Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1864.

THE CRISIS.

By universal consent, on both sides of the line, the present hour is felt to be the most serious and important crisis which the country has passed through since the commencement of the war. Both parties to the contest have marshalled the bulk of their forces at two points, as if to make a finality of the struggle. That a defeat of the Federal forces at Richmond and Dalton, or at either place, would hasten the termination of the war by precipitating revolution at the North, we are prepared to admit, though we are by no means willing to acknowledge that a reverse to our arms would be attended with a similar result. While the loss of Richmond would prove a great disaster to us, and while it might for a time inspirit our foe and serve to protract the war, it would by no means be fatal to our cause. Our greatest loss in such an event would be of a moral character, though our material loss would necessarily be great. Richmond is not the Confederacy, and though we do not anticipate its fall, we should never think of desponding even should such an event happen us.

The seat of government was more than once captured by the British during our first revolution, and the Congress forced to take refuge at points further in the interior of the country. We have no right to expect an immunity from a like necessity in the present war. The enemy are just now sadly in need of the moral weight which the capture of Richmond would give them, and will no doubt combine all their strength and summon all their energies to the accomplishment of this end. GRANT has gone to work as though he intended to make a three or four weeks job of it, and as if he was determined by the force of overwhelming numbers, and by his ability to throw a heavy column of fresh troops in the field every morning, to break down LEE by the mere process of exhaustion. Whether he will seek to effect his purpose in this way, remains to be seen. It is presumed GEN. LEE has a force sufficient to enable him to rest his men from day to day, and by this means baffle the plans of the wily Yankee commander. By our last accounts, at the present writing, he had been eminently successful in repelling the advance of the foe, and, judging from the tenor of his dispatches, he was in no apprehension of a turn of fortune. But the fortunes of war are fickle, and the capture of Richmond, though not anticipated, is not out of the range of possibilities. While we may hope for the best, it is the part of both prudence and wisdom to be prepared for the worst.

It is in this spirit we write. While we should most unquestionably regard it as a great disaster, we nevertheless feel that the Confederacy can lose Richmond and "still live." The advantages we have gained, and will yet gain elsewhere, will, in a great measure, compensate for the loss, should it befall us. So, looking at the question from this, its most gloomy point of view, we can see no reason either to despair or despond. The loss of Richmond to-day would not fall with so heavy a weight upon the country as did the fall of Fort Donelson two years ago. The people were not then prepared for disasters of the kind, but they have since become used to them, and are prepared to bear with patience and resignation the heavy loads which the fortunes of war, at the will of an all wise Providence, whose ways are inscrutable and past finding out, may lay upon them. They have learned how to submit to, but not how to despair, under calamity.

With these views we are not prepared to concur in the opinion entertained by many that we are in the last crisis of the war in the event of our discomfiture at Richmond. That it is the concluding struggle of any magnitude in the event of the defeat of the enemy, we are prepared to admit. But the opposing powers occupy different positions in this great contest. For the enemy to fail in the pending battle, is to precipitate revolution and anarchy among the people at home, while on our part the people would only be knit the more firmly together in case of defeat. Encouraged by the advantages gained over the enemy, elsewhere and inspired by the conviction that our ultimate success is not only certain but a necessity, they would rally to their standards the more resolutely, and prepare for another and still fiercer conflict. Richmond is not a Paris to the Confederacy that the whole country should succumb at its fall, and while we do not contemplate such an event, we nevertheless intend to be prepared for it, and to govern ourselves accordingly. Let what misfortune may befall us either at Richmond or Dalton, we shall still continue to push forward in the struggle with the stout heart's motto of *nil desperandum*.

PERSONAL.—Capt. T. H. Francis, of Company A, 4th Tennessee regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, has been exchanged, and passed through this city on Saturday last, on his way to Mississippi. He is yet upon his crutches, but is otherwise in good health. As this gallant officer had been reported killed in the Murfreesboro fight, his numerous friends will be rejoiced to learn that he is still in the land of the living, with still a long lease of life apparently secured to him.

