THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street, NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,110.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. — Neuralgia and Rheumatism are among the most difficult diseases to cure, as from their attacks no tissue in the human body is exempt, no age, sex, or building, secure. Holloway's medicines are without exaggeration the only safe and sure remedies for these afflictions. Sold every where.

The officers of the steamer Mississippi, from Louisville, have obliged us with acceptable newspaper favors.

THE GEO. CROMWELL COMING UP.—The steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New York 7th inst., crossed the bar last evening at 3¾ o'clock.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A M., on the premises, the contents of a hardware store, situate at No. 26 Magazine street, First District.

The large and unusual sale of six hundred boxes white and yellow Havana sugar, by R. T. Montgomery, this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, at storeroom 89 Camp street, will be a great attraction to all having funds to invest. The sugars will be sold by samples, and under very favorable circumstances, being now in bond and subject to drawback. The present large demand for sugars should attract a crowd of purchasers.

FLOUR, WHISKY, &c.—S. H. Kennedy & Co., No. 36 Poydras street, have for sale a fine lot of flour, whisky, pork, &c. See their advertise.

READ'S PRIZE ALE, BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Thompson & Barnes, 41 Tchoupitoulas street, sole agents for the Read ale, announce the immediate landing from bark Contest, of 40 whole, and 25 half barrels of the same. They have also for sale 50 tubs choice new butter and 40 boxes choice State cheese.

Purser C. F. Noyes, of the United States steamer Canandaigua, has politely favored us with files of Boston papers to the 2d instant.

Latest from Red River.

Arrival of the United States Transport Laurel Hill, Capt. Carter—Gen. Banks' Army in Motion Towards Simmsport—Arrival of the Transport Fleet and Monitors at Fort DeRussey—Burning of Alexandria, La.—Destruction of the Transports Emma, City Belle and John Warner, and Gunboats Nos 25 and 8—Rebel Army Deployed in harrassing the Transports—Destruction of the Saw Mill at Fort Hudson by Guerrillas.

Gen. Banks' Army left Alexandria, La., last week, moving towards Simmsport. All the monitors got safely over the falls, after the dam had reached a sufficient height on the 13th inst. The transport fleet got under way and moved down the river, convoyed by the monitors, they were much annoyed by guerrillas, who moved along the left bank of the river, between Alexandria and Fort DeRussey. When the Laurel Hill left Alexandria, that portion of the town below the Ice House Hotel was enveloped in flames and was at the mercy of the devouring elements. The fire was the work of incendiarism.

On the night of the 2d inst., the steamer Emma, loaded with troops and stores, from New Orleans to Alexandria, was attacked and captured by a party of guerrillas, 30 miles below Alexandria. The boat was set on fire, completely destroyed and sank across the channel. As far as can be learned, all on board were taken prisoners, nothing is known of their fate. On the 3d inst. the steamer City Belle, from New Orleans to Alexandria, with about 500 troops on board from different regiments, sutlers' stores and a lot f ammunition, was likewise attacked by guerrillas near the same place, they having batteries planted on the river. One shot struck the pilot, and another exploded the boiler, and enveloped the boat in steam, by which a number of men were scalded—this caused a confusion on board and made the boat unmanageable; the troops were then rallied, and stood for hours the canister and musketry literally pouring into the helpless boat.

She then floated against the bank and an attempt was made to land and charge on the enemy but without success, their fire just mowing our troops. After the different commanders, Colonels Mott and Spiegel, 149th Ohio, and many other officers of rank had been killed, and the greater part of the troops slaughtered, the white flag was raised. The boat by that time caught on fire on the opposite side, where 100 men made their escape out of the 500 on board. The City Belle was also burned by the Guerrillas, and a small boat, the ammunition, Sutler's goods, &c., were taken out and the boat set on fire and completely destroyed.

The one hundred and nine men arrived at Alexandria the next night, and from an officer, a participant of the fight, the account is taken. On about the 4th instant, the steamer John Warner, from New Orleans to Alexandria, and convoyed by gunboats Nos. 8 and 25, was attacked by guerrillas, about twenty-five miles from the above place. The John Warner was taken and burned, No. 25 exploded, and No. 8 surrendered. The guerrillas then sunk the three boats across the channel in order to obstruct the passage, but much to the dissatisfaction of the rebels it did not prevent the transports and monitors from passing by.

