Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1864.

NOTICE.

On and after May 10th, Confederate $5 bills will be received at this office at the same rates of discount as the other notes of the old issue. We have been compelled to adopt this policy in self-defense.

THE NEWS.

Reliable accounts from Gen. JOHNSTON'S army are meagre, though all agree, as heretofore stated, in the unimpaired confidence of the army and the people in the military chieftain who commands as gallant an army as ever fought for freedom and independence. The streets are filled with a thousand vague rumors. But we assure the people that notwithstanding the number of wounded that have reached here, Gen. JOHNSTON is stronger to-day, than ten days since. Of the present disposition of his forces we will not say anything. If he should fall back, his course will be dictated by wise and prudential motives. Skirmishing is reported to be continued daily, and is but a prelude to the greatest battle of the war. That he will whip the fight we have not the least doubt

Advices from the trans-Mississippi continue to be cheering. The surrender of BANKS seems to be confirmed, and the Federals admit his losses as very heavy. At Sabine Pass, we have captured the gunboat Granite City, with seven hundred and sixty men, the gunboat No. 45, a transport with forty men, and two cotton clad boats. MAGRUDER is reported on his way to Opelousas. POWERS made a handsome dash below Port Hudson on the 15th, capturing negroes and horses.

In Mississippi, the raiders, after destroying four railroad bridges, went back by way of Yazoo City.

The Chicago *Times* admits that Grant has been defeated in the Virginia fights, with a loss of 27,000 men, and ten general officers.

Let us watch and pray.

THE CONTEST.

The two great contests at Richmond and in Northwest Georgia, which are to determine the duration of the war, are still in progress, and so far as human vision can go, the result is as undeterminable as it was one week ago. It is, however, scarcely necessary to say that in this department all is confidence. General Johnston is baffling the enemy at every advance and causing him to fight under the most adverse circumstances at every point. Under such a process the patience and endurance of the foe must necessarily wear away by degrees, and when the time for a general rout does come, our hero General will make it final and complete. The fact that he is gradually yielding to the pressure of Sherman and dropping back is not to be regarded as an unfavorable sign or an indication of defeat. It is by this means that he is wearing out the strength of the enemy, while at the same time he is preserving his own for the final struggle.

There has not been a day, probably, since the contest began, that Gen. JOHNSTON could not have successfully met the enemy and pushed him back to his works in Chattanooga, but such has not been his policy, as such a victory or triumph would amount to no victory at all. From all we can learn from those who participated in the fighting thus far, the loss of the enemy has been at least three to one as compared with ours. At this rate, the strength and efficiency of the Yankee army must, ere long, wear out, and then will be the time for a general onslaught by our army. At such a moment it will be in the power of Gen. JOHNSTON, with his forces comparatively intact and their morals preserved, to achieve a victory at once glorious and decisive; one that will carry dismay and discouragement to the North, and teach our dastard foe the hazards of invasion and the absurdity of subjugation.

Our limited amount of information from Virginia does not enable us to speak intelligently as to the aspect of affairs in that department. We, however, have no apprehensions as to the result, provided the railroads can be successfully defended and our army thereby provisioned. It is much easier for Gen. LEE to whip GRANT in the field, than it is to defend his long lines of road upon which he is dependent for supplies. Yet we have a hope that by the united efforts of the Confederate and State forces, these channels may be kept open, and our army be thereby enabled to hold its position and keep the enemy out of Richmond. From our present stock of information from that quarter, however, it is too soon to indulge in feelings of either exultation or despondency; let us wait for further developments. Thus far we only know that the enemy has been most severely punished, while the prestige of General LEE'S army has been preserved, and, if anything, increased rather than diminished. While, therefore, we have a living faith that all will come out well in the end, the only privilege we have from the present lights before us, is to wait and hope.

☞ The *Confederate* is assured that the credit was inadvertently omitted in the instance alluded to. Does the *Confederate* suppose that we can procure a funny man to compete with its *flashes* of wit?

LEE ALL RIGHT.—A dispatch received at Savannah, Saturday night, from Petersburg, says intelligence had reached there from Gen. Lee's army up to the 13th. The enemy had made repeated assaults on our line during the week, but were repulsed in every instance with immense slaughter. No particulars are given, but this is gratifying if true, and it is so regarded.

MORGAN DEFEATS AVERILL.—A dispatch to the Savannah *Republican*, dated Wytheville, Va., May 10, says that Morgan's command met and defeated the Yankee Gen. Averill, that afternoon, seven miles from Wytheville. The enemy's force was 3000—ours 1500 Kentuckians. Averill was wounded. Our loss small. Yankee loss about 200. No prisoners.

INCENDIARY RAID IN FLORIDA.—A reliable report reached Lake City, Fla., on the 13th that the Federals had landed at Tampa and advanced in some force as far as Brockeville, and burned the latter place, which is about forty miles from Tampa. It is also reported that the enemy have landed and occupied Bayport. No definite particulars have yet been received.

CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian* writing from Rocky Mount, Fairfield district, the 9th, says: "The spring has been unusually cold and wet, but the last few days have been very warm, and we are now having a dry spell, which has brought vegetation to a stand still. The wheat crop promises an average yield, should rain fall in sufficient quantities to enable it to fill out. A delightful rain fell here last night, and we also, upon our friends' crops. It was most opportune and welcome. Rye, oats and wheat are heading, and were greatly in need of a

NEWS FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—The trans-Mississippi news, says the Meridian *Clarion*, continues good. Our soldiers on Red river are having a fine time capturing and destroying Yankee transports and gunboats. Waul's Texas tigers would not ask for better amusement. It is quite evident Banks' army is completely destroyed, and Porter's fleet of gunboats reduced fully one-fourth of its original number. We are sorry to learn of the death of Gen. Scurry and Col. Greenleaf. They were fine officers. Everybody knew "Bill Scurry," the great Texas ranger, who figured so prominently along the borders of Texas and Arizona a year or two ago. General Waul is reported wounded. He is another noble Texan. Many years ago he resided in Vicksburg, and studied law with Guion, Prentiss and others. He afterward moved to Grenada, subsequently to Texas, where he lived up to the inauguration of the war, when he raised a legion of rangers and entered the service. He figured in several of the Arkansas fights, then came over to Mississippi and took part in the actions of our army in North Mississippi. His useful career was for a time wound up by the fall of Vicksburg. He was there with Pemberton's other unfortunates, and during the siege "Waul's Tigers" were the terror of the Yankees on Lee's right. We hope his wound is slight, and that he will soon be at the head of his band of Texas heroes again.

MCARTHUR'S RAID.—The Meridian *Clarion* of the 15th inst., says the raid of McArthur from Vicksburg, which we were led to believe had returned to that city after advancing to Moore's bluff, turned up yesterday at Vaughn's station on the Mississippi Central railroad, between Canton and Grenada. During the day the advance of McArthur's command moved up to Picken's station. The Yankee troops are variously estimated at from five to ten thousand. As usual, in this department, we have no troops at hand to meet them. The little forces under Wirt Adams can accomplish nothing, and unless Forrest makes a march in our behalf, the railroads recently repaired will be entirely destroyed, and the country laid waste. Mississippi is certainly unfortunate.

MOBILE MARKET.—The *Tribune* states that last week flour was $90 per sack; corn, $5 50 to $6 per bushel, an advance owing to demands from other States; green peas, 50 cents per quart, a decline of $4 50 in two weeks; new Irish potatoes, $3 to $4 per quart; snap beans and squashes have made their appearance.

MOBILE MONEY MARKET.—The Register says in its article on "city affairs for the week," that the money market is tight, and loans on call or short time readily command a heavy premium. The force of public opinion having placed five dollar bills down to their currency value, as if on the second day of July, has put a stop to a good deal of shaving. The money market is yet somewhat inclined to fluctuate, but is gradually settling, and in a week or two will become steady.

☞ A lecture club has been organized at Brandon, Miss., with Richard Cooper, Esq., as president, Dr. J. H. D. Bowman, vice-president; Rev. W. Cameron, recording secretary; A. G. Mayers, corresponding secretary; Dr. J. J. Thornton, treasurer.

☞ General S. D. Lee, has assumed command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana.

☞ Snow fell in Watauga county, N. C., on the 2d inst., and there was frost in Wilkes county on the mornings of the 2d, 3d and 4th.

☞ A force of Yankees and deserters landed t No. 4, on the gulf coast, and destroyed the salt works at that point a few days since.

☞ The Columbia *South Carolinian*, of the 15th, says that it has good reason for announcing that Gen. J. E. B. Stuart has been killed in Virginia.

EXECUTED FOR BURGLARY.—Toney, a slave belonging to Capt. P. E. Foster, was hung last Friday at Mobile, Ala., for burglary, the first execution under the law that has taken place in that city.

☞ Lieut. R. M. Quinn, late provost marshal at Selma, Ala., is now on duty at West Point, Ga., commanding post and provost marshal.

☞ Another destructive fire has occurred in Washington, N. C., detroying a considerable portion of the town saved from the fire started by the Yankees before leaving.

☞ Mrs. Bradley was killed in Barnwell district, S. C., a few days since, her head cut open, her tongue cut out, and her person otherwise horribly mutilated by a negro man belonging to Mr. Thomas Holly. The negro was apprehended and paid the penalty with his life.

GOOD WORK.—Col. Robert Lowry, with the 6th and 20th Mississippi regiments, sent five hundred deserters from Smith county, Miss., to their commands, and one hundred and fifty from Jones county, exclusive of those who returned voluntarily to their commands, of which there was about one thousand from these and adjoining counties. During the expedition nine men were hung, two shot dead, and one wounded. Colonel Lowry's loss was one killed and two wounded. The deserters arrested in Smith and Jones counties were from different counties and States.