BACON SUPPLIES.—The Richmond *Whig* confirms the report that the commissary department has recently come in possession of three millions of pounds of excellent bacon, which will be none the worse, we presume, from having been cured beyond the limits of the Confederacy, and it adds: The reclaimed districts in North Carolina are also furnishing large quantities of nice bacon. Several days ago, we stated, on official authority, that the tithe of bacon in Georgia would exceed five millions of pounds. All of these facts tend to assure the army and the country that the period of short rations is passing away, to be followed, we hope, by a season of plenty if not of peace.

FEDERAL PRISONERS.—The Richmond *Enquirer* corrects a misapprehension that prevails among our soldiers in the hands of the enemy, that captures made in the trans-Mississippi are not governed by the regulations of the bureau of exchange, but are exclusively under the control of the general commanding the trans-Mississippi department, as it is advised that this is an error. Gen. Taylor did make a special arrangement for exchange with Gen. Banks, but orders from Richmond have gone out to suspend all such exchanges, and to put the prisoners in a depot, and hold them until further orders from Richmond. There must be very nearly as many prisoners in our hands west of the Mississippi as there are east, and if this be so we have between twenty and twenty-five thousand Yankees in our possession. It cannot be ascertained, exactly, how many we have, owing to want of information from the trans-Mississippi.

FROM THE DALTON FRONT.

No fighting was going on to-day, up to ten o'clock. The affair of last evening was a gallant one, and its result evinces the spirit by which our troops are actuated. The repeated repulse of a whole corps, say two thousand men, by two regiments, is a feat worthy of high commendation.

Rocky face, where the enemy made such display last evening, by drawing up his forces in various lines of battle, is, we are informed, a little to the left of our centre. The ridge front presented to the foe is a precipitous one, giving our line at this point every possible advantage of ground: and as an attempt at that particular point would be a foolhardy movement, the threatening attitude assumed last night was most probably a blind, while the real movement, if an early one is to be made, was being prepared for elsewhere. A gentleman who is well informed as to the topography of the country assures us we may give the Yankees credit for too much sagacity to make an attack up Rocky Face direct, no matter how strong their forces.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Another of General LEE'S characteristic dispatches, received this morning, conveys the gratifying intelligence of the continued success of our arms in Virginia. A portion of the regular press dispatches, made up Saturday evening, have failed to come through, and we are therefore without a connected history of the progress of events. We infer from the report that the enemy is getting ready to retreat, from the fact that his right being turned he has placed the pontoons in the vicinity of his other pontoons. The prospect is really cheering at present: but GRANT is a persevering fighter, and we may anticipate he will continue his efforts; if not feasible in his present position, he will probably commence new movements that will involve an entire change of position on both sides.

Northern Items.

Major-Gen. Meade has announced to such troops whose terms were about to expire that the War Department has decided that the term of service of a regiment is to be computed from the date of muster into the service of the United States, without reference to date of enrollment or any service rendered a State. It was against this order the troops were protesting, as was announced by telegraph, a few days since.

The Federal Congress is considering a bill appropriating $25,000,000 for the pay, arming, equipping and transportation of the volunteers called out by the President for one hundred days. If passed, where is the money to come from?

Among the queer things uncovered by the Wilkes court-martial is the successful endeavor of Sanford, the Yankee minister at Brussels, to have the war frigate Vanderbilt used to collect a claim of his against a South American State of $150,000. The proof was furnished by Wilkes during his trial.

Great activity is said to be manifested everywhere of late throughout all the Northern and Northwestern States in forwarding troops to the seat of war, and in filling their places with home guards and the militia of the various States.

It is stated that Grant is exceedingly anxious for McClellan and Fremont to be assigned to duty in the army of the Potomac. The New York *Herald* has been reporting and favoring the scheme for two or three weeks.

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."

