

LEE AND BEAUREGARD THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH AND FAVORITES OF HEAVEN.—We hope there is no presumption or impiety in the sentiment placed at the head of this article. Neither do we think there can be superstition. That they are under God, the hope of the South, we will not resort to argument to prove, the universal voice of their countrymen so proclaim; and throughout this bloody struggle with tyranny and wickedness, from the battle of Manassas, in 1861, to the battles of Spotsylvania Courthouse, and of Chester, in 1864, all their acts have responded to the voice and expectations of their countrymen. The hope of the South, under God, is centered in them, and it is all but morally impossible that that hope should be ultimately disappointed or baffled.

That they are favorites of Heaven let facts testify. These facts we have not time to enumerate; nor is it necessary. The proposition receives the universal assent of the popular mind quicker than it can be written. Wherever they have gone, from field to post, or from post to field, the popular heart overflowing with gratitude and hope, has been with them. Wherever they have planned or fought, retired or advanced, fought or retreated, God has blessed them.

Confessedly the greatest military chieftains of the age, they are no less distinguished as soldiers of the cross, than as soldiers of their country. The one a pious Protestant, the other a devout Catholic, they worship the same God, seek the same Heaven, fight in the same cause, defend the same people, vanquish the same enemy. In days yet to come, when our country's independence shall have been established and our people free and happy, let it not be said, as it has been said heretofore, that the Catholic, as such, was untrue to his country in its hour of peril.—Rather let Protestant and Catholic, in noble imitation of Lee and Beauregard, study to emulate each other's virtues, and standing side by side and shoulder to shoulder in the defence of right, each allow the other to sit in peace under his own vine and fig tree, and worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

But thoughts new and different from those which were in our mind, when we commenced this article, have controlled our pen, and caused a digression. Our dispatches when all the country was buried in gloom, and were wearing long faces, announced the glad news that Lee was victorious at Spotsylvania Court House, and Beauregard at Chester. We have said that the people were wearing long faces, but this is to be ascribed to the cutting of our communication, with both armies, by Yankee raiders; and not to any fears of the ultimate issues then on the eve of being tried by the contending armies. Where Lee and Beauregard are, the people and the army can afford to exercise patience and live on hope, for they know that both these beloved chieftains fight only from necessity and in the cause of right, and that the God of battles is ever with them.

What is more, the news reached us by a route least expected. It came direct from Richmond, via Petersburg and Weldon, thereby showing that the damage done by the Yankees to that line had been repaired, the raiders driven off, and the old channel of communication restored. This relieved all the anxiety that had prevailed for several days on that score, and when to this was added the news of the double victory by Lee and Beauregard, which reached us just on the heels of the news of Bank's surrender, the general joy that prevailed cannot well be described.

But we have again to remind our readers that all the battles have not yet been fought. Grant is said to have lost fifty thousand, but he is entrenching and declares he will not re-cross the river while he has a man left. Reinforcements will be sent to his relief and then another deadly one to Richmond will be tried. Butler has got behind his entrenchments to save himself from the fury of his late pursuers; but he too will likely be reinforced, and again may he give battle to Beauregard. In the meantime, the raiders may again cut our lines of communication, and again we may be cut off from the news, even at the very moment when these battles are being joined. But let all this come, if God so wills it, and let the people, as for the last week, be patient and hopeful. We may be all kept in suspense a few days, but, as heretofore predicted, "under God, the good news will come." Even at the very moment when we are least expecting it, and by a route that we regard as in the enemy's possession, may the news of victory again reach us, as it did last Tuesday night. With Lee and Beauregard to lead our armies, the ultimate victory will be with the South. We deem it next to morally impossible that, under God, and fighting in such a cause, they can be conquered.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—We learn from the Confederate that the two Houses of the General Assembly met in the Capitol, in adjourned session on Tuesday. A quorum of both Houses being present, the usual joint Committee was raised in both Houses to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that both the Houses were ready to receive any communication which he had to make. The Governor's Message was sent in at 12 o'clock, the reading of which and accompanying documents, occupied the residue of the session.

