Daily Appeal.

ATLANTA, GA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 22

PEACE FALLACIES.

We have the New York *Herald* of the 9th inst., containing the ideas of that journal made public, as to the means of securing peace. The programme is based upon the supposition that the rebels are whipped, and that not only is the world aware of the fact, but also that we stand ready to admit it. Yankee confidence lead to wonderful propositions in contemplating the events that occurred in the first few days of July, and BENNETT became as elated as the most delirious of the Abolition fanatics. We give his call for a peace meeting:

A PUBLIC MEETING FOR PEACE.—Now is the time for peace-making. It is legitimate to talk about peace now that we are victorious. The merchants of this city ought to hold a public meeting at once, and send a committee to President Lincoln to urge him to offer an armisty to all the rebels, except Jeff. Davis and the other leaders, if they will lay down their arms and return to the Union. We are victorious, and can afford to be magnanimous. The rebels are badly beaten, and will probably accept our terms. It is silly to talk about a war of extermination or annihilation. We have had fighting enough to convince the rebels that the Union must and shall be preserved. Let us now invite them to enter into it and bury the hatchet. Who will make the first move for this meeting? It ought not to be a nigger-head affair or a copperhead affair, but a genuine expression of the sentiments of our mercantile classes. As such it cannot be without its influence upon public events, and its originators will merit the gratitude of the country.

All this is predicated upon the claim asserted in another article, that "the demolition of the army of Gen. LEE, which is now (July 9,) apparently reduced to a certainty, and with the capture of Vicksburg, involving the capture of Port Hudson and the rebel army at both places, the work of reducing the remaining armies of JEFF. DAVIS becomes as simple and easy as that of suppressing an Indian outbreak on the Western frontier. In fact, Gen. MEADE, with the army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, settled the fate of the rebellion. So decisive was the pressure against it in the Southwest, with the advance of LEE into Pennsylvania, that upon the issue of his campaign depended the fate of JEFF. DAVIS and his Southern Confederacy. This campaign has resulted in a defeat and retreat so disastrous to LEE that there is hardly a possibility of an escape for one-tenth of his grand army beyond the flooded Potomac."

"Armies or no armies," JEFF. DAVIS" are as defiant as ever. Lee will probably on the Rappahannock with the victors of many battle fields before that of Gettysburg; BEAUREGARD is now doing gallant work at Charleston, and sadly disappointing the Federal commanders at that point; BRAGG has his army in a position, of the strength of which his opponent is well aware; JOHNSTON is gathering a mighty host in Mississippi; and in the far west KIRBY SMITH and PRICE are not idle. In addition to these, every threatened point will be found guarded if attacked. The fact is, to-day the Confederate forces are much, and to a greater extent than they ever have been, and in this fact, in common with many others, we see the greatest hopes of success. It is our strongest pillars, and when we see a greater concentration we shall enjoy an unbounded confidence.

But as to the political ideas of the *Herald*, with regard to the situation, the people of the South will not hesitate a moment in replying, and that reply would not be changed, even were the assumptions as to Federal victories and Confederate defeats true. Anyone man "the armies of JEFF. DAVIS;" the people of the South, the old men, the women, and the children; and with one voice the press of the Confederacy, will spurn the proposition. There never has been a time when hopes of peace were cherished, except upon the basis of separation to all intents and purposes; the moment can never arrive when the terms proposed in the call for "a public meeting for peace," would be entertained a second. The people of the South are tired of the war, but the hour has not yet arrived, and never will arrive, when they will desire to stop it, except upon honorable terms.

The *Herald* may as well refrain from imploring LINCOLN to act as it suggests. His idea is a war for subjugation, as is evidenced by his contemptuous refusal to even consider the humane propositions of Mr. STEPHENS. It may, also, as well stop importuning the merchant princes of New York, who, in years past, made their millions by traffic with those to whom it is now proposed, they shall dictate terms. Let them rest in their ease. LINCOLN is vain enough to suppose he can subjugate the South, and establish his negro ideas beyond peradventure; the merchants of New York can conceive nothing that is not governed by their ideas of accumulating the "almighty dollar." The terms of the settlement of this war will be finally dictated by the men of the North who are in the field. When they discover the purposes of their leaders politically, and the selfishness of their speculators who are furnishing the means, we believe *they* will refuse to furnish the blood. When from every household in the North goes up a wail for some loved one sacrificed at the call of ambitious leaders and for wholly purposes, as is almost now the case, then we will begin to imagine we hear cries preliminary to peace. And that hour is coming. Popular sentiment is working among our enemies. And when justice is meted out to the fanatics who inaugurated this bloody war, we may have peace. But it can never come though the policy of LINCOLN or upon the basis suggested.

☞ The Savannah *Republican* explains the statement that there has been large shipments of cotton made to that city, by saying: "The arrivals of cotton here are not large, but such as they are were caused solely by the threatening aspect of affairs at Charleston. The cotton was en route for that place, to be shipped through the blockade, and was brought here solely because it was a place of greater safety, and not with the expectation of its falling into anybody's hands except those of owners or their agents."