NORTHWESTERN GEORGIA.—The Rome *Courier*, of Saturday, says a scout who left Lafayette Thursday morning reports no Federals in Walker county, except one brigade of cavalry at Rock Springs church, seven miles north of Lafayette, and none in Chattooga county. At last reports there were no Federals in Will's valley.

PUT THEM IN USE.—The Richmond *Whig* understands that the signal bureau is very much in need of spy glasses, telescopes, etc., for the spring campaign. Hundreds of these desired articles are in the possession of private citizens, who, on learning the need, will gladly donate them to the department. Even those who cannot afford to give should promptly offer to sell at a moderate price.

GOOD NEWS.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 4th announces, upon reliable information, the safe arrival at a Confederate port recently opened to blockade runners of four vessels heavily laden with stores, clothing, arms, ammunition, etc., of immense value to the Government. Among the provisions brought in was three million pounds of bacon and five hundred bags coffee.

GEN. S. D. LEE.—The Meridian *Clarion* announces that, by order of the Secretary of War, Major-Gen. Stephen D. Lee assumed command, on the 1st inst., of all the cavalry in Alabama, Mississippi, West Tennessee and East Louisana. This gives him command of some —— divisions of cavalry. Gen. Lee is an excellent officer, and we regard the appointment as a good one, though we are inclined to believe the hero of Chickasaw bayou would prefer a command nearer the "flashing of the guns." Gen. Lee will make his headquarters at Columbus, Miss.

DESERTERS CAUGHT.—We learn from the *Courier* that on Friday last Capt. T. S. Reese, of the 31 Confederate cavalry, brought into Rome, and turned over to Col. Cameron, thirty-six prisoners captured in Blount, Walker and Winston counties, Alabama. Twenty-six of them are deserters from our army, and the other ten are charged with aiding and assisting deserters and treasonable conduct.

HARD GALE.—Richmond was visited last week by one of the heaviest storms of wind, hail and rain prevailed in this city which has been felt for a number of years. It continued to rage for over an hour, during which time trees were uprooted, roofs of houses carried off, chimneys blown down, window shutters unhinged, and a large amount of injury sustained otherwise. While at its hight a greater part of the roof covering the German Lutheran church, on Fifth street, north of Leigh, was blown away.

Amendment to the Constitution.

The United States Senate has voted the following amendment to the Constitution:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XIII, Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The vote was ayes 38, noes 6.

The amendment is passed too late to be submitted to the State Legislatures of the North this year, and of course cannot go into effect. But it furnishes a theme of agitation upon a subject of the eternal negro, and that is all that is wanted by the politicians at Washington.

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

LETTER NO. 1.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

IN THE FIELD, May 6, 1864.

To-Day.

The ball opened at 8 o'clock this morning. The enemy advanced, one division in force, toward Snicker's gap, four miles above Dalton, on our left, and were handsomely repulsed. The skirmish lay along Stewart's line. The firing was regular for several hours, but not particularly heavy. Small arms were only used by sharp-shooters. Considerable damage was done. Loss trifling on our side.

The Prospect.

Every one anticipates a great battle to morrow. The outside indications certainly favor this idea. Couriers are dashing hither and thither, guns are booming now and then, and reports of the most exaggerated description go from lip to lip. I do not look for a fight quite so soon, although it is highly probable that they will attack our left to-morrow. Hitherto our right has been regarded as the point of investment; but the scene has shifted.

The Tennessee Troops.

Your heart would swell with pride if you could see the noble Tennessee boys, who compose so large a part of this army. Led by the most skillful and valiant commanders, they are especially cheered by the presence of their governor. He is here, as he never fails to be, when a fight is on hand. Just out of West Tennessee, where he passed through Forrest's late campaign, Gov. Harris breathes the air of home to the troops. He appears among them constantly, delivers the most encouraging addresses, and is met with expressions of enthusiastic welcome.

The Force of the Enemy.

I know that you want to know something of Sherman's force. Wiser heads estimate it at not over sixty thousand. Kilpatrick's cavalry will not exceed a tenth part of that number. As to our force it is sufficient to say that no one here is frightened.