SAD LOSS OF AN EDITOR.—The editor of the Albany (Ga.) *Patriot*, recently met with a sad loss. We have no fears, however, that his paper will be discontinued in consequence. He describes his loss in the following language, under the caption "Lost, Strayed or Stolen:" "A small shoat, with a slight inclination to consumption, cropped ears, and weighs about as much as a half bushel of corn—an article which he dearly loves. Also, three small chickens, for which we paid the modest sum of $2 50 each, at the suggestion of a negro provision speculator. Said chickens can be distinguished from partridges by the length of their legs and necks, and being descended from the celebrated game breed known as 'dunghill.' They are too poor and delicate for the palates of epicures or Methodist preachers, and, consequently, we hope they will be returned to us, as we had anticipated quite a feast off of them."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Governor Chas. Clark, Gen. Tom Taylor, Gen. Ed. Higgins, Major W. H. McCardle, adjutant-general of the State, and Hon. James Phelan, were in Brandon, Miss., on the 14th inst.

☞ Charles J. Riddle has been committed to jail in Mobile, charged with the murder of Thos. Quinn.

☞ A revival is progressing in the Methodist church at Albany, Ga. Some fifty persons have been added to the church.

☞ The special correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph*, writing from Shreveport, April 16th, says: "Gen. Taylor says the enemy's loss is not less than 6,000, and may reach 10,000.

☞ The Shreveport *News*, quoted without date in the Houston *Telegraph*, of April 19th, gives the following as the results of the victory in Louisiana:

Between 5000 and 6000 prisoners, 200 wagons, forty-odd pieces of artillery, a quantity of commissary stores, etc., were captured by our troops.

THE WAR NEWS—THE GREAT BATTLE ON THE RAPIDAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 9.]

Rumors and Excitement on Saturday.

Early Saturday morning all sorts of rumors were flying through the city of the enemy in James river. It was reported that a battle was going on along the line of the Petersburg railroad, and that the enemy was threatening a general advance from the river. About four o'clock the rumor was also started that the Yankees were advancing up the peninsula, and that a considerable force of them had been seen in the vicinity of Mechanicsville, some five or six miles of the city. Immediately the alarm bell was rung, and there was a general call to arms. In a short time the second class militia, armed and equipped, marched out to meet the enemy, but after proceeding to the northeastern outskirts of the city, they were ordered back and dispersed for the night, information having been received that there was no Yankee about Mechanicsville, and that if they had been there, they had retired. In the meanwhile a new excitement sprang up from the rumor that the Yankees were advancing from Port Walthall, and that a desperate battle was going on.

A Battle Near Port Walthall.

It will be recollected that it was announced in Saturday's paper that skirmishing had commenced between our forces and the enemy in the vicinity of Port Walthall on Friday night. From this the rumor was started on Saturday that a battle was being fought, and in this instance, an exception to the general rule, the rumor was correct. It appears that, on Friday evening, the enemy commenced to advance from Port Walthall to Port Walthall junction, the point where the branch meets the main stem of the Petersburg railroad—a distance of some three miles. There was some sharp skirmishing in which the enemy was repulsed with a loss of a hundred to a hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. On Saturday the enemy, after being reinforced, renewed his attempts to advance, and about twelve o'clock, after some sharp skirmishing along the lines, a battle was joined by the opposing forces, and continued with great fury for some four or five hours. The enemy fought with great stubbornness, and showed a resolute purpose to reach the railroad. Our forces, under command of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, resisted their advance most gallantly, and about six o'clock, after a spirited engagement, drove back their infantry. The artillery continued to fire slowly, but the enemy made no attempt to recover the ground they had lost. During the night, for prudential reasons, Gen. Bushrod Johnson fell back upon Swift creek bridge, a most important structure on the railroad, a mile and a half from Petersburg, and about the same distance from Port Walthall junction, against which it is well known that this advance of the enemy is directed.

The enemy's strength was not known, but best informed sources estimate it at not less than ten thousand. The prisoners taken report that this whole movement up the James river is either the direction of Gen. Butler, and that he accompanies the expedition in person.

Our forces in this fight, as we have before said, were under the immediate command of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, and the credit for the vigorous energy with which the military movements south of the James river have been directed belongs mainly to Major-Gen. Ransom, who is in command of this department, which also embraces the points along the Petersburg railroad threatened by the enemy.

Capture of One of the Enemy's Gunboats in the James River.

During the afternoon of Saturday the agreeable news came that we had captured one of the enemy's gunboats in the James river, but being pounded by the enemy's iron clads, our men had been compelled to blow her up. On inquiry at headquarters, we were obliging furnished with the following official dispatch from the officer commanding at Chaffin's bluff:

"CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, May 7.

