THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864.

THE telegram from Richmond last night is very indefinite relative to the situation in Northern Virginia. A report was on the streets yesterday afternoon stating that General LEE had been engaged all day with GRANT, and that he had been successful in repulsing GRANT with heavy loss.—We have reason to believe these reports are correct.—We shall probably receive the press dispatches this forenoon.

THE grand movement against Richmond has at last developed itself sufficiently to be understood as consisting, *first*—in the advance of an immense army under GRANT, MEADE and BURNSIDE against LEE. Second in a column moving upon Richmond by way of the Peninsula, on the North side of James River; and third of a force landed on the South side of the river to operate against Petersburg, the Railroad or Fort Drewry at Drewry's Bluff. If either Petersburg or the railroad is taken then communication is cut off between Richmond and the army of North Carolina. If Fort Drewry falls the enemy may possibly be able to work their gunboats up to Richmond.

The whole combined movement is tremendous in its power and extent, and perhaps, taken as a whole, exceeds anything ever before brought to bear for the capture of a single city.

It appears evident that the fight of Thursday was only preliminary to the general engagement which may be progressing even as we write, and can hardly be postponed beyond the week. So far all goes well for us.—The great tug of war is yet to come.

The position of things nearer Richmond is not less critical or important than that on the Rapidan. The attack by the James River and on its Southern bank strikes us as being even more formidable than that by the Peninsula. We are gratified to know that the general direction of things in that direction is in the hands of an eminent soldier in whom the country reposes the most unbounded and well merited confidence

From Washington, N. C.—Atrocious Vandalism of the Yankees.

Parties who visited Washington since the evacuation of that place by the enemy at noon on Sunday the 1st inst., state that the Yankees signalized their departure by a characteristic act of vandalism, setting fire to the town not far from its centre, or speaking more definitely, at or in the neighbourhood of the building *formerly occupied by the Bank of Washington.* From that point the fire extended Westward nearly up to the bridge, destroying almost every building from the water to the back part of the town. The fire was prevented from extending eastward by the exertions of the citizens. Mr. HAVENS' warehouse, containing a considerable quantity of commissary stores, small arms, powder, &c., escaped the conflagration, and the contents fell into the hands of the Confederates. The town is now occupied by our forces. On Monday last a gunboat came up the Pamlico, near to the town, and threw one shell into it. We should have stated before, that the bridge over the Pamlico or Tar River was set on fire in three places, and considerably injured, although not destroyed.

We hear of a few persons who left with the Yankees when they evacuated the town, amongst the number, HOWARD WISWALL and family, —— RICHARDSON and family, JOHN PRICE and family, Col. SAM'L CARROW, Lt. Col. THOMAS BOWEN, U. RICE, GEO. DIXON and several others, names not recollected. CARROW was Militia Colonel of the county, and we do not know that anybody else had been appointed. He resided about two miles outside of the enemy's lines, and had been getting cotton for the Yankees, for which illicit trading, our troops were after him. THOS. BOWEN had been Lieut. Colonel of the militia, but his last occupation in Washing is said to have been clerking for a negro.

This act of the Yankees furnishes a striking commentary upon Federal occupation. For long months, running into years, their forces have held Washington, and yet on leaving it they do their best to destroy it and ruin its inhabitants, regarding them, and no doubt truly, as a hostile people, as indeed is shown by the smallness of the number of those who have gone off with them. Running away from a town which they dare not hold as warriors, they seek to destroy it as incendiaries. After having lived among a people for a long stretch of time, on leaving they show their magnanimity by outrages upon the property of the defenceless and unarmed, while fleeing from the approaching onset of armed men. It adds one more page to the record of this war, upon which the historian will inscribe the damning evidence of Yankee atrocity and barbarism.

THE President's Message puts a quietus upon all the recognition rumours that have occasionally found a place in the papers, and very slightly amused the people in general. The President says that he sees no prospect of an early change in the course heretofore pursued by the European governments, especial reference having been made to England and France. Well, we must accept the situation, and we are the more able to do so, since our people have long familiarized themselves with it, and have ceased to place any dependence upon foreign recognition or intervention.