The Result.

Keep up the liveliest heart imaginable in the rear. There is no sort of danger. You never saw such pluck in all your born days. Especially do not believe the monstrous rumors in circulation among the speculators

WAVERLY.

AFFAIRS IN FRONT.

LETTER NO. 11.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

DALTON, Sunday Morning, May 7, 1864.

The Sabbath Day Near the Enemy—What is the Prospect?—The Struggle for Position—News from Middle Tennessee—The Guns Open, etc.

I take out my watch. The time is just five minutes to 8 o'clock, and the morning is as bright and clear as ever a Sunday in the peaceful days of yore. The birds are hop-o-linking in the leafy trees; the sunny green, that dances in the wind, is moving with them. The troops slept on their arms last night, but Dalton has very little semblance of war. I think I shall hear the bells presently, and have once or twice oddly fancied that it was most time for Sunday school. Any one of these quiet moments, which steal around me as I write, may be broken into a thousand fragments by the loud report of cannon echoing among the hills and glens. The first gun will call me hence, and so I will hasten to jot you a few random notes before I am disturbed.

The Impending Battle.

So the fight has not opened yet. As I wrote you, the wager of battle is not determined. The handkerchief, whose fall is to signal the two armies to combat, still flutters in the air. It may drop to-day—it may not touch the ground for a week to come. This looks like "an opinion as is a opinion," but it is quite logical. You see both sides are maneuvering for positions. Johnston is so apt at their species of strategy that he befogs Sherman, who shifts from right to left and from left to right, and then masses on the center, like the shuttle of a loom, with this difference, that he isn't weaving much cloth. How far the Virginia news will effect his plans I cannot say, but if there is not a battle of some sort to-morrow (Monday) I shall be very much surprised.

The Mountains of Tennessee.

I have had a conversation with one of our scouts lately out of Middle Tennessee. Stokes' (Yankee) cavalry are operating in the mountains with a free hand. One of their latest atrocities was the murder of young Marchbanks, a son of the eminent jurist. Captain Marchbanks was organizing a company in White county, not many miles above his own home. He was pursued, made captive, taken to the woods, tied to a tree and shot. His mother was then sent for and arrived before the body was buried. Stokes is riding the horse of the poor young man, and boasts of his infamous deed of blood. Arthur Mercer, a nephew of Maj. L. D. Mercer, was recently killed in a rencounter with Colonel Thomas B. Murray. My informant tells me that the entire mountain country is in a terrible partizan state, and that the return of the Confederates, which is expected from week to week, will be a blessing and relief.

Writing in Front.

You must not expect these letters of mine to be very carefully prepared or elaborate. If one is vigilant, he has little time left him to be picturesque. Besides, when you have ridden for half a day over rock and hill, through the sun and the dust, and at last reach a place of shade and rest, you are not in a very rhetorical humor. I will give you facts; hints of the goings-on in these parts; stray gleams of suggestive interest. You must fill in my mere outlines with "tints of deeper hue." You must not be afraid of my skeletons. I shall not be sensational, I promise you.

The Guns.

Boom! boom! boom! There they go! Just as I had written the last line above, the roll of a cannon broke upon the air. What is it? A general engagement? I don't know. An attack? Perhaps so. I will go and see.

WAVERLY.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

DALTON, GA., May 7, 1864.

Day by day, as the weather grows warmer and the sultry heat of summer approaches, the impression obtains that a general engagement cannot be postponed many weeks or days longer. This is the inevitable conclusion of every one who observes and participates in the movements daily transpiring in and around Dalton, of the character and extent of these, it may be improper to speak. But there are significant movements, recognized by every old soldier as the certain omens of battle, which warn us that the sanguinary day is not far distant. As I write the dull heavy muttering of cannon is distinctly audible in front, but great battles, as this must be, are not opened hastily, it may be delayed for many days.

