THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, 9th inst.

THE FIRST AND SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

ORANGE C. H., May 7.—I telegraphed to you last night of the result of the fight yesterday. The enemy after crossing at Ely and Germanna, were harassed by our cavalry until they made the attack on our infantry. On Thursday, the gallant Rosser, with his command, encountered and drove back three brigades of the enemy's cavalry, but suffered severely on account of the disparity of numbers. The fight occurred on the "Carthage Road," and was witnessed by a large number of ladies, residents of the vicinity, who emerged from the houses, and greatly exposed themselves for the purpose.

You have already heard that the enemy attacked our infantry in the centre Thursday, about 5 P. M., and that the fight continued at intervals until night, the enemy being repulsed at all points with heavy loss at both sides. Gen. Lee occupied the field Thursday night, and the enemy renewed the attack ten minutes before 5 A. M., Friday. This continued until about 10 A. M., and it was again resumed in the afternoon with the same result as on the previous day. The attack begun on the left, but being driven back, they made an effort to turn our right wing, but with as little success.

The slaughter of yankees has been immense, but ours has also been very severe, including many valuable officers. The character and face of the ground is such, that while little artillery has been brought into play on either side, our officers were compelled to go into the fight on horseback, and thus became conspicuous marks for the enemy's sharpshooters. At this writing, Gen. Longstreet is en route here in an ambulance; and will probably go to Lynchburg, where his wife is. It is a singular coincidence that Gen'ls Longstreet and Jackson were both wounded by our men, at the same locality, and in the opening battle of the campaigns of the last and present years.

Our wounded are constantly coming in from the field. Most of them are wounded in the arms and hands, and the large majority of wounds are slight. Surgeons say that they have never, on any previous occasion, seen so large a proportion of slightly wounded. Many will soon be ready for service again, and about 400 were detained here yesterday on that account.

The Richmond Ambulance Committee arrived here yesterday morning. Their services have been invaluable to the wounded. The Ambulance Committee of Lynchburg arrived here yesterday afternoon with a reserved surgical corps. There is great need, as the committee say, of additional surgical assistance.

The decisive engagement has not occurred yet. Thus far, Gen Ewell, who covered himself with glory yesterday, has borne the brunt; his corps having been engaged both days. The whole army, with a few exceptions, have been more or less engaged, but a portion only at a time. Gen Kershaw, of S. C., also distinguished himself yesterday. At one time, a portion of the 3d corps manifested signs of giving way, when Gen. Kershaw came up, rallied them, and drove the enemy handsomely.

In fact, our officers and men generally, have behaved with great gallantry, are in fine spirits, and perfectly confident of continued and final success.

Yankee prisoners received here represent six different corps, showing that Grant was largely reinforced. They say little doubt is entertained of Grant's success, and if he does not get to Richmond, some other column will. Thus far we have taken about 2500 prisoners, according to reliable estimates. We have not lost, up to this time, more than 300 prisoners, most of whom are from Ewell's corps. Y.

From the Richmond Examiner of Monday.

THE ENEMY REPULSED AT ALL POINTS—AND IN RETREAT ON FREDERICKSBURG—THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTH SIDE REPULSED AND DRIVEN BACK TO THEIR GUNBOATS.

Up to the hour of going to press with our Saturday morning's paper, nothing was known of the result of the battle of Friday, and hence the public mind was left, for the time, in a most painful suspense. But this anxiety was relieved early Saturday morning by the following official dispatch from Gen Lee, announcing that our army had repulsed the enemy at every point, and driven him to the cover of his entrenchments.

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., May 6, 1864.

"To the Secretary of War: Early this morning, as the divisions of Gen Hill, engaged yesterday, were being relieved, the enemy advanced and created some confusion.

"The ground lost was recovered as soon as the fresh troops got into position, and the enemy driven back to his original line.

"Afterwards we turned the left of his fresh line and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands, among them Gen'l Wadsworth.

"A subsequent attack forced the enemy into his entrenched lines on the Brook road, extending from Wilderness tavern on the right to Trigg's mill.

"*Every advance on his part*, thanks to a merciful God, *has been repulsed*.

"Our loss in killed is not large, but we have many wounded, most of them slightly, artillery being little used on either side.

"I grieve to announce that Lieut General Longstreet was severely wounded and Gen Jenkins killed. Gen Pegram was badly wounded yesterday. Gen. Stafford, it is hoped, will recover. R E LEE."

Here the public mind rested easy, so far as the fate of our army on the Rapid Ann was concerned, and all anxiety was transferred to the operations on the south side in the James river.

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 4 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 5 or 6 miles of the city. Immediately the alarm bell was rung, and there was a general rush to arms. In a short while 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 were no Yankees about Mechanicsville, and that if they had been there, they had retired. In the meanwhile a new excitement sprung up from the rumors that the Yankees were advancing from Port Walthall, and that a desperate battle was going on.

