THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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The Memphis Appeal.

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Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.	Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.	Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.	Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.	Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.	Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.
5	3 33	60	40 00	155	103 33	250	166 66	350	233 33		
10	6 66	65	43 33	160	106 66	255	170 00	400	266 66		
15	10 00	70	46 66	165	110 00	260	173 33	450	300 00		
20	13 33	75	50 00	170	113 33	265	176 66	500	333 33		
25	16 66	80	53 33	175	116 66	300	200 00				
30	20 00	85	56 66	180	120 00	350	233 33				
35	23 33	90	60 00	185	123 33	400	266 66				
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50	33 33	105	70 00	200	133 33						
55	36 66	110	73 33	225	150 00						

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News Agent for the Army of Tennessee, AND AGENT FOR The Memphis Daily Appeal.

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DR. R. J. McKINNEY, of Bowling Green, Ky.

may20 1m

CIRCULAR.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, April 22d, 1864.

ALL officers and agents of this Department are hereby notified that in order to introduce proper uniformity and system in connection with the contracts executed with the Factories on Government account, and to increase thereby the yield thereof, Major G. W. Gullaughan, Quartermaster, heretofore in charge of the depot at Atlanta, Georgia, is entrusted, exclusively, with the duty of contracting in behalf of this Department with the Factories in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

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A. R. LAWTON, Quartermaster-General.

may29 2m

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W. P. COME, Atlanta Ga.

my18 2w

"KENNEDY HOUSE," MOBILE.

THE above HOUSE is now reopened for permanent and transient boarders—located on St. Louis, between Franklin and Hamilton streets.

MRS J. C. ACKERMAN, Proprietress.

my9 1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of

Mitchell & Woodson,

For the purpose of carrying on a COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand of A. W. Mitchell, Hunter street, near the corner of Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Strict attention will be given to all consignments.

A. W. MITCHELL, J. P. WOODSON.

may1 6m

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may8 1m

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AND wholesale dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE. Rear Rectorie hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

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may29 3m

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, now at Northern corner, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Will attend personally and promptly to all orders and consignments entrusted to their care.

may8 1m

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feb7 6m

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Hoop Iron Bands—Patented—Substitute for Rope in Baling Cotton!

Costs less—is put on faster—holds the bale twenty to twenty five per cent tighter than rope and will not rot. Adjusted to any size of bales as quickly as rope. Painted and put up in the most convenient package for transportation, the relative bulk being much less than that of rope.

A supply always on hand, for which orders for any quantity will be promptly filled, and further information given on application to

C. R. THORBURN, Wilmington, N. C., or W. A. CLARKSON, St. George's, Bermuda.

Price in Bermuda 6 cts per lb.

apls 3m

FOUND,

ABOUT two weeks ago, a GAITER BRASSPIN which the owner can get at the office by proving the same and paying for the advertisement.

may8 2t

Daily Appeal. MORNING EDITION. ATLANTA, GA. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1864.

CAPTURE OF ARMS—Col. Baldwin, chief of ordnance for the army of Gen. Lee, informs the Richmond *Enquirer* that we have already secured eighteen thousand Yankee muskets on the battle-fields in Spottsylvania and four thousand in Chesterfield, in addition to five pieces of artillery, including three twenty pound parrots and two napoleons.

☞ There is a force of Yankees at Tampa, Fla., and at Peas creek, raiding through that section.

☞ A correspondent of the Macon *Telegraph* states that in East Florida the Yankees are very materially assisted by a large number of deserters from our army, who are well acquainted with the country and act as guides. Thousands of cattle have been sent off by the Yankees, and several loyal citizens have been murdered. The best guides they have are two degenerate Georgians, and a Baptist minister, named Gabriel Long, who formerly resided within a mile or two of this place, and only a week or two ago preached to the people of this section a very good sermon. Eight hundred dollars in "greenbacks" won him over to treason. Having been an itinerant preacher for many years, he has ridden over the whole southern portion of this State, and is acquainted with every trail and by-path.