WAREHOUSES DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn, says the Columbus *Enquirer*, of Saturday, that the two warehouses at Saffold, Ga., on the Chattahoochee river, containing about 2,000 bales of cotton, besides other property stored, were destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. The buildings were both struck by lightning at the same time, and were totally consumed. We understand that most of the cotton stored belonged to Mr. Metcalf, of Augusta. Loss about $500,000.

OGLETHORPE.—An officer of the army, writing us under date of 19th inst., says: "There is no doubt in my mind that the enemy has destroyed the works on Ossabaw Island, and 'vamoosed,' perhaps for Charleston. Only one blockader—a gunboat—has been left to guard the inlet to those waters."

☞ See notice of pocket book found. It was handed in by a gentleman who desires the owner to obtain what is valuable to him.

☞ In its notice of the attack upon Battery Wagner last Saturday night, the Charleston *Courier* says:

"The body of Col. Shaw, of the negro 54th Massachusetts regiment, was also sent for during Sunday, but he had been buried in a pit, under a layer of two of his own dead negroes.

"Probably no battle field in the country has ever presented such an array of mangled bodies in a small compass as was to be seen on Sunday morning. The ground in front of Battery Wagner was thickly strewn, but in the ditch around the work the dead and wounded, white and black, were literally piled together. Blood, mud, water, brains and human hair matted together—men lying in every conceivable attitude, with every conceivable expression upon their countenances—their limbs bent into unnatural shapes by the fall of twenty or more feet—the fingers rigid and outstretched, as if they had clutched at the earth to save themselves—pale, beseeching faces, looking out from the ghastly carpses, with moans and cries for help and water, and dying gasps and death struggles—these are some of the details of the horrible picture which the night of Saturday had left to be revealed by the dawn of a peaceful Sabbath. The work of removing the wounded and burying the dead was commenced at once, but it was not until far into the night of Sunday that it neared completion. The former were brought to the city in steamers, the surgeons operating on board; the latter were buried in pits. The number of dead reported officially is over six hundred!

NARROW ESCAPE.—A daring attempt was made yesterday afternoon to fire the Trent house in this city, and the incendiary was so far successful as to have placed the building in the most imminent danger for a short time. The fire was kindled in the west cornice, on the inside, the round having effected an entrance to the attic. It had spread to an alarming extent when discovered, but was promptly suppressed with some damage to the roof and cornice. Owing to the admirable police arrangements promptly established by Mr. McGinley, the guests of the house were only momentarily disturbed by the alarm. No positive clue has been obtained as to the perpetrator of the deed, although strong suspicions are afloat.

ANOTHER.—The fire alarm, this forenoon, was occasioned by a dense smoke issuing from the large building on the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. On examination it was found to be a combustion of phosphorus, a few ounces of which were stored in the building. The dangerous material was removed with some difficulty, and the premises saved. We observed some time since that one of the largest Federal warehouses in Nashville was set on fire in the same way and destroyed. Was not this the probable origin of the fire in the Norcross building, in which we have heard it stated there was some of the article stored?

☞ One of the Government engineers and railroad superintendents informs the Montgomery *Mail* that the loss of rolling stock on the Mississippi railroads is not so great as stated. He states that as yet the Yankees have only captured "the locomotives of the New Orleans and Jackson, and a portion belonging to the Mississippi Central road, comprising in all about eighteen engines; that the balance of the engines and cars were brought away, and are being distributed wherever they are most required in all portions of the country." This distribution can only be beneficial as stated by us yesterday. The stock not already captured was run up the road, and cannot be saved, unless Grant is driven back from Jackson. It is kill within his lines, and can only be controlled by us to its destruction, to prevent it falling into his hands. We would ask all the "general superintendents," why was not a temporary bridge built over Pearl river, and all the stock saved? Even "eighteen engines" were worth the effort.

☞ The Columbus *Sun* has been shown by Mrs. E. Everett, of Vernon, Fla., two samples of cotton yarns spun without any previous preparation of the cotton by carding, but from the cotton as taken from the gin. The thread is remarkably uniform in size and has every appearance of thread which is spun in the usual way. One of the samples was spun by Mrs. Hamilton, a lady sixty-eight years of age. It is the opinion of these ladies, as well as of others who have tried the experiment, that they can spin half as much yarn in this way as from the rolls.