It would also seem as though the President had set at rest the mere politicians' cry for negotiations for peace, or efforts after peace by overtures on our side. He says: "It is enough for us to know that every avenue of negotiation is closed against us; that our enemy is making renewed and strenuous efforts for our destruction; and that the sole resource for us, as a people secure in the justice of our cause, and holding our liberties to be more precious than all other earthly possessions, is to combine and apply every available element of power for their defence and preservation." The President knows of what he speaks—he knows how to speak so as not to be misunderstood—he is conscious of the vast responsibilities resting upon him—he is above deception. If not too good and too honorable a man to be guilty of a falsehood, (and we think he is) even his worst enemies must admit that he is too wise and too proud an one to be guilty of anything approaching to it in a grave official manifesto to the Confederacy, to the continent, to the world and to posterity. Mr. A, B, C, or D, stumping around for political position, having no sense of official responsibility, only anxious for his own elevation, the success of his party schemes, or the gratification of his private spleen or factious animosity, finds bitter fault with the President and vociferously demands that he should negotiate for peace, and asks why he has not done it. The President quietly and truthfully says:—"It is enough for us to know that every avenue of negotiation is closed against us." The President says this, knowing of what he speaks, feeling the full responsibility of his position and the effect of his words. Is not the answer sufficient? Yes, will be the reply of every reasonable, unprejudiced man. But will this answer stop the clamor, the electioneering, the humbugging of the hobby-riders in this State or elsewhere? Not at all, and for the simple reason that the wire-workers, the persons engineering these movements knew before as well as they do now that the door of negotiation was closed, that when they urged overtures on our part they either urged an impossibility or they counselled abject submission, for on no other terms will any overtures from us be listened to yet. They deceived before. They will deceive now. Let the people take heed. The door must be forced open in the only manner in which honorable negotiations can be reached, by combining and applying every available element of power for the defence and preservation of our liberties. The President sees and knows and says this, and yet *he* has never wavered nor faltered in his confidence in our ultimate success, and now his hopes of an early peace are expressed in terms which, coming from him, are well calculated to reassure the most despondent.

Holden's Right Hand Man.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, Mr. (Dr.) J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, North Carolina, Representative from the third district, being asked by Mr. STAPLES, of Va., if he was for peace on any terms as a basis, other than the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States, replied:—I am for peace upon the basis of the acknowledgment of the Confederacy if it can be obtained, but if not, I am for peace on the best terms I can get short of subjugation.

Now, in all the movements in Johnston county and throughout the district last Summer Mr. LEACH was endorsed and supported by Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. HOLDEN was endorsed and supported by Mr. LEACH. What one goes for the other goes for—they are Siamese twins, too closely joined to be separated, so closely indeed that they are co-defendants in a libel suit brought by Col. D. K. McRAE. Upon the merits of this suit we have nothing to say, since we have never seen the publication upon which it is founded. We simply mention the fact. Well, Dr. LEACH speaking in the House, says that he is for peace, even without independence—that he is for yielding to the Yankees—giving up the ship—striking the colors—deserting the flag. Rest assured that this also is HOLDEN's plan—this is what *his* talk of conventions and negotiations and separate actions means. The thing in some cases is thinly disguised, in others it is more adroitly concealed, but one way or the other, Mr. J. T. LEACH gives expression to the spirit of Holdenism in this State.—That much is pretty certain. All who agree with Mr. LEACH and are willing to stop short of independence, who, in short, are willing to take peace on such terms as LINCOLN may dictate, have found their mouth-piece in Dr. J. T. LEACH, and will find their candidate for Governor in Mr. W. W. HOLDEN.

THERE appears to be a fatality about the telegraphic wires, causing them to get down just about the time when any great battle or other important event is looked for. Such is the case at this present writing, (Thursday forenoon,) from which circumstance we should almost be led to conclude that a battle is going on, even if circumstances had not already rendered it probable. We presume the wires will soon be up—sometime in the course of the day at least—and in the meantime we must try to contain our souls in peace, or at any rate in patience.

But that we must prepare for whether the telegraph works or not, or whether its working brings us news of victory or the reverse. We look for victory. We pray for it. We expect it. We have a reasonable confidence that our troops will attain it. The only thing to be guarded against is the indulgence of such an unreasonable confidence as will prevent us from sustaining defeat, or looking its consequences firmly in the face, with the determination never to despair, but to rise superior to any thing that fortune can inflict.—Not that we look upon absolute disaster as within the reach of human probability. We have too high an opinion of our troops and their gallant leaders to permit us to contemplate such a contingency; but suppose we simply fail of success, or of the measure of success which our highly-wrought hopes—our sanguine expectation have taught us to look forward to if not to regard as already within our grasp? Shall we therefore find fault with our gallant armies and their skillful and patriotic leaders? Shall we indulge in depression?—Shall we for a moment give up the ship, or shall we not rather redouble our exertions to strengthen and sustain the army, trusting that He who rules the storm will brink our bark safely into port? Let us be prepared for whatever may come. We think that our arms this week will be successful, though we shudder at the price which our gallant armies will have to pay for victory. Still as the time for action comes we cannot but feel nervous, not only in view of the military consequences of any failure, but also of the moral effects upon a people sanguine to the extent of over-confidence.

