Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The telegraph line between Atlanta and Macon is down this morning, hence no news from Virginia.

Parties from Marietta report firing at the front early this morning, which soon ceased. The enemy are still massing on our right, endeavoring to get back to the railroad. Gen. JOHNSTON is making such dispositions as are necessary to meet them. He has checkmated them at every point.

Prisoners who were brought down this morning report that no train had arrived in three days, and that dry bread was their only food. They are defiant, and say that their orders on leaving Chattanooga were not to hazard a general engagement, but to flank all the time.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

The present calls for no desponding tones, but for energetic and vigorous action. The exigencies of the times while it demands our serious attention, need not excite in our bosoms a particle of fear. The armies of LEE and JOHNSTON were never in better condition, or more enthusiastic and determined in their defense of the South.

LINCOLN is said to have stood appalled when GRANT unfolded to him the magnitude of his plans against Richmond. The plan was great. GRANT, in person, at the head of 150,000 men, was to advance from Culpeper; BUTLER, with 35,000 men, to land on the Southside; SIGEL, with 10,000 men, to march up the valley; CROOK, with 8000, and AVERILL, with 4000, to strike the Virginia and Tennessee road; KANTZ, with 3000, to destroy the Petersburg and Danville; and SHERIDAN, with 15,000, to capture Richmond in the midst of the hubbub.

The appalling plan ought to have succeeded at some point, and so it did. CROOK succeeded in burning a bridge; SHERIDAN in destroying a considerable quantity of meat, and KANTZ in tearing up a few miles of railroad track. But SIGEL failed, AVERILL failed, BUTLER failed, and GRANT himself has, so far, failed. It remains to be seen whether GRANT and BUTLER united will fail. We are fully assured that they will; and when they do, what will be LINCOLN'S sensations? If he was appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking, he will be overwhelmed at the magnitude of the failure.

SHERMAN, after sending glowing dispatches to the North of the capture of prisoners and towns, of slaughtered Confederates, and JOHNSTON'S retreating and demoralized army, suddenly halts at Dallas, and endeavors to fall back for "position."

So far, the plans of such "appalling magnitude" have failed.

We are not given to prophecy, but we think that, before fall sets in, the invaders of North Georgia, the thunder of whose cannon may now be heard in our city, will find it convenient to fall back upon Nashville, if not, indeed, upon Louisville. The Wilmington *Journal* thinks that it "might look and reel finer to talk about their being driven over the Ohio river, but that could only be effected by our being able to throw a strong force in Kentucky, and that force being at once and promptly joined by the people of that State. We think it evident that, while the main game for life and death is being played, no side games, however important at other times, will receive the slightest attention. The main advance upon Richmond and Atlanta must be met, checked, defeated, driven back, before any side issues can be attended to. We may hope to see Middle and East Tennessee relieved from Yankee presence in time to render the great crops of these fertile regions available for the support of the armies of the Confederacy."

Can GRANT take Richmond? That, we think, is a plain question, and the answer is—No! But he may stay on the Peninsula all summer. Well, let him stay. He will exhaust himself as much, and the Confederacy as little there as he could anywhere else. That great strategist, LOUIS NAPOLEON, (and he is a great man), thought it was best for the allies that the war with Russia should be waged against Sebastopol, on the extremity of the Czar's empire, rather than against other points supposed to be more vital, and certainly nearest the heart and and center of the Russian power. The great cost of carrying on war at such a distance from the center would, he argued, the sooner exhaust the resources of Russia; and the result showed that he was correct. A campaign against Richmond, via the peninsula, answers many of these conditions. It is far more exhausting to men, money, materials and morale to the Yankees, than it is to us. Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, who never succeeded against equal science or equal numbers, finds himself in the same place where his superior in intellect, MCCLELLAN, found himself, and opposed by the conquerors of MCCLELLAN, and the science that foiled that really accomplished officer.

EMBALLMENT.—Owing to the stringency of the paper market, and not being able to procure a supply of paper of our usual size in time, the APPEAL appears this evening, shorn of its fair proportions. We expect to resume our usual size in a few days.

☞ The poem, "In the Field," written by a gifted resident of Alabama, and dedicated to "The Army of Tennessee," will awake a lively emotion in every breast. It is stirring, beautiful and patriotic.

☞ The *Mississippian* of the 2d states that Gen. G. J. Pillow has left Selma, for the Georgia front.

☞ Flour is selling in Selma, Ala., at fifty cents per pound, and in the vicinity at forty cents

☞ Over $145,000 have been secured in Alabama for the State Orphan Asylum.

MISSISSIPPI WHEAT CROP.—The *Southern Motive* says the wheat crop in Mississippi is now out of danger. It is informed that it is now in full bloom, and no rust among it at all. Undoubtedly the best wheat crop will be made this year that has been garnered for several years past in this country.