We give notice in advance, that we will not trouble our readers with anything that may be said or done in the Legislature, unless when the public interest may specially demand it. When any measure of importance is consummated, we will lay it before our readers, that they may judge of it for themselves.

WAR NEWS.

From Lee's Glorious Army. Through the kindness of Col. S. D. Poole, commandant of this Post, we have before us a copy of the Petersburg Register of the 17th. We glean the following from its telegraphic column, concerning the

GREAT BATTLE OF LAST THURSDAY. To which great victory, allusion was made in our telegraphic column yesterday. The battle lasted all day, and late into night.

Our men after temporary repose in front to Johnston's Division, successfully resisted every effort of the enemy who repeatedly assaulted our lines with troops massed, as, so some say, in as many as ten columns. Our boys stood nobly to their work, piling the enemy's dead thick before our breastworks. At the lowest estimate the enemy's loss, in the battle yesterday, reaches twenty thousand. These figures are corroborated by a Yankee Colonel wounded and in our hands. The Yankee General Stevenson was killed on the 10th.

Our loss yesterday (Thursday) is killed and wounded is estimated at two thousand.

Among the casualties on our side are Gen. Gordon slightly wounded; Col. Baker, 16th Miss., killed; Lt. Col. Fetters same regiment, killed; Col. Harding 19th Miss., killed; Lt. Col. Neile, 1st Virginia, killed.

The fighting was continuous for ten hours on one point, and so severe was the musketry fire that trees were cut down by it.

Prisoners say that Grant expressed a determination not to recross the river, while he has a man left.

Reports from Fredericksburg say that the enemy are arresting all white male citizens as hostages for prisoners alleged to have been captured by citizens on Sunday last. It is also stated that the enemy had a force of a thousand men on Monday (the 9th), busy in putting the Railroad between Fredericksburg and Aquia creek in running order.

Yankee prisoners say that Grant is issuing whiskey rations to his troops.

Our troops fought with more than usual bravery and gallantry; and the enemy fought more stubbornly than ever thus far.

It is supposed that this will be called the battle of Spotsylvania Court-house.

Our men are as resolute as ever, whilst all accounts from the Yankees say their troops are growing more despirited. (We shouldn't be surprised!—Eds.)

LATER.

A dispatch of the 4th, [last Friday,] from Spotsylvania Court-House says: "There has been only slight infantry skirmishing to-day, with occasional discharges of artillery.

Grant shows no signs of falling back. Scouts report him to be receiving no reinforcements; though prisoners say he is expecting Shenk with troops from Baltimore and other points.

It is believed that Grant had Hinzleman with troops from the fortifications at Washington in the fight of Thursday.

Johnston's Division, in the fight of Thursday, lost about two thousand prisoners and sixteen pieces of artillery, principally from Page's and Crenshaw's Battalions.

Grant's dead yet remain in our front unburied.

Brigadier Gen. Daniel was wounded on Thursday and died next day. Gen. Ramseur was wounded very slightly. About 1500 prisoners were captured.

Grant's losses, since the campaign began, put at the lowest figures will reach fifty thousand. Our own losses in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed fifteen thousand.

Fredericksburg is said to be garrisoned by negro troops.

Our troops have been marching, fighting and lying in line of battle twelve days, today, [Saturday] but their spirits are fine and their resolution invincible.

STILL LATER.

A dispatch dated Guinea's Station on the 15th, [last Sunday,] says:

"Yesterday evening [Saturday] there was a cavalry fight on our left wing. A body of infantry engaged Chamber's Brigade of cavalry who fought them some time. Our infantry came to the support of the cavalry,

driving the enemy back and capturing about one hundred prisoners.

Brig. Gens. McGowan and R. D. Johnston are slightly wounded, in addition to those previously reported. Gen. Gordon, erroneously reported wounded, is not hurt thus far.

We have lost seventeen General officers, killed, wounded and captured, and about thirty-five field officers.

A dispatch from Gen. Lee to the President, dated Sunday night, says: "The enemy has retired his right and extended his left towards Mattaponi Church, occupying the line of the Ny (?) river. His main force being, apparently, east of that stream."