The enemy continues to reconnoiter in force, frequently driving in our pickets with heavy skirmishing—casualties usually small.

Unprecedented determination, hope and buoyancy prevail throughout the army. Sickness and disease are almost unknown. Gen. Johnston possesses the supreme confidence of his army; they regard him as not inferior to Gen. Lee or any other general on the continent.

A complete victory here, such as we desire, and with the sanction of Providence are determined to gain, and similar success in Virginia, would without doubt insure the termination of the war in three months. Such is the feeling of the soldiers. Every man will put forth his utmost power in the coming struggle for liberty and existence, and privations, hardships and dangers may soon be rewarded by success, independence and the amenities of peace.

One indication of a fight I might have mentioned with impunity. There is a certain noted major in this army, of sporting proclivities, he is the great rival of "the battery," and conceded to be a "real one" or "rattler." Yesterday he was seen shipping a box of game chickens to the rear for safety. The boys who know him say that this is an infallible token of battle, just as tearing up cards indicate the same.

A soldier who participated in the East Tennessee campaign relates an incident that I have not seen in print. On one occasion when our cavalry had advanced within a few miles of Knoxville, they encountered Jim Brownlow's regiment of renegade East Tennesseans, which was quickly dispersed. By some means a Texas cavalryman became detached from his command and met a Federal officer alone. Supposing himself within the enemy's lines he surrendered to the officer, who proved to be the vegitable Jim Brownlow. After securing the cavalryman's pistols, Brownlow told him that they were in the rebel lines, and as he might soon be a prisoner himself he would make a proposal. If he became a prisoner he should be confinded to be adjudged at once by the rebel, and if he succeeded in joining his own command, he would release the rebel and return his pistols. This was agreed to. It so happened that they met the Federals first. Brownlow then told the rebel that he could not return the pistols but would give him a gold watch instead, which was highly satisfactory, and the rebel soon joined his command with the gold watch, and a pass written on a love letter which Brownlow happened to have in his pocket.

A musical friend who has more "otium cum dignitate" than most of us, and who stops in the pleasant village of Dalton, claims to have invented a Categorical Piano which, if successful, will work an era in the science of music. It consists of a number of small oblong boxes or cases, gradually decreasing in size from left to right, and corresponding to the keys of an ordinary piano. These are all enclosed in an elegant rosewood case, which when closed resembles an ordinary piano. This case is perforated with graduated holes corresponding to the boxes within, instead of the keys. On the opposite side are an equal number of holes, but much larger. Each box contains a representative of the feline race, beginning with the largest sized grimalkin and ranging down to the smallest size. Their heads project through the large sized orifices, and their tails through the small ones for keys. These are pinched by the performer to produce the notes. The inventor can play Dixie admirably, and is practicing "When this cruel war is over."

HARVEY.

IN LINE NEAR MILL CREEK GAP,
Four miles north of Dalton, May 8, 1864.

The enemy made a general and determined advance yesterday, driving in our cavalry, and approaching almost within range of our lines.

Bate's and Stewart's divisions occupy this gap. Little skirmishing so far with our infantry pickets.

The army is all in position, ready for a general engagement.

All is quiet in front this morning, and will probably continue so during the day, as the pious Yankees will, of course, observe this beautiful Sabbath day. To-morrow we all expect a battle.

Reports were very current yesterday evening of a great battle in Virginia, consequently there is a great rush for papers this morning. Carriers are unable to supply the demand. The news, especially from the trans-Mississippi Department, is highly encouraging. The effect upon the army is very perceptible.

While it is considered doubtful whether the enemy will make a direct attack upon our position, we are greatly mistaken if important events are not chronicled in this quarter during the present week.

HARVEY.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS

SENATE.

Reported for the Richmond Dispatch.]

THURSDAY, May 5.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, in the Virginia Senate Chamber, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Burrows, of the Baptist church.

The Senate proceed to the election of the standing committees, with the following result:

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. James L. Orr, chairman; Waldo P. Johnson, Louis T. Wigfall, Wm. H. Simms, and Allen H. Caperton.