"Major T. O. Chesney, A. A. G., etc.:

"I have the honor to report that Major-Gen. Stark has just dispatched to me that one of the enemy's gunboats was attacked and disabled, and then boarded and burned by our forces. Two ironclads bore down on our forces, and they returned. No particulars given. No loss on our side."

A later dispatch, confirming the above, stated also that we had taken twenty-six prisoners.

Later accounts give us some particulars of the capture of this gunboat. Soon after hearing of the enemy's fleet ascending the James river, an expedition, consisting of two companies of the City battalion, under Lieutenant-Col. Elliott, and some artillery, in command of Major Stark, was sent down the river by Gen. Hunton to see what they could do in the way of harassing and disabling the enemy's gunboats. After proceeding down the river some distance, somewhere in the vicinity of Carl's neck, some eight or ten miles below Chaffin's farm, they saw the Yankee gunboat and our artillery opened their fire on her with such remarkable accuracy and effect that she was soon disabled. Our infantry acted as sharpshooters, and as a Yankee head appeared on board they would let him have it. The enemy attempted to pour their fire into her with such terrific rapidity and effect that she struck her colors! A party was then sent to board and take possession of her, which was quickly done; but two prisoners, who had been shelling our men on the river bank in the meantime, seeing this movement, began to bear down on her. Seeing no hope of saving her, the order was given to fire her, and the men aboard were made prisoners and taken ashore. In a short time she was blown up, and was left a perfect wreck under the very eyes of the Yankees.

On going aboard of her our men found five dead Yankees killed by our fire from the shore. The officers and crew, excepting one or two who may have escaped in the confusion of the movement, were made prisoners—our men capturing five officers, twenty two seamen, and one negro. The prisoners arrived in the city yesterday. The gunboat was named the "Shabash."

A gentleman who has been furnished with a full account of the affair gives us the following interesting particulars: On Saturday about 11 o'clock, the Yankee gunboat "Shabash" anchored off Turkey island. Maj. A. W. Starke, unobserved by the gunboat, placed his artillery in position and opened a fire, when she surrendered in twenty minutes. After taking off the prisoners, twenty-seven in number, the boat was boarded and burned. The gunboats above, hearing the firing, immediately started to her relief. Before they could get out our men had destroyed her and moved their pieces and themselves out of range.

The captain was shot by one of our sharpshooters, and leaped over board and was drowned. A lieuten and was taken among the twenty-seven prisoners. When questioned by some of our men as to the number of men who had landed at Bermuda Hundred, he stated seventy thousand. Doubtless this veracious Yankee made the slight mistake of a cypher. This gunboat was the same which had an hour before anchored opposite Burnett's landing, and opened a fire on a schooner Mr. Taylor Barnes' corn-crib, with a considerable quantity of corn, and other houses.

They then went about, reported the magnificent feat to the commanding general, and were doubtless ordered to Turkey Island to do the same. But Major Starke had a just retribution in store for these thieves and incendiaries.

We understand that a detachment of the city battalion received most officious service as sharpshooters to the battery.

Sunday Morning—Later News from Our Army in Northern Virginia—The Battle of Friday a Complete Victory.

As Sunday morning came in, the anxiety for news from our armies became greater. It would seem that the dispatch above from General Lee, received on Saturday morning, would have been enough to assure all that our army on the Rapidan had won a victory in the battle on Friday—yet there were some who did not think it decisive, and feared that it might be followed, perhaps, by some bad news. So much had been said of the great and terrible strength of Grant's army, and the North had entered into this campaign with such formidable preparations that it was hard to realize that Grant had been whipped. But it was so. About o'clock, we met with one of those who of expectation, the following official dispatch from Gen. Lee was given out by the War Department, and in a few minutes was posted on the bulletin boards in front of the several newspaper offices:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 7, 1864, 8 P. M.—Honorable Secretary of War: General Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening and drove him from his rifle pits. Among the prisoners captured are General Seymour and Shaler.

A number of arms were also taken. The enemy has abandoned the Germanna ford road, and removed his pontoon bridge twenty-five miles.

There has been no attack to-day—only slight skirmishing along the line.

R. E. LEE.

How the News was Received—Sunday in Richmond.

As the morning advanced the good news from our armies spread rapidly. In a short while it was noised all through Richmond. Soon after breakfast hour all began to wend their way down into the city "to hear the news." The War Department was soon besieged by an anxious crowd, and little knots gathered around the passage way to catch whatever they could. It was not long before it was given out that Grant was whipped out of the north. This was quickly followed by the news that we had repulsed the enemy about Port Walthall; and then there was the dispatch saying the Yankee Gen. Steele was surrounded by Price, and that his army was about to capitulate; then Banks was falling back on Alexandria, and that all the Yankee movements in the trans-Mississippi had come to grief. Victory everywhere! There was a universal rejoicing, and every countenance seemed to speak joy and exultation. All sorts of remarks and speculations were indulged in. "I would like to know," says one, "what gold jumps to in New York to-morrow." "It will be in it will be over two hundred," says another. From another corner comes, "A hundred dollars for Lincoln's best joke on the repulse of Grant." "Well, boys," remarks a droll looking old countryman who had been standing like a statue drinking in the news very attentively, "the d—d Yankees are whipped and we shall have peace soon. The North is played out." And thus the good humor was kept up until the shades of evening called us to arms—not to fight, but only to be ready in case of an emergency.

