Daily Appeal.

ATLANTA, GA.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

MR. STEPHENS' MISSION.

From the corrspondence published by us yesterday, it seems that Mr. STEPHENS' mission of mercy to the gorilla at Washington, was cut short at Fortress Monroe. After deliberating upon his proposition for forty-eight hours, a reply is returned from Washington that his request is "inadmissible." From this we infer that the cruel and barbarous manner in which the war has been waged by the enemy, is not to be mitigated or softened. Be it so. If the Yankee Government are not disposed to yield to the promptings of humanity, it listens to the appeals of justice, let the sin lie upon their own heads. The guns is now fully and authoritatively thrown upon them, and it remains for them hereafter to show to the world why and for what reason the humane request of Mr. STEPHENS was inadmissible.

The assertion of the Federal commander that "The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communications and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents," is a mere subterfuge, resorted to for the purpose of avoiding an interview with Mr. STEPHENS. The barbarians at Washington had no disposition, design or desire to abate any of the atrocities or mollify the cruelties and hardships of the war, and hence they deemed it better policy to deny Mr. STEPHENS a conference, even on a miserable pretext, rather than that the record of such an interview, accompanied as it no doubt would have been, by a non compliance with the humane requests and proposals of Mr. STEPHENS, should go before the public. Had Mr. STEPHENS obtained the interview which he sought, he would no doubt have placed the Washington Government in a most humiliating and degrading attitude before the civilized world—that is, provided there is any lower depth to which that Government can be sunk. As it is, only the general purpose of his mission is known, but it is easy to infer that had he obtained a personal interview, he would have laid specific propositions before the Washington authorities, a non-compliance with which would have placed them on a level with the most savage and barbarous tribes.

It is fortunate for the Confederacy, at any rate, that this effort for a conference has been made on our part. It is an additional proof of our disposition to conduct the war upon the principles adopted by all civilized nations, and in the estimation of an impartial world, will place us high above those who assume to be our masters in physical power and superiors in learning and intelligence.

In commenting upon this mission of Mr. STEPHENS, the Richmond *Sentinel* says that "upon hearing of the execution of Captains CORBIN and MCGRAW, by the Federal authorities, the Government inquired the cause of it. The response was that they were "spies." The record of their trial was then demanded. In answer to this, says the *Sentinel*, the Federal Government furnished a copy of the charges and specifications against them, and of the court which condemned them, for want of the evidence. From the papers then furnished, it appeared that it was not true that they had been arrested or tried as spies—that the sole charge against these unfortunate gentlemen was, that they had recruited soldiers for the Confederacy in Kentucky, a State embraced in our political system and represented in Congress in the Confederate Congress by senators and representatives. Nor was the evidence of this charge supplied. Not a scintilla of proof appeared that these men were "spies." The sole pretext for their execution is the technical one that these officers were recruiting in one of the States claimed by the enemy as one of the United States, a principle which applies equally to Virginia and South Carolina, and which would, if carried out, summon to the gallows every officer and private we have in our service.

Such an act of cold-blooded murder left a painful duty for the Confederate Government to perform. Retaliation could not be forborne in such a case of atrocity, avowed and maintained, as it was, by the United States Government. But before proceeding to select the persons from the Federal prisoners upon whom retaliation was to be visited, the President thought fit, in the interest of humanity and civilization, to make one final appeal to the Government at Washington to secure justice and arrive at an understanding between the belligerents which would hereafter preclude these atrocities and barbarities of the enemy, now crying to heaven against them. Actuated by these views, which every generous mind will appreciate, the President commissioned Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, a citizen eminently distinguished by his high position, his eloquent abilities, his moderation, and his well known philanthropy, to proceed to Washington, and by conference with the military authorities of our enemies, to endeavor to arrange for a conduct of the war, by both parties, upon the principles which obtain among civilized nations. Mr. STEPHENS was stopped at Old Point, and, after two days' delay, was finally told that his purpose was "inadmissible." In other words, that the cruelties of the enemy's forces practised on our people were part of a political system adopted at Washington, and would be persisted in.

Nothing now remains to the Confederate Government but to exact retaliation for the murder of Captains MCGRAW and CORBIN. Two of the enemy's officers, who are prisoners in our hands in this city, have been selected by lot since the return of Mr. STEPHENS as one, and we presume the day of their execution will soon be appointed by the proper authority.

CONFIRMATION.—The news from New Orleans papers, published this evening, completely contradicts the late telegraph reports such as that New Orleans had been captured and the Confederate flag was flying over the St. Charles—that Magruder was marching on Fort Jackson, and Gen. Taylor had raised the siege of Port Hudson, etc. The Mobile Tribune is amazed as to how such accurate originate, and adds: "In this case the story came at different times, by different persons, and through different channels, and was sufficiently well told to shake the faith of the most credulous; yet it turns out to be entirely untrue." We would suggest to our correspondent that these "different persons" be watched. They may be dangerous as well as untruthful.

