conjectures of the Union crew! The city is filled to overflowing with every individual whose name is anywhere within a radius of ten miles. Terror, confusion and famine are there. The end is at hand.

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