☞ The Montgomery *Advertiser* states that Mr. Alfred Saville, late manager of the telegraph office in that city, was severely, though not dangerously wounded in the arm and breast, at Dallas, Ga., on the 27th ult. He is now in Montgomery, his wound progressing favorably.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.—It was stated that Northern papers of the 25th ult. had been received in Richmond, bringing intelligence of the arrival in Washington of an agent from France destined for the Confederate States, but that the Lincoln authorities had peremptorily refused to grant him permission to proceed on his journey. Later European news had been received announcing the purchase of the rams in the Mersey by Maximilian, for the use of his Government.

LETTERS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.]

CORINTH, May 28.—It seems like "old lang syne" to have Confederate troops stationed again at this place. For eighteen long months we were hemmed in by Yankees, and scarcely knew anything of the Confederacy and our Southern friends twenty miles south of us. We are still encircled by the dead, though fortunately relieved of the presence of living Yankees. Not less than fifty five or sixty thousand Yankee carcasses are mingling with the dust in and around this place, and between here and the Tennessee river. Certainly a great sacrifice of life for the small advantages gained by a temporary foothold in North Mississippi. During the stay of the Yankees here they were constantly carried off "to that bourne whence no traveler returns," by diseases of almost every kind, and in large and increasing numbers. In the month of August, 1863, one hundred of the 10th Missouri cavalry alone died of disease. Thirty died in one company in the same month. Other commands lost in large proportion. The 16th Wisconsin buried three hundred and eighty privates and officers during the time it was here, from November, '62 to May, '63. Not less than 15,000 were buried shortly after the Corinth battle, in October '62. The entire number buried from Tuscumbia creek, near Camp Davis, to the river, including the battle field of Shiloh, may not be over estimated at 35,000 or perhaps 50,000. No wonder that Lincoln has had to replenish the ranks of his army by hundreds of thousands and half millions, when his numbers have been diminished in such proportion wherever he has invaded us. Add to this diminution by sickness and killed, that by desertion and discharges, and one can easily understand whether it has required much expenditure of men and material to prosecute thus far an unsuccessful attempt at subjugation. If the people of the North do not open their eyes this year to the immensity of the foolish sacrifices they are making, let them continue for a year longer, or if they choose, during another presidential term, and they will probably become enlightened.

Gen. Forrest has accomplished wonders for this portion of the Confederacy. Commencing with but two or three regiments as a nucleus, he has organized a command at least ten thousand strong, and nearly cleared West Tennessee and Southwestern Kentucky of the hated foe. Beginning by cutting the communications of the enemy and harassing his foraging parties, he compelled the abandonment of Purdy, then of Camp Davis, then the evacuation of Corinth, of Bolivar, and all the points on the Charleston railroad west to Memphis, and closed by the capture of Union City and Fort Pillow, the sacking of Paducah, Hickman and Columbus, as well as driving back and whipping the enemy in open field wherever he met him, from the glorious fight at Okolona, on the 22d of February, to that near Bolivar, on the 3d of May. Not a tory command exists in West Tennessee, and a tory dare not show his head. He has brought out and sent to the infantry, besides the recruits he has organized into his own command, not less than two thousand, and has sent back to their commands innumerable deserters, who had ignominiously taken shelter behind the lines of the enemy. He has captured field artillery enough for three good batteries, and if the Yankees are not wide awake at Memphis and Paducah he will yet get what remains at those two places. The troops organized by Gen. Forrest vie with veterans in material and energy of purpose. This they have proven in all his hard-fought engagements. He has around him a galaxy of brave officers, inseparably attached to his person, and, it would seem, united to his destiny. Better and braver spirits cannot be found than the gallant Chalmers, Buford, Bell, McCullough, Barteau, Duckworth, and others that might be mentioned. Enthusiastic in their devotion, and confident of victory wherever he leads them, they inspire the same confidence in their troops, and success is certain to crown their efforts.

The public mind is in great suspense as to the result of affairs in Georgia. As to Virginia, the Yankee papers acknowledge immense losses, and do not conceal their defeat at almost every point. There is no apprehension felt as to a disastrous termination in Georgia on our part, but anxiety originates from a dearth of information. In the midst of the exciting events of the age and country, it is hardly to be expected that the most apathetic will be content to remain long in ignorance of what is transpiring.

The railroad is completed to this place, and the cars are running daily—only a freight train however from Okolona, the passenger train stopping at that place.

YOUIS, etc., LUCUS.

Correspondence of the Evening News.]

COLUMBUS, MISS., May 30.—Yesterday, notwithstanding it was Sunday, the "city" was thrown into a most agreeable state of excitement by the reception of the war news from Georgia, giving brief account of the fighting on Friday last, and even now everything is on tiptoe, and Mr. Flippen (whose patience and politeness are universally commended,) is "pegging away," while I write, and an eager crowd is collected around to catch the news as it flashes over the wires.

The papers continue to place and keep Gen. Forrest where he has not gone—in the rear of Sherman's army. He is still at Tupelo, but from a telegram received here yesterday by one of his officers, it is pretty certain he is on the eve of moving somewhere, and as Forrest always knows what he is about, the public may rest easy as to this movement.