YANKEE OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA—A correspondent of the Macon *Telegraph* writes that the seaboard counties east of the river Saint Johns have suffered terribly from the depredations of the Yankees and deserters, the largest number of whom are in Volusia county. They have sixty men at Smyrna, sixty opposite Fort Gater, and others as far down as Fort Harney. St. August ne is the base of their thieving and marauding operations. They had at first one negro regiment with them, but have from time to time detailed them as stock drivers, and now have only white troops. Last Tuesday they left for St. Augustine, with their cattle and trains, intending to be absent only three weeks, when they say they will return and complete their work of wholesale robbery and destruction. In the meantime, they have only left a sufficient number behind to act as guards and pickets. Now is the time to strike them a blow and teach them a severe lesson. The Yankees say they do not intend to leave the country until the last horse, cow and pig have been driven off, and from present indications they will accomplish the threat.

THIRTY-SECOND MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT—List of casualties in the 32d Mississippi regiment, Col. W. H. H. Tison, commanding, Lowry's brigade, Cleburne's division, in the battles before Resaca, May 14 and 15, 1864:

Company A—Killed: W E Tambrolin, by shell. Wounded: P R Burwell, in foot; G W Ellis, paralyzed; R Riddle, head; J R Holt, through the neck.

Company D—Wounded: W V King, right lung; W W Espe, left hand.

Company B—Killed: Sergt J D Aimer.

Company I—Killed: Sergt L H McLearon.

Company K—Killed: Corp John Carrol.

Company F—Wounded: T J Davis, paralyzed.

Company H—Killed: Sam Yancey.

J. W. SMITH, Adjutant.

Mississippi papers copy.

DELAYED PRESS REPORTS.

From the Army of Northern Virginia.

SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., May 19, via Chesterfield, May 21—Yesterday morning, about day, the enemy, with a considerable force of picked troops, assaulted our left wing. The attack, however, was quite feeble, and we readily repulsed them with slight loss on our side, but with considerable slaughter of the enemy. The fight lasted about one and a half hours. During this engagement we captured about sixty prisoners, and the enemy left over two hundred dead on the field.

Last night the enemy retired from our left, leaving their dead unburied. They seem to be massing on our right, either for the purpose of attacking us again or to fall back.

After the fight of yesterday on our left the enemy opened vigorous cannonading on our right wing, to which we responded, and a fierce artillery duel was kept up for two hours; our side, however, losing very slightly.

Our men to-day have been busy collecting arms—on that part of the field abandoned by the enemy. Many arms, arms being obtained, which were buried by the enemy.

Yesterday evening there was some cavalry fighting near Guinea's station, but it amounted to very little.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 20—Up to three o'clock yesterday nothing of interest occurred. About that time Gen. Ewell moved forward in force an armed reconnaissance toward the enemy's right flank. About five o'clock our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy a little west and north of the road leading from Spottsylvania Court House to Fredericksburg. The enemy soon brought up a heavy force, consisting of Hancock's 2d, a large part of Burnside's 9th corps, and heavy artillery troops drawn from the defenses at Washington and armed as infantry, when a considerable fight ensued, and at one time our line of skirmishers had possession of the enemy's wagon train, but were compelled to relinquish it, not however, until we had brought off some of their mules. The fight lasted until 9 o'clock at night, when Ewell fell back to his original position, having lost in the engagement about one hundred and fifty wounded, and about thirty killed, and a few missing. The prisoners report the enemy's loss much heavier. We captured about one hundred prisoners.

Not a gun has been fired to-day. It is supposed Grant is awaiting reinforcements in order to renew the attack.

To-day matters have been quiet all day. Yesterday Meade sent a flag of truce to Gen Lee, [illegible] Wadsworth's body, for which he applied by flag of truce during the Wilderness fight.

Meade, on the 13th, issued a congratulatory order to his troops. He claims that Lee has now abandoned his last intrenched position, which he had so pertinaciously held, suffering a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-four colors and eight thousand prisoners. Meade further says the fight is not over; the enemy must be pursued and, if possible, overcome, and that we (Meade) expects reinforcements, which Lee cannot possibly get.

Up to three o'clock to-day there has been no fighting.

The weather is warm and the roads are fast drying.