NO NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.—We received no news by telegraph from Charleston yesterday. Under the present system of military censorship, we do not expect much from city point, but we think that in compliance with the Associated Press arrangement, the representative of the association might at least give us information to relieve the painful apprehension of the public, more than it does it by the extraordinary rumors that are liberally set afloat, and which are too readily credited in the absence of reliable intelligence. Has the Associated Press a representative in Charleston?—*Savannah News.*

As we understand it, the military authorities, not satisfied with exercising a surveillance over reports, have actually prohibited any being sent out. Is it not time for the press to be heard in condemnation of this arbitrary order?

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS REPORTS.

Much regret is felt by the public that the news reports by telegraph of the Press association do not give us information of the important events now transpiring in several sections of the country. We, as well as all the other members of the association, regret the paucity of published intelligence as much as does the public. But the fault is not with the Press association. It has able and competent reporters in several places in Mississippi, one with the army of Gen. Lee, and the members of the association at Charleston and Chattanooga, as well as elsewhere, are willing and desirous to send the news to the country. It had a reporter at General BRAGG's headquarters, until a general order was recently issued by that officer, declaring that no news reports should be sent by telegraph from his camp. Similar orders have no doubt been issued by other military commanders, and by the Secretary of war, which tend to deprive us of the news. We doubt the wisdom of this sweeping policy of denial of information to the public, and can only recognise the necessity and wait until the military authorities come to entertain a more just appreciation of the disposition of the people, and of the true effect of permitting the press to tell the truth in regard to events now occurring rather than imposing a silence which is universally accepted as ominous of evil.

THE SITUATION IN MARYLAND.

The President received a letter from General LEE, on Saturday, which puts to rest, says the Richmond *Examiner*, all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland, and confirms the statements which have been made, that our army has been in firmly victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The letter states, in effect, that the engagements at Gettysburg, resulted in defeating the enemy completely, in killing and wounding a number far exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudential move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of disadvantage arising which might cause his success at that point. The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped than he has ever been from Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign. The secret involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. LEE to develop in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands and on the way here, are, we understand, estimated at between fifteen and eighteen thousand. The army is in fine spirits and excellent condition.

CHARLESTON.—The announcement that a large body of reinforcements have reached the threatened city, has given us every confidence that the designs of the foe will be again frustrated, and that at an early day. The most formidable feature of the enemy's force is understood to be his fleet, and to meet this the country has every right to expect that two years of labor in erecting batteries will place it in the power of our artillerists to repel all, even the vaunted monitors. The land force of the enemy is not estimated by any one at over fifteen thousand. We have reason to believe that Gen. Beauregard's army, of regulars alone, would be sufficient to save the city, but added to these will be found thousands of volunteers who are flocking in, it is stated, and the whole militia organization of the city. The danger to be feared, as we are informed by officers who understand the position, is that the enemy may succeed in erecting such formidable works on Morris island that it may be found difficult to dislodge them. We hear of some steps being taken, however, that promise to be successful. We can see nothing as yet to justify the fears we sometimes hear expressed on the streets.

☞ As was to have been anticipated, the sell of Col. LEE was nobly responded to by our citizens yesterday evening. At the hour appointed, the whole city seemed to have emptied itself upon Marietta street. Not less than four thousand men, of all ages, from the tender youth of fifteen to the gray-headed sire of seventy, were there, ready to enroll and enlist for the defense of their homes. If such a spirit is manifested throughout the State, Georgia is in no danger of either raids or invasion from the enemy.

The various companies having formed in line, they were reviewed by the commander, after which they were massed in front of the store of FOSTER, QUEEN & Co., where they were addressed briefly by Col. GARTRELL. The side walks, windows and balconies, were thronged with ladies, and altogether the turn-out was one of the most cheering and gratifying manifestations we have witnessed for a long time. Let the good work go on until every incipient organization is perfected.

PRINCIPLES AND MAXIMS OF WAR.—Messrs. McPherson & Co., Whitehall street, have lain on our table a neat little pamphlet bearing the above title, arranged, arranged and published by General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. A., for the use of general officers in the department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The leading principles are laid down in concise maxims, and familiarly elucidated. In an army affiliated, as ours mainly is, by men not educated to the art of war, such a work is almost indispensable, as the absence of such instruction is continually embarrassing to an officer, however brave and efficient as far as the mere manual and drill may go. The character of the distinguished author is a guaranty of the correctness of the principles he advances. Price five cents.