Gen. Gholston left here on Friday morning with his brigade, to report to Gen. Adams for operations over on the Big Black.

One of the most astonishing facts in the history of this war is the large number of general officers that have died or fallen in battle. I can enumerate fifty-four, and have little doubt that the number is larger, for I have no idea that I remember them all, and my list is made alone from memory. True, several have died from sickness, and one, Gen. Philip St. George Cocke, of Virginia, fell by his own hand but by far the greater portion have fallen in battle. This, if it does not more, shows the spirit and bravery of our officers, and the world may be challenged, from its foundation to the present hour, and a braver, more devoted army never was and never will be than ours.

I heard a new idea suggested yesterday for ending the war. It is this—and I give it as I heard it: That we will whip Grant and Sherman, and immediately upon that, a revolution will occur in the North, and the anti-Abolitionists will unite and call on the South to aid them in exterminating the common foe, pledging themselves at the same time to join the South under her constitution, and thus restore the Union intact. I look upon this idea as little more than a figment of fancy, but stranger things have come to pass.

In my letter from Longwood I omitted to give you the cheering intelligence of the promise of abundance which everywhere meets the eye. The crops are in the most beautiful condition, and enough corn will be raised in this region to supply Gen. Johnston's whole army. You will believe this when I tell you that on one plantation alone, within fifteen miles, there are now ten thousand bushels of corn, and this is not, by any means, an isolated case. Corn is selling here at $1 50. Is there any reason why it should be $4 50 and $5 in Mobile?

The doleful letter of your correspondent, "Shadow," from Atlanta, has given rise to some passages of wit at his expense. A very staid and intelligent gentleman has just remarked that his signature is a misnomer, as he is evidently frightened by a "shadow."

Being an older man than most of your correspondents I would venture to make one wholesome suggestion, and it is this: If you cannot communicate good news, do not prognosticate evil.

Union prayer meetings are being held by all the churches in this place every afternoon, and the throne of the Almighty is appealed to with fervor and sincerity for success to our arms in the two great impending battles. I hope this is being done throughout the entire South.

Another call has been made on this county for hands to work on the fortifications around Mobile. This is the occasion of much dissatisfaction. It is considered hazardous to health to send negroes down to Mobile at this season; and moreover, they are now every one needed to cultivate the crops already planted, and which are considered vastly more important to the South than the additional fortifications around Mobile. Not a dime has been paid for the work heretofore performed around Mobile by negroes from this section, but the planters are willing to throw that in, if they may be excused from sending now. Mobile is in no danger. Sherman's trip to Meridian was the last land movement that will be recorded during this war against that city. Mark that! Or if another should, perchance, be made, it will be by a force sufficient to invest the place completely and play the Vicksburg card over it. No use they say, for any more fortifying at Mobile, if the engineer department can be employed elsewhere.

Among the distinguished citizens of Mississippi whom I have had the pleasure of meeting in Columbus is the Hon. William L. Harris, one of the judges of the high court of errors and appeals. Though formerly a citizen of this place, he is now only a sojourner, being a refugee from his home in Bolivar. Judge Harris is justly regarded as one of the most eminent jurists of the State, and indeed of the South, and his name is prominently mentioned in connection with the Confedalate supreme court—whenever Congress sees fit to organize that august tribunal!—and there are few gentlemen who would fill the position more honorably.

Hon. Geo. R. Clayton, Hon. James T. Harrison and Hon. C. R. Crasoe, three of the most distinguished lawyers of Mississippi, are citizens of this place.

Can you explain why it is that everything else is going down and telegraphic charges are going up? The rates now from Mobile eastward are just double what they formerly were, as I know to my cost, having to-day paid for the knowledge. Our money is certainly worth fifty per cent. more now than it was two months ago, and yet telegraphing costs just double. Can you cypher it out? RIP VAN WINKLE.

Correspondence of the Mississippian.]

JACKSON, May 29, 1864.

Madame rumor is just now industriously circulating a report that the enemy is organizing at Vicksburg another raiding party, to lay waste what property is left in this section of our State. Such was the information brought to Clinton yesterday by a feminine blockade runner, whose veracity, of course, I cannot presume to endorse; but other and creditable persons within our lines, and who are supposed to be friendly to our cause, have sent us messages of similar purport. That a remnant of the commands which have been operating in Arkansas and Louisiana have arrived at Vicksburg, there seems to be no doubt, and it may be possible that the various rumors afloat are not without foundation. They certainly can do a business more profitable to themselves in stealing cotton and negroes than in fighting our trans-Mississippi veterans. But I apprehend that they will not find another expedition, east of the Big Black, altogether a one-sided affair, for there are boys in Gen. Adams' command who relish nothing better than reducing the Yankee legions.