SINGULAR INCIDENT—After the fight near Drewry's bluff on Monday last, a surgeon, who was searching the field for the wounded that he might administer to their needs, observed a man in a kneeling position, with his gun to his shoulder, pointing to the front, his left eye closed, and having all the appearance of life. Upon examination he was found to be dead, a ball having passed through his brain, at the moment, when, resting on his left knee, he had taken aight at the foe. It is very remarkable, that so rigid was the corpse, some force was required to remove the gun from his grasp. He proved to be a member of the 26th Virginia regiment.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Skirmishing Along the Lines Thursday.

Editorial Correspondence of the Appeal.]

MARIETTA, 8 o'clock A. M., May 27.

I sent by express at midnight last night, a pretty full account of the fight on Wednesday evening, near Pleasant Hill church. Since that hour there has been an arrival of a squad of eight Yankees captured yesterday, composed of B. Whitney, chaplain of the 104th Ohio, three privates of the 31 Massachusetts, and four privates of Knapp's battery of the artillery brigade. Forty-six prisoners, captured yesterday morning at three o'clock, were sent to Atlanta last night.

The prisoners brought in this morning had in their possession a copy of the New York *Democrat*, a German paper, of the 16th inst. It states on the authority of a letter per steamer George Washington, dated New Orleans, May 8th, that an entire regiment sent to reinforce Banks had been captured; and also admits the capture of two gunboats below Alexandria. Banks is reported retreating toward Brashear City.

Among the dispatches is one announcing the capture of the steamer Greyhound. Among the prisoners was the famous Miss. Belle Boyd.

Another rich item is a dispatch from Washington, saying that Secretary Stanton has authorized a contradiction of the report that Gen. Lee and his whole army had capitulated on the 13th, which was published by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Stanton is improving in his morals somewhat, or he would not thus dampen the rejoicings of Yankeedom.

In speaking of Sherman's movements, the *Democrat* says the battles for the possession of Dalton were as hardly contested as those in Virginia, and were as bloody considering the numbers engaged. Gen. Johnston's army is put down at 35,000. Sherman's campaign is said to be a part of the general plan of Grant, and upon its success depends the fate of the great effort to crush out the rebellion. The Southerners, it thinks, from mere pride, will fight so long as they can find a defensible position. The capture of Atlanta is considered a necessity, and if Sherman is foiled in this, even should Richmond fall, the South would still have have a large field to operate in, as Lee, by falling back with his own and Beauregard's armies, could fall back into North Carolina, and organize a new, and perhaps, more formidable campaign than the one now being prosecuted. The *Democrat* is not so boastful in its tone as the majority of Federal journals we see, and is evidently inclined to regard the boastings of the Washington authorities as exaggerations, to raise the flagging spirits of the North. The Federal commanders find it difficult to form an accurate idea of the rebel plans, but they have found out that whatever these plans may be, the rebels have demonstrated they are now in such a state of efficiency as not only to be able to resist the onward march of the Federal battalions, but, in certain instances, to assume the aggressive, and make their aggressions successful. This is regarded as "a serious feature of the campaign," as it demonstrates that "the rebels have not been, as has been so often asserted by the Lincoln press, paralyzed; that they have yet sufficient vigor to embrace in their operations as large a field as the North can occupy; to wage relentless war on the disputed territory without weakening their center, and to meet the North in open fields, or behind walls, wherever they choose to go; therefore men of sense should not hesitate to look upon such symptoms as indicative of great strength and determination." These are certainly sensible conclusions.

All the arrivals from the front, some of which left as late as midnight, report quite heavy skirmishing as going on all day all along the hostile lines. The efforts on both sides seem to be directed to maneuver into positions for a general engagement, which our forces expect will take place soon, unless the enemy positively decline to fight.

I regret to learn that, in an insignificant skirmish at the front, yesterday morning, Major Sam Bishop, of the 20th Louisiana, was so severely wounded in the right arm as to render amputation necessary. Major B. entered the service as a lieutenant, and for gallantry displayed on the memorable fields of Shiloh and Murfreesboro, was mentioned in the official reports of his commanders, was promoted by the President, and assigned to his present command. The country will lose for a time, the services of one of its most gallant officers.

A few more of our men wounded in the fight of Wednesday afternoon have just arrived. They report nothing different from what I have previously sent, but confirm the report of the nature of the service rendered by our artillery. Eldridge's battery, of twelve guns, fired fourteen hundred rounds in three hours. The Yankees line stood boldly up this length of time, within very short range, but were finally forced to relire, after suffering immense slaughter.