A BATTLE NEAR PORT WALTHALL.

On Friday evening, the enemy commenced to advance from Port Walthall against Port Walthall junction, the point where the branch meets the main stem of the Petersburg railroad—a distance of some 3 miles. There was some sharp skirmishing in which the enemy was repulsed with a loss of 150 killed and wounded. On Saturday the enemy, after being reinforced, renewed his attempt to advance, and about 12 o'clock, after some sharp skirmishing along the lines, a battle was joined by the opposing forces, and continued with great fury for some 4 or 5 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 Johnson fell back upon Swift creek bridge, a most important structure on the railroad 1½ miles 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 the best informed sources estimate it at not less than 10,000. The prisoners taken report that this whole movement up the James river is under 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 Maj General 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.

During the afternoon of Saturday came the following official dispatch from the officer commanding at Chafin's Bluff, on the James:

"CHAFIN'S BLUFF, May 7.—Major T. O. Chesney, A. A. G., &c: I have the honor to report that Maj 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 iron clads bore down on our forces, and they returned. No particulars given. No loss on our side."

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 Lieut. Col Elliot, and some artillery under Maj. Stark, was sent down the river to harass the enemy's gunboats. Somewhere near Curles' Neck, 8 or 10 miles below Chafin's farm, they saw this yankee gunboat, and our artillery opened 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. They continued to fire into her with such rapidity and effect that *she struck her colors!* A party was then sent to board and take possession, which was quickly done: but 2 iron-clads which had been shelling our men began to bear down on her. So the order was given to fire her; the men were made prisoners and taken ashore; she was blown up and left a perfect wreck under the very eyes of the yankees! Our men found 5 dead yankees on board 5 officers, 22 seamen and 1 negro were made prisoners and arrived here yesterday. The gunboat was the Shawsheen. The captain was shot by one of our sharpshooters, leaped overboard and was drowned. A Lieutenant, questioned as to the number landed at Bermuda Hundreds, said 70,000. Doubtless a slight mistake of a cypher.

SUNDAY—LATER FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA—THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY A COMPLETE VICTORY.

As Sunday morning came in, the anxiety for news from our armies became greater. The dispatch from Gen. Lee, received on Saturday, should have been enough to assure all that our army on the Rapid Ann had won a victory in the battle of 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 irresistible 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 9 o'clock—when all were on the tiptoe of expectation—the following official dispatch from Gen Lee was given out by the War Department:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 7, 1864, 8 P. M.

Honorable Secretary of War:—Gen. Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening, and *drove him from his rifle pits*. Among the prisoners captured are Gens Seymour and Shaler.

A number of arms were also taken. The enemy has abandoned the Germanna ford road, and removed his pontoon bridge towards Ely's.

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 the 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 his boots. This was quickly followed by the news that we had repulsed the enemy about Port Walthall; and then there was the dispatch saying that the yankee General Steele was surrounded by Price, and that his army was about to capitulate; that 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." "I will bet 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 alarm bell summoned all to arms—not to fight, but only "to be ready in case of an emergency." About nightfall the militia returned and were dispersed for the night.

RECONNOISSANCE OVER THE PETERSBURG RAILROAD.

A special train started out yesterday over the Petersburg Railroad, to examine 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 10 o'clock yesterday, in perfect order, with the exception of a single rail, which had been prized 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 off the track going at ordinary speed, for which purpose it was doubtless designed.

On the train arriving at Chester they found a yankee deserter, who had come into our lines and given himself up. He was brought over and handed to the prison authorities. This deserter reports the yankee army from 30 to 40,000, 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. Gilmore 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 Gilmore's force comprises the 10th and a portion of the 18th army corps, and sailed from Charleston about ten days ago. He says that 8 regiments of negro troops accompany this expedition, and that their forces 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 Gen. 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 1000 in killed, wounded and missing, and that he heard their officers so estimate it. He explained this great loss by alleging that the yankees were ambushed 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. He gave his name as David Kinsels, 4th 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 GEN LEE'S ARMY.

Each successive dispatch from Gen. Lee grows better. About 7 o'clock, the following dispatch was received by the War Department:

"HEADQ'S ARMY NORTHERN, VA., May 8, 1864.

"Honorable Secretary of War:—The enemy have *abandoned their position*, and are marching towards Fredericksburg. I am moving on their right flank.

R. E LEE."

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

THE LOSSES IN THE BATTLE.

No estimate, for obvious reasons, can now be made of our loss in the battles on the Rapid Ann. Gen. Lee, in his official dispatch, says that "our loss in killed is not so large, (little 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—Gen J. W. Jones of Va., Gen. Jenkins, of S. C. and Gen. Stafford, of La. Several of our prominent officers are wounded, Gen Longstreet among the number.