Finance—Messrs. Robt. W. Barnwell, chairman; R. M. T. Hunter, Thos. J. Semmes, Wm. A. Graham, and Robert Johnson, Jr.

Commerce—Wm. S. Oldham, chairman; Augustus E. Maxwell, Wm. T. Dortsen, Lagadon C. Haynes, and Richard W. Walker.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Edward C. Sparrow, chairman; Louis T. Wigfall, Henry C. Burnett, Gustavus A. Henry, and Robert W. Johnson.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Albert G. Brown, chairman; Jas. M. Baker; Wm. E. Simms, Herschel V. Johnson, and Wm. A. Graham.

Judiciary—Messrs. Benjamin H. Hill, chairman; Langdon C. Haynes, R. W. Walker, John W. C. Watson and Thomas J. Semmes.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Robert W. Johnson, chairman; Wm. S. Oldham, Waldo P. Johnson, Augustus E. Maxwell and Allen T. Caperton.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Chas. B. Mitchel, chairman; Robert Jemison, Jr., James M. Baker, Langdon C. Haynes and Wm. S. Oldham.

Public Lands—Messrs. James M. Baker, chairman; G. A. Henry and Robert W. Johnson.

Patents—Messrs. Augustus E. Maxwell, chairman; Benjamin H. Hill and Langdon C. Haynes.

Claims—Messrs. Henry C. Burnett, chairman; James M. Baker and Waldo P. Johnson.

Territories—Messrs. Louis T. Wigfall, chairman; Chas. B. Mitchell and Robt. W. Barnwell.

Accounts—Messrs. A. T. Caperton, chairman; Wm. T. Dortch and Wm. E. Simms.

Printing—Messrs J. W. C. Watson, James L. Orr and Langdon C. Haynes.

Engrossment and Enrollment—Messrs. William T. Dortch, chairman; A. T. Caperton, and Augustus E. Maxwell.

On motion of Mr. Orr the documents accompanying the President's message were referred to appropriate committees, and two hundred extra copies of the message were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Duncan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, submitted a resolution affecting the reported disloyalty of the Hon. Williamson R. W. Cobb, of that State, and called for an investigation as to the truth of the charges which had been alleged against him through the public prints, etc. The resolution was adopted—yeas 69, nays 6—and a committee of five appointed to apprise Mr. Cobb of the charges, if possible, and to investigate the case.

Mr. Chisholm, of Alabama, offered a bill providing for the repeal of the act suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, which was appropriately referred.

Mr. Pugh submitted a resolution that the committee on Military Affairs inquire into the propriety of allowing officers of the army and navy to purchase one ration and draw another from the Government, which was adopted.

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of old issues of treasury notes held by certain Indian tribes. Also, a bill and memorial relating to rations for officers. Referred.

Mr. Hartridge, of Georgia, introduced a bill amendatory of the act to levy additional taxes for the common defense and support of Government. Referred.

Mr. Hartridge also submitted a resolution as to whether the provisions of the act regulating the exportation of cotton, tobacco, and other products, apply to vessels running the blockade which belong to the Confederate States. Adopted.

Mr. Echols, of Georgia, introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the civil officers of the Government fifty per cent., and of the officers and soldiers in the army 100 per cent., both to take effect from the 1st day of May, 1864. Referred.

Mr. Perkins introduced a bill to organize a corps of scouts and signal guards, to facilitate communication with the trans-Mississippi department. Referred.

Mr. Welsh, of Mississippi, submitted a resolution to prevent fraud by buying Treasury notes east of the Mississippi, and selling them west of that river. Agreed to.

Mr. Ramsey, of North Carolina, introduced resolutions of thanks to the 34th and 38th regiments North Carolina troops for their promptness and unanimity in re-enlisting for the war.

Mr. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, offered a bill amendatory of the currency bill passed 16th February, 1864, to place the five dollar notes on the same basis as the new issue.