☞ It is stated that Grant has organized a water department in his army, by the aid of which he hopes to be able to traverse any portion of the country, from stream to stream, however destitute of water. The Montgomery *Mail* says this idea was first suggested by a gentleman of Alabama, in 1861, and the plan of such a department for the army communicated to President Davis at that time. It would now appear that the Yankees have adopted the plan, the outline of which was published in the Mobile *Tribune* in December, 1861.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—This distinguished gentleman arrived in Columbia on Saturday evening. At night he was serenaded, and being loudly called for, appeared and addressed the large crowd of citizens, including a number of ladies, who were present. Mr. S. spoke of the present position of our armies, stating his individual opinion of the causes which led General Lee to recross the Potomac. He drew a very satisfactory picture of the general condition of the Confederacy, and was attentively listened to.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Information has been received from Kansas to the effect that the first forty miles of the great Pacific railway will be completed during the present year. It commences at the mouth of the Kansas or Kaw river, and follows the valley of that stream. Four hundred miles of the line are under contract, and the work will be pushed rapidly forward. The Pacific railway of Missouri proposes to extend its line so as to connect with the eastern terminus of the great highway.

RIGHT.—We observe that Major-Gen. Buckner has issued very stringent orders against the practice so indiscriminately indulged in by minor military officials, of interfering with citizens. He lays down the rule distinctly that the military has nothing to do with the conduct of the citizen, except for violation of military law, and officers who make arrests are to be held accountable in cases of improper detention.

☞ We learn from the Nashville papers that Col. Spaulding, provost marshall of Nashville, paroled on the 17th, the following Confederate prisoners conditionally, that they give bonds in the sum mentioned: Joseph Irwin, of General Forrest's staff $5,000; Phillip Hawkins, 18th Tennessee, $2,000; Anthony Owens, $1,000.

☞ Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation directing that the two houses of the General Assembly of said State, convene in the State capitol, at Montgomery, on Monday, the 17th day of August, A. D., 1863.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* of yesterday announces the arrival of the steamer Margaret and Jessie from Nassau, which place she left on Friday last. Among her passengers is Hon. Pierre Soule, who is stopping at the Mills house.

☞ A Montgomery cotemporary says Gen. Johnston's army numbers twenty-seven thousand. We should like to feel certain such was the case.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

TUESDAY, July 14, 1863.

After spending several hours yesterday in "official circles," and in lounging at places where "men most congregate," I was unable to procure any item of interest, or lay hands upon a single late Yankee journal, or indeed hear anything at all beyond the fact, communicated by an apparently intelligent gentleman, just in from Marion county, Ala., that in addition to the cavalry forces hitherto reported as moving toward Huntsville, two brigades of infantry, with twelve pieces of artillery, had gone there.

I learn that the health of our worthy general-in-chief is such as to compel him to seek restorative aid from the waters of some neighboring Spa, supposed to possess highly efficacious tonic and astringent qualities. The spring being only some two hours distant, by rail, he has no thought of giving up, even temporarily, the command of the army, but will continue to administer it, in conjunction with his accomplished efficient chief of staff, Brig.-Gen. Morgan.

The mission of an army correspondent at this point is rather a barren one just now, there being nothing of interest connected with the army itself, and the difficulty of getting news from the Yankee lines, or newspapers from beyond them, having so much increased since our falling back from Shelbyville. I trust that the latter difficulty may be obviated before long, and that I may be able either to send you late Northern journals, or, at least, a syllabus of their contents.

I notice in the *Rebel* of this morning, New York telegrams of the 10th, taken from the Louisville Journal of the 10th, containing mainly, if not entirely, all current accounts of the progress of the mobs in New York and elsewhere. They seem rather to disgust than edify, though they may, as you say in your sensible leader of yesterday, embody a practical moral, the contentious moral of our vernacular proverb, that "cause for the goose is cause for the gander," that if robbery and murder be suited to the latitude, it may not be the less suited to that, and thus the shafts intended for our lips may at last be drunk by themselves, and the crimes premeditated against us may at last return to torment the originals. It is said, "curses, like chickens, generally go home to roost."

Mr. William H. Seward, the Mephistopheles of the revolution, taught those people in terms of sensious rhetoric, that there was a higher law than written laws and constitutions; that capital was the legitimate subject of plunder, the capital which degraded the dignity of free labor by embodying itself not in the farms and factories and financial investments of the North, but in plantations and negroes of the South. What wonder, therefore, if they avail themselves of the humanity of the first (?) established all law and Government, and apply the second without his qualification in the indiscriminate appropriations of all capital, Northern not less but more than Southern, because attainable with less risk. If it is law which makes crime, in the absence of law there is no crime, and Mephistopheles even may learn to his sorrow that it is easier to raise a storm than to lay one, that it may be easy for him to qualify doctrines by propending legendous limitations, but not so for the people. In the difference between lighting a fire in the grate and kindling one under the bed, is comprehended the crime of arson. Dr. Guillotine little suspected that the little machine, invented by him with so much pleasure to take off other people's heads, was destined to be the instrument of his own decollation.