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 man to man. 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 soon in full retreat. Here arose yells from our men 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 Maj Gen Wadsworth, of N. Y., killed, and Maj. Gen. Seymour and Shaler captured. Wadsworth was a prominent citizen of New York, and a candidate for Governor in opposition to Gov. Seymour. It is reported also that Maj. Gen. 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 C. H.

It was reported last night that there was a sharp fight on Saturday near Spottsylvania C. H., between Gregg's (yankee) division and two brigades of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry—Wickham and Lomax's. The enemy was repulsed after a sharp fight, in which we are reported to have lost 200 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 both parties were for the most part dismounted in the fight.

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. 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. 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 Hundreds, on the James river, to Port Walthall, on the Appomattox river.

SOME OF OUR GALLANT DEAD.

We regret to announce that Brig. Gen. L A Stafford, wounded in the battle of Thursday, and brought to the officers' hospital No 4, tenth street, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Gen Stafford was carried 18 miles in an ambulance from the field of battle to the railroad station, and reached Richmond on Saturday evening, in a comparatively easy condition, though paralyzed partially. He passed an easy night, and it was only yesterday morning that symptoms of approaching dissolution appeared, and his death was unexpected. He was about 45 years of age, and entered the war as 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. The body was placed in a metalic case, and will be forwarded to Louisiana. The deceased leaves, in his native State, a wife and nine children.

The body of Brig. Gen. Jenkins, the gallant and lamented son of the Palmetto State, was expected to reach this city by the Central train last evening. His wound was through the head, and death was instantaneous. Gen. Jenkins, while one among the most distinguished officers of the army of Northern Virginia, was the youngest brigadier in the infantry service, being scarcely 28 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.

The body of Col. John L Miles, of S C, reached the Central depot on Saturday, and was placed in a metalic case.

OUR WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The Examiner here gives a list of 72 wounded officers who had arrived at the Baptist Institute, 10th street, (officers' hospital.) Among them from North Carolina: Lieut M Charles, 1st N C T, wounded in arm; Maj G W Flowers, 38th, arm; Lieut J A Morgan, 1st, leg; Maj L C Latham, 1st, side; Lieut H C Williams, 4th, thigh; Adjt T C James, 3d, arm amputated; Lieut G W Woodey, 34th, foot; Lieut J Gasteen, 3d, Lieut J Rossler, 13th, face.

OUR WOUNDED MEN.

The following N. C. soldiers were received at Richmond on the 9th, character of wounds not stated:—

Corpls J H Ankley, J W Moore, W P Mangum, T S Terry, D Terry, Sgt L W Routh, 46th Reg't; Corpls L E Brock, T S McNealy, J W Martin, W T Williams 5th Cav; C F Bradshaw, Sgt J Eason, 38th; Corpl J D Baker, H Broosam, J A Broom, J W Griffin, J T Loney, J Stevens, 48th; Corpl W H Click, D L Crawford, W Oxley 27th; J W Cavenaugh, W H H Moore, 30th; Corpl R Candy, 34th; D Cochran, B Isley, J W Moore, 1st; J Cobble, D Huffyer, Sgt A F Marsh, J P Robertson, 53d; J Cody, J Lenhert, 11th; W W Dent, A C Green, 47th; W Denson, W J Gady, J D Gordon, J R Simpson, 26th; J A Edwards, R Gant, Corpl J R Wright, 46th; R M Hudgins, Corpl A Wise, 4th; W W Hopkins, H W Kambeth, G McClenter, F M Morgan, E D Parker, 2d; Sg't J B Lose, Corpl W A Neal, 15th; N McLean, 37th; A C Marberry, 28th; R McGlem, 5th; Corpls J Price, H W Rarecutt, 44th; A Seif, 55th.

All the wounded received, the Examiner says, were doing well yesterday. The ladies of Richmond were particularly attentive in the distribution of delicacies and comforting smiles.

From the Examiner of the 10th.

THE NEWS FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

The news from Gen. Lee's army is brief but good. Yesterday morning the War Department received the following official dispatch:

"NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H.—2 30 P. M., Via ORANGE C. H.

To Hon. J. A. Seddon: After a sharp encounter with the Fifth army corps (Warren's) and Torrett's division of cavalry, Gen R H Anderson, with the advance of the army, repulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter, and took possession of the Court House.

I am more thankful to the Giver of all victory that our loss is small. R. E. LEE General."

About nightfall the Department received the following official dispatch from Gen. Lee:

"HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 8, 1864—9 P. M.

Hon. Secretary of War: After the repulse of the enemy from Spottsylvania C H, this morning, receiving reinforcements, he renewed the attack on our position, but was *again handsomely driven back*."

There were but few rumors afloat yesterday of Gen. Lee's army, the chief interest being directed to the operations of the enemy on the south side. Every one seemed to feel assured that Lee was getting on well enough—whipping the enemy right and left—and all anxiety was turned to the south side, where the enemy appeared to be moving against Drewry's Bluff, at the same time threatening Petersburg and the occupation of the railroad by his army. A rumor was started about the city last night that Lee had captured 15,000 prisoners, but we learned, on inquiry at the War Department, that it was without the least foundation.