Among the wounded now here is Colonel J. W. Avery, 4th Georgia cavalry, Ivarson's brigade, Martin's division. His wound is in the left side. He was struck by a pistol shot near the back bone, and the ball ranged round the ribs, one of which is broken. The wound is painful, but not dangerous, and Colonel Avery will leave for more comfortable quarters at the earliest opportunity. Lieut.-Col. Cook is in command of the regiment.

Colonel Avery was with the force that crossed the Etowah on Monday, at Long good's bridge, ten miles above the railroad bridge. On Tuesday morning, after a circuitous march, the command encountered two regiments of Wolford's Kentucky cavalry, near Cassville, and the brigade of General Allen drove them off, capturing about eighty wagons and a number of prisoners. The Yankee cavalry then reformed, and charged the brigade, driving them back upon the Texan rangers, who in turn charged, and drove them from this field upon their infantry supports near the railroad. Sixty-five of the wagons and two hundred prisoners, including teamsters and stragglers, were brought off. The enemy's force in the neighborhood of Cass station, was found to consist of fifteen thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry, guarding the railroad. The Yankees were running their trains to Kingston, and thence down to Rome, and the line of road was found strongly guarded at all points, by infantry and cavalry.

In consequence of being unable to obtain any forage for their horses whatever, the command recrossed the river on Wednesday, and was at once ordered to the front of our right wing, where they arrived at three o'clock yesterday. Soon afterwards the enemy were reported driving in our pickets on our extreme right, about nine miles from Dallas, between that point and Acworth.

The 4th Georgia was at once advanced to support the pickets, when a brigade of Yankee cavalry, supported by artillery, made a charge, and a hand to hand fight occurred, which lasted about half an hour. The superior force of the enemy compelled our advance to fall back upon a reserve brigade, when the enemy were repulsed. The loss in this encounter, being a hand to hand fight, was heavy on both sides. Col. Stewart, the commander of the Federal forces, was made prisoner, with a number of others, and taken to Gen. Hood's headquarters. The movement of the enemy was one of considerable strength, and the purpose was to turn our right flank and strike the railroad at Acworth. At dusk last evening, when Col. A. left the field, all was quiet on the right, our troops holding their position on the road leading from Dallas to Acworth.

On the line of railroad above the Etowah, many Yankee stragglers were found. The buildings of Brig.-Gen. W. S. Wofford, of Longstreet's corps were destroyed. The negroes are all out of the country, either having been brought out by their owners, or carried off by the enemy. J. B. D.

The Battle on the Southside—Desperate Valor of Our Men.

From the Richmond Examiner.]

From the accounts we get, it is likely that no battle-field of this war has witnessed more desperate fighting than in the battle of Monday on the Southside. This appears to be the opinion of officers, men, surgeons, and all. Soldiers who took part in the fight say that not even the fields of Gettysburg witnessed more gallant and desperate charges than were made on that day. The position of the enemy at some points along his lines was impregnable, and was carried only by dint of the most bold and desperate valor. In one instance our men had to charge some fortifications of the enemy at the bottom of a hill, and as they advanced, the enemy's fire, made sure and unerring by its deadivity, broke in upon their ranks with most terrible effect; but on marched our brave men amidst the storm of grape and canister, until, in an instant, they leaped over the fortifications and sent the enemy reeling back in dismay and confusion. In other points of the field the enemy had formed the most intricate abattis, over which our men had to charge in the face of the most deadly fire. But worse than intrenchments, abattis and all, was a defense which none but a Yankee could have devised; all through the woods the Yankees had ingeniously passed lines of small wire, twisting it from tree to tree, until a perfect wire fence was formed in their front. Our men could not see this wire until close up to it, and the first thing they knew of it was when they stumbled against it. In charging the enemy, our men found their advance suddenly arrested by these lines of wire, some reaching up as high as the breast, and forming an almost insuperable barrier. By this means they were brought to a dead halt in their charge, and had to crawl under and disentangle themselves, as best they could, one by one—the enemy all this time pouring into their ranks a most murderous fire! If anything would have thrown men into a retreat and a panic, it would seem to be this. But not so. Our brave men faltered not—nothing could daunt them—they steadily overcame this obstacle in the face of the most terrific fire—and then charged on the enemy with more courage than ever! The following letter, from a chaplain, describing the action of a particular regiment in the battle of Monday, will attest the statement that our troops never showed a more sublime courage than they did on that battle-field. We omit the name of the regiment, for it would seem invidious to single out one regiment, where all behaved so nobly and gallantly:

"In the battle of yesterday the—regiment immortalized itself by one of the most brilliant charges that has been made during the war. It first passed through a wide swamp, so deep that the men sank to their knees; then up a hill, on the top of which was a line of rifle pits; then across a field, up to an abattis, where the felled trees lay so thick the men had to creep through and crawl under them; the enemy all the time pouring in a shower of grape, canister, shell and minie balls, from which it seemed impossible for a man to escape. After getting through the abattis, the regiment charged through a thick wood; across another field, right up to the enemy's main line of fortifications, driving all before them and capturing many prisoners."

It is evident, from all accounts, that the battle of last Monday was a most desperate effort of the enemy's, and that he brought all appliances to bear upon his men, in the hope of victory. He not only tried to give them courage by dosing them with whiskey, but he tried to inspirit them by all manner of infamous deceptions. One of these was to represent that Grant had achieved a great victory—that Lee's army was routed and annihilated—that the army on the south side had only to do its duty, and Richmond was theirs and the war ended! This was the appeal put forth by Butler to his army, and under which his men went into battle. Deserters not only state it, but it was repeated by their wounded left on the field with a frankness and simplicity that leaves no doubt of its having been practised upon the men.

A member of the ambulance committee tells us that, after gathering up and starting off with some Yankee wounded, one of the number, suffering least of all, raised up and asked, with great interest:

"Is there any news, sir, from Grant?"

"Yes," replied the gentleman. The Yankee, with his face all aglow with anxiety, quickly asked:

"What is it, sir—what is it?"

"Well," replied the gentleman; "the news is glorious. Grant is about as badly whipped as has been any of the commanders of the army of the Potomac."

"Whipped," replied the Yankee, with smothered surprise and anger. "Well, I will swear! Why, sir, Gen. Butler had an order read to his command yesterday that Grant had won a great victory, and had got between Lee and Richmond, cut off his communications, and would destroy his whole army, and appealed to us to imitate the example of the army of the Potomac."

Here the Yankee subsided into silence, and sittered a deep groan—the unhappy victim of Butler's bulletin of "victory."

The enemy's loss in the battle of Monday is said to have been very severe. Besides their wounded left on the field, there were a large number carried off by them. Parties along the river report that on the night after the battle, wagons and ambulances were running all night and the screams of their wounded could be heard for a mile—the ambulances dashing at full speed so as to get off as many of them as possible. The enemy's retreat was made under cover of darkness, and all accounts represent it, even to the care of their wounded, as almost a scare and panic.

From General Lee's Army.

Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Spottsylvania C. H., May 18—The calm which has prevailed along the lines since the great battle of the 12th was broken at early hour this morning. At dawn of day, before any of us but the brave men who keep watch in the trenches had left our blankets, the enemy opened a furious artillery fire upon Major-Gen. Gordon, of Ewell's corps. Of course Gen. Long, formerly of Gen. Lee's staff, and now commanding the artillery of Ewell's corps, was not slow in returning this salute, giving salutation of the Federal army. For nearly hours the cannonade equalled that at Gettysburg. The enemy seemed to have massed his heaviest ordnance on that part of the lines which he had assaulted so unsuccessfully on the 12th, and all supposed that another death struggle for the mastery was about to occur. Fortunately the precautions taken by our great chief were so wise, and his dispositions so admirable, that all the brave Confederate soldier had to do, when he rose from his dreams on the ground behind the intrenchments, was to reach out for his trusty musket.