On the turning out of the militia, General Smith and staff rode gallantly at the head of them, and their presence seemed to inspire the men with great spirit and enthusiasm. About nightfall the militia returned, and were dispersed for the night.

Reconnoissance over the Petersburg Railroad—A Yankee Deserter comes in our Lines—What He says.

A special train, with the superintendent aboard, started out yesterday over the Petersburg railroad, for the purpose of examining, as far as possible, the condition of the track. The train proceeded to within three quarters of a mile of Port Walthall, and found the road to that point, up to ten o'clock yesterday, in perfect order, with the exception of a single rail, which had been pried up by a piece of railroad iron inserted beneath. In this way the rail had been lifted up from its position, and the obstruction, slight as it appears, would have been enough to throw a train of cars off the track going at ordinary speed, for which purpose it was doubtless designed. While adjusting the rail, the officers heard several low, hushed voices in a thicket of bushes on an eminence near by, which proceeded, it is thought, from a party of Yankees who had reconnoitered so far and they been our men, it is probable they would have come forward and spoke to the men on the train.

On the train arriving at Chester they found a Yankee deserter, who had come into our lines, and gave himself up. He was brought over and handed to the proper authorities. This deserter reports the force of the Yankee army from thirty to forty thousand, and says that their plan of operations is to tear up the railroad and move on Petersburg. He says that Butler commands in person, and that Gen. Gillmore is also along with the greater portion of his forces from before Charleston, having left Charleston himself and withdrawn as much of the force there as could be spared, for the purpose of co-operating in this movement. He says that Gillmore's force comprises the 10th and a portion of the 18th army corps, and sailed from Charleston about ten days ago, rendezvousing at Gloucester Point, before sailing up the river. He says that six regiments of negro troops accompany this expedition, and that their troops are scattered all through the narrow strip of land between the Appomattox and the James rivers, from Bermuda Hundreds to Port Walthall. He reports that General Butler rode through his troops on Friday and was cheered lustily by the men. He says that their loss in the battle of Saturday, near Port Walthall, was one thousand in killed, wounded and missing, and that he heard their officers so estimate it. He explains this great loss by alleging that the Yankees were astonished by our men and fired upon with most terrible slaughter—or, as he expresses it, "they got a volley before they knew it." He reports great demoralization in Butler's army, and expressed a great surprise on seeing our soldiers, saying they were "so much more enthusiastic than the Federals." He says the Yankees had heard nothing of Grant's repulse, and that the first intimation he got of it was on getting into our lines.

This Yankee deserter relates his story with an air of great plausibility and frankness. He says that at the time of his deserting he was on the reserve picket, and that going over to the house of Mr. Howell, on the excuse of "getting some water," he took advantage to give the Yankees the slip, immediately passed over to the plank road and made tracks for Chester, where he was taken up. He gives his name as David Kinnis, 6th New Hampshire regiment.

The superintendent, from his observations, thinks that the road is in no imminent danger, and has ordered trains to run as usual to-day.

Later from General Lee's Army—The Enemy Retreating on Fredericksburg.

Each successive dispatch from Gen. Lee grows better. About 10 o'clock the following dispatch was received by the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 8, 1864.

To the Honorable Secretary of War:

The enemy have abandoned their position, and are marching towards Fredericksburg. I am moving on their right flank.

If the enemy has been forced to desert his fortifications, it is plain that their whole programme has been frustrated.

R. E. LEE.

The Losses in the Battle.

No estimate, for obvious reasons, can now be made of our loss in the battle on the Rapidan. Gen. Lee, in his official dispatch, says that "our loss in killed is not large." (Bile artillery being used on either side,) and that "many of our men are but slightly wounded." As far as known, we have lost three brigadiers—General J. W. Jones of Virginia, Gen. Jenkins of South Carolina, and Gen. Stafford of Louisiana. Several of our prominent officers are wounded, Gen. Longstreet among the number. As in the case of Stonewall Jackson, Generals Longstreet and Jenkins were shot, through mistake, by our own men.

The enemy's loss is very large. All accounts say that the carnage was terrible. The Yankees fought with more desperation than ever before during the war. A gentleman who was in the fight tells us that as the men approached the forces of A. P. Hill, the Yankees cried out, "Come on you d—d rebels. We will teach you how to fight. We are Western men." And here came the fight in earnest—hand to hand, and cast to cast. But our men proved too much for the Yankees, and after a desperate struggle—such, probably, as was never before known in this war—the Yankees gave way and were seen in full retreat. Here arose yells from our lines which might be heard for miles. They had repulsed the enemy, and he was in full retreat to the cover of his fortifications.