STRENGTH OF THE YANKEE ARMADA IN THE JAMES.

The yankees must have an immense armada in the James. A paroled prisoner, who came up on the last flag of truce, and who on the way passed through the whole fleet, gives us what we have reason to believe is an entirely trustworthy statement of its numbers and strength. He states that he counted, on his way up, 64 large transports, averaging, he would say, 500 men; 17 gunboats, carrying each from 5 to 8 guns; 4 monitors, 1 double and 3 single turreted. From the closest calculation, based on his observations, he would suppose the enemy to have a force of some 32,000. The enemy had some 6000 negroes, 4000 of whom had been landed at City Point, and 2000 below Fort Powhatan. With the crews of the gunboats, who will average about 100 men to each, our informant thinks that the aggregate force of the expedition, as near as can be figured up, may be set down from 35,000 to 40,000 men, and the fleet—monitors, gunboats and transports—at about 130 vessels in all.

THE ENEMY'S ENTRANCE INTO CHESTER.

From a gentleman who left Chester [on the Petersburg Road, 8 miles from Drewry's Bluff] last evening at 5 o'clock, we have some particulars of the enemy's entrance into that town. They appeared there yesterday morning about 20 minutes past 8, in cavalry and infantry—probably about 6000 strong. Their forces reached from Chester to Half-way station, a distance of some two miles.

At the time there were no persons in Chester but women and children. The yankees offered them no indignity, but began to entertain them by telling them "the news from Lee's army." They said they had just heard that Grant had "wiped out Lee's army;" that "Lee was very badly wounded;" that "Gen. Hood was killed," and that "the whole rebel army was whipped, demoralized and routed."

After remaining at Chester some three or four hours they left—their cavalry turning off in the direction of Clover Hill mills, a point about 25 miles in a westerly direction from Chester. No damage done at Chester.

RAID ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The report reached the city last night that a yankee raiding party, sent out from Grant's army, suddenly appeared at Beaver Dam depot, on the Virginia Central railroad, yesterday afternoon. At the time they reached the station there were four trains lying there, heavily laden with bacon and other supplies intended for Lee's army. One of these trains succeeded in getting off in time to save itself, but the other three fell into the hands of the yankees, and, it is supposed, may have been burned.

Report gives the strength of the party at about 1000. It is thought they have been sent out by Grant to cut Lee's lines of communication, and cause a diversion of his army if possible.

Beaver Dam is about 40 miles above Richmond. It is a favorite point of attack for the yankee raiders, and this is the third or fourth time they have dashed upon it.

ANOTHER GUNBOAT BLOWN UP.

A dispatch was received last night, about 12 o'clock, from Gen Bushrod Johnston, at Swift creek, stating that a gunboat on the Appomattox was destroyed yesterday by artillery fire from Fort Clifton. She was disabled, and the enemy burnt her to prevent our forces getting her.

The other gunboat engaged in the attack on Fort Clifton retired from the conflict.

Haygood's (South Carolina) brigade met with heavy loss, (enemy outnumbering them greatly,) and were forced back into our works.

The enemy advancing on City Point in considerable force.

The Enquirer of the 10th says that a party sent to Chester to see if the yankees had damaged the road, distinctly heard the roaring of artillery in the direction of Petersburg, and it was evident that a severe fight was raging in that direction. The sound of cannon was heard from points near Richmond, and was interpreted by the anxious into a desperate fight at Drewry's Bluff; but no fighting in that immediate vicinity occurred. From intelligence received from reliable quarters, the fight in the vicinity of Petersburg was very serious.

AN ESCAPE FROM CAMP CHASE, OHIO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LIBERTY MILLS, VA., May 3, 1864.

Messrs Editors:—I send you for publication a narrative of the escape of Serg't Bullard of the 18th N. C. Troops. I can vouch for the authenticity of all incidents related and hope you will give is publication. S. N. R.

The Escape of Serg't Bullard, of the 18th N. C. Reg't, from Camp Chase, Ohio, as related by himself.

I was taken sick during the battle of Gettysburg, but followed the army on its retreat as far as Hagerstown, Md., where on the 12th of July I sought shelter from the rain in a private house. I remained here until the morning of the 14th, when I learned that our army had recrossed the Potomac and I was in the hands of the enemy. I resigned myself to my fate as well as I could under the circumstances. I was now forced to march to Hancock, distant from Hagerstown 18 miles, and was two days making the distance. Arriving at Hancock, I was placed in the guard house and remained there two days; at the expiration of which time I was sent with a number of other prisoners by canal to Wheeling, Va. We remained all night in Wheeling, and the next morning proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, by Rail Road, whence we were marched 4 miles to Camp Chase, arriving there on the 23d July. During the trip we met with much sympathy, especially from the Ladies; they brought baskets of edibles to us, but the guard would not permit them to give us anything.