It is more painful than amusing to witness Seward's sang frolid, as exhibited in his serenade speech at Washington, at the recent rejoicing over our defeats. He compares himself to Him whose name shall be unwritten here; compares the cause of subjugation to the mission of Christianity, and quotes scripture and talks about virtue and morality as if he really believed in such thing, and was in himself an incarnation of all excellence, moral and spiritual. I believe it is a part of the puritan or Yankee theology to believe that a lust in any one else, is in a Yankee a grace, and that a Yankee has a dispensation to do anything that is immoral, unscriptural, or even profane. If so, Mr. Seward cannot be looked on as an exception, but as an illustration of the puritan *regime*. While he vaticinates the early restoration of the Union, and prays for it, and congratulates him off and the country upon it, it is singular to observe the mental doubt and misgiving, made more important by his position, implied in the remark, "*if foreign powers would keep their hands off*."

The reports from Charleston, yesterday, gave the army a feeling of great encouragement. Lee's return from the "country beyond" the Potomac, is felt to be a relief, while Johnston's situation excites much anxiety.

The weather, very oppressive for several days, has been much improved by a thunder storm this morning.

ASHANTEE.

LETTER FROM JACKSON.

Special Correspondence of Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, July 14, 1863.

This (Tuesday) morning the firing in the front is much lighter than yesterday. All day yesterday, from the gray of dawn to late in the evening, the firing was very heavy and continued, and along through the night occasional shots were exchanged. A major, belonging to the 42d Georgia, while riding in town yesterday afternoon, was struck with a fragment of a shell in the back of the head and instantly killed. Another shell burst through Judge Yerger's house, occupied by Gen. French as headquarters, doing, however, no injury to human life. I is reported, and credited, that the enemy are receiving reinforcements, and that he is erecting field fortifications and siege guns. The latter is undoubtedly true.

Gen. Pemberton is in town, having arrived last night. I saw his acting adjutant-general, Major McCardell, this morning. The major was looking well. The parole camp for the paroled prisoners from Vicksburg, is said to be at Demopolis, Ala., and if either of the paroled men are to report. It is to be regretted that a great many of the men are going home instead of to the camp for paroled prisoners, for if we ever needed men now is the time. It is true, that men scooped up so long a time under the fortifications at Vicksburg, and for the latter part of the time in a starving condition, are anxious to get home, see their friends and recuperate, before reporting for exchange and duty; still these brave men, who are entitled to all praise, notwithstanding the disastrous result of the defense of Vicksburg, should bear in mind that the country needs their services now more than ever, and they should listen to the voice of duty before even that of affection, and postpone for a while the gratification of seeing their friends at home. The glory that hallows their sufferings at Vicksburg will grow dim, if they now play the truant, and permit the enemy, by mere force of numbers to overrun the country. Let them rally to the paroled camp at Demopolis, or wherever it may be, and in a few days or weeks at most, their exchange will be effected, and thirty thousand good and true men will be thereby added to Gen. Johnston's army; and then the gallant old hero whose great want *has been men*, who has been crippled and shackled for want of men, will bid defiance to any force which the enemy can bring against him. Let no man delay by the way.

Tom Hadens is reported to have surrendered unconditionally on the 9th inst. This may or may not be true, but we looked for nothing less after the fall of Vicksburg.

"When troubles come, they come not single spies,
But in battalions."

We have had no mails in Jackson for four or five days. There has been no paper published here for a week—the *Mississippian* having taken away their material with a view to settling temporarily in Selma, Alabama, and we are in a most blissful state of ignorance touching the outside world in general. We get papers neither from the East nor the West, from Atlanta nor Mobile, and we don't know whether Dornella has taken Charleston or Lee Washington City. The only thing we do know is that the Yankees are in our front, shelling and shelling our devoted city, and that our army are keen for a general engagement.

It is believed here that Grant has gone to Washington to receive the congratulations of his sujesty, the Gorilla, for the capture of Vicksburg, and that Sherman is in command of the forces outside. United States Grant will, doubtless, be elevated to the position which earned the decapitation of so many of his cloth from Scott down to Hooker, and it may be reserved for Gen. Lee, instead of Gen. Johnston, to take the wind out of the "lucky generals" sails.

AFTERNOON.—The enemy sent in a flag of truce at seven o'clock to-day, asking permission to bury his dead. Firing ceased until four P. M. During the intermission, the men on our right center being wearied, and feeling secure of retreat or disturbance, because of the river, got dreaming but it would be recreated, fell asleep in the trenches, and while asleep the enemy's pickets stole upon them and continued firing in their rear unheard. Our boys were awake in a twinkling, and rallying, drove the pandemic scoundrels back in a hurry. Our magnanimous foe may excuse this wanton violation of the sacredness of a truce asked by himself for the salmon purpose, too, of burying his own dead, on the grounds that "the party of assailants were ignorant of the existence of a temporary suspension of hostilities," but the world, who know Yankee perfidy, will never believe but that it was intentional. They fired upon our ambulance train the other day, which was engaged in picking up their own wounded whom they had basely deserted on the field.