We would say nothing to depress the enthusiasm of our people or lessen their well-grounded confidence in the tried valor and patriotism of our soldiers; but we would simply beg them to remember that the fortunes of war are proverbially uncertain, and that of this uncertainty the present war has furnished many striking instances. We will surely be none the less able or willing to rejoice over good news because of being prepared to bear up against bad. We must cultivate fortitude among the leading virtues, since we may yet have much need for its exercise.

This war is not over yet. The battles of Northern Virginia and Northern Georgia are yet to be fought. We look, under God, for success to perch upon our banners, but even should this not be the case, we must accept it as His will, without murmuring or faltering, so that, persevering to the end, the prize may the more surely be ours.

THE following from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday will show how the present mixed character of the currency is working there as well as here, and indeed, we may say, everywhere throughout the country.—Practically we have no new currency, and the five dollar bills being neither fish nor flesh, prevent any real fall in prices:

THE PRICES.—During the past week five dollar notes of the Confederate States Treasury have depreciated twenty-five per cent, and before the present week is ended will reach thirty-three and a third, in anticipation of their degalized depreciation. Merchants who bring about this precipitate discount go into ecstacies over the advance of Yankee gold. Whether of one cent or a dozen, and believe it to be a good thing, it is an evidence that the North must soon break down, and the South loom up gloriously. And yet they go to work brazenly and cry down Confederate currency at the rate of twenty per cent. a jump, when they are getting from fifty to one hundred prices for their goods already; and tell of the "worthlessness" of Confederate currency as if it was nothing at all, and in a tone and with a freedom of contempt which would indicate that they were the greatest enemies the country ever had.—Some foxy catchpennies, who wish to entrap the unwary and inspire with admiration the passer-by, have stuck up in their windows placards announcing "no discount on the fives," but enter, and price, and you will find that "a premium is allowed for new currency," the prices being arranged to suit. Great inconvenience has been experienced by housekeepers on account of the derangement of the currency from this cause, and the people generally are heartily wishing the old five dollar notes out of existence and the new ones, or a substitute, with "new" attached to it, in some way, so as to make it pass current.—Some disposition has been manifested by a few dealers to draw out the new currency which is in the market, though not on it, by offering at lower rates than usual, but the temptation is not strong enough to bring out much. The people are anxious to see the prices back to their old condition of six months ago, when, although there was much complaint, and much was said and written about extortion, they had attained to nothing like their present elevated position. Congress should at once pass some law in regard to the matter and settle the question at once.

COL. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, for months past in command of Fort Sumter, has been relieved from that post and takes command of the Holcombe Legion.

Captain J. C. MITCHELL, son of JOHN MITCHELL, will take command of the fort.

AMONGST some recent appointments made by King ABRAHAM the First, we find the names of SAMUEL C. SHOLES, JOHN R. FRENCH, and JAMES L. RIDGELY, to be Direct Tax Commissioners for North Carolina.—From present appearances there is not much danger of the above gentlemen being bothered to any very considerable extent in the way of making collections in North Carolina. Gen. HOKE is attending to that matter quite satisfactorily.

THE CROPS.—The Marion, S. C., *Star*, of the 4th, says: "From all parts of the district we receive the gratifying intelligence that, notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, the crops at present are doing remarkably well."

New Paper.

The proprietor of the Salisbury *Watchman* proposes to commence the publication of a daily paper at that point as soon as it shall have been ascertained that the enterprise has friends enough to ensure its success.

A new daily, the "Carolina Times," made its appearance in Charlotte on Monday, the 2d inst. It is a very neatly printed sheet, indebted to an association of gentlemen in Charlotte, who have purchased a press, types, etc., and made arrangements with Mr. E. H. BRITTON to take charge as editor and superintendent.

WE find the following in the Salisbury *Watchman* of the 22d. It is unkind, but, we fear, true, for the editor of the *Watchman* would, we believe, be unwilling to state positively a thing of this kind unless it were so:

We are authorized by Mr. Holden to say that Governor Vance done him marked injustice in his notice of what took place at the time of the mob in Raleigh.

Daily Progress.

Very likely! Vance told but half the story. How about Holden diving under the Governor's *bed* that night? After Vance had returned from quieting the soldiers, and was comfortably seated at his home, Mr. Holden still remaining at his house for protection, (or to drink his liquor,) we are told that a brass band quietly drew up under the Governor's window to serenade him; and before any one knew of their presence, broke loose with a tremendous crash of big brass horn music. This sudden disturbance of the solemn hours of midnight was more than Mr. Holden could bear. He thought the—Philistines were after him, and with a bound, clasped the Governor in his arms with the exclamation—"For God's sake Governor," and then hastily dived under the Governor's *bed*. And there he remained, until the Governor went out to see what was the state of things out of doors. Finding it all right, after making his thanks to the band in another speech, he returned to find Mr. Holden was still under the bed, &c., &c. We insist on the Governor's telling the *whole* story, so that Mr. Holden shall have no room to complain of injustice.