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE VALLEY—THE ENEMY WHIPPED.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department in Richmond, last Sunday night:

New Market, May 15, 7 p. m. This morning, two miles above New Market, my command met the enemy, under Seigel, advancing up the Valley and defeated him with heavy loss. The action has just closed at the Shenandoah river. The enemy fell across the north fork of the Shenandoah, burning the bridge behind him.

Jno. C. Breckinridge, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

ANOTHER VICTORY—AVERILL'S RAIDERS DISPERSED.

Official news from South-Western Virginia received in Richmond says: "Averill's command was routed at Newport, Giles county, by Gens. Jackson and French and were scattered in the mountains. The main body of the raiders are retreating towards Greenbrier. Little damage was done the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, except the destruction of the bridge over New River. The lead mines and salt works are safe.

We now reverse the "column" (which movement our friend of the Register will understand) and give our readers the Yankee version of Grant's progress and situation, which we do under the head of

YANKEE LIES.

The Register says: We are indebted to Brig. Gen. Martin, through Capt. J. B. Reid, for a New York Tribune of the 13th inst., for which we tender our grateful acknowledgements. The pressure of telegraphic news upon our columns will not permit us to give more than a synopsis of the principal items of war news. In an official dispatch from Gen. Grant to the Secretary of War, dated 8 o'clock, a. m., Wednesday, 11th of May, he says:

"We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our line of entrenchment as well as those of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over 5,000 prisoners in battle while he has taken from us but few except stragglers. I PROPOSE TO FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE, IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER."

A later dispatch from the Press Correspondent same date marked 10 o'clock, says: Our position at sunrise on Tuesday morning was the apex of a circle on the north side of Spotsylvania Courthouse—Gettysburg over again, but with places reversed—we being situated as the rebels were at that battle.

Nothing but skirmishing occurred during the forenoon. Grant was in front at the time examining positions, and often on a line with our outer pickets.

A general attack was ordered at 5 o'clock; but Lee was ahead of him, and precipitated the action by pouring heavy masses of men against Hancock and Warren.

Shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon they were handsomely repulsed, and some changes in the disposition of our forces were made.

At 3 o'clock a terrible charge was made against our right centre. It was met by Birney's, Cutler's, Gibben's and Barlow's divisions, and under their terrific fire it melted away and was finally driven back in broken masses.

This over, Hancock ordered an advance. His charge struck Heth's division of Longstreet's corps and shattered it on the instant.

The slaughter here was terrible, and the advantage gained might have been important, but the rest of our line failing to advance at the exact time they were ordered, Hancock had to fall back. The rebels made no further attempt on the 2d corps.

Just before sunset Burnside's and Wright's (late Sedgwick's) divisions made a fierce attack. Wright carried the rebel rifle-pits on his front, and Burnside pushed forward, with very heavy fighting, almost to the court house itself. The negro troops were not in the charge.

Our troops are in splendid spirits; they regard their six days fighting as a continued series of successes. We have lost twelve Generals—Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Stevenson, Hay, and Rice killed; Bartlett, Getty, Robinson, Morris and Baxter wounded, and Seymour and Shaler prisoners. Our losses in men are very heavy.

Rebel prisoners report that they have been on half rations; that the Rebel officers told them they must depend henceforth on the Yankee supply train. They have got none of them yet, but we have taken 30 of Lee's wagons. Our prisoners number about 4,000.

Gen. Burnside advanced up to Spotsylvania Courthouse this (Wednesday) morning, driving Hill's Corps before him, and now holds the place.

It was Dale's Rebel brigade, 2,400 strong captured in the charge of the Vermont brigade last night, but nearly one half afterwards escaped.

The following dispatches from Gen. Butler appears as the latest news. BERMUDA HUNDREDS, VA., Tuesday, May 10, 1864.—Nothing definite has yet been accomplished by our forces, in the way of capture, but everything looks favorable.

Beauregard, with about 25,000 men, is in Petersburg, and we have all the railroads cut leading to that city, and forces enough to keep Beauregard there until he surrenders. We shall, it is reported, soon commence a siege of the place.