☞ The Savannah *Republican* learns by a passenger by the Charleston train, that the steamer Planter, while on its way with a crowd of negroes to destroy the Edisto bridge, was fired upon by one of our batteries and sunk. Some of the negroes were captured, and the others escaped.

☞ The telegraph is entirely silent to-day—cause unknown, except it be the result of increased military vigilance in keeping information from the public. The lines are working in every direction.

☞ The failure of the mails from Richmond last evening, leaves us without anything new from Gen. Lee's army, or of the condition of affairs in Virginia.

A SIR CUFFERSHEAD.—Under this heading the Wilmington *Intelligencer* publishes the following high compliment to the patriotism of a lady of Pennsylvania:

While enrolling the militia over in Green county, Pa., the other day, the officer encountered an "old gal," who utterly refused to give any desired information. Said she: "I have not a child in the world that has a particle of nigger blood in his veins, and I will never consent that one of them shall help fight this nigger war." She alleged that she had two sons already in the army, who had disgraced her by running, and expressed a hope that they, together with the entire army, should ignominiously perish.

☞ A city officer at Norfolk, Va., has been thrown into prison by the military commandant. The city council held a meeting about it on the 3d inst.

☞ The difficulty in regard to the enrollment in Sullivan, Indiana, is ended.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1863.

The military public, in casting up the account of the news received this morning, in its aspects of hope and discouragement, seem to feel that the balance is in favor of the former rather than the latter: albeit, except in the matter of the fall of Port Hudson, which is positive, the items of the account would seem to consist in the negative, that Charleston is not taken, Johnston is not defeated at Jackson, and that Lee has not been driven out of Maryland. It is well to be a mental or moral peculiarity of the common people of Scotland never to admit that a sick person is better, and when asked by a neighbor how Sandy or Maggy, known to have been sick, may be, invariably to return the reply, "no wuir;" and we have all found in our experience, in reference to matters private and public, when in apparent extremities, great mental satisfaction in the reflection that matters might be worse. And, indeed, we all have observed, that whenever we are flushed with prosperity, in peace or war, we begin to expect impossible things, without effort, and either to relapse into indolence, or indulge in discontent in consequence; and that we are only aroused to the necessity of employing all the energies of which our natures are capable, when "clouds, and storms, and darkness," lower over our fortunes, and we soon to be in the vicinity of almost hopeless ruin. No better illustration of the truth of this can be suggested, than the fall of confidence, and confidence, which succeeded our first paroxism of success at Manassas, and the reaction of energy and effort which followed the vernal disasters of 1862. The disasters were in a great measure the result of the intervening period of confidence, as our triumphs since these disasters were the fruit of the energy of effort called forth and made necessary by the disasters themselves. It may be curious, and I trust not disrespectful, to notice in the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, the mental effect of these alternate states of depression and confidence, the results of our defeats and successes. In his message to the first Confederate Congress, delivered just after the fall of Donelson, he is hypothetical, reticent, diffident and somewhat gurulous, while in his speech at Jackson, following the repulse at Fredericksburg, and at Vicksburg, as also in his message to the Congress which met in January, he was bold, strong, sanguine, confident, and, if I may say so, I thought, particularly in the Jackson speech, less prudent than was wise. In our present depression will only have the effect which our disasters of last year produced upon the Government and the people, we shall have no cause to regret what seems to be at present the crisis of our revolutionary struggle. If it will lead to the increase of our armies by calling all of our population, capable of bearing arms, into the field, and reorganizing and combining the forces in such wise as to make their mission an active rather than a negative one; and will inspire our people with the holy resolution of doing all things for the sake of the sacred cause—not less of humanity than liberty—then we have occasion for joy rather than sorrow, for rejoicing rather than depression. When I look over the field and see Lee and the army of Virginia in the presence of perhaps an enemy superior in numbers: Charleston again beleaguered by a formidable land and naval force; the army of Tennessee engaged in watching Rosecrans; the possible falling back of Johnston to no one knows what point; the trans-Mississippi army isolated, and, likely, now that Banks is disengaged, to remain so, with a long line of frontier exposed; with recruiting stimulated through the whole North by recent success, I must confess that I am great occasion, if not for despondency, for a great increase of faith, and energy, and wisdom.

The published correspondence between Mr. Stephens and the Yankee commanders, discloses the fact of another amiable effort, upon the part of our Government, to bring the Yankee monster to something like a sense of human, if not Christian responsibility, in the conduct of the war. I suppose the President felt the overture to be a matter of supercrogation, and designed it to be more of a protest against Yankee barbarism, than a serious attempt at negotiation. We have been so often snubbed in such humane efforts by those upstairs, to whom it seems to be a luxury no less personal than political, that I am somewhat surprised they should be still persisted in. Why address yourselves to people as gentlemen and Christians who are neither. The lamb of the apologies might sooner make terms with the wolf who listened neither to truth nor justice, and only to the bloody instinct of nature—a priest or woman wandering in the mountains might sooner expect Christian terms from an Italian bandit, for the instinct of the wolf has not been disparaged by Yankee lust and low breeding, and the bandit prides himself upon his race and religion.