For the Journal.

Casualties in Brig. Gen. Ransom's Brigade in the Battles at Plymouth, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS RANSOM'S BRIGADE,
April 30th, 1864.

MESSRS. FULTON AND PRICE:—Below is a list of casualties in Brig. Gen. M. W. Ransom's Brigade in the recent engagements around and in Plymouth, N. C., on the 18th and 20th of April, 1864:

Very Respectfully,

S. H. GEE,
A. A. and Ins. General.

Field and Staff—Wounded—Capt Jno C Pegram, A. A. G.

24TH N. C. REGT. COMMANDED BY COL. W. J. CLARKE.

Field and Staff—Wounded—Sergt Maj A C Rogers, severely.

Company A—Wounded—Sergt Fd G Moore, Corpls John Horton and Geo Tucker; Privates T Sweeney, R Bowen, E S Parker, J W Fowler, Moffit Davis, J D Fay, J Daniel, David Dillehay, James Ellis, W H Fooshee, J R Hobgood, N Peirce, James H Peel, S B Peel, Thos Wilkerd, severely; Green Cash, James McCory, and John T Dillehay, slightly.

Company B—Killed—Lieut J J Williams; Private Jesse Puckett.

Wounded—Privates John Collins, G E Pittman, D J Scott, John Norris, Z Jones, severely; John Jones, John Speight and Joseph Bowman, slightly.

Company C—Killed—Private E B Bell.

Wounded—Sergt R H Richardson, Privates J H Green and John G Barnes; Corpl John A Woodward and Bryan B Richardson, Private W H Wall and Martin Mercedly, slightly.

Company D—Wounded—Capt W J Spiggins, Privates J E Anderson, B V Butts, G W Long, W T Hancock, and Major D Walker, severely; James H Bagwell, slightly.

Company E—Killed—Privates A J Young, R B Taylor.

Wounded—Privates E S Sanders, J W Lee and Calvin R Tyler, slightly; Privates R G Britt, J P Couch, W A J Hinnant, John A Bond, J W Lane, W Mastingill, A W Overby, J A Parker, F Parker, J E Thompson, J Woodard Bailey B Mastingill, severely.

Company F—Killed—Lieut Daniel M Johnson, Private Wm B Calvin.

Wounded—Capt L M McIntire, S Hoke, Privates E Godwin, B Godwin, H Jones, Hugh Jones, W J McFland, W S Brock, slightly.

Company G—Killed—Private Joseph Margum.

Wounded—Privates J F Morris, Moses Walker, Gabriel W Nelson, severely; M S Jones, W B Jones, slightly.

Company I—Killed—Private Joshua Canady.

Wounded—Capt. Hardy Baker, Privates E Woodall, J G Allen, Wm Adams, Wm Austin, J B Crisch, Joseph Grizzell, severely.

Company K—Killed—Private Jas F Baker.

Wounded—Lieut Sergt. Jno A Baker, Privates Thomas Rose, D G Citron, W C Williams, severely; Corpl Jas Harris, Privates B Horton, H H Harris, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Killed	2	9
Wounded	3	82
Total	5	91

25TH N. C. REGT COMMANDED BY COL. H. M. RUTLEDGE.

Company A—Killed—Joseph L Edney, W W Gwenby.

Wounded—W A Conner, E E Curtis.

Company B—Killed—Wm R G Gant.

Wounded—Newton Fox.

Company C—None.

Company D—Wounded—Corpl F H Hinsley, Private G L Gaswell.

Company E—Wounded—Privates W G Whitmore, G G Galloway, G W Cox, Thos Bayes.

Company G—Wounded—Private Joshua Russet.

Company H—Killed—Private J M Garland.

Wounded—J S Gentles, Wm Dunmey.

Company I—Wounded—Sergt W Warren, Private N Luther.

Company K—Killed—W G W Black.

Wounded—Corpl J M Justice, Private S F Edmonds, A W Ramsey, G P Black.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Privates.
Killed	—	5
Wounded	—	18
Total	00	23

35TH N. C. REGT COMMANDED BY COL. J. G. JONES.

Field and Staff—Wounded—Maj S B Taylor, severely.

Company A—Killed—Private Isaiah Brown.

Wounded—Capt W H Humphrey, Lt J Humphrey; Privates W Asphin, R H Farris, J A Castin, L Jarman, H Borden.

Company E—On detached service.

Company C—Killed—None.

Wounded—Corpl J A Currie, Privates W W Fry, Neil Smith, J W McDuffey.

Company D—Killed—Corpl W H Council.

Wounded—Privates J W Utley, J D Timblin and W D Council, severely; Joseph Bland, A Horton, M Womble, Baxter Jackson, Asa Miley, slightly.