We are in expectation of a heavy shelling to-morrow, the enemy being busily engaged in throwing up fortification and mounting siege guns. Gen. Osterhaus is said to have been killed. Our sharpshooters and skirmishers have killed and wounded a great many of the enemy since hostilities commenced on the 10th inst. A prisoner belonging to the 21st Michigan, just brought in, says his regiment lost ninety-five in killed and wounded since their arrival here. As I write a force cannonading is in progress, and the loud reports of bursting shells fill the air.

The health of the army is excellent.

Gen. Pemberton left here this morning for Branford.

Dr. Yandell, Gen. Johnston's medical director, has established a large and effective field infirmary on the other side of Pearl river, where the wounded are promptly attended to. All the hospitals in the city have been removed across the river out of range of the shot and shell.

The banks of what is known here as "the lake," the fair grounds and the immediate valley of the Pearl, which is in many places sheltered by high and precipitous bluffs, are peopled with women and children, and dotted with the white tents of unwilling campers. The lover of the picturesque would find many choice groupings for paper or canvass just now around the suburbs of Jackson. The gray-haired sire, the tender maid, the prattling babe and the solemn matron living beneath the forest shade, from which, here and there, among the trees, glimpses of lovely landscape, the winding river and receding hills, the slanting sunlight and the "sweet confusion" of light and shade, might be seen, and which, were it not for the sadness inseparable from their contemplation, and the distant booming of the besieger's guns, might well lead one to believe the scene a peace ful picture of a holiday in the woods. CICILIAN.

To the Friends of the Fifty-Sixth Georgia Regiment.

ATLANTA, July 20, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: Upon my return to Atlanta, I find a partial list of the casualties of the 56th regiment at the battle of Baker's creek, published. I am pained to see from the list published that quite a number of those announced for lily as missing were wounded.

Inasmuch as the members of the regiment will soon be at home to talk personally with their friends, I decline publishing another list. Since getting out of the enemy's lines we have information which makes our loss much greater than we had at first supposed. We went into the fight with 456 guns—out of that number we lost in killed and wounded, according to the best information we can get, one hundred and seventy. Although our loss is severe we have the consolation of knowing that the enemy paid dear for it. To the bereaved I tender the most sincere sympathy, trusting that they will bear their heavy affliction with Christian resignation.

The enemy is now almost at our doors—an enemy whose deeds of atrocity are without a parallel in the history of civilized warfare. Its must be met and vanquished. Let me ask you as fathers, mothers, wives, brothers, sisters, and friends, as Christians and patriots, to inspire the hearts of those dear to you, by deeds of kindness, words of encouragement, and by every consideration due a people determined not to be slaves, to return to the field with redoubled energy, determined to be free or die at the post of duty.

I publish a list of casualties during the siege of Vicksburg.

E. P. WATKINS,
Colonel 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

List of Casualties

In the Fifty-Sixth Georgia Regiment, from May 17th to July 14th, 1863.

Field.—Wounded: Adjutant J. N. Bass, severely, in thigh.

Company A.—J. G. Waite, right lung, since dead.
Company B.—W. T. Jones, slight back.
Company C.—Capt. M. W. Smith, left arm.
Company D.—Capt. W. S. Morton, slightly, in foot; Sergt. W. M. Mosey, right arm; Lieut. J. W. Williams, slightly, in arm; R. S. Turner, slightly, in shoulder.
Company E.—Sergt. Blackstock, foot, since dead; C. Berry, serious, in thigh; Sergt. D. F. Cokie, slightly, in head; Joseph Burke, killed in trenches.
Company G.—J. Rhodes, wounded by shell; G. M. Shamblin, slight, in hand; E. C. Chamblin, slight, in leg; Corporal J. M. Stratman, slight, in arm; J. W. Rhodes, severe, of right leg; Geo. Smith, contusion by shell; Thos. Carroll, contusion by shell; M. C. Elder, contusion by shell; J. W. Bagby, killed in trenches; J. D. Aughtman, in face.
Company H.—A. G. Hillsterbrand, in hand, died in hospital; R. G. West, slight, in hand; Captain R. H. Parlee, serious, in knee.
Company I.—Capt. J. M. Cobb, slight, in hand; C. B. Chandler, serious, in arm; A. Wilkinson, killed in the trenches; John Valvis, slight, in face.
Company K.—G. W. Palmer, slight, in leg; T. A. Dyer, slight, in foot; S. A. Moon, killed in trenches; W. A. Gillespie, slight, in foot; J. M. Boyd, slight, in knee.
Recapitulation—Officers wounded, 6; non-commissioned officers wounded, 2; privates killed, 7; wounded, 31; total 38.

Tennesseans at Vicksburg.

From the Knoxville Register.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SECOND TENNESSEE, Vicksburg, Miss., July 9, 1863.

EDITORS REGISTER.—We will probably leave here to-day. Some twelve or fourteen of our friends, however, is appended a list of the sick and wounded, whom we have to leave temporarily here, in the hands of the enemy. The boys are doing well, and will soon be able to leave the hospitals. JOHN TRIPLETT, W. JR.,
Adjutant 62d Tennessee.

