THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

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THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported by the Press Association, 1864.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. J. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

MOBILE, May 16.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, on the 16th, states that news from Natchez direct, says Banks surrendered unconditionally to Taylor. The Federals say it is all fair, being superceded by McArthur.

The rumor that our men were brutally murdered near Van Duncan after being taken prisoners, seems to be confirmed. It is talked of in New Orleans as retaliatory measures for the Fort Pillow affair.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—Trans-Mississippi advices confirm the former rumors of Banks' reverses in Louisiana.

The Yankees have reached Pickens Station, on the Mississippi Central R. R., has turned back, after destroying four rail road bridges. The Yankees have gone back by way of Yazoo City.

MOBILE, May 17.—The operator at Holly Springs on the 16th, via Jackson, reports on the authority of a Chicago *Times*, of the 12th, that Grant's loss in the Virginia fights, was twenty-seven thousand, including ten General Officers. The general purport of the news admits Grant's defeat.

At Tangipahoa on the 16th, it was reported that Powell had made a dash on Springfield landing, below Port Hudson, on the 15, capturing twenty negroes, sixty mules and seven horses. The enemy afterwards attacked them, but were repulsed. We lost Capt. Ambrose, of the 10th La. cavalry.

The Federal loss is unknown.

Firing heard to-night in the direction of Bayou Sara.

PETERSBURG, May 16.—Heavy firing this morning at Drewry's Bluff, and between there and Diamond Grove. The enemy are near Bellfield on both sides of the rail road to Weldon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PETERSBURG, May 16.—11:20 a. m. Many prisoners have been taken.

New York papers of the 11th have been received. The Herald admits a loss of twenty-seven thousand in Grant's army. Gold 210 in New York on Monday.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PETERSBURG, May 16th.—The operations to-day, near this city were entirely successful. The enemy were driven several miles, losing many men, wagons and ambulances. Our entire loss not over thirty.

Gen. Beauregard made a gallant charge at Chester, capturing a strong position and many stores.

Gen. Beauregard drove back the centre, leaving one column and had Yankees on the left. Gen. Ransom had turned their right flank at noon.

The Yankee General Hickman is captured.

The enemy were repulsed with a loss of twenty thousand at Spottsylvania C. H., on Thursday between Michael's and Lane's Bridges.

EXTRA FROM, near Spottsylvania C. H., May 16, via Milford 17.—The enemy during Saturday, abandoned the front on our left, requiring new dispositions of our forces.

This movement on the part of Grant is evidently for the purpose of building up and covering the rail road in order to use it for transporting supplies.

The enemy thus far, are reported to acknowledge loss of *thirty one thousand killed, wounded and captured, fifty five thousand men.* They left a hospital with their wounded, near Yellow Church, on Sunday, containing about seven hundred of their men and a few of ours.

The enemy left a large number of unburied dead on our left from whence they retired.

No general engagement to-day, only slight skirmishing and some cannonading late this evening. The Yankee cavalry came within a mile and a half of Guinea's Station. They also left our front, yesterday, thirteen caissens and 21 gun carriages. This shows they left their front line hurriedly.

Gen. A. P. Hill did not command his corps, but was on the field, leading the 44 of his present to Gen. Early. A large quantity of arms were left by the enemy on the battle field, which have been appropriated by our men and taken off.

Our army is still in bright spirits. Gen. Lee yesterday issued a congratulatory order to the troops, recounting our success in various parts of the Confederacy, and concluding as follows:

The heroic valor of this army with the blessing of Almighty God, has thus far, checked the advance of the principal army of the enemy, and inflicted upon it heavy loss. The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle. Encouraged by the success which has been vouchsafed to us and stimulated by the great interests that depend upon the issue, let every man resolve, to endure all and brave all, until, by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall be driven back and peace secured to our country.

Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who have fallen, and remember that it depends upon you whether they have died in vain. It is in your power under God to defeat the last grand effort of the enemy, secure the independence of your native land, and earn the lasting love and gratitude of your countrymen, and the admiration of mankind.

The enemy on their lines fortifying, the lines now contracted, as it massing their troops.

It is reported that the enemy have destroyed Catherine Furnace.

RICHMOND, May 17.—The Senate to day adopted resolutions favoring 31st inst., for adjournment *sine die*. They have been chiefly occupied in the discussion of resolutions, requiring a two-third vote to resolve into secret session. The existing rule on the subject was adhered to by a decided majority.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 17.—The only event of interest that has transpired here since my former dispatch is, the reported landing of a force of the enemy's infantry below Chaffin's Bluff 10 miles east of Richmond.

All quiet at Chesterfield to day, nothing from Lee's army.

PETERSBURG, May 17.—The enemy have gone from our front to his entrenchments at Bermuda Hundreds.

The turnpike road to Richmond is now open.

Spears raiders are 8 miles this side of Jarratts. General rejoicing here over Lee's victory.

ATLANTA, May 18.—The superintendant of the Press Association returned from the front this morning. He visited the army to arrange for a renewal of daily press reports.

Our lines are continually changed to meet developments of the enemy in front, in recent flank movements, on their part.

The Yankee force operating against Gen. Gold, can be been understanded. It is now well ascertained to be over 100,000.

Flank movements in force on both wings are going on at the same time,—one by Lafayette, arriving at Resaca, and one by Spring Place and old Federal road to east Tennessee, arriving at Cartersville. General Johnston has frustrated every attempt to flank him, and has embraced every opportunity to punish the enemy.

Loss in battle up to last night: our about [illegible] 12 to 1 in favor.

Yesterday afternoon sharp skirmishing was going on, at 4 o'clock, three miles above Adairsville. The Yankees were severely punished.

Our army meets every new development of the enemy with admirable spirit. Implicit confidence is felt in Gen. Johnston, and no one entertains a doubt of the final result.

Yankee prisoners confirm the surrender of Banks, and say the fact was published in Northern papers received by Sherman's army.

MOBILE, May 18.—Wirt Adams telegraphed to the *Register* from Summit on the 17th. His dispatch contains nothing definite from Banks. He is at Alexandria, unable to get away. On the 14th, 6,000 men landed at Mrs. Ackland's plantation, moving on the right bank of the river to relieve Banks.—The *True Delta* says nothing of Banks, and denies Steele's capture on authority of a member of Congress, who left Little Rock on the 25th of April.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, May 18th.—Authentic news received from Brookhaven on the 18th, states that Banks escaped to New Orleans, with five thousand of his troops.

Alexandria surrendered to Taylor with EIGHT THOUSAND prisoners, twenty guns, twelve hundred mules and forty wagons—twenty-six in running order, the rest are damaged but can be repaired.

Baton Rouge has been evacuated! The Confederates are are in possession. Natchez is burning. Two squares are gone and the fire is still raging. The fire engines and hose destroyed.

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 on the second day, and now all are gone. He estimates Grant's losses at 60,000.

Gold 175.

MONTGOMERY, May 17.—Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation calling out militia and militia officers to the State Report into Atlanta, at Adairsville, Cassville, to and to repelling Brigadiers. The proclamation appears in full in the papers.

RICHMOND, May 17.—A dispatch from Gen. Lee states that the enemy on the south side are in part withdrawn from Bermuda Hundred, No. 1.

Fifteen hundred prisoners were captured on yesterday. The Yankees of the Corps, Hancock, Sedgwick, and Wright, are in the front. Longstreet's and Hill's corps are engaged. They have captured 4 pieces of artillery and killed and wounded several thousand. They have captured 2 pieces of artillery and Peter's wounded.

The New York Times of the 11th claims a victory over Lee on Wednesday. They captured Gen. Edward Johnston and two brigades; in all, over three thousand prisoners and twelve pieces of Artillery.