Company E—Killed—Lieut J N Lay, 1st Sergt B C Oakley, Sergt J J Yarborough, Privates F S Drake, T R Gentry, A Evans.

Wounded—Privates S Oakley, Jas Walker, John Rogers, severely; W H Jones, W J Shotwell, Corpl J J Lawson, Privates Wm Oakley, H Waters, W S Lawson, Frank Oakley, M T Clayton, slightly.

Company F—Killed—Sergt J M Stancil, Corpl A L McCall.

Wounded—Lieut E M Adams, since died; Sergt J L Hitch, A M Houston; Privates J J McCoan, A G Shannor, severely; Privates W A Aldridge, H Thompson, B Brown, slightly.

Company G—Killed—Private J P Case.

Wounded—Corpl J B Keckendall, Privates A R Staton, B A Staton, Jno Bord, J W Ripley, S Howard.

Company H—Killed—Sergt J Jno Bulin, Privates J F Harris, J Nowles.

Wounded—Privates J L Miller, J W Rogers, J M Hunter, T J Flow, severely; Privates Calvin Herron, J J McLaughlin, J M Autin, W A Buss, A W Wallace, G W Harris, J R Hood, J C Kirk, C T Hodges, R A Hall, slightly.

Company I—Wounded—Lieut Jesse Scott, 1st Sergt H G Ellis, Privates Wiley Ellis, H H Harrison, P Hinson, slightly; Freeman Jones, Levy Jones, H F Smith, Daniel Vinson, severely.

Company K—Wounded—Lieut D P Glass, mortally; Privates H H Childers, A Egwin, A M Hacon, W Huntley, W A Laughridge, J H Michaels, D H Whitner, M L Whitstill, A Wagner, D Zimmerman, H Zimmerman, N Hoyle, J S Ward, J A Hank, T L Brindle.

Killed—1st Sergt T W Conley, Corpl G J Abernathy, Privates D Denton, D Moore, J G Wissenhunt, F S Winner.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Killed	1	20
Wounded	5	72
Total	6	97—103

50TH N. C. REGT. COMMANDED BY COL. PAUL J. FAISON.

Company A—Killed—Private Samuel Sawyer.

Wounded—Sergt Samuel Smith, Corpl T G Farrell, Privates W Garrett, J C Hughes, J H Johnson, Henry Wilkins, Kinsey Litton, Wm Gallop, Wm Gilbert.

Company B—Wounded—Lt B W Thornton, Sergt D H Huggins, Privates Warren Carver, Jno T Moore, R H Averett, William Hendy.

Company C—Wounded—Corpl J S Sawyer, Privates Bold Hackney, John Howard, P Pendergrast, Levi Williams, John Parker.

Company D—Wounded—Lieut J R Wilson, Corpl T W Montgomery, J B Laycock, Privates J R Miller, W W Rodney, S Taylor, J W Holserback, J W Hall, C Lewis, W G Barber, B Pool, S Riley, T J Taylor, Jas Roberts and H Wilkinson.

Company E—Wounded—Sgt S Harrell, Corpl W H Turner, Privates H M McNell, H Wheeler, W H Holland, W H McBride, A G Thomas, J Banks, J W Lawrence and Lieut J M Jacobs.

Company F—Wounded—Lieut W J Palmer, Corpl A Nolin, Privates Allan Cogdale, Adney Cogdale, Wm Chitwood, H M Gladdon, Peter Price, J G Webb, J W Lindsay, T O Caviness, N W Ross.

Company G—Killed—Thos W Nollin, O D Kinzey.

Wounded—Hewett Allen, E Carland, Jos Hollingsworth, L M Green, Harry Percy, Leroy Smith, Stephen Taylor.

Company H—Wounded—Lieut S B Holton, Privates T O Boonerell, O D Donahoe, Noah Fox, T Gatsbery, J Miles, D Miller, B J Page, W Thompson, D Thompson, J Chesserball.

Company I—Wounded—Wm Davis, T R Cornwell, Samuel Green, H Harwell, J P Hillbeck, W H Price and R H Hall.

Company H—Wounded—John Striden, J P Lossmann, W Auten.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Killed	—	4
Wounded	5	77
Total	5	81—86

4TH N. C. REG'T (CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE) TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO RANSOM'S BRIGADE.

Company A—Killed—Private Henry C Stokely.

Wounded—Color Sergt Frank Perkins, Corpl Joseph N Spencer. Privates Daniel Evans, Joseph Hood, Joshua Cook and Seth Morgan, Jr.

Company F—Killed—Private Geo W Groves.

Wounded—Privates Joseph Garris, Wm Gregory, Dempsey Harris, Emmerson Walker, John A Ethridge, John W Kindley, Robert Baldenee.

Company C—Killed—Corpl W J Baker.

Wounded—Privates R W Sawyer, A J Tolston and J L Moore.