Mr. Webster, in his speech in the house of representatives upon the resolution to recognize Greece, as also in his dispatches to Senor Almonte, the Mexican minister, upon the conduct of the war with Texas held some magnificent language upon the responsibility of nations for violating the moral sense of the civilized world, which proves that the Yankee nation have changed very much since former times, or that it is very different in the concrete from what it is in the abstract.

Your paper on home defense is very well timed, and I hope may not fail of its effect.

I am in hopes I shall be able to send you something in the way of news in my next. No change in affairs here. Weather more pleasant than it has been. ASHANTEE.

From Jackson.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 14th says: "We learn that the fight is progressing at Jackson this morning. A shell having passed through the telegraph office, it has been judged expedient to remove it to the side of the river, which is now being done." This may account for our failure to receive dispatches the past two days. The *Register* publishes a dispatch dated the 13th, as follows:

JACKSON, July 11.—No general engagement has taken place to-day.

This morning the demonstration on our right was beaten off.

Enemy has kept up heavy and constant firing on our center.

Shells are falling in the city about the Confederate house.

We have driven them back from time to time, sufficiently to burn all the houses affording them shelter.

Our loss so far is slight.

The enemy is counter intrenching, threatening our left and planting batteries.

Bishop Green's house is burned.

The enemy's loss unknown. S.

JACKSON, July 11.—It is now quiet on the right, where there has been heavy firing all day.

The enemy is evidently seeking the river for water.

There is heavy firing at the center.

"FELLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES"—This notorious band of cut throats and thieves were "publicly" received by the military and civic authorities of New York, on their return to that city. They were also "entertained" at a dinner given at the city assembly rooms by the municipal authorities, which must have been a delectable affair.

☞ T. P. Redfield has been nominated by the Democratic State convention, of New Hampshire, for governor.

THE GETTYSBURG FIGHT IN REALIABLE SHAPE.

Yankee Loss Twenty-five Thousand — Heavy Loss in Confederate Officers.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

GETTYSBURG, July 5, via Winchester and Staunton.—The most desperate battle of the war has been fought here. It commenced on the evening of July 1st, between portions of Ewell's and Hill's commands, and heavy Federal forces under Gen. Reynolds. We drove the enemy back the first day and killed Gens. Reynolds and Paul, and captured three thousand prisoners. The Baltimore papers admit a loss to this preliminary battle, of ten thousand killed, wounded and prisoners. On the 3d of July both armies concentrated at 4 o'clock. McLaws and Hoods, of Longstreet's corps, held the right, attacked and drove the enemy a mile and a half. Hill attacked the center and Ewell the left. Our success on the left and center was not equal to that on the right wing.

The enemy occupied a range of hills stronger than Malvern hills.

McLaws' and Hood's division took one thousand prisoners and several battle flags, inflicted a most terrible loss on the foe, and suffered heavily themselves.

On the 3d the battle was resumed. In the afternoon the enemy was driven from several positions, but not dislodged entirely from his strong position when night came.

All was quiet on the 4th. We could not provoke an attack from the enemy. During the night the enemy retreated toward Washington. No pursuit was made.

The loss was heavy on both sides. The following is a list of the Confederate casualties:

Killed: Gens. Garnett and Kemper, and Colonels Beckman and Williams, of Virginia; Gen. Barksdale, Col. Carter, and Capt. Stemp, nephew of President Davis, of Mississippi; Col. Dunks, of South Carolina; Colonels Jack Jones, Grover, Harris, Winn and Warden; Lieut. Cols. Crawford, Jones and Manager, Major Emarks, Lieut. Weed, and Captains Hark and Redding, of Georgia.

The following were wounded: Major Gens. Hoeil, Trimble, Pickett and Pender; Brig. Gens. Hampton, Semmes, Anderson, Armstead, Robinson, Jenkins and Jones; Cols Griffin, Holder, Fiske and Sivers, of Mississippi; Col. Kennedy and Majors McLeod and Miller, of South Carolina; Cols. Forney, Pinckard and Saunders, Major Fletcher and Capts. King and Smith, of Ala. Cols. Jack Brown, Powers Little, Anthony; Majors Davidson, Jones and Reed; Capts Pribbee, Carlton, Butler, and Lieut. Cooper, of Georgia.

The following are wounded and missing: Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Major Ross, Captain George S. Jones, Lieutenants Jule Cummings, Granada R. Campbell, A. A. Freeman, of Georgia.

Our total loss, twelve thousand—that of the enemy, twenty-five thousand; including six thousand prisoners.