Later European news is unimportant. [illegible]

Gold in New York 174.

RICHMOND, May 19th.—Dispatches from Lee, dated Spottsylvania C. H., May 18th, 7 o'clock, p. m., to the Secretary of War, says: The enemy opened his batteries on a portion of Ewell's line and attempted an assault, but failed. He was easily repulsed. Subsequently he cannonaded a portion of Hill's lines, under Early. Casualties on our side very few.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 19.—The enemy's gunboats shelled Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, yesterday. Last night a force of Yankee cavalry made a raid on Guinea's Station, and burnt the buildings at that place. It is reported this afternoon that Butler's troops are leaving Chesterfield, embarking on transports.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 19.—Brig. Gen. Gordon, of N. C., died yesterday, from the effects of wounds received in the battle of Brooke Road, near Richmond, last Thursday.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 19.—The Senate concurred in the House joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Forrest and the officers and men under his command in the recent campaign.

A resolution from the Committee on Military Affairs, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent the publication, in newspapers, of information in regard to army and navy movements, after a brief discussion, was adopted.

In the House, Foote made a lengthy speech in favor of the repeal of the law suspending the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. Rives has the floor to-morrow.

CLINTON, April 19th, via Shreveport, 16.—News from Alexandria up to day before yesterday. Banks has been there fourteen days, cut off from all communication. It is supposed he will attempt to cut his way through by way of Mansfield.

A large flotilla of gunboats went up Red River yesterday morning, heavy firing was soon after heard in the direction of our Batteries in Fort Derussy—result not known.—Steele has retreated with the remnant of his army to Little Rock, pursued by Price and Marmaduke.

Col Scott attacked the transport Mississippi yesterday, opposite the mouth of Red River, striking her twelve times, a gunboat shelling our forces at the time—damage unknown, but great confusion on board.

A cavalry dash was made on Sunday into a plantation adjoining Port Hudson, capturing a stockade fort, garrisoned by negroes, 65 mules, some horses and clothing were captured, mill burnt, and 29 of the garrison killed.

RICHMOND, May 18.—The Senate passed a bill to amend the currency act of last session, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $5, in new issue, every three old, funded on the first of January, or as soon thereafter as practicable. He shall reduce the circulation to two hundred millions.

Any State having old treasury notes may receive new issue in exchange for one half the amount and bonds for the other half.—Holders of treasury notes entitled to be exchanged [illegible] at the same rate of exchange, viz: four per cent. bonds, not taxable, principal or interest, holders of four per cent. certificates, may exchange them for bonds as above decided at the rate of three for two. Transfer by delivery of four per cent. certificates will enable holders to use the same in payment of Government dues.

Senate also passed House bill to provide for the redemption of old treasury notes held by the Indian tribes.

House concurred in resolution, fixing day of adjournment.

WAR NEWS.

[From the Richmond Examiner of Thursday.]

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The news of the morning yesterday was the report, started late on the night before, that the Yankees, in heavy columns, were in full speed for Richmond, with Stewart and Fitzhugh Lee close on their tracks. Rumor reported them in great force, and the accounts, if one believed but half what he heard, made it a very serious matter. Report quickly followed report that the Yankee nation was not merely a raid, but that the enemy was in large force with solid columns of cavalry and artillery; that they were marching on Richmond, obstructing the roads behind them by felling trees, to impede pursuit; that they were but a few miles off, and that it was doubtless a movement planned by Grant to take Richmond!" The matter grew serious, for the while. The military authorities seemed to be impressed by the alarm, and active measures were at once taken for the defence of the city. Soon after daylight, the Governor, prompted by information that had reached him, issued the following stirring appeal to the citizens of their north, which was soon circulated and posted through the city:

"*To the Citizens of the State and the People of Richmond:*

"The enemy are in force, and *approaching the city*, and may be expected at any hour, with a view to its capture, its pillage, and its destruction. The stringent consideration of zeal and duty to the country, *call every man to arms!* A duty which none can refuse without dishonor. All persons, therefore, able to wield a musket, will assemble upon the Public Square, where a regiment will be formed to arms, and from and whence all can rally, and where the opposite three lines will be given for arming and equipping those who respond to this call.