At Camp Chase nearly 4000 of our men were confined, and in quite a destitute condition, especially for clothing. Rations were tolerably good, but the supply of bread insufficient, being only one-third of a pound per day each. Meat was more plentiful and generally of the best quality. Rations of sugar and coffee were also issued. Camp Chase is situated 4 miles from Columbus, Ohio, and encloses nine acres, divided into three prisons, each enclosed by a wooden wall 12 feet high, and every 20 paces a sentinel posted with loaded gun.

Here I remained until Sept. 7th, when we conceived the idea of digging out; to do this we would have to dig a tunnel 15 feet in length. Our hut was near the wall, and elated with the idea of escape, we commenced operations. The first object was to select the most favorable spot to begin work; directly under our bunk seemed to afford the best concealment, and we could conceal the loosened dirt under the floor of the hut. A single case knife was our only instrument. First we made an excavation 4 feet deep, and then changed direction to the front. We had previously measured the distance and knew precisely how far we would have to dig. There were seven engaged in the work, three from Texas, one from Tennessee, one from Mississippi, one from Kentucky, and myself from N. C. We were afraid to let too many know it; but one of our mess, Jacobs by name, from Tenn., betrayed us, and about two hundred found it out. Still fortune favored us and the work progressed, though very slowly. We only made the hole large enough to squeeze the body into, and the dirt had to fall directly on the head of the worker. When an amount had thus been loosened, it was thrown out with the hands and concealed under the floor. One of the number was continually on the alert to report any one who might approach while we were at work. To keep the dirt from caving in, we bridged the tunnel as we proceeded, using the plank from the bunk. We worked incessantly until the 19th Sept, when we completed it. Not wishing to have too large a crowd, we answered all inquiries by saying that Monday night we would be ready to leave; but we had determined on escaping that night. A report was circulated that our plans were discovered and the guard ready to shoot the first man who put his head out. I was working in the tunnel when it was opened on the outside, and making the orifice large enough. I ventured to poke my head out, but could see nothing suspicious; the sentinel was dancing a jig directly over me, not dreaming that a Reb. was peeping out of his hole directly under him. I now crawfished and reported; one of the others went in and finished the opening. Everything being ready we started. The night was very dark, it had been raining, and was favorable to our purpose. The lighted lamps on the inside rendered the darkness more impenetrable on the outside, especially in the shadow of the wall. I was third to enter the tunnel; each one had pulled off his shoes or boots; the man preceding me had a heavy pair of boots and could not get them through and I had to drag them back before I could pass. Gaining the outside, I hugged the wall until I reached the corner; the guard passed me several times; at the corner, two met directly over me and paused a while to converse; when they returned to their beats I slipped behind a small hut about ten paces from the wall and put on my boots. Advancing a little farther I concealed myself behind a stump and waited for my companions to join me. Soon one approached and we gave the signal (a low whistle) for the others; another answered and we went to him; here we tarried some time, waiting for the one who had left his boots, as our intention was to go to his uncle's, who resided a few miles from the prison. But he could not be found, and as the night was far advanced we turned our backs on the prison and commenced our travels, intending to leave Columbus to the right. We had not proceeded far when we met two yankee soldiers, but concealed ourselves by lying down until they passed. At daylight we were 6 miles from the prison and on the Columbus and Cincinnati Turnpike, on which we concluded it was safer for us to travel, as we could have an uninterrupted view for some distance in front and rear.

Traveling the Turnpike 8 miles, we changed direction for Maysville, Kentucky. We had provided ourselves with citizens' clothing and were passing for engineers seeking employment. We traveled 25 miles during the day without any thing to eat, and when night came we called at a house for supper. The proprietor was a thorough abolitionist, questioned us very closely, and seemed to suspect us. After supper we proceeded a few miles and concealing ourselves in the woods spent the night. Early next morning we were up and going. Our funds consisted of $5 in greenbacks for all three of us, and with this amount we were to travel over 200 miles through an enemy's country. But to escape, if possible, we were determined, and after the money was exhausted either beg or press provisions. Again we walked 25 miles and spent the night in a straw stack. At daylight we were moving, and passing through a small village purchased some provisions. At night we again camped in the woods, as yet not daring to sleep in a house. Next morning we pursued our way as heretofore. At dinner time we called for dinner at a house, whose proprietor was a strong abolitionist. One of our number belonged to Morgan's command, possessed a very nimble tongue, and generally answered most of the questions. While at dinner the old man questioned us very closely, and during the conversation Vallandigham was discussed. Morgan's man remarked that Vallandigham was a traitor, and he would as soon vote for Jeff Davis as him. This pleased the old man very much and he concluded we were all right. On inquiry we ascertained that the road we were traveling would lead us to Higginsport on the Ohio River. Near this place we concluded to separate, my companions going down towards Nashville, near which they resided. They divided the funds, giving me $1, retaining $1 60 for themselves. They expressed much regret that we were compelled to part, but we thought it for the best; and with the best wishes for each other's success we separated; since then I've not heard from either of them and don't know whether they ever reached Dixie.