On the 5th of July General Lee moved toward Hagerstown, and the enemy had retired. This movement was made in order to concentrate his forces and for other reasons not proper to be mentioned; though satisfactory. P. W. A.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HAGERSTOWN, July 7.—Our army has arrived here and gone into camp.

No return of casualties has been made from Florida regiments. P. W. A.

A dispatch states that Col. Weedon, of the 23d Georgia, was killed, and Major Ross wounded and left on the field a prisoner.

All dispatches received state that the 45th regiment is badly cut up.

Another dispatch states that Major Girady, of Augusta, is killed.

Another dispatch states that Gen. Wright had a very narrow escape, several balls passing through his hat.

Gen. Wright's brigade suffered immensely. Two hundred will scarcely cover the loss of the 48th Georgia in killed, wounded and missing.

Col. Gibson is dangerously wounded, and in the hands of the enemy.

Adjutant Cummings is wounded in the arm, and in the hands of the enemy.

Captains Dougherty and Hulsey are missing.

Captain Wilson lost an arm; Captain Pebbles is killed; Lieutenant F. M. Allen is missing; Lieut. Cheatham is wounded; Lieut. Col. R. W. Carswell, 43d regiment, was severely wounded in the right arm.

Total loss in officers, 19.

The battle raged three days, when the wounded were sent to Winchester. At that time no material advantage had been gained by either side.

The Attack upon Charleston.

From the Courier, July 15.]

FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

The exchange of shots between the Yankee gunboats and our batteries on Tuesday was kept up at long intervals until the afternoon, when the firing became more rapid. Fort Sumter continued to throw shells with effect at the Yankee working party on Craig's hill. An officer from Battery Wagner, who arrived last night, reported the enemy throwing up rifle pits and intrenchments.

Their working parties are plainly visible both on Craig's hill and Bisch's island. Four mortar boats were observed for the first time Tuesday, inside the channel, one of them seemingly placed in a position to cover their working parties. The monitors, four in number, were lying close in shore, apparently receiving a fresh supply of ammunition. An additional number of transports are reported to have arrived Tuesday.

There were no casualties at the batteries yesterday.

We state, on the authority of Capt. C. McClanaghan, A. C., that the troops on Morris island have been supplied with cooked meat and hard bread, since Saturday last, and have been furnished with fresh baker's bread since Monday morning.

From the Mercury, July 15.]

There was little change in the condition of affairs yesterday. Three of the enemy's wooden gunboats kept up a slow shelling of Battery Wagner all the afternoon, which was slowly replied to by our guns at the battery, and also at Fort Sumter.

It was reported in the city last evening that the Yankees had been shelled from their position on Bird's island, by a battery of ours near Secessionville; but of this we have no confirmation as to the time of our going to press. Four new vessels, supposed to be mortar boats, had joined the enemy's fleet yesterday.

WELL DONE FOR CHARLESTON ARSENAL.

We are much gratified to learn that the employes of this establishment have organized themselves into military companies for city defense. Three hundred and thirty-three men, from sixteen to sixty, have formed five strong companies, averaging upwards of sixty each; elected their officers, and tendered their services to General Beauregard, whenever he shall think they can do more good elsewhere than in their workshops:

Company A, Thos. R. Ford, captain, 70 men; company B, W. Tweedy, captain, 76 men; company C, J. Peterson, captain, 66 men; company D, R. James, captain, 68 men; company E, C. H. Andrews, captain, 55 men.

We learn that not more than six or seven of all the employes refused to join any company, and Major Trenevant, commandant of the arsenal, quickly sent them, with their "foreign protection papers," to Major Pettigrew, our commandant officer, who as quickly forwarded them to Morris island, where "ditching" is going on and "foreign papers" are not respected.

Surrender of Port Hudson.

From the New Orleans Era, July 10.]

We have official authority for the announcement of the capture of Port Hudson by our forces on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

Gen. Gardner, the rebel commander, surrendered unconditionally to Major-General Banks. The rebel army was drawn up in line and stacked arms, and G. n. Banks took possession of the place. Five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and all the small arms and military stores of every description have fallen into our hands.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the same.]

The great stronghold of the Mississippi surrendered to our forces under General Banks, at seven o'clock on the morning of the 10th.

Gardner, the commander of the rebel fortress, had sent a flag of truce asking terms. The response was an unconditional surrender, and he allowed twenty-four hours to consider.

He did not take so much time, and at seven o'clock on the morning of the 9th unconditionally surrendered the stronghold with all it contained. There were five thousand prisoners.

The moment the surrender was completed, the enemy sent out a request that six thousand rations should immediately be sent in, as the garrison had eaten its last mule. This was found to be the fact—the last mule at Port Hudson had been devoured.