"The Governor confidently relies that this appeal will not be made in vain.

"WILLIAM SMITH,
"Governor of Virginia."

Nor was the appeal in vain. In a short time the entire arms bearing population of Richmond turned out, and repaired to the Capitol Square, where they awaited information from the enemy, before they should march to the field. There anxiety was on the tiptoe. Nothing had been heard from the enemy since the report on the night before, when they were reported in rapid march on Richmond. In a few hours came the news from the Governor, whose [illegible] had received a dispatch from General Stuart, of which a copy of which we obtained the following:

"HEADQUARTERS A. N. VA., May 11, 6:30, A. M.

"*To Gen. Dwight:*

"General—The enemy reached this point just before us, but were promptly whipped out after a sharp fight by Fitz. Lee's advance, killing and capturing quite a number.

"General Gordon in the immediate rear of the enemy. I intercept the road the enemy is marching on, at Yellow tavern, the head of the turnpike, six miles from Richmond.

"My men and horses are tired, hungry and jaded, but all right.

J. E. B. STEWART.

Soon after this came another dispatch from General Stuart, stating that he had arrived at Yellow tavern, six miles from Richmond, the point where he expected to cut off the enemy, but he had found none of them there, that they had probably turned off on the road leading to Gover's mills, in Goochland, and adding that his men were "pressing closely."

This decided the matter, and the excitement here subsided. It was plain the Yankees had concluded not "to take Richmond," and finding themselves closely pursued, wisely switched off on another road. It was supposed that they were in hot to Dover mills with the intention to cut the canal, and then cross the river at that point and make their way to their army on the South side.

The strength of this expedition of the enemy is variously given. Accounts place it at five, seven, ten, fifteen thousand. A scout who came in yesterday, and who is regarded by the military authorities as a very trustworthy man, states that the enemy's forces were seen by him, and that they were *four hours passing a given point*. This would indicate that they were in large force. He further states that they had large numbers of wagons, ambulances, &c.

LATER—THE ENEMY ON THE BROOK TURNPIKE—SHARP FIGHTING GOING ON.

Just as the people of Richmond were relieved with the thought that the city was once more safe, and congratulating themselves that the Yankees had abandoned their advance on the city and were retreating, news came suddenly last evening, about eight o'clock, that the enemy had been seen on the Brook turnpike, and that fighting was going on near what is known as Brook Church, only some three or four miles of the city. It appears that as a detachment of the Sixth Va., [illegible] sixty men, was on their way out with ammunition for Gen. Stuart, in the afternoon, the enemy fell upon them near Brook Church, and a sharp fight ensued, our men first taking the precaution to destroy the ammunition they carried, and then pitching into the fight with great spirit. The fight was quite sharp for a while, but it relaxed into a desultory firing, which was kept up for several hours. The enemy threw out sharpshooters, and about nightfall the enemy's force was increased, and the fight was renewed.

Accounts differ a little in their statements of the fight and position of affairs at nightfall—some reports the enemy in large force, while others say that he has but a few hundred cavalry. Later accounts must settle the point.

The point where the fight occurred is near Mr. Hunt's farm and not far from the other side of the city fortifications.

A gentleman who left there about seven o'clock, when the fight was going on, says that [illegible] the sound of the fighting Stuart's men (Lomax's brigade), seemed to be back of the enemy, and to be attacking him in his rear. It was reported that we had also a considerable force on the right of the enemy [illegible] that our men were *short of ammunition*, and that which was started to General Stuart in the morning was lost, by capture, as we have explained above.

LATER—THE FIGHT STILL GOING ON.