Mr. E. M. Bruce submitted an amendment, offered as a substitute, that it was inexpedient to relieve the notes of the tax provided by law. Both were referred.

Mr. Murray, of Tennessee, made a motion that a joint resolution of thanks be tendered to Gen. Forrest and the brave officers and men of his command for their successful campaign in West Tennessee and Kentucky; which was adopted.

Mr. Foote introduced a bill to provide against the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship of foreigners who have taken no part in the present struggle.

Mr. Baldwin offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of pensioning for the maintenance of invalid officers and privates, permanently disabled, in the reserve forces. Referred.

Also, a bill mandatory of the act imposing tax on wool. Referred.

Mr. McWillie, delegate from Arizona, presented a memorial of certain claims, etc. Referred.

Mr. E. C. Bondinot introduced a bill for the relief of the Cherokee nation.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. L. Burrows, of the Baptist church.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, submitted a resolution of concurrence that Congress adjourn on Monday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., which resolution, on Mr. Johnson's motion, was read and laid on the table to-day.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, presented the memorial of officers of Anderson's brigade, asking a change in law allowing officers to buy one ration per diem. Referred to the Military committee.

Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, presented the memorial of the proprietors of the "Southern Literary Messenger," asking to be put on the same footing as newspapers in the matter of the exemption of their employees.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, presented the memorial of employees and detailed men in the quartermaster's department at Columbia, S. C. Referred to Finance committee.

Mr. Caperton, of Virginia, presented the memorial of the governor of Virginia, asking Congress to provide for the redemption of Confederate notes held by the State on the 1st April, 1864. Referred to the Finance committee.

Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to provide and organize a general staff for armies in the field. Referred to the Military committee.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to establish and equalize the grades of officers of the navy. Referred to the Naval committee.

Mr. Dortch, of North Carolina, offered a joint resolution of thanks to Major-Gen. Robert F. Hoke and Commander James W. Cooke, and the officers and men under their command, for the brilliant victory over the enemy at Plymouth, N. C. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Maxwell, of Florida, offered a joint resolution of thanks to Brigadier General Joseph Finnegan and the officers and men of his command, for the skill and gallantry displayed in achieving the signal victory of Ocean Pond, Florida, on the 20th February last.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to protect means of transit across the Mississippi river for members of Congress living west of that river, coming to or returning from Congress.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on Printing to inquire into and report the causes of delay of the public printing.

Mr Graham, of North Carolina, offered a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the currency act of the 16th February last as to provide that bonds of the Confederate States, to be received by any State in purchase of said act, shall be coupon bonds and exempt from taxation; and that all Confederate notes of any of the old issues held by any State on the 1st of April last may, at the option of such State, be exchanged for such bonds or for treasury notes of the new issue; and further, that all just demands of any State against the Confederate Government accruing, but unpaid, prior to the said 1st of April, shall be paid in treasury notes or the new issue.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Duncan.

Mr. James M. Leach, of N. C., asked leave to make an explanation of his position, and alluded to an article published in the *Examiner*, which he stated made a false report of his position, and alluded to an article published in the *Examiner*, which he stated made a false report of his position, and also at his State. He also alluded to various misrepresentations which he said had been made touching the position and sentiments of the people of North Carolina, and of his district particularly, which had been misunderstood. He stated that he was a peace man on the basis of the acknowledgement of the independence of the Confederate States at the earliest possible day, and so far as his district was concerned there was not a truer, more loyal or law abiding people in the Confederate States. He was the representative of a conservative district, but had never yet heard an expression from a solitary man of his constituency that looked to reconstruction at any time. He is in the same position, and so is North Carolina, as Vice President Stephens and Gov. Brown, of Ga., etc.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, concurred in every word of his colleague, but goes further; is for peace, but an honorable peace. At the breaking out of the war he laid his all on the side of the army South, and when it becomes necessary will "cap" it with his life as a sacrifice. He was for negotiation in order to end the war. The war of 1776, as well as of 1812, was ended by negotiation, and so might this be, there was disloyalty in his State he was proud to say, not to the government but to the bad laws that had been enacted, and there will be until even handed justice was dealt out to her. If any treason or disloyalty existed he did not know it. At this point Mr. Staples, of Virginia, asked the honorable gentleman from North Carolina, the question if he was for peace on any other terms as a basis, other than the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States. To which he replied: I am for peace upon the basis of the acknowledgement of the Confederacy if it can be obtained, but if not I am for peace on the best terms I can get it short of subjugation. [Sensation.]