Proceeding to the River I saw three skiffs fastened to the banks, but determined not to attempt to cross until night. Ascending a hill I concealed myself and rested until night. We had traveled 100 miles in 4 days and I was very much jaded. When night came on I went down to the water; the skiffs were only fastened with ropes, but I could not find any oars, so remembering to have seen a pole some distance back I returned and fetched it. Fortunately the water was not deep and I reached the other shore in safety. Drawing the skiff on shore I proceeded a few miles and spent the remainder of the night in a stable. I was now in Kentucky, though still surrounded by the enemy.

I determined if possible to find work in the neighborhood recuperate my strength, replenish my purse and renew my clothing supplies, as I needed some very much. Breakfasting at a house I made inquiry where I would find employment, and was directed to a certain gentleman. I learned he was a Southern sympathiser, and to him I confided my secret. He did not need workmen but directed me on farther, and told me if unsuccessful to return to him and he would employ me. My next attempt also proved fruitless, and when I informed the gentleman who I was he seemed frightened and would have nothing to do with me. I now became more careful and passed as a refugee from N. C. On my next application I was more successful and was employed for two weeks. At the end of that time another gentleman employed me; to him I confided my character; he told me I was all right. I had been working for him about one week when his nephew, who belonged to our Army, came to see him. He was compelled to keep himself concealed even from the servants. He remained 8 days, and on his return I accompanied him, having settled with my employer and furnished myself with a new suit. We started on the night of the 26th Oct. Having walked 8 miles, we concluded as horses were cheap we would ride, and we proceeded to furnish ourselves from the stable of a yankee. Being mounted, traveling was much better. At daylight we concealed ourselves in the woods, fed our horses and ate our breakfast. At night we started again, traveled until 2 o'clock a. m., and halted at the residence of an acquaintance of my companion. At a given signal the gentleman appeared, informed us that there was a yankee then in his house, but showed us where to leave our horses and conceal ourselves. During the night our horses escaped but were recovered 7 miles back and returned to us. The ladies brought our provision to us, which they were obliged to do stealthily. At night we were joined by two more of our soldiers, both afoot; our host furnished them with a horse, and both mounting him we put off, did not proceed far before we pressed another horse, and now all being mounted we made good headway. Before morning we pressed two more horses and I exchanged mine for a better one. Avoiding all public roads, we came to what is called the Rebel Road, simply a path through the fields and woods. This we followed until breakfast time, when we concealed ourselves until evening. Having engaged a pilot we started at night fall; our pilot went with us 15 miles and then returned. We continued about 10 miles, breakfasted and again went on; had not proceeded far when we found where the yankee scouts had camped and only been gone a few minutes. We now discovered some one on horseback watching us, and thought it was a yankee picket; but it proved to be a young man who thought us yankees, and as they had threatened to hang him whenever they caught him he was naturally shy. Here we also saw a woman whose house they had burned because she fed Rebel soldiers, and shot a number of balls through her dress, the marks of which she exhibited to us.

We continued on unmolested until dinner time next day; we had halted, unbridled and fed our horses, and I was on guard when I discovered a squad of mounted men with blue over coats and rifles approaching. They were so near we did not have time to bridle our horses but betook ourselves to flight and hid in the woods. They approached the horses and called for the owners to return; at the third call we answered them and asked who they were; they answered Rebels; we asked for proof; when the Captain dismounted and approached alone, satisfied us that they were friends, and we returned to our horses. Continuing our direction for Dixie we arrived at Abingdon, Va., on the 10th Nov'r. My companions now returned to their commands, and setting my horse I proceeded to my home in Bladen Co. N. C., where I arrived on the 27th Nov. having successfully accomplished my escape from a prison in the heart of the enemy's country, and being 2 months and 8 days on the way.

I have been careful not to give names or localities where I was befriended; but should this meet the eyes of any of them I tender them my warmest thanks for their kindness to me. I assumed the name of John Smith during my travels, and have been thus particular in giving minor incidents, thinking perhaps it may assist some of our soldiers to accomplish the same thing. They can see from this what perseverance will accomplish, and I hope many of them will follow my example and escape from their Northern prisons. I have had experience enough, and will try hereafter to keep out of the enemy's hands. B.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A letter from Montgomery county says: "Vance stock is going up here; Holden stock on the decline."

Further Supplies!