Accounts brought in last night at ten o'clock say the fight was still going on. The enemy put by these accounts at ten thousand attacked Stuart near the Yellow Tavern at the head of the Brooke turnpike, with great bravery, making several charges, in one of which they took one piece of artillery and captured some two or three hundred prisoners, including a number of officers, Col. H. Clay Pate, of Petersburg, Fifth Va. cavalry among others.

We inquired at Gen. Ransom's headquarters last night, but could get no confirmation of this news. They had received no such intelligence themselves, and seem disposed to regard it with considerable doubt.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

The public mind, which had become considerably exercised by anxiety for Gen. Lee's army was much relieved yesterday by the following official dispatch from him:

To-day the enemy shelled our lines, and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on our left, held by General R. H. Anderson. The last which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate—some of the enemy leaping over the breastworks. They were easily repulsed, except in front of Dole's brigade, where they drove our men from their position, and from a four gun battery there posted.

The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was reestablished and the battery recovered.

A large body of the enemy moved around on our left, on the evening of the 9th, and took possession of the road about midway between Shady Grove church and the Court House.

Gen. Early, with a part of Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners.

"R. E. LEE."

There was considerable talk through the city yesterday of a private dispatch from Mr. Slaughter, the Mayor of Fredericksburg, to Mr. Elias A. W. Hore, Sheriff of Stafford county, but now here on a visit. We obtained a copy of it, as there were many exaggerated rumors flying around the city of its nature:

"GUINEA'S, May 11th, 1864.

"I came here to obtain information from Fredericksburg. I hear nothing but the statement that citizens have been arrested as hostages for prisoners we captured there on Sunday.

There was severe fighting yesterday, near Spottsylvania Court House. The Yankees, drunk with liquor, attacked our entire entrenchments and were repulsed with *terrible slaughter*.

"Musketry firing was heard to day in the same direction. The news is generally favorable.

"M. SLAUGHTER."

THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTHSIDE.

It was expected that a reconnoisance in strong force would have been made yesterday morning from Petersburg to feel the enemy's position, and open, if possible, communication from Petersburg to Drewry's Bluff and Richmond. But this, for some reason, was not done, and those who were looking for a battle to be fought yesterday were disappointed by the tame news that came in during the morning. The first bulletin of the morning, was the following official dispatch from General Ransom, dated Drewry's Bluff:

"The enemy fell back last night from their position yesterday, towards James river, apparently in some haste. Their pickets have appeared in large numbers on James river, in the vicinity of Howlett's and Dutch Gap, on the south side.

"R. RANSOM, Jr."

The next news from that quarter was the following official dispatch received by Gen. Bragg, dated at Chaffin's Bluff:

"The enemy's pickets do not extend far this side of Howlett's house. They are not opposite Cox's wharf, as reported this morning, and there are no signs of their crossing this side.

"We learn from an officer who passed over the field, that the Yankee loss, in killed and wounded, in the affair of Tuesday, was not less than one thousand, or at least five to one. A number of the wounded Yankees were consumed in the burning woods. Our own wounded were all removed to the rear.

"The latest report is, that the Yankees have gone back to Bermuda Hundreds. On the other hand, an officer from Curl's Neck says that the enemy are erecting a wharf on the opposite side of the river."

SPEARS' RAID AGAINST THE WELDON RAILROAD.

We have some further particulars of Spears raid on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad. After burning the railroad bridge at Stoney Creek, Spears pushed on, crossed Nottoway river, evidently making for the Reberria bridge and leaving the bridge over the Nottoway to be destroyed upon his return. But upon reaching Jarratt's depot he found, unexpectedly, a considerable Confederate force there which gave him battle, in which he was driven back with the loss of several of his command. In the meantime the Fifty-ninth and Twenty-sixth Virginia regiment and a company of the Holcombe South Carolina legion, all under the command of Colonel Tabb, had reached Nottoway river bridge, and upon Spears' return they were prepared for him. A severe battle ensued, which lasted four hours. By means of their artillery the enemy managed to destroy the bridge, but they were subsequently repulsed, that they had to send in a flag of truce to ask permission to bury their dead, which they were allowed to do, and then they retreated in an easterly direction on the north side of the river. Their loss is thought to have been pretty heavy.