Even by our accounts, the Yankees have lost Major General Wadsworth, of New York, killed, and Major Generals Seymour and Shaler captured. Wadsworth was a prominent citizen of New York, and once ran for the mayor of that city, and was subsequently a candidate for governor, in opposition to Governor Seymour. This Seymour is said to be the same man who commanded the expedition in Florida, and who created such disaster with his negro troops. It is reported also that Major General Foster, of North Carolina notoriety, has been captured. It is plain that the Yankees have suffered terribly in this battle, and that Grant's army has been badly worsted.

Reported Fight near Spottsylvania Court House.

It was reported last night that there was a sharp fight on Saturday near Todd's tavern, near Spottsylvania Court House, between Gregg's (Yankee) division and the rear brigades of Pleasant's and Lee's cavalry—Wickham and Lomax's. The enemy was repulsed after a sharp fight, in which we are reported to have lost a few hundred in killed, wounded and missing. No estimate is given of the enemy's loss, but it is supposed to be much larger. The enemy is said to have been signally repulsed, and was driven by our men for some distance. The country in which the fight is reported to have occurred is said to be filled with a dense undergrowth, and that both parties were for the most part dismounted in the fight. We have no further particulars than that the enemy was repulsed and left the field in full retreat.

The Latest from the Enemy on the South Side.

The latest information received at headquarters last night stated that the enemy about Port Walthall junction had retired to his fortifications, and that all was quiet up to the latest advices. The enemy are reported to be intrenching themselves between the James and Appomattox rivers, and will hardly venture another advance soon, after their repulse on Saturday. In their retreat, on Saturday, they left their dead and wounded on the field, and sought refuge under cover of their gunboats. Here they remain, and up to a late hour last night, all was reported quiet. A detachment of our forces had been ordered to drive in their pickets, and ascertain, if possible, in what strength they are about Port Walthall. The railroad, up to our latest accounts, had received no injury, and the enemy was held in check in the narrow neck of land reaching from Bermuda Hundred, on James river, to Port Walthall, on the Appomattox river. The fight on Saturday seemed to have finished them, at least, for the present.

Some of Our Gallant Dead.

We regret to have to announce that Brigadier-Gen. L. A. Stafford, commanding the 2d Louisiana brigade, wounded in the battle of Thursday, and brought to the officers' hospital No. 4, (the Baptist Institute,) Tenth street, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, from the effects of his wound in the shoulder, inflicted by a small minie or musket ball, ranging from the left shoulder to the right, and touching the spinal column.

General Stafford was carried eighteen miles in an ambulance from the field of battle to the railroad station, and reached Richmond on Saturday evening. He reached here in a comparatively easy condition, though paralyzed partially. He suffered cheerfully of his wound, and described minutely his sensations upon being struck. He fell from his horse as though by a blow on the head, and remained unconscious for some minutes. He passed an easy night, and it was only yesterday morning that symptoms of approaching dissolution appeared, and his death was unexpected.

Gen. Stafford was about forty-five years of age, and entered the war as the colonel of the 2d Louisiana regiment, participating in most of the great battles that have signalized the army of Northern Virginia up to the one in which he received his fatal wound. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 4th, 1863, he was taken prisoner, and in connection with that event, and his wounding on the 5th of May, 1864, he spoke of them in the light of a "coincidence."

Yesterday afternoon the body was placed in a metallic case, and will be deposited in the Capitol rotunda until to-day, when it will be forwarded to Louisiana, if possible, and if not, deposited temporarily in Hollywood. The deceased leaves, in his native State, a wife and nine children, who have not yet been apprised of their melancholy bereavement.

The body of Brigadier General Jenkins, the gallant and lamented son of the Palmetto State, was expected to reach this city by the Central train last evening, and the South Carolina congressional delegation went yesterday making arrangements for a befitting reception. His wound was through the head, and death was instantaneous. From a dispatch received yesterday by the delegation, we learn that decomposition had set in, and progressed so far and rapidly that immediate interment would be perhaps necessary upon the arrival of the remains. General Jenkins, while one among the most distinguished officers of the army of Northern Virginia, was, without an exception, the youngest brigadier in the military service, being scarcely twenty-eight years of age. Before the war he was in command of the Military School of Instruction, located at Charleston, South Carolina, and enjoyed the reputation of being a most excellent tactician. His brigade, which was one of the best drilled in the service, was stationed below Richmond last fall, and our soldiers have enjoyed frequent exhibitions of its discipline and skill.

The body of Col. John L. Miller, of South Carolina, reached the Central depot on Saturday, and was placed in a metallic case. Decomposition had progressed to a great degree, and immediate interment was thought, would be necessary.

Our Wounded Officers.