DRESSING Combs! Needles!
Spool Thread! Watch Keys!
Hooks and Eyes! Side Combs!
Writing Paper! Envelopes!
Lead Pencils! Steel Pens!
Toilet Soap! Matches!
Agate Buttons! Tobacco!
Snuff! Writing Ink!
Percussion Caps! Powder!
Lead! Nails! Soda!
Iron! Black Pepper!
One superior Violin! &c., &c.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay street.

May 10. 31-3t

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy. GEO. BRANDT.

Fayetteville, May 4 29tf

WANTED.

TO engage 500 cords "GOOD PINE WOOD," in exchange for Spun Yarn if preferred, to be delivered from 5 to 10 cords per week, at convenient points on the Western Railroad. Apply immediately to

GEO. BRANDT.

Fayetteville, April 20 29-tf

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Robeson County.

AT the request and solicitation of many friends, soldiers and citizens, I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Robeson in the next Legislature. I would be pleased to attend the different precincts of the county before the election, but as the enemy is preparing to give us a fight soon, I fear I shall not be able to meet you. I only ask you, my fellow-citizens, while the candidates at home are addressing you, to remember that I, with the many soldiers who have solicited me to allow my name to run, am prohibited from the pleasure of meeting you, by standing in defence of your property, your rights and your liberties. And to you, brother soldiers, who have so strongly solicited me to become a candidate, I can only thank you for this manifestation of confidence, and promise, if elected, to keep a vigilant eye to your rights, your honor and your comforts. If defeated, I shall willingly remain (where I have been for three years) in defence of the country, while those chosen will legislate, praying for the happy day, when our independence is acknowledged and we all be allowed to return to our homes to enjoy the reward of our "sufferings" an independent, prosperous and happy people.

I am, fellow citizens, and brother soldiers, your humble servant.

JOHN H McLEAN,
Co. G, 24th Reg't N C T

May 9. 31 3tpd&te

We are authorized to

announce private ARCHIBALD A McMILLAN, Co A, 5th N. C Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N. C. He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B. Vance for Governor.

May 10, 1864 31 tecd

Laws of the Town of Fayetteville.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Session of the General Assembly, for the enactment of Laws:

1st. To enable the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville to equalize the taxes collected, for the use of the Town, by taxing the subjects, (except Real Estate and Slaves employed beyond the limits) of all whose regular business is carried on within the limits of the Town, by the same rule as residents now taxed.

2d. To authorize the said Mayor and Commissioners, with other Commissioners to be named in the act, to extend the Western limits of the Town.

3d. To authorize the Mayor and Commissioners to pay the Mayor a proper salary.

4th. To authorize the Mayor and Commissioners to elect and appoint their Treasurer from the body of the citizens, without being restricted to making the appointment within the Board.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

May 10 31-3t

For Sale—Wool Machinery.

TWO WOOL CARDING MACHINES in superior running order, clothing nearly new. Price $5000. Can be seen at Henley's Mills, 6 miles from Egypt.

Address H. G. HALL, Fayetteville P. O.

May 7. 30 13tpd

WANTED,

50,000 Shaved Shingles, for which the highest Market cash price will be paid. Apply at the Telegraph Office. 31-2w

MATCHES.

A LOT of SUPERIOR MATCHES, for sale by JAS. G COOK.

May 9. 31 4w

Crape Shawl for Sale.

A Beautiful Crape Shawl for sale by JNO. H COOK, Auc'r.

May 12 31 2t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to hire two or three FARM HANDS. A liberal price will be paid.

THEO. EVANS.

May 10 31 3tpd

On Consignment,

6 KEGS COOKING SODA;
65,000 Sewing Needles;
6 Gro Gilt Watch Keys;
60 Doz. Dressing Combs;
10 Boxes Good Chewing Tobacco;
12 Tierces Fresh Whole Rice;
350 Bushels Salt.

For sale by THO. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, May 9. 30-13t

WAR NEWS.

Reported Victory of Gen. Beauregard.—RALEIGH, May 13.—A letter from a special press reporter sent to Weldon on yesterday from this place by request of Gen. Superintendent Thrasher, says that on reaching that place, he found the wires down to Goldsboro'. Hence he wrote a letter to this place, as follows:

WELDON, May 12.—The conductor on government train from Stony Creek to Gaston to day reports that Beauregard has driven the yankee forces to their gun-boats from around Petersburg and that he had sunk six of the enemy's gun boats. He read it in the Express before leaving Stony Creek and the conductor on the train from Petersburg to Stony Creek told him such were the facts. No other reliable news here.

Nine blockade runners have come into Wilmington since the Raleigh iron clad scattered the blockading squadron a few days ago. Five of them are entirely new vessels, on their first trip. They saw no signs of the blockaders.

From Georgia.—ATLANTA, May 11.—The enemy are continually but cautiously approaching our position on both wings and centre. They are reported to be 80,000 strong, in 3 columns, commanded by Thomas, Hooker and Howard.