Notwithstanding the proximity of this people to the enemy, the insecurity of property, and the nefarious operation of a miserable gang of blockade runners, to whom a cup of java or a new hat seems more precious than country or liberty, all classes seem to be inspired cheaper here for Confederate money, than in any other place that I have visited during the last six months.

The capital is an exceedingly dull place just now. Indeed, there is verpetitle in its outward aspect to inspire a lively emotion, but it yet contains a few of clever people, with whom it is a pleasure to meet and mingle—men and women who have not been subdued by the presence of the foe, and the destruction of their property—who believe that God will yet make the "rebellion" a success. There are a few stores here, where articles, that in former times would be committed to obscure shelves, are displayed with much meretritious pomp, and exhibited to the purchaser with a sort of independence which seems to say, "I don't care whether you buy or not."

Two or more groceries are also in operation, which, notwithstanding the diminished population, appear to be doing a flourishing business. All the churches, except the Baptist, have their regular services, and are well attended, and a Union prayer meeting has been established, in which the different churches manifest much interest. The Union Sunday school, under the superintendence of Thos. Green, is a decided success. I counted one hundred and two little boys and girls there this morning, and it was a pleasant sight to behold. Mr. Johnson officiates as superintendent in the absence of Mr. Green, who is absent on a mission of filial love. The public schools were never in a more prosperous condition—Miss Mary Mosely, Miss Lou. Jones and Mrs. Amanda Bell being the accomplished teachers.

Most of the male population that yet remain, including the deputy sheriffs, spend their time between the telegraph office and the shady grounds of the capitol, and discuss the war situation in all its bearings. There being no printing office here, the dispatches are read to the crowd as fast as they arrive. Mr Joseph Green, being the principal reading clerk, assisted occasionally by Judge William Yerger. These dispatches are paid for by the "cents."

Speaking of deputy sheriffs, reminds me that Hinds county has only fifty-four of these officials; Copiah county has an equal number. In the latter county, however, they are appointed from men between the ages of forty-five and fifty; and Sheriff Haley has them organized into a company, which has already done good service in arresting and sending absentees to their commands. I rather suspect that in Hinds there are not a few who have long been dodging military duty; who now, by virtue of their commissions as deputy sheriffs, fill defiance to the conscript officers.

And while I am in rather a fault finding humor, I will allude to a "trick of trade" which came under my observation this morning. It is well known that no quartermaster or commissary supplies are allowed to go out of the State without the permission of the proper authorities. This morning I saw a lot of sugar, weighing in the aggregate about four thousand pounds, purchased here by some speculator in Alabama, packed in boxes, and labeled "Selma Iron Works." I was told that it was for the commissary department at Selma; but it is to be hoped that Major Cameron will sample it at Meridian, and that the Selma iron works will not hereafter allow their corporate name to be used in the furtherance of such smuggling operations.

Speaking of blockade-running, here is a copy of a notice which is extensively posted in Vicksburg. Comment is unnecessary.

"NOTICE TO BLOCKADE RUNNERS!—All parties are hereby notified that no passes will be given to take goods out of the city unless they first take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. No considerations will cause me to vary from the above rule.

"JAMES KEYNER,
Major and Permit Officer."

I learn that John F. Watson, an old citizen of this county, and who resided near Edward's depot, was killed on the 22d inst., by his nephew Joe Murphy. I have not learned the particulars.

A lady from Tennessee tells the following of Sherman. One of her neighbors asked him recently if he was not afraid that God would punish him for the wanton destruction of property which he inflicted by those under his command. His blasphemous reply was: "Madam, God Almighty is no where—his overcoat wouldn't make a vest for Gen. Sherman!" Can God prosper a people who have such fiends to lead them?

Letter from Texas.

Correspondence Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

HOUSTON, May 13, 1864.—If you have my letter of April 24th, I need not repeat what was therein told of the condition of affairs in Louisiana and Arkansas. If you have that, you also have a letter from your Shreveport correspondent of about the 10th inst., lest both have miscarried. I will give you as briefly as possible a bird's eye view of the situation.

April 8th found Shreveport threatened by Banks from below with 15,000 men of the 13th and 19th army corps, and 10,000 under A. J. Smith, of the 16th and 17th, and by Steele from above with 10,000 of his Little Rock army, joined by Thayer from Fort Smith with Blount's army, 6,000—making in all 16 000. Steele was at Washington, Ark., and Banks at Mansfield, La. On that day fighting began, and it has continued almost incessantly ever since.

At this moment Banks is in Alexandria, or rather his army is there, what is left of it, together with some five thousand reinforcements that have reached him. Porter's fleet is partly there, and partly above the falls, which are some miles above Alexandria. Steele is rapidly retreating on Little Rock, whipped all to pieces. Of these two armies there have been over 6500 prisoners captured, some 10,000 killed and wounded, 34 pieces of field artillery captured, 1200 wagons, and near 900 ambulances.