The steamers Laurel Hill and the Rob Roy and convoy No. 27 were attacked at the same place on their way up the river on the 8d inst., but the well directed fire from the first named boat, she having on board two howitzers, a field piece and some musketry caused the Rebels to take to the woods, they doing but little damage to the boat. There was one man killed and one wounded on the Rob Roy. On her way down the Laurel Hill was again fired into 10 miles below Alexandria, having on board 300 sick and wounded men, and at the time having the hospital flag. No damage, however, was done.

On night before last a party of guerrillas dashed under the guns of Fort Hudson, burning the saw mill of Mr. Noyes of that place. A cavalry force was sent after them, and succeeded in capturing two of the parties.

We also learn by the arrival of the Laurel Hill that the transport surveyed by the gunboat fleet had succeeded in passing all the rebel batteries on the river; many of them suffering severely. Heavy cannonading was heard distinctly by the officers of the Laurel Hill from the land forces moving towards Simmsport.

Two Day Later, via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Great Conflict in Virginia Still Raging and Undecided Up to the 15th.

VARIOUS INCIDENTS AND DETAILS OF FOUR BATTLES.

Federal Killed and Wounded, 12 or 15,000.

GENS. SEDGWICK AND WADSWORTH KILLED.

LONGSTREET REPORTED DEAD.

Lee said to have Retreated to South Anna Pass.

IRON-CLAD FIGHT IN JAMES RIVER AND ALBERMARLE SOUND.

By the passenger packet Mississippi, Captain James Good, we have Western papers of the 15th.

Headquarters Grant's Army,
Saturday Evening, May 7. }

At noon to-day our skirmishers advanced and found that the enemy had recreated. General Grant pushed on a strong picket force on all the several leading west-ward, and at night-fall resumed his original plan of the campaign. Gen. Hancock's corps is believed to be now at Spotsylvania.

The country may not hear from the victorious Army of the Potomac again for a week, in which case it may rest assured that all is going well.

The battle of Friday is pronounced by the veterans of Gettysburg to have surpassed that engagement in fury and the valor displayed by the countrymen of the several on both sides.

Our men frequently charged so close upon the [illegible] that their bayonets and clubbed guns [illegible] and the colors [illegible]

[illegible] fired through the thick[illegible] covered the column

1100 to 1500 killed, 8000 wounded, the remainder missing. There were less than 300 stragglers from the whole army.

The men are in enthusiastic spirits, and ready to follow their leader wherever he may find the enemy scoutest.

Gen. Grant has taken 1,800 prisoners.

The 7th Pennsylvania Reserves were charged through a dense abattis, and being unable to get back were all, except sixty, taken prisoners.

The following are among the casualties:

Gen Wadsworth, of New York, killed; he was shot through the head while leading his division through a terrific musketry fire.

Col. Wood, of the 9th Maine, was also killed

The following are the wounded:

Gen. Webb, Col. Wilson, 43d New York, Major Forger, Col Stone and Lieut. Col. Tyler, 2d Vermont; Col. Lewis, Lieut. Col Foster, 3d Vermont; Col. Stone, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, injured by falling off his horse; Col Bidwell, 49th New York, and Major Darlington, 13th Pennsylvania.

During the whole of their engagements, Gen. Sheridan, with his cavalry corps, has patrolled the country south and east of Chancellorsville, having frequent engagements with the enemy's cavalry, and has been perfectly successful, protecting our extreme left and rear from attack.

He lost about 600 men. This order to remove the wounded to Washington has been countermanded. Ample arrangements have been made to take care of all the wounded near the battle field. The dead body of the rebel Gen. Jones was found on the field.

Very Latest.

Wednesday, May 11.—The battles of Friday and Saturday was the most terrible conflict of the war. Grant's army was repulsed at various points. Change of base and retreat of Lee He crosses the North Anna.

Philadelphia, May 10.—A special to the *Examiner*, dated Washington last night, says Meade again moved on the enemy and had a brisk fight at Ladd's Tavern, north of the Po river, and by night the rebels were retreating on the three roads south, toward Richmond

Washington, May 10—The battle resumed. The rebels were driven back to Po river this morning. We put artillery into play, and when the messenger left heavy cannonading was going on. In the three days operations we captured 3500, and lost about 12,000 in killed and wounded.

Washington, May 10, 10:30 P. M.—General Dix forwarded a dispatch this moment received from General Butler. It tells the story.

E. M. STANTON.

Headquarters, near Bermuda Landing,
May 9th.