Company D—Killed—Private R F Patterson.

Wounded—Lieut A H Gregory and D W Weaver, Privates W R Datnan, S A Hunt, Pinkney Cozart, W Brinkley and A L Wood.

Company E—Killed—Lieut D A Patterson, Private Jno Coddle.

Wounded—Lieut Jas R McKethan, Private Jas T Baird, Harry Canaday, Jno Knight, Peter McMillan, B G Morris, R Jenkins and John Spivey.

Company F—Wounded—Lieut L J Thornton, Privates I Davis, J Cowan, J F Skipper, B Harris, J Wilson, A J Rogers.

Company G—Killed—Lieut S D Langley, Sergt J J Tunnage.

Wounded—Sergt T Keel, Privates R Brown, R C Crandell, Gray Harris, Guilford Harris, S C Moore, G L Moore, W H Moore and Shem Tyson.

Company H—Killed—1st Sergt J A Barringer, Privates J C Kurts, W M Kelly, Nelson Barnhardt, M Dry, C J Linesberger, E J Patterson, J E Barringer.

Wounded—Capt Jas Clark, Privates M M Allison, W D Barringer, A G Bost, T A Catrup, Wiley Cline, W H Cline, A E Hartley, Guilford Hartley, J M Hissenheimers, J H Moran, Mathias Bost, J H Moore, A M Page, J F Rice, J J Sill, J D Sides, F E Watts, Alex Stirfich, M C Hutchart, J A Dalmon.

Company I—Wounded—1st Sergt W H Harris, Corpls B Isley, J D Nunsterley, Privates Simpson Beal, James A Sapp, W Forbes, D Clapp, S C Tickle, Florence Faust, Jos Tyler and Josiah Younger.

Company K—Killed—Privates J J Ketchey, John Bonny, J Harris, Wiley W Sanford.

Wounded—Lieut P H Miller, Corpl S B Colley, Privates Lewis B Agner, Jno Brickman, Jacob Borger, Sol Burrows, J R Cudden, Chas A Peal, Wm M Partridge, Jesse Gates, Calvin Huffman, Wm Misler, Absalom Sorgen, W J Plummer, John Rymer, J W Spears, P J Swink.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Killed	2	18
Wounded	5	102
Total	7	120—127

Condensed statement of casualties in the Brigade and the artillery attached to the command under Lieut. Col. Branch, Petersburg, Va.

	Killed. Off.	Killed. Men.	Agg.	Wounded. Off.	Wounded. Men.	Agg.	Killed and Wounded Agg.
8th	2	18	20	5	102	107	127
24th	1	11	12	3	85	88	100
35th	—	3	3	—	20	20	23
55th	1	20	21	4	84	88	109
56th	4	4	8	4	80	84	88
Maj Stanley's Bat. Art.				17	17	17	17
do Reg't	2	7	9	1	9	10	12
Total	5	57	63	17	397	414	476

Maj. Stanley's Battalion consisted of the following batteries, Beard's Field Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Martin, Miller's Battery, Capt. Miller commanding, Bradford's Battery, Capt. Bradford commanding, Montgomery True Blues, Capt. Lee commanding.

Major Reid's Battalion consists of the following batteries, which were assigned to Ransom's Brigade during the 18th and 20th.

Marshall's Battery, Capt. Marshal commanding, Blount's Battery, Captain Blount commanding.

Marshall's Blount's and Lee's Batteries only were attached to our Brigade on the morning of the 20th, commanded by Lieut. Col. Branch.

Very respectfully,

S. H. GEE,
A. A. & In. Gen'l

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

You are assembled under circumstances of deep interest to your country; and it is fortunate that coming, as you do, newly elected by the people, and familiar with the condition of the various localities, you will be the better able to devise measures adapted to meet the wants of the public service, without imposing unnecessary burdens on the citizen. The brief period which has elapsed since the last adjournment of Congress has not afforded sufficient opportunity to test the efficacy of the most important laws then enacted, nor have the events occurring in the interval been such as materially to change the state of the country.