As you were informed by my letter of the 16th, and by Gen. Lee's official dispatches, the enemy moved a portion of his forces to the east bank of the Ny, in the direction of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. The opinion prevailed at the time that Grant was trying to throw his army to the east side of the Mattaponi, and that he would probably move down the stream to Bowling Green, and possibly to West Point, where he would form a junction with Butler and Smith. Doubtless he desired to produce this impression upon Gen. Lee, as in that event he might reasonable calculate that the latter would make a corresponding movement to the east. It is not yet time for me to say precisely what Gen. Lee did do. This much, however, may be safely published now: That he did exactly what was best for the army and worst for the enemy. Accordingly, when Gen. Grant commenced the assault this morning upon what was formerly our right wing, but is now our left, he found Ewell and Gordon just where he left them on the 12th. His stratagem had failed to accomplish its purpose. Lee did not move his whole army to the right and away from the battle-field, and thus leave the way open to an advance, as he had hoped he would do. The truth is, Grant, while a bold leader and an able commander, is no more a match to our great captain in tactics and strategy than his medley followers are to the bronzed veterans of the South in the qualities of the soldier. He may march his army one way in the daytime and countermarch it another way at night; but at the end of all his labor and trouble he will find no one so much surprised as himself.

But I find that I am falling into the error so common in the army, and indeed in the whole country. All of us, including the highest officers as well as the humblest privates, have come to look up to Gen. Lee with the most implicit faith and confidence, and to believe that the path he treads must surely lead to victory. This feeling is increased, if not justified, when we recollect how quickly and successfully he penetrated Grant's designs and anticipated him at the Wilderness, and especially when we recall the supernal prescience which enabled him to foresee and provide against the advance of the Federal army upon this place. The ease with which he unravels the most intricate combinations of his antagonist, this instinctive knowledge which he seems to possess of all his plans and designs, and the certainty with which he moves his own army and makes his own dispositions, is truly wonderful.

But, good and great as our chief is, there is a greater Power than he—a Power upon whom he and his army leans upon himself, or a child upon a father; and one must sometimes tremble, lest we be guilty of the crime of diverting from that beneficent Power the love and gratitude which are so justly due for the good fortune that has literally been showered upon our cause and country since the dawn of this blessed year of 1864. When we recall the disasters which attended our arms last year, the gloom which settled upon the hearts of the people during the winter, the miraculous inspiration that descended upon the army, and extended through the country, as the year unfolded its monthly leaves, and the series of brilliant and substantial, and unexpected victories that crowned our arms in rapid and almost bewildering succession in every part of the country, it would seem impossible for any son or daughter of this stricken land, be they Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian, to rise from the contemplation except with a heart swelling with gratitude, and eyes brimming with tears of joy. Heaven has been kind in giving such leaders and such armies, but kinder still in leading them in the path of victory.

But let us return to the battle—the last, let us hope, of the battles of Spottsylvania Court House.

The attack was begun as soon as it was light enough for the enemy to see how to train his splendid guns upon our position. The fire was very heavy, and was kept up without intermission from near four o'clock until six, when the infantry were brought forward to carry the works. The assault by the latter, however, was very feeble, the enemy at no time coming nearer than seventy-five yards from our entrenchments. At many places they kept at the respectful distance of two or three hundred yards. The artillery fire was renewed at seven o'clock for half an hour or more, and again at nine, and fresh and earnest efforts were made to bring the infantry up to their work, as on the 12th, but all to no purpose. They would advance, but would not fight as heretofore, being easily repulsed, in many instances by our sharpshooters and skirmishers alone. No attack was made upon other parts of the lines.

A few prisoners were taken, who report that the assaulting column consisted of 8,000 men from the 2d and 6th corps, who, in response to a call from Gen. Grant, had volunteered their services in the attack. If the Federal army has reached a point of demoralization when it becomes necessary to call for volunteers to assault our works, and if the volunteers when they come forward do no better than those did to-day, then the struggle here is approaching its end. But there is a homely but wise maxim which teaches us not to shout until we get out of the woods.

After all, these movements on the right and feeble attacks on the left may have a meaning which we do not yet fully understand.

The prisoners report, also, the arrival of a division yesterday under Gen. Auger, composed of the sweepings of the hospitals, jails and provost guard houses. There is believed to be the last reinforcements that can be sent to Grant unless a portion of the forces operating in North Georgia and against Richmond from below are recalled. It is not improbable that the arrival of Auger's division, and intelligence of the defeat of Butler by Beauregard, may have influenced Grant to order the attack. Auger's troops, like Burnside's "black spirits and white," will be worth but little in the hour of trial.