There are four monitors and several gunboats within four miles of Fort Darling, ready to co-operate with our land forces (a part of them) abreast of the monitors. Our forces occupy a strong position, and are strong enough to hold it, and, as soon as Petersburg is taken, to advance on Fort Darling with land and water force; and with the will and determination existing in our ranks there is little doubt of success.

It is supposed that Gen. Kautz is now to the south of Petersburg, aiming at the destruction of railroads leading south from Richmond. Correspondents have probably announced his defeat, many of his troops captured, &c. It is not believed here. Beauregard has no cavalry.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, May 11. The latest advices from the front state that the gunboat Brewster was blown up on Appomattox yesterday by a rebel battery. No statement in regard to the loss of life.

Fighting was going on all day yesterday. The main portion appeared to be on our right. The troops were under command of Gen. Smith. The turnpike between Richmond and Petersburg was the bone of contention.

The Rev. Mr. Dobbs, of Norfolk, lately connected with the Old Dominion, was sent to the front to-day, to be sent into the rebel lines as a confirmed rebel.

Petersburg has not been abandoned, burned, nor as yet besieged. Beauregard is there in command. Fort Darling is still in the hands of the rebels.

MONEY MARKET.

Thursday, May 12—P. M. Gold sold at the Stock Exchange at 174 1/2 to 174. At noon, 173 and closed 173 1/2 to 174. Upon the street stocks were in demand at full prices.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Tribune's special correspondent writes from Cairo, May 9th:

News of disaster and trouble come from below. The rebels hope to control the navigation of the Mississippi; such is the nature of the country from Cairo to New Orleans, that its navigation is not secured by occupying the banks. The party holding the banks must also hold the strategic points back of the river. At present we are threatened with being driven to the river bank. Marmaduke captured an empty supply train, and killed, wounded and made prisoners of its escort—There were 240 wagons and 700 horses captured.

The Boston Journal gives the following extract from a letter dated off New Ulster, near Wilmington, May 7:

"Four rebel steamers came out last night. One was the ironclad North Carolina, similar to the Atlanta. She was supposed to be a blockade-runner, and was chased off shore. At daylight the ironclad returned under the guns of the fort. The Houqua and Nansmond were near, and the Nippon was to the northward. One shot from the North Carolina went through the Houqua's smokestack. One of the three rebel steamers did not attempt to get back. Another visit is expected by daylight, when we shall probably see some warm work."

A dispatch dated Cairo, May 11th, reports the destruction of three gunboats and three transports by a rebel battery twelve miles below Alexandria, mounted with guns taken from Banks. Admiral Porter's boat, the Cricket, suffered severely, both engineers were killed.

MORE YANKEE LIES.

The Baltimore Sun of the 10th, contains official and press dispatches claiming a victory over Lee.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling upon all patriots to unite in a common thanksgiving to God for the success of the army in the last five days.

Lincoln was serenaded on Friday night and made a brief speech, saying he was exceedingly grateful that Grant has not been jostled from his plans, but while we may rejoice it what has already been accomplished, much more yet remains to be done.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 15.—Baltimore papers of the 12th publish extracts from New York and Washington papers, which are less jubilant. Sedgwick's death is confirmed. The Herald's correspondent estimates Grant's total loss to Monday at 7,000, not including the stragglers.

No reports from Tuesday's fight received. Dispatches from Sherman at Tunnel Hill state that McPherson had fallen back from Resaca, he finding the rebel position too strongly fortified.

Gold had advanced to 177.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Africa, dates to the 1st of May have been received. The English Government declines proposing a conference on American affairs. In the House of Commons on the 28th ult., Mr. Peacock called attention to the case of the Tuscaloosa, and criticized the action of the Government. He moved a resolution that the instructions sent out by the Duke of Newcastle relative to the Tuscaloosa, were at variance with the principles of international law. A general debate ensued.

The Attorney and Solicitor General defended the Government. During the debate the Government was charged with favoring the Federals at the expense of the Confederate Government. For the resolution 183, against it 210. The Government majority was received with loud cheers.