The unjust war commenced against us, in violation of the rights of the States, and in usurpation of power not delegated to the Government of the United States, is still characterized by the barbarism with which it has heretofore been conducted by the enemy. Aged men, helpless women and children, appeal in vain to the humanity which should be inspired by their condition, for immunity from arrest, incarceration or banishment from their homes.—Plunder and devastation of the property of non-combatants, destruction of private dwellings and even of edifices devoted to the worship of God, expeditions organized for the sole purpose of seeking cities, consigning them to the flames, killing the unarmed inhabitants and inflicting horrible outrages on women and children, are some of the constantly recurring atrocities of the invader. It cannot reasonably be predicted that such acts conduce to any end which their authors dare avow before the civilized world, and sooner or later Christendom must mete out to them the condemnation which such brutality deserves.—The suffering thus ruthlessly inflicted upon the people of the invaded districts has served but to illustrate their patriotism. Entire unanimity and zeal for their country's cause have been pre-eminently conspicuous among those whose sacrifices have been greatest. So the army which has borne the trials and dangers of the war; which has been subjected to privations and disappointments, (tests of manly fortitude far more severe than the brief fatigues and perils of actual combat,) has been the centre of cheerfulness and hope. From the camp comes the voice of the soldier patriot inveiling each who is at home, in the sphere he best may fill, to devote his whole energies to the support of a cause in the success of which their confidence has never faltered. They, the veterans of many a hard-fought field, tender to their country, without limit of time, a service of priceless value to us, one which posterity will hold in grateful remembrance.

In considering the state of the country, the reflection is naturally suggested that this is the third Congress of the Confederate States of America. The Provisional Government was formed, its Congress held four sessions, lived its appointed term and passed away. The permanent Government was then organized, its different Departments established, a Congress elected which also held four sessions, served its full constitutional term and expired. You, the second Congress under the permanent Government, are now assembled at the time and place appointed by law for commencing your session. All these events have passed into history, notwithstanding the threat of our prompt subjugation, made three years since, by a people that presume to assert that the States whose separate and independent sovereignty was recognized by treaty with France and Great Britain in the last century, and remained unquestioned for nearly three generations. Yet these very Governments, in disregard of duty and treaty obligations which bind them to recognize as independent, Virginia and other Confederate States, persist in countenancing, by moral influence, if not in aiding by unfair and partial action, the claim set up by the Executive of a foreign Government, to exercise despotic sway over the States thus organized, and treat the invasion of them by their former armed and special agent, as though it were the attempt of a sovereign to suppress a rebellion against lawful authority. Unscrupulous advantage has been taken of our present condition, and our rights have been violated, our vessels of war detained in ports to which they had been invited by proclamations of neutrality, and in one instance our flag also insulted where the sacred right of asylum was supposed to be secure; while one of these Governments has contented itself with simply deprecating by deferential representations the conduct of our enemy in the constantly recurring instances of its contemptuous disregard of neutral rights and flagrant violations of public law. It may be that foreign Governments, like our enemies, have mistaken our desire for peace, unreservedly expressed, for evidence of exhaustion, and have thence inferred the probability of success in the effort to subjugate or exterminate the millions of human beings who, in these States, prefer any fate to submission to their savage assailants.

I see no prospect of an early change in the course heretofore pursued by these Governments; but when this delusion shall have been dispelled, and when our independence, by the valor and fortitude of our people, shall have been won against all the hostile influence combined against us, and can no longer be ignored by open foes or professed friends, this war will have left with its victims and memories a record of many wrongs, which it may not misbecome us to forgive—some for which we may not properly forbear from demanding redress. In the meantime, it is enough for us to know that every avenue of negotiation is closed against us; that our enemy is making renewed and strenuous efforts for our destruction, and that the sole resource for us, as a people secure in the justice of our cause, and holding our liberties to be more precious than all other earthly possessions, is to combine and apply every available element of power for their defence and preservation.

On the subject of the exchange of prisoners I greatly regret to be unable to give you satisfactory information. The Government of the United States, while persistently in failure to execute the terms of the cartel, make occasional deliveries of prisoners, and then suspend action without apparent cause. I confess my inability to comprehend their policy or purpose. The prisoners held by us, in spite of humane care, are perishing from the inevitable effects of imprisonment and the home-sickness produced by the hopelessness of release from confinement. The spectacle of their suffering augments our longing desire to relieve from similar ills our own brave men, who have spent so many weary months in a cruel and useless imprisonment, endured with heroic constancy. The delivery, after a suspension of some weeks, has just been resumed by the enemy; but as they give no assurance of intent to carry out the cartel, an interruption of the exchange may recur at any moment.

The reports of the Departments, herewith submitted, are referred to for full information in relation to the matters appertaining to each. There are two of them on which I deem it necessary to make especial remarks.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury states facts justifying the conclusion that the law passed at the last session for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the large excess of Treasury notes heretofore issued, has had the desired effect, and that by the 1st July the amount in circulation will have been reduced to a sum not exceeding $250 000 000. It is believed to be of primary importance that no further issue of notes should take place, and that the use of the credit of the Government should be restricted to the two other modes provided by Congress, viz: the sale of bonds and the issue of certificates bearing interest, for the price of supplies purchased within our limits. The law, as it now stands, authorizes the issue by the Treasury of new notes to the extent of two-thirds of the amount received under its provisions. The estimate of the amount funded under the law is shown to be $300,000,000, and if two thirds of this sum be re-issued, we shall have an addition of $200,000 000 to our circulation, believed to be already ample for the business of the country. The addition of this large sum to the volume of the currency would be attended by disastrous effects, and would produce the speedy recurrence of the evils from which the funding law has rescued the country. If our arms are crowned with the success which we have so much reason to hope, we may well expect that this war cannot be prolonged beyond the current year, and nothing would so much retard the beneficent influence of peace on all the interests of our country, as the existence of a great mass of currency not redeemable in coin. With our vast resources, the circulation, if restricted to its present volume, would be easily manageable, and by gradual absorption in payment of public dues, would give place to the precious metals, the only basis of a currency adapted to commerce with foreign countries. In our present circumstances I know of no method of providing for the public wants which would entail such sacrifices so great as a fresh issue of Treasury Notes, and I trust that you will concur in the propriety of absolutely forbidding any increase of those now in circulation.