The good old ship Hartford and the noble Albatros came down below Port Hudson at once and were greeted with much enthusiasm after their glorious work. The Tennessee is the flagship of Admiral Farragut. She came down with a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Banks to Gen. Emory, and made the trip from Donaldsonville in four hours and a half.

Casualties among Officers in Pickett's Division.

Special Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican.]

CONFEDERATE STATES HOSPITAL, WILLIAMSPORT, MARYLAND, July 7, 1863.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I send you a list of the casualties among the colonels and field officers of Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, in the battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3d:

KEMPER'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-Gen. Jas. L. Kemper, killed.

1st Regiment Virginia Infantry—Col. Lewis B. Williams, killed. (No other field officer present.)

7th Virginia Infantry—Col. W. Terrell Patter, reported killed and missing. (No other field officer present.)

14th Virginia Infantry—Col. Wm. R. Terry, wounded (not seriously); Major Jas. A. Hambrick, wounded (not seriously).

11th Virginia Infantry—Major Kirkwood Otey, wounded (not seriously). (No other field officer present.)

38 Virginia Infantry—Colonel Joseph Mayo, very slightly wounded; Lieut.-Col. A. D. Callcott, killed.

GARNETT'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Richard B. Garnett, killed.

19th Virginia Infantry—Col. Henry Gantt, wounded in mouth and in left arm, not seriously; Lieut.-Col. J. T. Ellis, killed.

8th Virginia Infantry—Col. Eppa Hunton, wounded, though not dangerously; Lieut.-Col. Norborne Berkeley, reported killed; Maj. Wm. Berkeley wounded.

18th Virginia Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Henry Carrington, wounded. (The colonel of this regiment is absent, disabled by wounds.)

28th Virginia Infantry—Col. Robert C. Allen, killed; Major N. C. Wilson, killed.

56th Virginia Infantry—Col. Wm. D. Stuart, wounded badly; no other field officer present.

ARMISTEAD'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General L. A. Armistead, wounded and a prisoner.

14th Virginia Infantry—Col. J. Gregory Hodges, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel ——White, wounded; Maj R. H. Poers, wounded and missing.

57th Virginia Infantry—Col. John B. Magruder, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Sen Wade, supposed killed; Major —— Fontaine wounded.

53d Virginia Infantry—Col. Wm. R. Aylett, wounded, not dangerously; Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, missing, supposed killed; Major Tunstall, killed.

9th Virginia Infantry—Col. Owens, killed.

38th Virginia Infantry—Col. E. C. Edmunds, killed.

The loss in company officers and men is very severe, but cannot yet be definitely ascertained. Two brigades of the division are now commanded by majors. Captain T. Gordon Pollard, of General Kemper's staff, behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and was killed on the field. Brigadier-General Armistead was last seen standing on the enemy's ramparts, with his hat on his sword, cheering his men. Reinforcements had in their formidable line, and was then captured. He has since been heard from by flag of truce. Without making invidious distinctions as to behavior on the field, it may be stated that the brigade of General Armistead was conspicuous. His men moved to the charge with regularity and coolness equal to that of dress parade. Not a straggler was to be seen.

Indeed, the heroism of the whole division, (two brigades of which have been absent on other duty for some time) is beyond praise.

The celebrated "charge of the six hundred," at Balaklava, was not more daring, and is not less entitled to live in history, than of the five thousand Virginians who stormed the heights of Gettysburg.

The loss of Brigadier-Generals Kemper and Garnett, is one which their State and the whole Confederacy may well sustain, it would have been difficult to sustain a greater loss in any two officers of their rank in the service. Major-General Pickett showed himself fully worthy of the occasion, and of the men he commanded. He and his staff were happily unhurt.

Respectfully yours, K. OTEY,

Major 11th Virginia Infantry.

Casualties Among the Georgians at Gettysburg.

RICHMOND, July 12, 1863.

To Rev. W. H. Potter, General Baptist, etc.:

The following are the casualties of the 38 Georgia regiment, obtained from Captain Alexander:

Company A—Corker, severely wounded and a prisoner.

Company B—Capt. Reid, wounded in the foot and a prisoner; J. R. Hargroves, missing.

Company C—Captain Sanders, killed.

Company H—J. H. Seaman, wounded in the leg and arm; Lieut. Wimberly, wounded severely in side; W. H. Hammond, missing; L. Bell, severely wounded, leg amputated; J. C. Bailey, missing.

Company L—Capt. McRae, wounded slightly in the heads; Lieut. Cheney, wounded severely in the head.

Company G—Capt. Saxed, prisoner; Lieut. Rice, leg amputated; Lieut. Oglesby, severely in thigh.

Company I—Capt. Cantwell, wounded in the thigh.