The following are the names of our wounded officers who had been received at the officers' hospital, (Baptist Institute,) Tenth street, up to last evening. We are informed by the surgeon in charge that very few of the wounds are serious, and not more than five or six are looked upon as dangerous or likely to result in amputation, and fewer still in death. The list is transcribed from the hospital register, and shows the name of the officers, the regiment to which he is attached and the nature of his wound:

Lieut R M Hood, 21st Georgia, wounded in the thigh. Lieut J T Byrd, 10th Louisiana, in arm; Capt J D Graham, 7th S C, arm; Lieut H L Parley, 2d S C, cheek; Lieut T S Morman, 5th SC, chin; Lieut M Charles, 1st N C, arm; Capt T M Fair, 15th S C; shoulder; Maj G W Flowers, 26th N C, arm; Lieut D B Sanborn, Philips leg; Col T B Lamar, 5th Fla. leg and head; Lieut J H Stain, 2d Miss. thigh; Lieut S D Mann, 4th Ga, thigh; Lieut S A Sanders, 53d Ga, head; Lieut W T Simmons, 15th S C, head; Lieut S E Penn, 50th Ga, neck; Lieut J J Hicks, 34 Miss, shoulder; Lieut Col W T Hutchins, 53d Ga, mouth; Captain B J Greggin, 7th S C, arm; Lieutenant R L Sadler, 53d Virginia, arm and side; Capt J M Fleet, 55th Va, hand; Lieut H Baxter, 5th La, hand; Capt A W Gibson, 45th Ga, hand; Lt S Tharp, 4th Ga, thigh; Adjt A T Johnson, 12th Ga, hand; Capt W P Reilly, 21st Miss, hip; Capt T A Hudgins, 7th S C, thigh; Capt L Nolan, 14th Ga, both thighs; Lieut P S Crawford, 10th Ga, both thighs; Capt T W Anderson, 7th Tenn, thigh; Capt D L Duke, 16th Miss, left thigh; Lieut J A Morgan, 1st N C, leg; Maj L C Latham, 1st N C, side; Lieut R D Gibbons, 13th Ga, shoulder, Lieut P Pugley, 16th Ga, arm; Lieut G H Pierce, Cobb's cav, arm; Capt C W Baldwin, Cobb's cav, arm; Capt Hygre, Phillips legion, head; Lieut P A Pierson, 5th La, hand; Lieut-Col W C Holt, 10th Ga, thigh; Lieut W C Dodd, 5th Ga, hip; Lieut J H Small, 9th La, hand; Brig-Gen Benning; Benning's brigade, left shoulder, severe; Maj Geo Stafford, 2d La brigade, through both shoulders, since died; Lieut R G Williams, 4th Ga, thigh; Lieut Col W H Willis, 4th Ga, knee; Lieut B R Herley, 4th Ga, arm; Adjt T O James, 3d N C, arm amputated; Col W H Gray, 13th Ga, shoulder; Capt A T K Melton, 34 Ala, thigh; Lieut W McKenney, 19th Ala, leg; Major R T Fry, 21st Ga, abdomen; Major W B Jones, 60th Ga, shoulder; Capt J T Freeman, 60th Alabama, thigh; A S J Martin, aid-de-camp Gen Ed Johnson; Col E D Willis, 1st Ga, hip; Lieut H C Gill, 1st La, hip; Lieut G W Woodey, 34th N Carolina, foot; Lieut J Gasteen, M N C; Lieut J R Rossier, 15th N C, face; Lieut J Carlisle, 10th Ga, leg; Lieut D T Anderson, Orr's regiment; Lieut G A Delay, 15th Ga, neck; Capt J M Rumer, assistant adjutant general, Rosser's brigade, arm; Lieut A W Lassiter, 6th Ga, wrist; Lieut D Lovell, 21st Ga, shoulder; Lieut B T Phillips, 1st Ala, arm; Lieut R L Anderson, 4th Ga, arm. Seventy-two in all had been received.

Another installment of wounded officers were expected down by the train last evening, and accommodations were prepared for them. All the wounded received were doing well yesterday. The ladies of Richmond were particularly assiduous in the distribution of delicacies and comforting smiles.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI VIA HAVANA AND NASSAU.—We have been kindly favored with a copy of the following letter, written in Nassau on the 9th inst. It confirms former reports brought through other channels. The writer, Major Heyliger, is Confederate agent at Nassau:—*Wilmington Journal.*

Capt. Carter, Steamer Cognette:

DEAR SIR: I hasten to communicate to you the latest news from the trans-Mississippi Department.

The Harriet Lane and Isabel arrived at Havana on the 6th, from Texas, bringing nine hundred bales of cotton. The accounts are absolutely glorious. Smith and Price have almost demolished Banks and Steele; they have had many engagements; our troops successful in every action. The aggregate number of prisoners taken not less than 10,000, forty-one pieces of cannon, 1000 wagons, and horses and mules innumerable have fallen into our hands.