Six pitched battles have been fought, in all of which our arms have been victorious. We have also captured one gunboat, the Osceola 9, which we hold. She is one of Patus' finest iron-clads. She is above the falls. The Essex, another ironclad, has been blown up. These transports have also been captured above the falls. Our forces have possession of Red river below Alexandria, and have captured and sunk two gunboats, the Covington and Signal, at Wilson's landing; also three transports at the same place. The sinking of these boats has so obstructed Red river as to cut off communication. We have a heavy force on each side of Red river, and that army is short of provisions, short of transportation, and surrounded. If the river does not rise soon it must be captured.

One of the most brilliant affairs of the war occurred at Calcasieu Pass on the 6th inst. I cannot do better than copy the following description from a letter to the Houston *Telegraph*:

C. S. (late U. S.) GUNBOAT GRANITE CITY, Calcasieu Pass, La., May 1, 1864.—Editors Telegraph: I wrote you from Sabine Pass, May 2d, that the enemy were at Calcasieu Pass. I now have the pleasure to inform you that we are here on a visit to them, and are living like lords. From the information received from our scouts on the 3d inst., Col. Griffin decided to call on the Yanks and ascertain by whose invitation they were occupying a portion of the country under his command, and accordingly issued orders for detachments of the 21st Texas Infantry, Speight's battalion, Daly's battalion, and Creuzbaur's battery of light artillery, to cross over Sabine Pass and march to this place, the movement to commence at daylight yesterday morning, and the attack to be made at daylight this morning.

In accordance with his order, the troops above mentioned commenced the movement as indicated, but, from the delay necessary in building a bridge across Mud Pass, did not get into position until later than intended; but the enemy, resting quietly in their fancied security, our batteries were planted and infantry in position without their knowledge, and at half-past four this morning a shot from Creuzbaur's battery struck the gunboat Granite City, warning the Federals that something unusual was taking place. The enemy soon got to work, and by the time our batteries had fired some three or four shots, they commenced sending shot and shell at our little army from the gunboats Granite City and Wave. Our sharpshooters charged up to the bank of the river opposite to the boats, and whenever an arm or any portion of a Yankee became exposed, a shower of enfiladed balls would immediately compel him to draw back.

In fact, so warm did our sharpshooters make it, that the Yankees finally cease firing, and, after a sharp engagement of one hour and twenty-five minutes, the Granite City fired a lee gun, in token of surrender, and almost immediately after a white hunting was seen on the flag-staff of the Wave. Thus ended one of the many brilliant engagements of the war, resulting in the capture of the gunboats above mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS AND ARMAMENT.

The Granite City is a propeller, and is ironplated. She was built on the Clyde since the beginning of the war for blockade running purposes, but was captured by the enemy in February, 1863, while on route from Wilmington to Nassau. She is a steamsh vessel, and the finest ship that has ever been captured in the State of Texas. Her armament consists of one 20-pounder rifle parrott gun, one 12 pounder rifle Dahlgren howitzer, and six 24-pounder smooth bore Dahlgren howitzer shell guns.

The Wave is what the Yankees call a tinclad steamboat, is cased with half-inch sheet iron from stem to stern, and is a stern-wheel Mississippi steamer, drawing about three feet water; her armament consists of one 24-pounder rifle parrott gun, one 32-pounder smooth bore gun, and four 24-pounder smooth bore Dahlgren howitzer shell guns.

The ships had large quantities of quartermaster and commissary stores on board, and many a poor rebel is now strutting about the decks in sailor rig who, twenty four hours ago, was clad in rags, and it would do your soul good to see them eating oysters, sardines, canvassed hams, and other articles too numerous to mention."

Our loss in killed sums up as follows: 21st Texas infantry, 5; Daly's battalion, 2; and Creuzbaur's battalion, 3. We have about eight or nine wounded, none of them mortally. I will endeavor to send you a list of the names of the killed and wounded on both sides in a day or two.

While all behaved with such unequaled bravery it would be invidious to make distinctions, but I must say that the distinguished bravery, coolness and sagacity of Col. W. H. Griffin, who commanded the expedition in person, was too marked to be passed by unnoticed, and our brave boys recognise in him a commander under whom they are proud to serve.

The prisoners, about 130 in number, start for Houston, via Sabine Pass, to-morrow morning.

The prisoners have since arrived here. They are nearly all of them fresh importations from Europe, except the officers, and are as hard a looking set of men as we have ever seen.

Thus you will see that in military matters we are doing the subject full justice over this department. I trust you will have as good a report to send from east of the river by the next courier that arrives.

As for matters in general there is little to be said. The spring has been about a month backward, but still, never at this season did crops promise a more abundant harvest than now. We shall make plenty of corn, and that is the main thing.

The currency here is of little worth, and with specie at thirty for one, and owing to our Mexican trade, quite plenty, there is a general disposition to return to specie basis. Nearly all our army supplies are bought on that basis, and all imported goods sold thus. In Western Texas all business is carried on in that way. Doubloons and Mexican dollars are quite common.

16th and 25th Louisiana.