Spears is reported to have had at least thirty-five hundred mounted men, with six pieces of artillery.

It is thought now that Spears did not injure the railroad as much as was supposed. Very little of the track was torn up, and it is believed that the most valuable of all the bridges, that over the Meherrin, has entirely escaped. They destroyed all the Government and company's corn and bacon that they could lay their hands on, after feeding themselves and horses. At Jarratt's depot, besides the depot, water tanks, wood sheds, etc., they burnt the residence of Mr. Wm. Jarratt, Herbert Field and others. They also burnt the house of Major B. W. Belcher, about twelve or fourteen miles from Stoney Creek, his mill, all his out-houses, and committed many other depredations.

It is believed that Spears has gone back to Suffolk, or may endeavor to form a junction with the troops now at City Point and Bermuda Hundreds.

WHAT DESERTERS FROM THE SOUTHSIDE SAY.

Deserters from the Yankee army on the Southside continue to come into our lines! They all appear very glad to get away, and profess to be very sick of the war. Yesterday one came in and gave himself up representing himself as a Baltimorean, and declaring he would never have been in the Yankee army, but he was drugged with liquor, and when in that state, almost bordering on unconsciousness, was made to enlist. There is probably some truth in his story—it is the way the North gets recruits for her army.

The fellow's story of their army varies but little from what we have already had. He says that they have in all about forty thousand men, and that Butler is certainly in command. Considerable disaffection is said to be springing up among the troops on account of the negro soldiers. This was so even before the sailing of the expedition from Fortress Monroe. It is said that Butler shows them great favor, and that they have been given the name of Butler's pets.'

These negro troops are said not to have much stomach for fighting—and just before the expedition set out up the river they and their white officers got into a quarrel, on account of which some of their white officers resigned. On learning this, Gen Butler immediately forwarded their resignations to the President, with a recommendation that they be remanded to their former regiments to serve out their time as private soldiers.—No wonder that Butler should be popular with his "pets."

THE ENEMY'S ATTACK ON FORT CLIFTON—BURNING OF ONE OF THEIR GUNBOATS.

We have some further particulars of the enemy's attack on Fort Clifton, on the Appomattox river, in which one of their gunboats was burned and destroyed. The Fort was attacked on the left by a battery of six guns. Our men finding that their guns could not reach them, remained under shelter, and permitted the enemy to continue shelling until he grew tired and ceased his fire. Soon a fleet of gunboats appeared in the river, when the fort engaged them for five or six hours, crippling one of their vessels and causing the others to retire. A party was sent to board her, but before our men could get to her, she took fire from one of the shells from the fort, and the enemy was forced to abandon her, when she was burned to the water's edge.

The enemy's fleet on the Appomattox consists of gunboats, the shallow water of that stream not permitting their iron clads to get up.

GREAT BATTLE OF LAST THURSDAY.

To which great victory, allusion was made in our telegraphic colum yesterday.

The battle lasted all day, and late in to night.

Our men after temporary repose in front to Johnston 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 works, piling the enemy's dead thick before our breast works.

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.

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

The fighting was continuous for ten hours, on one point, and so severe was 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 Acquia 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.

Our men are as resolute as ever, whilst all accounts from the Yankees say their troops are growing more dispirited.

LATER.

A dispatch of the 4th, [last Friday,] from Spottsylvania Court House says:

Prisoners say Garnt is expecting Schenk with troops from Baltimore and other points.

It is believed that Grant had Heintzleman with troops from 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 Grenshaw's Battalions.

Grant's dead yet remain in our front unburied.