The number of wounded men left by the enemy in the two field hospitals which he abandoned a few days ago was not 2,400, as I was informed at the time by a staff officer high in position, but 900. We still hold the battle field of the Wilderness and our badly wounded who were left there.

When will Congress act upon the question of rations for officers? If members intend to afford relief, the sooner they do it the better, not only for officers, but for the service itself. And let them act liberally, giving one ration and granting the privilege of purchasing other without restriction. There is no danger that officers will abuse the privilege as long as their own pay remains so small and the prices of provisions so high. It is a disgrace to subject Lee and Longstreet, Ewell, Gordon, Kershaw, and thousands of others, who have fought and bled as often and often ever fought and bled heroes, to the annoyance and vexation to which they are daily exposed in order to obtain their stinted rations. There is nothing in the surrounding country for them to purchase. A liberal act will work no disadvantages to the privates, for whom I need hardly make protestation at this late day of my jealous friendship if I felt to them they would adopt a generous policy at once.

SALLUST.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Near Spottsylvania C. H., May 19, 1864.

On Tuesday evening, about 4 P. M., General Wright, on our centre, with two regiments, moved forward on a reconnoissance towards the enemy's lines. Before going far, the enemy threw forward their skirmishers. An engagement, lasting a few moments, ensued, when our men fell back, and nothing else was done along our infantry lines that day. Late that afternoon the enemy having advanced some cavalry near to Stanard's mill, on the telegraph road, our cavalry met them and held them in check.

Early yesterday morning, about daylight, a picked command of Yankees, composed, it is said, of volunteers who were called for by Grant in person, made a faint show of a purpose to assail our lines; but they had scarcely made their appearance on Ewell's front when our artillery opened upon them with grape, canister, schrapnel and case shot. Hancock commanded the enemy's column; but their performances reflected little credit upon that nerve and dash for which Yankee journals claim that Hancock is noted. So feeble was the attack that our officers were loth to believe that it was meant in earnest.

The enemy advanced but a short distance, when they engaged our skirmishers, who held them in check until we had massed twenty pieces of artillery in position. These suddenly opened upon the enemy, when our skirmishers rejoined and our infantry line of battle fired into them. For more than an hour the roar of artillery was incessant and the rattle of musketry quite brisk. At the end of this time the enemy's dead strewed the ground in front of our earthworks, and we had captured some seventy prisoners. The enemy then retired.

Shortly afterwards a vigorous cannonade was commenced by the enemy on our right and center, which lasted for two hours or more, our batteries replying spiritedly, and giving the enemy "as good as they sent."

Our losses in the engagement in front of Ewell's lines were not over thirty, whilst that of the enemy is estimated at fully fifteen hundred. Last night the enemy abandoned this part of the line, burying the arms which they could not take off. We saw some of the busy entombing them. Gentlemen who have [illegible] over the field say that the enemy have left about two hundred unburied lead on the field over which they fought on yesterday.

The enemy seem now to be massing everything on their left (our right) as if contemplating to resist an attack, or to be the better prepared to fall back or to move on us from a new point of operation.

To show you how the Yankees are keeping up the agony, I send herewith Meade's congratulatory order to his troops after the great battle of the 12th. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 15, 1864—Soldiers: The moment has arrived when your commanding general feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation. For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in position, naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by intrenchments. You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire and to attempt to stop his onward progress, and now he has abandoned his last intrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering a loss in all of 18 guns, 24 colors, and 8,000 prisoners, including two general officers. Your heroic deeds and noble endurance of fatigue and privation, will ever be remembered. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuance.

Soldiers, your work is not over. The enemy must be pursued, and, if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed render your commanding general confident your future efforts will result in success.

While we mourn the loss of many gallant comrades, let us remember the enemy has suffered equal, if not greater, loss. We shall soon receive reinforcements, which he cannot expect. Let us, then, determine to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and, under God's blessing, in a short time, the object of our labors will be achieved. GEO. G. MEADE, Major General.

Official: S. Williams.