IN LINE OF BATTLE,
Near New Hope Church, Ga., June 2, 1864.

EDITORS APPEAL: Below you will find a list of casualties in the 15th and 25th Louisiana regiment, Col. J. C. Lewis, commanding, from the 25th to the 30th of May, which, I hope, you will do us the kindness to publish.

Respectfully,
T. G. PEGUES, A. Adjt.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Sergt-Major T C Bradford, arm, severely.

Company A, Lieut W T Fuqua, commanding—Killed: Corp Wm Chapman, Jno Foreman. Wounded: Sergt D Harvey; John Hogsett, Jas McLin, severe; D W O'Neal, T L Hatfield, slight. Missing: R L Brinkley.

Company B, Capt G W Lewis, commanding—Killed: Lieut Jas T Craddock. Wounded: T B Gilpin, sev; John Clark, W J Ludlow, J Bond, slt. Missing—Corp C A Smithey, John Waits.

Company C, Lieut S Bass, commanding—No casualties.

Company D, Lieut M T Nolen, commanding—No casualties.

Company E, Capt Jno M Clayton, commanding—Wounded: Sergt Chas Sinclair, sev; Corp H W Parish, slight.

Company F, Capt Saml A Hayden, commanding—Killed: W Maricle. Wounded: Sergt J A Vernon, sev; Wm Jones, slight.

Company G, 1st Lieut Paul Stagg, commanding—Killed: J Scoggin, Wm Campbell. Wounded: Sergt J P Nugent, sev; J Shearon, A J Barker, slight.

Company H, Capt L M Pipkin, commanding—Wounded: Geo Mashon, slight.

Company I, Capt B F Brown, commanding—Killed: Sergt J M Pleasp. Wounded: J January, J B Doyle, A Collins, Corp F J Simpson, sev; Corp J W Whitman, J E Surratt, E N Smith, slight.

Company K, Capt S Aycock, commanding—Wounded: Corp C C Heard, G W Graves, slight.

Mobile Register and Advertiser will please copy.

Granbury's Texas Brigade.

List of Casualties in Granbury's Texas Brigade, in the engagements near New Hope Church, Ga., May the 27th and 28th, 1864, Brig. Gen. H. B. Granbury, commanding.

Field and Staff—Killed: Capt J T Hearne, A A General.

7th Texas Infantry—Capt Thos Camp, comd'g—Company B—Wounded: Sgt G H Elbow, slt; Sgt Jo P Marshall, slt; Sgt J C Harris, slt; Sgt W A Hart, sev; Corp J Duffey, sev; B F Chapman, J H Repe, slt; C J Kolb, arm amputated.

Company C—Killed: A J Davidson.

Company D—Killed: W F Pinley. Wounded: R H Long, thigh amputated; Lt G B Lipscomb, slt.

Company E—Killed: W S Bayley. Wounded: Lt T H Singletary, sev; J Alvis, mortally.

Company G—Killed: B F Mims. Wounded: Sgt J Steagall, slt; R Holt, sev.

Company I—Wounded: Sgt G H Strong, sev; Sgt L R Pridgeon, slt; Corps R S Montgomery, sev, W P Copeland, sev, J W Vangan, slt.

Company K—Killed: E Veyles. Wounded: W H Hogan, W F Hooks, sev; J A Ball, J Meazales, slt.

10th Texas Infantry—Col R Q Mills, comd'g—Field and staff—Wounded: Maj J R Leonard, and Adjt J A Willingham, slt.

Company A—Killed: G H Baker. Wounded: J J Choice, sev; E J Stiffelwire, slt.

Company B—Wounded: Corp J Gary, morta; Sgt S D Walker, J Lewis, sev.

Company C—Killed: J Jumore. Wounded: W M Morrison, sev; Corp T W Whitsitt, S S Barker, slt; G W Stevens, J C George, sev.

Company D—Killed: W O Boswell. Wounded: J T Weaver, shoulder severe.

Company E—Wounded: D H Allen, neck severe; F M Caldwell, arm severe; C T Coghlin, back, severe; G D Driver, thigh severe; J J Dixon, face slight.

Company F—Killed: Sgt R K Edwards. Wounded: J R Burston, shoulder severe; J R Pollock, wrist slight.

Company G—Killed: Corpl E W Bruce, J Hatton, J S Clark, F Espire. Wounded: Corp W R Bains, abdomen, since dead; G W Williams, shoulder resection; L B Williams, shoulder slight; J Daily, breast, since died; G Tabor, wrist slight; Wm B Barton, three toes amp; J M Hill, head slight; D H Cutton, thumb amp.

Company H—Wounded: J W Holloway, thigh slight; Lieut L A Alexander, arm severe.

Company I—Wounded: W T Chambers, neck slight; A Heffstetler, head slight.

6th and 16th Texas, (consolidated)—Col R R Garland, commanding—6th regiment, Company A—Wounded: E I Wilson, shoulder serious.