Company A—Wm Renfro, Jas Newman, Sam Shipley, T. W. Long, Jesse Dickerson, John Ashby, Greenberry Lewis.
Company B—W. M. Lawson.
Company C—Dan Smith, John Mekaffey, John A. Tankesly, Wm M. Stack.
Company D—J. R. Ramsey, Dick Johnson, J. H. Ryder, W. J. McDaniel.
Company F.—Jas Chandler, Stewart Gatlin, Richard Dodd, W. R. Wellmore.
Company F.—Wm Marion, A. J. Mallock, S. L. Alexander, Wm H. Young.
Company G.—And Fancer, Jas Wilson.
Company H.—Thos Arp, J. P. Crowder, Henry Scrimpsher, Jas Bell.
Company I.—Jas Parks, Wm Saffr, Meriddth Duncan, W. D. Kimbick, Ashbury Burgess, Isaac Lane, Mitred Lane, T. M. Smith, Wm Lewis, Aaron Washburn, B. W. Tatty, Geo Sowell.
Company K.—Jas Hodge, Irby Thompson.

Casualties in the 63d Tennessee regiment at Big Black, May 17th, and during the forty-eight days siege at Vicksburg.

HEADQRS. 63D TENN. VOL., VAUGHN'S BRIGADE, Vicksburg, Miss., July 9, 1863.

Field and staff—Capt. J. C. Rowan, A. C. S., prisoner; Capt. P. T. Carter, A. Q. M., wounded.
Company A.—Sergt. Ed Brewer, wounded in side; J. B. Leatham missing. Thos Orm, prisoner.
Company B—Killed: Riley Shelton, L. H. Barton, T. H. Tucker, John Brown. Wounded: M. Lawson, Mississippi; Sergt. G. C. Hite, contusion in side; J. W. Sevier, shoulder; Corp. T. J. Gwinn, hand; Lieut. J. R. Trammell, mortally; Sergeant G. F. Phillips, abscess; A. J. Conrell, hand; W. E. Kincaid, ankle and shoulder; Wm Kendall, thigh amputated; John Odum, arm and head; Newton Weaver, shoulder.
Company F.—Sergt. Jas Hinds, James Parks, John Coby, Clint Milsapp, R. Bradly, George McRary, J. K. P. Mykoff.
Company D.—Killed: Marion Sheets, A. J. Presly, W. Shark. Wounded: John M. Lane, T. H. Hightower, J. W. Campbell, William Westmore. Missing: L. D. Grizley, Bruce Cliburne, Wm K. Lowry, John M. Moser, John D. Stephens.
Company E.—Killed: J. C. Lockmiller, W. W. Wallington. Wounded: W. H. Wallace, Wounded in leg; Killed: Capt. W. P. Lowry. Missing: A. C. Barnett, M. Gilleatt, M. D. Duff.
Company F.—Wounded: J. S. Mallock, since dead; J. Bowen, since dead; Sam Hodgins, slightly; J. Van Johnson, J. Duncan. Missing: Capt. J. Y. Johnson, Lieut. W. D. Johnson, Jno Harrison, R. B. Simpson, P. Hightower, H. F. Cornett.
Company G.—Killed: Isaac Cochran. Missing: Jas DeWitt, Albert Wheelock, Wm Harmon.
Company H.—Wounded: John Bent, H. Scrimpsher. Killed: Jos Dillard, Lieut. M. B. Williams, supposed to be killed. Missing: G. W. Hart, G. W. Hubbard, Sam Montgomery.
Company I.—Wounded: Bradley Tally, Wm. Lewis, G. Kneed, Jo Banks, arm broken; Jeff Morris, A. Mashburn, G. Balch, G. J. Reff, Wm. Tompkins, M. Henry, W. H. Allen, Lieut. Wm Kelly, A. Bonner, L. Sharp.
Company K—Missing: K. M. Jaimet, J. C. Dayne, Wm Mason, D. J. Esper, A. Mason, T. J. Webb. Wounded: R. Allgood, J. I. Thompson, M. Harris. Killed: D. A. Moses, A. J. Moses.
Capt. J. C. Rowan, Jas D. Stephens and Jas Johnson, of the 63d Tenn., who was temporarily attached to the 63d at the battle of Big Black, and were subsequently seen by Capt. Sam Tipton, of the 24 Illinois cavalry, Capt. Sam Tipton is an acquaintance of Gen. Vaughn, formerly lived in Cherokee, North Carolina, and Polk county, Tennessee, and was well acquainted with the boys, said they were not hurt, etc.

JNO. A. ROWAN, Col. 63d Tenn.
JNO. TIPTON, Jr., Adjutant.

Casualties in the 17th Georgia Regiment at the Battle of Gettysburg.

From the Columbus *Sun*.]