In the House of Lords on the 29th, Earl Derby commented on the correspondence between the Government and Messrs. Laird relative to the seizure of the rams. He intimated that the action of Government was influenced by the fact that Messrs. Laird were political opponents. Earl Russell warmly replied that it was owing to the vigilance of the Government that the rams had not plunged England into a war with the United States. He closed his speech with the earnest hope that the war would result in the final destruction of slavery. After a short debate the subject was dropped.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THASER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

The Superintendent of the Press Association returned from the front this morning, having visited the army to arrange the renewal of the daily press reports, in consequence of recent flank movements on their part.

The Yankee force operating against Gen. Johnston had been underestimated. It is now well ascertained to be over one hundred thousand. There are flank movements in force, on both wings going on at the same time—one by La Fayette arriving at Resaca; one by Spring Place and the old Federal road to East Tennessee arriving at Cartersville. Gen. Johnston has foiled every attempt to flank him; and embraced every opportunity to punish the enemy. Respecting casualties to last night—our's about 2,500; Yankee's about 12,000 to 15,000 yesterday afternoon.

Sharp skirmishing at 4 o'clock, three miles above Adairsville. The Yankees were severely punished. At the same time an attack was made at Rome and repulsed. The Yankee forces on the old Federal road is reported about fifteen miles from Kingston yesterday afternoon.

Our army meets every new development of the enemy with admirable spirit. There is the most implicit confidence in Gen. Johnston. No one entertains a doubt of the final result.

Yankee prisoners confirm the surrender of Banks. It is published in Northern newspapers received in Sherman's army.

[Special to State Journal.]

PETERSBURG, May 18. Considerable fight round here to day. No definite result.

Capt. W. T. Robinson, Co. D, 66th N. C. is among the wounded. His wound is serious, though not thought to be mortal.

From the Trans Mississippi.

MOBILE, May 18. Warren Adams telegraphs the Register from Summit on the 17th. It contains nothing definite from Banks. He is at Alexandria unable to get away. On the 11th, 60,000 men landed at Mrs. A. C. Kland's plantation and were moving on the right bank of the river to retake the city. The Times Delta says nothing of Banks' capture on the authority of a member of Congress who left Little Rock on the 15th of April.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, May 17. Senate to-day adopted resolutions favoring thirty-first for the day of adjournment, sine die. They have been chiefly occupied with the discussion of a resolution requiring a two-third vote to go into secret Session. The existing rule on the subject was submitted to by a decided majority.

Gov. Brown calls for the Militia and Civil Officers.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 18. Governor Brown issued a proclamation calling out the civil and militia officers in Georgia, to report to Gen. Wayne at Atlanta immediately to aid in repelling the enemy. The proclamation appears in the Macon Telegraph.

Escape of Banks.

MOBILE, May 18. Authentic news received from Brookhaven 18th, says Banks escaped to New Orleans with 5,000 men.

Alexandria surrendered to Taylor with 8,000 prisoners, 20 guns, 1,200 mules and 50 boats—26 in running order—rest damaged but can be repaired.

Baton Rouge has been evacuated and the Confederates are in possession.

Natchez is burning—two squares gone, and the fire still raging. The engines and hose destroyed.

From Petersburg and the North.

PETERSBURG, May 18. Heavy skirmishing along our lines to day. The Army correspondent of the New York News of the 14th says, Grant was compelled to use his thirty thousand reserves, in the second day's fight, and now all are gone. He estimates Grant's loss at 60,000. Gold 176.

Arrival of Yankee Prisoners.—A large batch of Yankee prisoners, amounting to upwards of one hundred and eighty, arrived yesterday afternoon on a cavalry escort. There were no commissioned officers among them except the Surgeon of the 65th Pa. There are among them members of the 81st, 96th 100th, 133d, 115th, 139th N. Y.; Vols., 39th Illinois, 55th Penn., 24th and 40th Mass., and 4th New Hampshire. Two negroes were also taken, one wounded in the head. The Provost Marshal's accommodations are taxed to their utmost capacity. They were captured during the advance of our forces on yesterday. One hundred and fifty were captured near Salem Church by the cavalry.—Petersburg Register, 17th.