Capt. Scott, who has just arrived on the Harriet Lane, says it is probable both the Federal armies will be captured. We have taken three gunboats, destroyed several, and Dick Taylor says he will yet take them all. Our loss in one or two engagements was heavy.

Wishing you, my dear sir, a prosperous voyage and speedy return,

I remain, very faithfully, yours,

L. HEYLIGER.

List of Wounded Received in the Institute Hospital from May 10th to 16th, 1864.

May 10.—Robert Hill, co A, 38th Ala., right leg, sev.

J Collins, co A, 61st Va., right and left thigh, sev.

W T Holiday, co G, 4th Tenn., left leg amputated.

H F Lilly, co D, 5th Texas, face, sev.

J Simonsdon, co I, 54th Ala., right leg and thigh, slightly.

W B Paul, co A, 18th Ala., right eye and left thigh.

Lt R B Hearn, co B, 4th Texas, wounded in abdomen and since died.

Wm Hagy, co F, 58th N. C.

J A Murphy, co H, 57th Ala., knee, sev.

Sgt J Tucker, co G, 4th Texas, right thigh amputated.

Sgt J P McGehee, co F, 16th La, head, slight.

J J Terry, co G, 46th La., head slight.

Lt G N Higgins, Harrison's staff, left shoulder and right leg, sev.

May 11.—H L Garick, co D, 8th Tenn. Cav., left shoulder, sev.

W P Hafner, co F, 38th Ala., right forearm slight.

Sgt John Moon, co E, 38th Ala., head seriously.

May 12.—M J Hopwood, (musician), co H, 41st Tenn, left leg slightly; G J Collins, co G, 38th Ala, left leg fractured, serious.

May 13.—T G Jacobs, co A, Waddell's Artillery, right ankle, slight; Isaac Adcock, co A, 16th Tenn left thigh sev; T O Jones, co K, 1st Tenn, left breast, sev; Corpl J H Clark, co C, 12th Tenn, right thigh, sev; D A Ramsey, co C, 12th Tenn, right eye, slight; H Lamastere, co G, 10th Tenn Cav, left leg, slightly; M V Nichols, co A, 1st Tenn Cav, right leg, sev; Ast Surgeon A M Walls, 25th Ark, left hand, sev; Capt A B McLeod, co E, 2d Fla, sprain, right ankle; Lieut J G Rogers, co D, 25th Tenn, face, sev; A D Wilson, co J, 1st Ark; foot, sev; L H Yarce, co B, 57th Ga, both thighs, sev; W G Freeman, co A, 38th Ala, right thigh, sev; W H Hollis, co A, 39th Tenn, both legs, sev; W B Bland, co A, 38th Ga batt, contusion, right foot slight; J M Green, co A, 38th Ga batt, left leg, slight; W McNamara, co B, 5th Confed, right hip, slight; A M Cannon, co B, 56th Ala, left leg, severely; W W Gary, sergt-major 6th Ga sharpshooters, left groin severe; James Smith, private co G, 26th Ala, right knee severe; W T Davis, sgt co F, 39th Tenn, knee left leg severe; M W Prescott, private co K, 40th Ala, knee right leg severe; B F Brown, corpl co I, 5th Ky, left leg severe; W Cunningham, private co B, right hip slight; J Garaty, private co G, 5th Conf, left thigh severe; J Andrews, private co D, 5th Ark, left arm severe; R R Noble, private co I, 6th Ark, right knee slight; W S Harrell, private co H, 4th Ark, right foot slight; S T Husband, private co F, 6th Miss, left leg slight; H Barker, sgt co A, 4th Ky, left ankle slight; R Dew, private co G, 6th Ky, left leg knee joint slight; H M Hancock, sgt co B, 5th Conf, left thigh, severe; E J Fleming, sgt co D, 39th Tenn, amputation right leg; D Y Cantwell, private co F, 20th Tenn, left hip severe; Pat Coffee, sgt co B, 5th Conf, left thigh, flesh severe; D J Williams, Rent co G, 9th Ark, bowels severe; M G Grandbin, lieut co D, 5th Ark, right thigh slight; W T Thompson, lieut co A, 1st Ark, right shoulder severe; G L Westerman, private co D, left hand slight; T S Blanchard, capt co B, 57th Ga, right thigh severe; Jack Gray, private co B, 5th Ala, abdomen, since died; G W York, private co D, 15th Tenn, left leg slight.

D. G. O'KEEFE,
Surgeon in Charge.

List of Killed and Wounded

In Snell's battery, in the two days' engagement near Resaca, May 14th and 15th, 1864, Lieut. H. Shannon, commanding:

Killed—Sergt Wm Fowler. Wounded—1st Lieut H Shannon, slight; Sergts J A Gwin, Cooly Mann, severe; Corporals F A Seanlan and J C Echols, and privates H Harnell, Jacob Grammer, N Fawbush, and H M Fish, slight; C C Smith