Officers have been appointed and despatched to the Transmissippi States, and the necessary measures taken for the execution of the laws, enacted to obviate delays in administering the Treasury and other Executive Departments in those states; but sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain the results.

In relation to the most important of all subjects at the present time, the efficiency of our armies in the field, it is gratifying to assure you that the discipline and instruction of the troops have kept pace with the improvement in material and equipment. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the results of the legislation on this subject and on the increased administrative energy of the different bureaux of the War Department, and may not unreasonably indulge anticipations of commensurate success in the ensuing campaign.

The organization of reserves is in progress, and it is hoped they will be valuable in affording local protection without requiring details or detachments from active force.

Among the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War, your attention is specially invited to those in which legislation is suggested on the following subjects, viz:

The tenure of office of the general officers in the provisional army, and a proper distribution in the compensation of the different grades.

The provision required in aid of invalid officers who have resigned in consequence of wounds or sickness contracted while in service.

The amendment of the law which deprives officers in the field of the privilege of purchasing rations, and thus adds to their embarrassments, instead of conferring the benefit intended.

The organization of the general staff of the army, in relation to which a special message will shortly be addressed to you, containing the reasons which compelled me to withhold my approval of a bill passed by your predecessors at the late period of the session to allow time for returning it for their reconsideration.

The propriety of an increase in the allowance now made for the transportation of officers travelling under orders.

The necessity of providing officers for the execution of the conscription laws.

The necessity of securing greater despatch and more regular and efficient administration of justice in examining and disposing of the records of cases reported from the courts martial and military courts in the army.

The recent events of the war are highly creditable to our troops, exhibiting energy and vigilance combined with the habitual gallantry which they have taught us to expect on all occasions. We have been cheered by important and valuable successes in Florida, Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee and Kentucky, Western Louisiana and Eastern North Carolina, reflecting the highest honor on the skill and conduct of our commanders, and on the incomparable soldiers whom it is their privilege to lead. A naval attack on Mobile was so successfully repulsed at the outer works that the attempt was abandoned, and the nine months' siege of Charleston has been practically suspended, leaving that noble city and its fortresses in perishable monuments to the skill and fortitude of its defenders. The armies in Northern Georgia and Northern Virginia still oppose, with unbroken front, a formidable barrier to the progress of the invader; and our Generals, armies and people are animated by cheerful confidence.

Let us, then, with renewed zeal in devoting all our energies to securing the realization of the bright auspices which encourage us, not forgetting that our humble and most grateful thanks are due to Him, without whose guidance and protecting care all human efforts are of no avail, and to whose interposition are due the manifold successes with which we have been cheered.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, May 2d, 1864.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Richmond and Washington.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* has left the city and reached New York. He lived here for over a year, and his impressions upon getting into the Yankee nation are quite fresh and readable. We have received a copy of the *Times* containing his first letter after the change, dated from New York. He says:

There is a strange shadowy sense of unreality attached to passing 16 months in and about Richmond, and then waking up to find oneself in Washington.—To describe such a transition would demand not only unrivalled descriptive and antithetical excellence, but also some such quaintness of conceit as has exhibited Rip Van Winkle starting from his long slumber in Sleepy Hollow. In Richmond the spectator has for months and months been familiar with war about his path and about his bed, and at all his meals and under every roof. War is breathed in at every breath, wafted upon every breeze, heard in every sound, visible at every step. For grace and elegance and lettered ease there is neither time nor superfluity of resource; nor, it must be added, are they compatible with the sublime earnestness of temper exhibited by man and woman. Sentries at the head of every street substantiate the passer's identity and investigate his right to be absent from the army. As earliest dawn breaks you are awakened by the long monotonous chorous of thousands of negroes, engaged in completing the defensive works around Richmond, and going forth cheerfully to their labor, which has long ago assumed such proportions as to defy the assault of 200,000 men. This is no idle statement of my own, but taken from the lips of the oldest, ablest, and least boastful Confederate officers, whose name will suggest it