Company C—Wounded: Sgt J R Barnett, face and hand slight; Sgt J T Martin, shoulder severe; Sgt W Bollinger, chest serious; Corp T C Thetford, back, severe; W Burns, head slight; T Clark, chest serious; J D McLaughan, shoulder slight; J C Stroope, head slight; W Harley, head slight.

Company E—Wounded: J Karnes thigh slight.

Company F—Wounded: N Mottin, head mortally.

Company G—Wounded: Corp B T Wilkes, thigh and arm slight; J Seaver, head, since died; J W Hamilton, leg slight.

15th Regiment—Company A—Killed: Wm Taylor.

Company E—Wounded: W Derrick, thigh, sev.

Company K—Killed: Henry Campbell.

17th and 18th Regiments Texas (consolidated), Capt Marion commanding—18th Regiment, Company C—Killed: Thomas Scholton.

Company G—Wounded: A D Wilkinson, head, slt; E B Fanning, hand, sev.

Company I—Killed: Jos Swan.

18th Regiment, Company A—Wounded: Capt W W Chorn, breast, slt; G D Perris, thigh, slt.

Company B—Wounded: A H Meeks, arm, sev; A M Fore, leg and foot, slt; L S Smith, head, slt.

Company F—Wounded: J C Hains, arm and side, slt.

Company G—Killed: Saml Martin. Wounded: Sergt M V Tauklay, shoulder, slt.

24th and 25th Texas (consolidated), Col P C Wilks commanding—24th Regiment, Company G—Wounded: R Neal, side, slt.

Company D—Wounded: Corpl Wm Brewer, leg sev.

Company E—Killed: J E Woodbridge. Wounded: J A Poe, neck, slt; Hosea Maria, side, sev; F Mendores, thigh, slt.

Company F—Wounded: 1st Sergt D W Wright, foot, since died; W H Stevens, shoulder, slt.

Company H—Killed: Sergt W J Maddox, T L Doran. Wounded: Sergt T F Volsan, abdomen, since died; G A Baker, shoulder, slt.

Company I—Killed: A R Hudgeth. Wounded: W M Radford, chest, mortally; E S Rutledge, thumb, amp.

Company K—Wounded: S E Somerville, jaw, slt; J M Reston, back, slt; Lieut W M Elson, leg, slt; G W Lyons, slt.

25th Regiment—Company B—Killed: Sergt R D Jones. Wounded: Capt J R Spears, eye, slight; J J Hopkins, leg, slt; Corp J R McWilliams, head, slt; J Thibodeaux, thigh, mortally; P George, shoulder, serious.

Company C—Wounded: Sergt S A Patillo, head, slt; Corp E B Shelby, head and face, severe; D L Hancock, head, slt; F Doighfield, leg, slt; H Cowart, arm, slight.

Company D—Killed: Daniel S Cook. Wounded: J N Sessions, head and neck, slight.

Company F—Wounded: J W W Hardy, arm, slt.

Company G—Wounded: J W Howard, arm, sev.

Company H—Killed: Sergt J J Lacour, Corp T S Anderson, T W Sells, Joseph Ducel.

Company I—Wounded: Sergt M Brisley, hand and thigh, slt; C D Maynard, arm, slt, J Robertson, abdomen, sev.

Company K—Killed: John Childress, T L McAdams, Corp Thos Smith. Wounded: Lieut P M Bell, nose, sev; S Cockrell, thigh, severe.

Recapitulation—General Officers—Killed, 1; 7th Texas, killed 5, wounded 23; 10th Texas, killed 8; wounded 33; 6th and 16th Texas, killed 3, wounded 16; 17th and 18th Texas, killed 3, wounded 9; 24th and 25th Texas, killed 13, wounded 33. Total, killed 32, wounded 114.

Mobile papers please copy.

HARD ON LINCOLN.—Wilkes' Spirit says: "We can conceive how a popular tumultuary, in its first emotions, upheave some loose clodpole to the apex, but we cannot conceive how, in the face of dripping guillotines and a rocking empire, Jack Bunsby could be elected to preside over a period like that of the old French revolution for a second term!"

For the Memphis Appeal.

IN THE FIELD.

Dedicated to the Soldiers of General Johnston's Army.