Company K—S. L. Dean, killed; John K. Dixon, killed; J. H. Moneiel, leg amputated; M. B. Lochen, wounded severely in the leg; S. W. Gilliland, severely in ankle; W. A. Semmes, slightly in the head; C. McAlister, slightly in arm and shoulder; F. H. Frierson, slightly in thigh, and prisoner; Charles Evans, slightly in arm; Sam Barber, slightly in ankle.

Company H—Missing: J. C. McCalla, Geo. Russell, W. W. Woodson. Wounded: Serg't R. W. Bailey, in arm and shoulder; Corporal D. C. Montgomery, arm amputated; W. H. Bailey, in the hand; J. S. Harris, in the leg; J. C. Anderson, in the shoulder; W. B. Tattle, and prisoner; M. Richardson, in the hand; W. W. Osborne, in shoulder.

45TH GEORGIA REGIMENT.

The following list is obtained from Lieutenant Rohbs:

Company L—Wounded: R. J. Fleming, in head; Sergeant McKenzie, slightly; J. Byron, slightly, in hand. Killed: W. R. Tuft.

Company C—Wounded: Sergeant Young, arm; Sergeant Bentley, slight, in arm; Privates R. F. Blanchard, slight, in arm; N. G. Montgomery, slight, in arm; B. D. Williams, slight, in arm; John Smith, severely, in thigh; Corporal Lasseter, severely, in hands.

16TH GEORGIA REGIMENT.

The following list is obtained from Lieut. J. M. Palmer:

Company A—Lt. Palmer, severely, in arm.

Company B—Lt. Cox, slightly.

Company D—Lt. Bennett, slightly, in arm.

Company E—Lt. Wiley, in leg.

Company G—Lieu. Rose and Sand, slightly.

Company H—Lt. Liddell, slightly.

Company I—Capt. Moss, slightly.

Company K—Sergt. L. Smith, slightly, in foot; Sergt. A. Davidson, slightly, in foot; Private E. J. Wilson, in leg.

Sergeant Major Rountree, slightly, in arm.

The Encampment at Williams Bluff.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

JACKSONBORO July 13.—The camp of the 1st section Washington Artillery, near this place, was aroused on Friday morning last, the 10 inst., soon after dawn, by the reports of cannon and bursting of shells in the Edisto river, and evidently not many miles distant. Soon came a dispatch stating that three gunboats were at Wilpown bluff shelling.

Captain G. H. Walter, commanding between Ellets and Jacksonborough, at once gave the order to move, and the artillery, commanded by Lieut. S. G. Horsey, proceeded at speed to Mr. L. C. Clifford's plantation, where a company of the 5th regiment of cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Bancker, and accompanied by the commanding officer, had already arrived. While here, the pickets reported the advance of infantry along the causeways. The artillery, consisting of a 10-pounder Parrott gun, and 12-pounder howitzer, were placed in position to command the two main causeways, with a small advance of riflemen. The supposed enemy was then seen apparently marching in good order, distant about eight hundred yards, and the artillery at once opened fire, is also did some of the riflemen, but they, finding them to be our own negroes, stopped the firing. It was fortunate the pieces were placed for short range, the firing being guess work, the negroes not being visible to the gunner; thus none were hurt save one woman, who was shot in the leg with a minnie ball.

The command then retired to the road until two o'clock, when two boats began to ascend the river, evidently to destroy the railroad bridge at that place. Finding no good position at Mr. Clifford's, the command was ordered to retire to Mr. F. Y. Glover's plantation, about two miles below the bridge, taking position in the road, three hundred yards from the river. The first boat that came in sight was judged to be the Planter, which was captured from Charleston. She had fired to round a point of woods about four hundred yards from the guns. She was allowed to come probably one hundred yards nearer, when they opened on her, evidently taking her by surprise. At the first one or two shots she began to turn, firing all the while. All her shots were high, although some were rather close. She turned the point of woods much injured, all of her weight being moved forward to prevent her from firing at the stern, where she had a large hole torn near the water line. She was struck several times, and the pickets below reported that nothing of her passage to Wilpown, where she stopped, and was examined. The second boat came in sight just preceding the line of woods. She was likewise handled and demolished severely during the fight. The pieces were then spiked, and the command, with the exception of a corporal's guard, left for the place of rendezvous, at Jacksonborough, where we arrived the same day, and remained until the next morning, when we moved down to Ellets, where we now are. Reinforcements were promptly and kindly furnished by Gen. Walker, commanding 34 military district, who had been notified that gunboats were ascending the Edisto, but no other boat boarded the run. The action lasted forty-five minutes, no one being hurt on either side. PAD TOM.

Correspondence of the Courier.

CAMP HAYNE, NEAR ADAMS RUN, July 10.