To E. M. Stanton:

Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With 1700 cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy, and safely brought them to their present position. These were covered.

Cavalry are now holding position as our advance toward Richmond.

General Kautz with 3000 cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up the James river, crossed the Blackwater and burned the railroad bridge at Stony Creek and tore Petersburg, cutting the lines between Beauregard's forces We have landed here, secured ourselves, destroyed many miles of railroad and got a position. With proper supplies we can hold on against the whole of Lee's army. Have ordered up the supplies

BEAUREGARD, with a large portion of his command was felt south of the Cutting of the Railroad by General Kautz; that portion of which reached Petersburg under him I have whipped, taking, killing and wounding many prisoners after a severely contested fight. Lieut General Grant will not be troubled with any reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's force

B. F. BUTLER.

Major General Commanding.

Washington, May 10.—Information has been received to-night that a rebel ram in Albemarle Sound had been attacked and sunk by the U. S. steamer Sassacus.

FROM GEORGIA—OCCUPATION OF DALTON.

Louisville, May 9.—An officer from the front reports that General Thomas occupied Dalton yesterday.

Washington, May 11.—All was quiet along our lines until late Monday evening, when it was thought the rebels were leaving, from that Lee had already gone to Richmond to meet Sheridan, who was reported close to the capital; therefore, a move was determined on, and at 9 P. M. the entire line moved forward The advance crossed a branch of the river Po and drove a light battery off, posted to defend a stone bridge.

Warren's front and Hancock's left had a lively engagement with the rebels, who threw shot and shell from a battery in the woods

The enemy were finally driven back about three quarters of a mile, and at dark the firing ceased. It is believed that Longstreet's corps was the only one in our front, and that he was left to impede our progress while Lee was attending to flank.

A rebel cavalry brigade is reported having been seen on the North side of the Rapidan on Monday, near Fredericksburg.

New York, May 11—The New York *World's* special says Lee's entire army was on Monday on the south bank of Ginby river between that and river Po; his right stretched nearly to the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, which he seemed desirous of reaching to obtain supplies or insure his safety.

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Our wounded are reported at 15,000, most of whom are at Fredericksburg, and so thick that they are lying in the streets and on the pavements.

A cavalry patrol ordered out could not do duty, as it was difficult to pass between the rows of wounded without trampling on them.

It is said there are between 2000 and 3000 rebel wounded there also, who were left upon the field.

Washington, May 10.—To Gen. DIX: Dispatches have been received this afternoon from General Grant, dated at one o'clock yesterday.

The enemy have made a stand at Spotsylvania Courthouse.

There had been some hard fighting, but no general battle had taken place there. The army is represented to be in excellent condition and with ample supplies.

Gens. Morris and Gen. Robinson are wounded. No other casualties to general officers are reported.

Gen. Dwight has been placed in command of Sedgwick's corps.

Gen. Grant did not design to renew the attack to-day, being engaged in replenishing from the supply train, so as to advance with his it.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

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Sheridan left Spotsylvania Courthouse on the morning of the 8th, and reached Beaver Dam Station on the Virginia Central railroad, 20 miles from Richmond, on the evening of the 9th, where he destroyed a train of cars, a locomotive, and a large amount of commissary stores. He then moved on Ashland, 15 miles from Richmond, on the Fredericksburg railroad, where he destroyed the depot, containing a large amount of stores, and a train of cars. He then moved on Richmond, and was met by Stuart's cavalry, and a fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, who were driven back into the fortifications of Richmond. Sheridan then moved to the left, and struck the Virginia Central railroad at Yellow Tavern, 6 miles from Richmond, where he fought Stuart's cavalry, and defeated them, killing Stuart. Sheridan then moved to the Pamunkey river, and joined Grant's army on the 11th.

Gen. Meade's report of the battle of the 8th says that the fighting was very severe, and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. Our loss was heavy, but not as great as reported. Our troops fought with great bravery and determination. Gen. Sedgwick was killed by a sharpshooter while encouraging his men. Gen. Wadsworth was mortally wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Gen. Rice was killed while leading his brigade to the charge. Gen. Webb was severely wounded in the head. Gen. Seymour was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Shaler was severely wounded and captured. Gen. Morris was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Robinson was severely wounded in the head. Gen. Carroll was severely wounded in the head. Gen. Eustis was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Ramsey was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Bidwell was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Upton was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Neill was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Brooke was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Webb was severely wounded in the head. Gen. Seymour was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Shaler was severely wounded and captured. Gen. Morris was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Robinson was severely wounded in the head. Gen. Carroll was severely wounded in the head. Gen. Eustis was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Ramsey was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Bidwell was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Upton was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Neill was severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Brooke was severely wounded in the leg.