The list of casualties below was sent by Capt. Moore to his brother, in a letter dated 6th inst., fifteen miles from Hagerstown, Maryland, while on the march. The Captain remarks that the companies had sent handed in their reports. Letters dated Hagerstown, 7th and 8th, were received at the same time. These casualties occurred in the fight of the 2d instant:

Company A. Capt. Wilmot Commanding—Killed: Private Benj A. Allen. Wounded: J. Brightwell, slightly in arm.
Company D, Captain Tendee Commanding.—Killed: Wm Driver, M. Asoch. Wounded: Corporal Jno Dugree, in leg; privates A. J. Walls, left arm off; Samuel Richardson, in head; Hooks Howell, in face, shoulder and leg, seriously; sergeant Jas Marshall, A. J. Collins, R. G. Taylor.
Company C. Capt. J. B. Moore, Commanding.—Killed: Corporal A. Ebbert. Privates Wm S. Brown, John Culpepper. Wounded: Lieut. F. W. Dickinson, seriously, head; Lieut. W. I. Cousins, slightly, arm; Sergeant J. H. Brown, slightly; Privates G. Fielding, hand; Morris Frank, buttock; Hugh Key, mortally, thigh and knee; D. D. Mason, abdomen and thigh shattered; John Reynes, serious-ly, side and arm; W. J. Skinner, seriously, thigh broken.
Company D, Capt. Parks, Commanding.—Killed: Capt V. A. S. Parks, Sergt. Wm Barnes, Private Jno J. Swain. Wounded: Sergt. A. D. McKennie, since died; Sergeant J. M. McLarry, thigh; Corporale C. R. Perry, over the eye; D. Harrel, hand; Privates A. Chester, slightly, breast; Noel Dean, since died; H. M. Doller, severely; groin; A. J. Kelly, severely, head; W. M. Lewis, face, arm, leg and breast; D. B. Owens, severely, breast; J. B. Roy, severely, thigh. Missing: J. S. Wilkerson.
Company F, Captain McGregor, Commanding.—Wounded: Captain McGregor, in arm, slight; Sergeants Holton, right cheek; Adams, breast, slight; Newsome, right side, slight; Corporal Cooper, left breast; Privates J. Dunbar, shoulder; Thos Cumbest, head; Cousel, left hand and finger; J. W. Carter, left wrist; T. B. Carter, right side; S. Thomas, slightly in shoulder; M. Shiver, shoulder; Benning; A. P. Skinner, J. J. Woody, G. W. Sitters, J. H. Johnson.
Company F, Captain Gillinger Commanding.—Killed: Sergeant J. A. Hogue. Wounded: Lieutenants George Gillinger, severely in hand; Geo A. Worsham, slightly in leg; Corporal G. W. Hall, severely in right arm; Privates Jesse Colson, slight in left hand; Wm Lunn, seriously in head; J. A. Johnson, slightly in left thigh; R. W. Sattles, slightly in breast; Thos D. Stewart, slightly in left hand; John Turner, amputed by a shell.
Company G, Captain Nichols Commanding.—Killed: S. S. Hays. Wounded: Lieut. W. G. Dorbey, slightly in the arm and back; Sergt. Green, slightly in head; Lockwood, slightly; Corp. D. C. Taylor, slightly in the back; Privates O. L. Sheffield, slightly in head; R. Cleveland, slightly in arm; J. K. Norman, slightly in knee; G. Jones, leg.
Company H. Captain W. A. Barber, Commanding.—Killed: Sergt. P. M. Carmichael, Privates G. L. Whitten, H. C. Layfield. Wounded: Sergt. I. I. McGehee, in leg; Privates Hiram Barker, severely in lower; S. M. Shamas, slightly in neck; S. Harrington, slightly in hip; Austin Pig, in left breast; Jas Davey, slightly in abdomen; A. J. Taylor, slightly in side.
Company I, Capt. Fentrell commanding.—Wounded: Capt Fentrell, in thigh; Corporals N. P. Lamb, left leg, since died; J. C. Bridges, in right shoulder; Sergeant S. H. Woodward, slightly in elbow; Privates I. Walker, slightly in face; J. Taylor, slightly in right hand.
Captured on the 3d inst.—Lieut. W. B. Dawson.
Company K, Capt. Jones commanding.—Wounded: Privates R. L. Kimbrough, left leg; W. A. McIntosh, right arm and breast; J. C. Winchester, slightly in face; J. G. Marshall, concussion shell; C. C. Brooks.