MR. EDITOR: Simultaneously with the attack on Morris island, and other vulnerable points between this and Charleston, the enemy, with four gunboats, commencing up the Edisto river this morning, and landed an incredible force at Wilpown Bluff—the principal object of which was to plunder, destroy and carry off what property they could seize. In this their wicked purpose, however, they were to a certain extent disappointed by the timely arrival of Capt. J. R. Miot's company, 5th regiment S. C. cavalry, which was the first to reach the scene of action, and engaged the enemy until reinforcements came up. Unfortunately, the nature of the ground which Capt. M. had occupied, gave his command, and was highly important to disperse an effective force, was covered with a very thick and almost impenetrable undergrowth of bushes, etc., making it quite unfavorable for a cavalry charge; he nevertheless gallantly dashed forward with his whole company, who were engaged about the location, mostly of our self, successfully accomplishing his object, and losing in the affair while only one man, who fell into the hands of the enemy. Considering the with good, quite our number at this time, owing to the loss of the regiment forced us, and in a few hours we succeeded in driving the enemy back to their boats. In the afternoon one of the enemy's boats was destroyed by the Miot's artillery, in the selfsame direction. This was a gallant work, let it never without our admiring some less. Private Robinson and privates Mordecai S. Gibbs, Burwell and Mc——, were left behind, the latter being in religious and the Hospital. A PRIVATE.

From Charleston.

The following official dispatches were received at the war department in Richmond, Saturday, July 11:

CHARLESTON, July 10.

To General S. Cooper:

At dark the enemy polished possession of the Northern portion of Morris island. Four monitors engaged the battery Wagner, and the battery at Cummings's point all day, without damage or casualties, but the loss in operating the landing was severe—three hundred killed and wounded, including sixteen officers. The enemy's loss is evidently heavy.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, July 9—11 P. M.

To General S. Cooper:

The enemy has a threatening force on the lower front of James island, along the Stono. An attempt was made to-day to destroy the Stanyarah railroad bridge, over the Edisto river, but was killed with the lock of our steamboat.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, July 11—8:30 A. M.

To General S. Cooper:

The enemy attacked in force Battery Wagner, on Morris island, at daylight this morning, but was quickly repulsed with the loss of ninety-five killed, many wounded, and one hundred and thirty prisoners.

On our side operations are over slight.

All quiet on James' island.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

☞ The following from the Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel, shows what is expected of Vallandigham, in case of his election. The Sentinel is a zealous conservative Democratic organ:

Things are working in a hot in Ohio. Into a certain as any future event can be, that if the people are allowed to have a free election and a fair vote and count, they will vote against the Abolition despotism which rules their rights; but if they have these Val sedition will be cheated. And if cheated, he will be impeached. What next? He will not commission another officer of Ohio to prosecute this unconstitutional war, nor will he—for the militia of Ohio State, of which he is the commander-in-chief, to be charged away from the State without their and his consent. If Lincoln acquiesces in this, his war will be at an end; it matters to thwart it, he will have his impeachment staring him "unfigured."

Hitherto the gallant Thomas Seymour has elected in Connecticut, the peace sentiment would have been brought to vital there and there. Perhaps it is better as it is, that the trial was delayed, and transferred from Connecticut to Ohio. In the interval the eyes of many more insect people have been opened to the true character of this war and of the object for which it is being waged; and a more general unanimity of feeling and action will result, in the event of a collision between the people and a sovereign State and the men who trample on their liberties and rights.

HOW GEN. WRIGHT'S SON CAME TO BE CAPTURED.—P. W. A., the Savannah *Republican's* army correspondent, writes on July last: Gen. Wright, of Georgia, came near being captured last week in the vicinity of Sharpsburg. The division to which his brigade is attached, (Anderson's, of Hill's corps) had crossed at Shepherdstown, and gone into camp some miles distant on the road to Antietam, to await the coming of small things, as it being reported, we were not expected to move for a day or two. Gen. Wright's son, who is a lieutenant in his father's brigade, and who had been on a visit to his father, was taken by the pickets, and was being marched, as we were informed, by a small escort, accompanied by his father, who had come to see his son, when the pickets reported the approach of a large force of cavalry. The General finally effected his escape, owing to the superior speed of his horse, but his son who could not mount his horse so well, fell into the hands of the enemy.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY TRACY.—The friends of Secretary Tracy will be pained to learn that he has been quite ill at his place near Montgomery for several days, and is now much prostrated and emaciated. Nevertheless, he gives no pleasant hopes his spirit is as high and his mind as firm as ever, and he is anxious to be back at his office in Washington. Dr. Bailey, who is called in, says he is not dangerously ill, but he is in a state of exhaustion, to guard against which he is doing an organization of Spirit Army, to resist the inroads of his overtasked brain. Suggestions, and hints, and wishes, are the order of the day, that a change may