NAVAL FIGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA.
(Correspondence of New York Herald.)

Newbern, N. C., May 7.—Thursday at 5 P. M. the rebel ram Albemarle, accompanied by the Cotton Plant and the army gunboat Bombshell, captured by them, appeared at the mouth of the Roanoke river, and engaged the gunboats Miami, Whitehead, Certs and Commodore Hull, assisted by the gunboats Sassacus, Wyalusing Mattabesset—double-enders—appeared.

During the early part of the battle the Cotton Plant succeeded in making her escape, and the ram, firing rapidly, slowly and steadily retreated up the Sound. The Bombshell was soon captured with all on board, thirty-four in number.

The Sassacus having an iron prow, steamed at full speed into the ram, striking her about the centre, but apparently without inflicting injury.

The Sassacus, however, was compelled to retire having her forward rudder knocked off, and a one hundred pounder Parrot shot fired by the ram through her boilers.

The ram carried at least four one hundred pounders. She has not been seen since, but measures have been taken to capture or destroy her.

Reliable reports from Kingston state that the rebel ram Neuse is high aground.

She draws 7½ feet, and the water in the river is only 4½ feet in the deepest places. The rebels, for the present, have abandoned her and are taking her engines out.

New York Markets

New York, May 11, P. M.—Money easy Sterling active at 167 to 110 for gold. Gold firmer, but very feverish and quotation, opening at 75 and closing weak at 72¾.

New York, May 11, P. M.—Cotton 1 to 2c better, 94 to 95 for Middling Uplands, and 91 to 92 for Low Middling.

Flour—State and Western 10 to 15 cents better.

Whisky quiet; Western $1 25 to $1 26

Pork opened dull, and without material change.

(From the New Orleans Times, second edition, last evening.)

Latest News from Rebel Sources.

We find the following in the Woodville (Miss.) *Republican* of the 14th instant:

Meridian, May 6.—Information from the Trans-Mississippi confirms the rumor of a fight and victory won by Price and Kirby Smith, in which the Confederates gained a complete victory.

Steele is said to have lost his entire wagon train.

The cars have resumed their regular trips to Brandon.

Jackson, May 6—The enemy being at a stand still to day they are repairing both railroads as they advance, and have a chain of pickets in front, which renders it impossible to learn what is going on. They destroyed many miles of railroad and got a position. With proper supplies we can hold on against the whole of Lee's army. Have ordered up the supplies

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The Southwestern Campaign—Rebel Plans in Louisiana.

[From the Baltimore Correspondence of the New York World.]

CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEFEAT OF THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Baltimore, May 5.—I have some highly important news to-day in regard to the rebel designs in Texas, and the means which the rebels have at their disposal for carrying those designs into execution. It is not believed by the rebel leaders that the policy of concentration can be wholly carried out by Gen. Grant. But they do believe that he is sufficiently master of the situation to see to it that no more troops are sent to the department of the Mississippi.

They are confident that Gen. Steele has either been compelled to surrender at Camden or else has been driven back to Little Rock. The state of things, and the evident determination of the Union government to make the extreme East the theater of their operations this summer, has led the Confederate authorities to resolve on a bold stroke in Texas.

Their operations will extend over a wide belt of country east of Texas, embracing fully the northern half of Louisiana, as far down as Alexandria, and the southern part of Arkansas, as far north as the mouth of the Arkansas river, and as far west as the Rio Grande.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

When the expedition under General Banks started up the Red river, the Confederate troops west of the Mississippi river consisted of the following bodies of men, all under Lieutenants General Kirby Smith, viz: Major-General Dick Taylor's division, at Shreveport, 2000; Major-General Prince Polignac's division, 4000; Major-General Price's forces in Arkansas, 12,000; Major General Magruder's troops at Galveston, and at other points in Texas, 10,000; General Walker's brigade, 3000; Gen. Green's brigade, 6000; General Liddell's brigade, 3000; the last three brigades being on the Red river below Shreveport. This constitutes a force of 39,000 troops. These of course were not all engaged in the battles on the Red river. The forces which General Banks found opposed to him were those under General Taylor, Prince Polignac, General Walker, General Green and General Liddell, as above, a small detachment from General Price, probably 3000, more, and a large detachment from General Magruder, probably 5000 men, in all 25,000. The forces which are now or were recently engaged against Gen. Steele, at Camden, are understood to be the whole of General Price's 12,000 and 15,000 of those recently engaged against General Banks. The Confederate losses in the recent engagements on the Red river are understood at Richmond to have been 2000 men.