Casualties in the 2d Georgia Regiment

AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

We are indebted to the attention of Adjutant H. B. Doscher for the following list of casualties in the 2d Georgia regiment:—*Columbus Sun.*

Field and staff—Killed: Lieut-Col. Will T. Harris.
Company A.—Killed: Private J. R. Ash. Wounded: Lieut. J. R. Brewer, in shoulder; Sergt. J. B. Wood, in foot; Corpls W. K. Brock in foot; F. T. Wharton, in face; Privates J. M. Ariel, in back; J. M. Billing, in thigh; J. M. McKie, in shoulder; A. D. Wilkinson, in hip; J. F. Walker, in hand; Morgan Smith, in hand; J. V. Fuller, through both legs. Prisoners: Sergt. A. W. Owen, Privates M. Carroll, Jasper Smith.
Company B—(Marion county).—Lieut. Freeman, Commanding.—Lieut. J. C. Franklin, dead; Sergt. M. D. Ferrell, in hand; Corp. J. H. Cole, in hand. Privates Jo Cooper, in hand; J. O. Fuller, in face; W. Wilson, in face; Fleenor, in arm; J. M. Pilgham, in hand; R. B. Vardeman, in leg.
Company C—(Stewart and Muscogee)—Capt. Howard, Commanding.—Killed: Lieut. J. A. McIntosh; Privates S. H. Dewberry and W. S. Crouch. Wounded: F. W. Crench, seriously; Lieut. J. T. Hill, shoulder; Sergt. J. A. Averett, in hand; R. G. Hill, in arm; M. Cornell, arm amputated; J. H. Peek, in face; J. B. Hopkins, thigh; D. M. Paxton, shoulder.
Company D (Burke county). Capt. W. H. Dickerson, Commanding.—Killed: Lieut. G. W. Hiers; Privates J. G. Burton, A. Elliott, R. Pickens, S. A. Parker. Wounded: Lieut. J. C. Napp, arm amputated; Privates J. F. Frost, leg and shoulder; L. D. Godbee, foot and both legs; E. Taylor, back; Sergeants R. A. Hardman, shoulder; J. Rabt Boyd, 2d st.; Privates J. H. Phillips, ankle; W. A. Green, contusion of chest; J. Martin, wrist; W. C. Quinney, face.
Company E (Fannin county). Lieut. Kendall, commanding.—Killed: Privates M. F. Griffith, C. M. Parker. Wounded: Sergeant G. C. Hite, contusion in side; J. W. Sevier, shoulder; Corp. T. J. Gwinn, hand; Lieut. J. R. Trammell, mortally; Sergeant G. F. Phillips, abscess; A. J. Conrell, hand; W. E. Kincaid, ankle and shoulder; Wm Kendall, thigh amputated; John Odum, arm and head; Newton Weaver, shoulder.
Company F (Sharpsburg county). Capt. N. L. Dickerson, commanding.—Killed: Corp. R. L. Dunn, Private W. R. Wood. Wounded: Capt. N. L. Dickerson, 2d st.; Lieut. J. S. Burton, arm; Private S. K. Bennett, arm and both hands; M. F. Bragg, chest; J. W. Wheeler, hand. Missing: Sergt. N. Robertson, Private R. Richardson, left as missing. J. W. Cowan.
Company G (Columbus Guards). Captain Chaffin commanding.—Killed: Lieutenant C. W. Mays, Corporal T. H. Muse. Wounded: Privates O. Cromwell, arm; R. S. Pope, thigh. Missing: Privates A. Harris, R. Beasley, supposed captured.
Company H, (Whitfield county.) Capt. Hancock commanding.—Killed: Captain B. B. Hancock; Sergeant O. A. Akins; Corporals T. H. Gladden, J. S. Hughes; Privates A. Holbrook. Wounded: Privates Jas Hughes, Jas Hughes, Thomas Nix, leg amputated; R. H. Page, hand; Henry Millirons, arm; W. B. Deadmon, arm.
Company I (Marion county.) Lieutenant Wisdom Commanding.—Killed: Privates W. Bryant, Jas Johnson, J. H. Gibson, M. B. Watt. Wounded: Sergeant J. J. Harrah, hand; J. M. Powell, head; Lieutenant W. W. Kennedy, arm; Privates R. Scruggins, shoulder; S. Upton, arm.
Company K, (Stewart county.) Lieutenant R. B. Bassett, Commanding.—Wounded: Lieutenants H. L. Bassett, hand; J. T. McMillan, leg; Privates W. J. Durkin, arm; H. H. Jarrell, hand; G. W. Parham; Sgt. C. D. Simpson, hand. Missing: Wm Allen.

Strategic Movements on the Upper Potomac.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday last, the latest received, gives us important information of the movements of the two armies on the upper Potomac. The *Dispatch* says:

On monday evening it was ascertained that the enemy were crossing the Potomac in heavy force, at a number of different fords between Williamsport, where the right of our army rested, and Edward's Ferry, near Leesburg. During the afternoon of Monday portions of their forces which had crossed at Harper's Ferry, engaged the 12th Virginia cavalry at Mallown, four miles from the river. In this engagement, Col. A. W. Harman, who commanded the 12th, was severely wounded. Finding themselves opposed by a vastly superior force, the regiment fell back, and the enemy advanced as far, and occupied Charlestown that night.

At the same time a heavy column of the enemy crossed the river at Shepherdstown, twelve miles above Harper's