DALTON, May 11.—The enemy made four assaults on our works, on Mill Creek Gap, yesterday, and were handsomely repulsed by Stovall's brigade, leaving several hundred of their dead upon the field.

Texas news via Nassau.—WILMINGTON, May 13.—A letter from Nassau states that date from Texas to the 6th inst. have been received. Smith and Price have had many fights with Banks and Steele—our troops always successful. The aggregate of prisoners taken by us is about 10,000, with 41 cannon and 1,000 wagons; horses and mules in large numbers captured. Scott, from Texas, says that probably both the Federal armies have been captured.

We have taken three gunboats and destroyed several others. Dick Taylor says he will take all. Our loss in one or two engagements heavy.

The Harriet Lane and Isabella had arrived at Havana from Texas.

The report of Banks' capture renewed.—MERIDIAN, MISS., May 12.—The surrender of Banks and his army at Alexandria is reported by parties who have arrived from the trans-Mississippi.

The Fight of the Albemarle.—The fight of the "Albemarle" iron-clad near the mouth of the Roanoke River would appear to have been a most desperate affair—much more so, in fact, than most of our people have had any idea of. This will be made apparent by the statement of a few facts communicated to us in a private letter from Plymouth. The "Albemarle" started on the afternoon of the 6th instant from Plymouth—her destination it is not now necessary to state. She found nine gunboats in the Sound, at the mouth of the river (Roanoke) waiting her approach. A most furious fight occurred between the "Albemarle" and the gunboats, which lasted from 4 P. M. till dark. 3,600 shot were fired at the iron-clad from about 50 guns. She was struck in about 20 places. The first shot of the enemy broke off the muzzle of one of her guns, which rendered it useless except at short range. She fought mainly with one gun and sank one of the largest of her opponents which attempted to run her down, and disabled at least two more. No such fight on water has occurred since hostilities began between the North and South.

The "Albemarle" returned to Plymouth to repair damages from which she could hardly be expected to escape in such a terrible encounter.

Wilmington Journal.

Grant's Army.—P. W. A. writes to the Savannah Republican from Richmond on the 3d instant:—

"Meade's force, before the junction of Burnside, did not probably exceed 65,000, and the latter does not bring him more than 15,000 sorry troops—making altogether 80,000 opposed to Lee. This number may be further increased by western troops and garrisons doing duty along the frontier and in Northern cities. The force assembling on the peninsula under Gen. Smith, not Beast Butler, as stated in a previous letter, is estimated at 15,000, and is made up of troops heretofore stationed in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Eastern Virginia. This, added to Meade's army, will make a force of 95,000, or, allowing 15,000 for the additional troops that may be gathered in the West and from the military posts on the frontier, the whole force now marshalled against Richmond under the supreme guidance of Gen. Grant may be put down at 110,000 seasoned troops, 90,000 of whom will attempt to move down from the line of the Rappahannock, while 20,000 will operate on the Peninsula or south side of the James river. This is a large army—larger than either the French or the Allies had at Waterloo—larger, indeed, than the armies with which Napoleon won a majority of his victories."

Another Fire in Washington, N. C.—We learn that a private despatch received here yesterday brings news of the occurrence of another destructive fire in Washington, N. C., destroying a considerable portion of the town saved from the fire started by the yankees before leaving.

Wilmington Journal, 12th.

Gen. Longstreet's wound.—A dispatch dated Lynchburg, May 9, says that Gen. Longstreet was doing well.

Death of a distinguished Georgian.—Hon. Thomas Butler King died at his residence in Winnsboro' on the 10th inst.

Presbyterian General Assembly.—CHARLOTTE, May 13.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States, after a harmonious session of eight days, adjourned this afternoon to meet in Macon, Ga., on the third Monday in May 1865.

The Storm.—We had fine rains yesterday and the night before. We learn there was a heavy hail storm on Wednesday evening, beginning 20 miles west of Raleigh and ranging in a direction towards New Light, injuring the growing crops and fruit trees considerably.—*Ral. Confed.*, 13th.

A sad occurrence.—Some days ago, Mr. James Little, an estimable citizen of this county, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, threw himself into a well upon his farm and was drowned. Mr. Little was about 65 years of age. It is thought that the distressed condition of the country was the cause of his mental derangement. All of his sons are in the army, one of whom has been very badly wounded—so much so, that he is disabled for life.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

Surplus Wheat and Flour.—Last year, says the Macon Telegraph, when flour was held at ninety to a hundred dollars a barrel, sundry speculators were nicely caught by the incoming crop, and groaned over losses. The same thing is to be repeated this year. The country is full of wheat, while we think the product in Georgia is likely to be double what it was in 1863. We can already see the signs of an accumulating surplus of old wheat.

Cost of Manufacturing.—A suit of card clothing which cost $2,400 in 1860, was bought recently by a company in Ga., at a cost of $70,000.