HEROES TAKEN FROM THE EAST TO TEXAS.

But the people of Texas have done more than this. During the last year the influx of negroes from the Atlantic coast of the Mississippi has been very great. After the Union armies had gained virtual possession of Kentucky and Tennessee, after Nashville had fallen and been made a base of the army of Rosecrans advanced from Murfreesboro and Shelbyville toward Chattanooga, there all, whom our armies touched the northern counties of Mississippi and Alabama, thousands of negroes were taken by their masters from those States to Texas. Many planters in those States owned large estates likewise in Texas—estates which they had never worked to any great extent, but which were capable of being made very productive. To these estates they now took their negroes, both in order to save them from "the Yankees," and in order that they might make in Texas the crops which they could not raise in safety in their native States. The results of this step, in connection with the military operations alluded to, will have an important bearing on the future progress of the war.

CATTLE, HORSES AND MOOS.

In 1860 there were in Texas 3,000,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 7,000,000 head of cattle, 7,000,000 sheep, and 1,368,000 hogs. These animals increase rapidly, and notwithstanding the large supplies of meat that Texas has supplied to the South, the number of each now in Texas is undoubtedly greater than just stated.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF TEXAS.

In 1860 there were raised in Texas one million four hundred and sixty thousand bushels of wheat, sixteen million five hundred thousand bushels of corn, and four hundred thousand bales, or one hundred and sixty million pounds of cotton. Much of the cotton fields were last year, and much more of them this year will be devoted to raising grain and cattle. Last year the grain crop of Texas amounted to three million bushels of wheat and twenty million bushels of corn. This year it is estimated that the yield will be fully four million bushels of wheat and thirty million bushels of corn.

IMMENSE TERRITORIAL AREA OF TEXAS.

It will be remembered in this connection that the area of Texas, 237,000 square miles, is equal in extent to the area occupied by the nine States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. No wonder the rebels think it is an empire worth striving for.

WHERE DID THEY GET THEIR ARMS?

I should have mentioned that of the arms supplied to those newly raised Texas regiments, none came from the east of the Mississippi. Indeed, when the organization of the Texas Guards began, they had no arms except a few old and unserviceable flint-lock muskets. The Texas troops now in the field are armed with new muskets of European manufacture. These muskets were sent to Texas by the confederate government in England, and they reached Galveston and Velasco in three cargoes, in vessels that ran the blockade. The last cargo, containing four thousand muskets, arrived at Velasco only about two months ago, and that vessel came very near being captured. She was attacked by the blockading fleet off Galveston; but escaped from the fog, and ran into Velasco. There, however, she ran ashore on a sand bank, and would have been captured had it not been for the rebel batteries on shore, which beat off her assailants till the gale blew again. She finally ran into port in triumph, and discharged her valuable freight safely.

OBJECTS OF THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS

The objects which the confederates hope to accomplish by this summer campaign in Texas are partly indicated above. The needs of their brave armies now in the field require more grain and provisions than Texas has ever before raised, and horses than they can conveniently get east of the Mississippi. They do not positively depend on the subjugation of Texas. They could get along with them. But if they can secure them in the manner above indicated—if they can make the unemployed resources of this immense state available, it will give them an advantage in the campaigns of 1864, the effects of which in their favor will be almost incalculable.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND MEXICO.

But the enlightened leaders have another and a deeper object in view in this Texas campaign, one which relates to Mexico, and which touches their relations with France. The commerce between Texas and Mexico is the richest branch of the confederacy and Mexico, has never been abandoned during the war.

Considerable quantities of cotton have been sent through Texas, across the Rio Grande, into Mexico, and European goods to a large amount have been sent back in the same way. But the trade has been carried on under serious and expensive disadvantages. Now that Maximilian is about to ascend the Mexican throne, with his dominions extending to the Rio Grande, the rebel leaders see the advantage they would derive from having there an undisputed control of that river, down to its very mouth.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S COMPLICITY WITH REBELLION.