Last night, about sundown, the enemy, about one hundred strong, dashed into Guinea's station and burnt it. During the day of yesterday the enemy are reported to have landed from their gunboats at Port Royal, after first shelling the woods for an hour or more. X.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 16th and 17th have been received in Richmond. We make the following extracts from the papers of that city, of the 23d inst.:

GOV. Bradford, of Maryland, has issued his proclamation, calling for three regiments for one hundred days' service. They are to rendezvous at Baltimore, for service within the State, and are in no case to be required to do duty outside the State, without their consent.

The Yankees are endeavoring to repair their losses by calling out the militia for one hundred days, to take the place of the men who were in the fortifications at Washington and on the seacoast defenses. Yet they pretend that our losses are greater than their own, and that we cannot procure any reinforcements!

LOUISVILLE, May 14—The following dispatch was received here at midnight:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

FRANKFORT, May 13.—Kentuckians, to the rescue! I want ten thousand six months' troops at once! Do not hesitate! Come, I will lead you! Let us help to finish this war, and save our Government!

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

G. D. Townsend, A. A. G. of the United States, declares "all Federal prisoners of war and all civilians on parole prior to May 7, 1864, the date of the order, exchanged." He says the Confederates are still indebted to them 33,596 for which no equivalents have been received by the Federal Government.

On the 14th, one thousand, and on the 15th, eight hundred wounded were received in Baltimore.

Andrew Smithson was arrested in Baltimore on the 14th, charged with denouncing the Federal Government, and sweating that Gen Lee had whipped the Yankees and would do so again.

Lord Lyons denies having had any correspondence with the Confederate Government.

The *Herald* says: By an official dispatch received at the War Department from the field at Spottsylvania Court House, dated six o'clock Saturday morning, we learn that during Friday night a movement was made by the 5th and 6th corps to our left, and an attack was to have been made on the enemy at daylight; but no sound of battle had been heard from that quarter.

This manœuvre was intended to place our forces in Lee's rear, and compel him to retreat towards Lynchburg; but the enemy evidently was not in that direction, as no sound of battle was heard during Saturday at Bello Plain, or Fredericksburg.

Several of its correspondents, too, state seriously that Grant will endeavor to make Gen. Lee retreat in the "direction of Lynchburg." That he hardly intends to make so brilliant a movement Grant will discover in due time.

The *Herald's* army correspondent, under date of the 14th, gives the following mild statement of the losses in Grant's army to that date:

The 21 corps has lost 1100 killed, 7000 wounded, 1400 missing. The 5th corps has lost 1200 killed, 7500 wounded and 1300 missing. The 6th corps has lost 1000 killed, 6000 wounded and 1200 missing. The total losses of these three corps amount to 27,000. Burnside's losses are in the same proportion, and swell the total to about 35,000. The proportion of slightly wounded is extraordinarily large.

The only allusion to the terrific fight of Thursday, 12th, is contained in the following extract from the same letter:

Hancock captured 4,000 prisoners, as stated, and my informant counted 18 pieces of cannon taken by him, and believes there were others. The prisoners and guns were mainly from Gen Ned Johnson's command. His cannon had been taken from their first position, by order of Lee, to strengthen another point. At Johnson's urgent solicitation, they were returned to him on Wednesday night, and his men were engaged in putting them in position at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, when Hancock surprised them by a sudden attack, and captured the whole. The fighting was obstinate till night. Our successes were uniform along the whole line all day—no reverse at any point.

Considerable space is devoted to particulars of Sheridan's movements, but they contain only exaggerated accounts of facts already known here. The *Herald's* situation summary says:

On the 13th the whole command encamped at Bottom's bridge, after accomplishing the most splendid cavalry movement of the war. At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Sheridan formed a junction with Butler's army at Turkey bend, on the James river. His whole loss was not over three hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

There is nothing later from Gen. Butler.

The steamer John Tucker has arrived with three hundred recaptured Union soldiers.

Two hundred wounded from Gen. Sheridan's command have arrived and left for Baltimore.

Sheridan destroyed a million rations, other stores, rolling stock, etc., to the amount of ten millions dollars in value.

Thanksgiving services were yesterday performed in Trinity church, in this city, for our recent