"In the field," my gallant brothers, face to face with
Wrong and Might,
Hand to hand with foul Oppression, stand ye now for
Truth and Right;
For the honor of your manhood, for all that's beautiful
in life;
For the freedom of your children, for mother, sister,
home and wife!
God is with you, gallant brothers, "in the field" of our
lov'd land,
And his blessing cheers each spirit, while His strength
is in each hand;
He will guide your starry banner safe through shot and
whizzing shell,
And crown its snowy folds with freedom won by Valor's
mighty spell.
"In the field," my gallant brothers!—We are in the
homesteads yet,
Guarded by your noble bosoms from all hardships or
regret.
Like the golden shield of Arthur, stand ye 'twixt us
and the foe;
While they scarcely dare look on you, lest they meet
their overthrow.
And "in the field," my gallant brothers, still you stand
with purpose high,
To guard the legacy of freemen, or low in honored
graves to lie;
And we are kneeling, praying, brothers, that our good
God may bless you now
With success for every effort and a laurel for each
brow;
That homes be no more desolate, that wounded hearts
may cease to bleed;
That our lov'd and brave defenders may win Peace and
Glory's meed.
"In the field," but, high above you, watch the Spirits
of the Great,
The good, the pure, the martyred freemen, whose precious
blood might cancel fate.
The brave and generous Sydney Johnston! our fearless,
peerless, lost Stonewall!
The idols of a nation's homage, now gaze from Heaven's
shining wall;
And all your slaughter'd hero-brothers, who died for
their dear Southern land,
Their influence ever be around you, and naught your
valor shall withstand.
"In the field" against you, brothers, stand a host of
hireling knaves,
Knowing not the worth of freedom, nor the liberty of
slaves;
Let justice nerve you in the struggle, but be ye merciful
as brave,
Spare them for our motherland when life and mercy
they shall crave;
Forget the misery of your sorrows, the exiled wife,
the dying child,
The happy homestead laid in ashes, the garden desolate
and wild.
They never showed your lov'd ones mercy; but let the
suppliant foeman live,
And God will bless this Land of Flowers, whose outraged
sons can thus forgive.
"In the field," my gallant brothers, but our prayers
cling round you there,
Asking life for those now living—peace for those that
Death makes fair—
Strength for hearts that o'en might falter—mercy for the
bruised one—
Honor for the young and lowly—rest for those whose
goal is won—
Garlands for the living heroes—tears for those who
nobly fall—
Peace and joy for motherland, and immortal wreaths
for all!
"In the field" the Angel-Reaper maketh desolation
wild,
Cutting down the stalwart husband and the young and
tender child;
But "in the field" there is Another, a mighty conqueror
and king;
He can crown our arms with glory, and Tyranny a captive
bring.
"In the field" stand all our dear ones: Holy Father
bless and save,
Guide them through the fiery furnace, shield them from
a bloody grave.
Then given victory when thou listest; we alone can
wait and pray;
Oh! we plead, implore Thy mercy "in the field" this
fearful day.

HERMINIE.

SELMA, ALA., May 30, 1864.

4th Louisiana.

A List of Killed and Wounded in the 4th Louisiana Regiment in the battle of New Hope Church, on the 27th May, 1864.

Company A.—Wounded: Capt Melster, slight; Lieut Hays, slight; Ed Campbell, slight; J D Worsham, slight; W R McAdams, severe.

Company D—Wounded: Wm Laurant, mortal; Sulitzer, slight.

Company F.—Killed: J Lejune. Wounded: Sergt Allain, slight; A H Lamon, slight; J Stannard, slight.

Company G.—Killed: Carl Taylor. Wounded: Robert Vinson, dangerous; O P Jelks, severe. Hugh Brashear, severe.

Company H.—Wounded: Numa Hebert, slight.

Company I.—Wounded: J M Wright, severe.

Company K.—Killed: A J Murphy. Wounded: Wm Pitman, slight; M Morgan, slight.

Company E.—Wounded: Sergt Reman, severe.

Mobile papers will please copy the above.

J. G. KILBOURNE,
Quartermaster 4th Louisiana.

A Yankee Specimen.

We publish this morning, from the New York *Times*, the most gigantic effort of an unprincipled wretch to slander a man, the latches of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose. The creature who edits the New York *Times* is well known in social circles in New York as the "Little Villian," and though having at one time been lieutenant-governor of the State of New York, is now utterly beyond the pale of decent and respectable society. The ignorance displayed, and the malice exhibited, will not surprise any one acquainted with the shallow resources of this penny-a-line pretender. Richard Henry Lee was not the grandfather of Gen. Lee, and whether the extract attributed to him was ever written by him, we cannot say, but certainly should never receive it as genuine because quoted by the New York *Times*. "Light Horse Harry" was not "his great uncle," but his father. Major-Gen. Charles Lee was not his "kinsman," but an officer of the English army, who came to this country as lieutenant in 44th regt. of the British service with Braddock; he was born in Darnhall, Cheshire, England, 1831, and died in Philadelphia in 1782. Arthur Lee was not his "great uncle," nor was Henry Lee his "uncle." So that this pretender has deliberately falsified history, and maligned the memory of the dead that he might slander the fair fame of a living Christian soldier. The character of the "Lees of Virginia," cannot be defamed by the ignorant slanders of such a "little villain" as Raymond, of the New York *Times*. But if it be possible to stir the depth of the hearts of our soldiers, this slander on their beloved commander cannot but point their muskets with sterner purpose, to avenge the character of their commander, as well as defend their country. To excite their anger, to arouse, if possible, still more their unquenchable hatred of the Yankees, we publish the vile slanderer's defamation.

"When monk