It is believed at Richmond by those who ought to know that a secret treaty, or an arrangement of some kind equivalent to a treaty, has been concluded between the Emperor Napoleon and Mr. Slidell, on the basis indicated in my letter of April 16. The South will require to keep the control of Brownsville and the mouth of the Rio Grande in order to carry this treaty into full effect; and it seems that their plans are all laid with that end in view. Will the Administration look tamely on, and see the fraternization of France and the rebels across the Rio Grande?

Union Prisoners in Louisiana.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a long list of Massachusetts and other troops captured by the Confederates in the recent battles on the Red River. Accompanying the list is the following document, signed by Union officers:

"We desire, as a matter of justice, to say that the conduct of our men, who are prisoners in the hospital, has been uniformly kind and courteous. The same comforts have been given our men that have been furnished the Confederates. They have been obliged to lie side by side, closely packed in, lying on cotton beds, which are very comfortable—enemies but a few hours before, now not a word spoken except in kind terms, and we believe the whole force would capitulate

Orange Courthouse, May 6—Heath's and Wilcox's divisions checked and drove back three corps of the rebel army. General Lane's North Carolina brigade last night suffered the severest and captured 300 prisoners

Gen. Heath is painfully wounded in the knee. From 3 o'clock until night there was heavy artillery firing in front.

Brigadier General Wilcox's whole division of cavalry, with a single brigade, driving them back at all points.

Before the fighting again this morning, mostly unsatisfactory. It is reported and believed that we are driving them.

Not thousand seven hundred prisoners have been received here.

Headquarters Northern Virginia,
May 6, 1864. }

To Hon. Secretary of War

Early this morning, as the divisions of Gen Hill were moving to the front, the heavy mist and created some confusion, but the ground lost was soon recovered, as fresh troops got into position. The enemy has been held in his original line. After words we turned the left of his fresh one, and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands, among which was General Wadsworth.

In a subsequent attack, we forced the enemy into his entrenched lines on Brock road, extending from Parker's store, across the right, to Bugg's Mills. Enemy's advance on the left, thanks to a merciful God, has been repulsed. Our loss in killed was not been large, but many wounded, most of them slightly, rendering the longest used on either side. I grieve to announce Lieutenant-General Longstreet severely wounded. General Jenkins killed, and General Pegram badly wounded yesterday. General Scofield, it is hoped, will recover.

R. E. LEE.

Richmond, May 8.—The following was received this morning:

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia,
May 8th, 1864. }

To Secretary of War:

General Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday, and drove him from his rifle pits. Among the prisoners captured are Gens Ramseur and Doles, the latter mortally wounded. The enemy has abandoned the Pegram badly wounded yesterday. General Scofield, it is hoped, will recover.

R. E. LEE.

Official dispatches from Chafton's Bluff states that one of the enemy's gunboats was attacked, disabled, boarded and burned on the 7th.

Wilmington, May 9.—Gen. Corbin, with his iron clad Albemarle, engaged nine of the enemy's boats in Albemarle Sound on the 6th. She sunk two and disabled two others.

Dalton, May 9.—Hooker's Corps yesterday destroyed to carry Dug Gap by storm. It was defended by Gregg's Kentucky kind and other Texas Infantry, who repulsed three assaults, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. The ammunition being exhausted, the men retained the last assault by pelting the enemy with stones, until the arrival of Granbury's Texas Brigade, when the enemy were routed and fled in confusion. Our loss was very small. One lieutenant and twenty men were captured.

The enemy have massed heavy forces in front of Rocky face mountain. Five lines of battle being visible—it is thought he would attempt to carry it by storm this morning, but as yet no demonstration has been made.

Grenada, May 9—A courier from General Price's headquarters states that Gen. Banks surrendered with 9,000 men to Gen. Price at Camden, Ark.

[This must be erroneous, for the last heard from Steele he had arrived at Little Rock.]

The Southwestern Campaign—Rebel Plans in Louisiana.

[From the Baltimore Correspondence of the New York World.]

CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEFEAT OF THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Baltimore, May 5.—I have some highly important news to-day in regard to the rebel designs in Texas, and the means which the rebels have at their disposal for carrying those designs into execution. It is not believed by the rebel leaders that the policy of concentration can be wholly carried out by Gen. Grant. But they do believe that he is sufficiently master of the situation to see to it that no more troops are sent to the department of the Mississippi.