Brig. Gen. Daniel was wounded on Thursday and died next day. Gen. Ransom 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.

Fredricksburg is said to be garrisoned by negro troops.

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. 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.

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 Mattaponax Church, occupying the line of the 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 Sigel, advancing up the Valley, and defeated him with heavy loss. The action has just closed at the Shenandoah river. The enemy fled across the north fork of the Shenandoah, burning the bridge behind him.

(Signed) JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

ANOTHER VICTORY—AVERILL'S RAIDERS DISPERSED.

Official news here from South-Western Virginia received in Richmond says: "Averill's command was routed at Newport, Giles county, by Gen. Jackson and French and were scattered in the mountains.

YANKEE LIES.

The *Register* says:

We are indebted to Brig. Gen. Martin, through Capt. J. B. Reid, for the New York *Tribune* of the 13th inst., for which we tender our grateful acknowledgments. 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 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 losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy much 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."

Rebel prisoners report that they have been on half rations; that the Rebel officers told them they must depend here forth on the Yankee supply trains. They have got none of them yet, but we have taken 30 of Lee's wagons.

Our prisoners number about 4,000.

Gen. Meade advanced to Spotsylvania Court house this (Wednesday) morning, driving Hill's Corps before him, and now holds the place.

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

The following dispatches from Gen. Butler appears as the latest news.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., Tuesday, May 10, 1864.—Nothing definite has yet been accomplished by our force, in the way of capture, but everything looks favorable.

Beauregard, with about 25,000 men, is in Petersburg, and we have all the railroad out leading to that city, and forces enough to keep Beauregard there until we surrender.

We shall, it is reported, soon commence a seige 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 them monitors. Our forces occupy a strong position, and are strong enough to hold it, and 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 railroad leading south from Richmond. Correspondents may 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 spy and rebel.

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

MONEY MARKET.

Tuesday, May 12—P. M.

Gold sold at the Stock Exchange at 174 to 174 1-4. At noon, and closed 174 1-4 to 174 5-8. Upon the streets stocks were in demand at full prices.

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 at what has already been accomplished, much more yet remains to be done.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which we received the mails, we must have close our summary for want of time.

GRANTS ARMY.—Before the battle of Chancellorsville Hooker's army was represented as the "finest army on the planet." It is well enough to put upon record, in view of impending events, the following testimony in regard to Grant's army, copied from a letter in the New York Times:

General Grant's position as General-in-Chief will give him untrammelled liberty and unity of command, will enable him to use all the resources of the nation, and will afford him the means of general combination over the whole theatre of war. These are all advantages that no other commander of the army of the Potomac ever enjoyed, and they are immense. [illegible] Gen. Grant is assuming a [illegible] in Virginia. [illegible] numerical proportions [illegible] spoken of something portentous. But not only is the Army of the Potomac strong in numbers—it is strong in its organization, its commanders, its discipline, its morale. The sweeping changes made by Grant in the interior constitution of the army of the Potomac—however much they may have shocked some sensibilities—have all been to the improvement of the army, and no one who knows the spirit and quality of that army can fail to appreciate the delight and confidence Grant has in it.

THANKS TO GEN. LEE AND HIS ARMY.—In the House, on the 13th, Mr. Nichols, of Ga., introduced the following preamble and joint resolution which were adopted:

Whereas, Our cruel and vindictive foe, in their recent efforts to capture and destroy Richmond, having been again repulsed by our brave and heroic defenders, giving us thereby another occasion for the expression of our gratitude to our gallant troops as well as the profoundest thanksgiving to Almighty God, Therefore—

Be it resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States,

1. That we recognize and adore the goodness of a merciful God in again crowning our arms with success and giving us another victory over our implacable foe.

Resolved 2: That we hereby tender to Gen. R. E. Lee and his gallant army and all our noble and brave defenders in and around Richmond our warmest thanks for their heroism and valor in the defence of our capital and the liberties of the country.