They are confident that Gen. Steele has either been compelled to surrender at Camden or else has been driven back to Little Rock. The state of things, and the evident determination of the Union government to make the extreme East the theater of their operations this summer, has led the Confederate authorities to resolve on a bold stroke in Texas.

Their operations will extend over a wide belt of country east of Texas, embracing fully the northern half of Louisiana, as far down as Alexandria, and the southern part of Arkansas, as far north as the mouth of the Arkansas river, and as far west as the Rio Grande.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

When the expedition under General Banks started up the Red river, the Confederate troops west of the Mississippi river consisted of the following bodies of men, all under Lieutenants General Kirby Smith, viz: Major-General Dick Taylor's division, at Shreveport, 2000; Major-General Prince Polignac's division, 4000; Major-General Price's forces in Arkansas, 12,000; Major General Magruder's troops at Galveston, and at other points in Texas, 10,000; General Walker's brigade, 3000; Gen. Green's brigade, 6000; General Liddell's brigade, 3000; the last three brigades being on the Red river below Shreveport. This constitutes a force of 39,000 troops. These of course were not all engaged in the battles on the Red river. The forces which General Banks found opposed to him were those under General Taylor, Prince Polignac, General Walker, General Green and General Liddell, as above, a small detachment from General Price, probably 3000, more, and a large detachment from General Magruder, probably 5000 men, in all 25,000. The forces which are now or were recently engaged against Gen. Steele, at Camden, are understood to be the whole of General Price's 12,000 and 15,000 of those recently engaged against General Banks. The Confederate losses in the recent engagements on the Red river are understood at Richmond to have been 2000 men.

HEROES TAKEN FROM THE EAST TO TEXAS.

But the people of Texas have done more than this. During the last year the influx of negroes from the Atlantic coast of the Mississippi has been very great. After the Union armies had gained virtual possession of Kentucky and Tennessee, after Nashville had fallen and been made a base of the army of Rosecrans advanced from Murfreesboro and Shelbyville toward Chattanooga, there all, whom our armies touched the northern counties of Mississippi and Alabama, thousands of negroes were taken by their masters from those States to Texas. Many planters in those States owned large estates likewise in Texas—estates which they had never worked to any great extent, but which were capable of being made very productive. To these estates they now took their negroes, both in order to save them from "the Yankees," and in order that they might make in Texas the crops which they could not raise in safety in their native States. The results of this step, in connection with the military operations alluded to, will have an important bearing on the future progress of the war.

CATTLE, HORSES AND MOOS.

In 1860 there were in Texas 3,000,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 7,000,000 head of cattle, 7,000,000 sheep, and 1,368,000 hogs. These animals increase rapidly, and notwithstanding the large supplies of meat that Texas has supplied to the South, the number of each now in Texas is undoubtedly greater than just stated.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF TEXAS.

In 1860 there were raised in Texas one million four hundred and sixty thousand bushels of wheat, sixteen million five hundred thousand bushels of corn, and four hundred thousand bales, or one hundred and sixty million pounds of cotton. Much of the cotton fields were last year, and much more of them this year will be devoted to raising grain and cattle. Last year the grain crop of Texas amounted to three million bushels of wheat and twenty million bushels of corn. This year it is estimated that the yield will be fully four million bushels of wheat and thirty million bushels of corn.

IMMENSE TERRITORIAL AREA OF TEXAS.

It will be remembered in this connection that the area of Texas, 237,000 square miles, is equal in extent to the area occupied by the nine States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. No wonder the rebels think it is an empire worth striving for.

WHERE DID THEY GET THEIR ARMS?

I should have mentioned that of the arms supplied to those newly raised Texas regiments, none came from the east of the Mississippi. Indeed, when the organization of the Texas Guards began, they had no arms except a few old and unserviceable flint-lock muskets. The Texas troops now in the field are armed with new muskets of European manufacture. These muskets were sent to Texas by the confederate government in England, and they reached Galveston and Velasco in three cargoes, in vessels that ran the blockade. The last cargo, containing four thousand muskets, arrived at Velasco only about two months ago, and that vessel came very near being captured. She was attacked by the blockading fleet off Galveston; but escaped from the fog, and ran into Velasco. There, however, she ran ashore on a sand bank, and would have been captured had it not been for the rebel batteries on shore, which beat off her assailants till the gale blew again. She finally ran into port in triumph, and discharged her valuable freight safely.

OBJECTS OF THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS

The objects which the conf