Mr. Staples said that he was not satisfied with the answer, and was proceeding to address the House but Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, objected, on the ground that debate would be unprofitable, (with that exception, the consent of the House was unanimous,) and the subject was dropped.

Mr. Henly, of Florida, introduced a bill providing for the consolidation of regiments reduced below the legal standard. Referred.

Mr. Blandford—A bill to authorize persons who have been detailed on government work to draw rations the same as soldiers. Referred.

Mr. Rodgers, of Florida—Bill supplementary to the act to reduce the currency, and authorize new issue of treasury notes. Referred.

Also, by the same, a bill to establish in the trans-Mississippi Department an agency of the Bureau of Foreign Department. Referred and printed.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution for the purpose of obtaining information as to the number of men furnished the army by each separate State in the Confederacy, and to ascertain the number now in service, the number that had been killed, wounded, etc.; also, the number that had deserted from the army, and the State to which they belonged. Referred to committee of Military Affairs.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina—A bill to authorize the appointment of commissary for cavalry. Referred.

Mr. Swann, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution that it was inexpedient to pass any act to relieve the $5 treasury notes of the tax imposed, which he did with a view to allay all apprehensions or expectations as to what the House would do with the currency, which was passed—yeas 67; nays 8. [Thus settling the question in regard to the expectation of some that Congress would place them on a basis with the new issue.]

Mr. Sexton, of Texas, submitted joint resolutions of thanks to the Texas brigade, army of Northern Virginia.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, introduced a bill to provide means for the needful expenditure of Government without increasing the amount of treasury notes. Referred.

He also introduced a bill to exempt from military service of the Confederacy such State officers as are exempt from such service by State law. Referred.

A number of bills of minor importance were presented and appropriately referred.

At 2, P. M., House adjourned to meet to-day, 12 M., in the hall of the House of Delegates.

A Loud Call for Money.

Thompson's *Bank Note Reporter* says of Chase and his present struggles in financial matters:

His appeals afresh to the people in this the most trying military and financial period of the rebellion, to come forward with heart and money. He is reducing the volume of currency gradually, and will continue to do so. If the stock and gold gamblers shall again attempt the game they played last week, he will bring the whole power of the Government, and its whole means, both here and abroad, to checkmate them.

The Secretary of the Treasury relies upon the army for victories, and upon Congress for adequate taxation. The people will come to his help with every dollar that can be appropriated. This is their true interest; it is their true safety. The armies will now do their part—there is no alternative but victory. Congress will do its duty—it dare not falter.

To those capitalists who complain that Mr. Chase ought to pay a higher rate of interest, we say, pointedly, that a five per cent. obligation against the American people, is better than a bond at any high rate of interest. For why? Your money righteously invested, free from extortion, generously invested for your country's cause, is and will be through all time, valid. But grind your country—grind the American people in their time of distress and want—take Shylock's bond, and it will take more than the interest you get over five per cent. to defend your claims against the political tribunals that will adjudge your bonds.

Well and wise would it be for you to come forward with that spirit that inspires the people, and for once, for this emergency, lay aside the spirit that governs the usurer. Your property, your money, your all is at stake. You are in a miserable minority at the ballot-boxes. Better either come to the standard of equity and right, or *bag what gold you can and leave this hemisphere.*

Lincoln Fails to Make a State out of Tennessee.

Lincoln has failed to get a new State out of Tennessee. He seems to have been out-manevered. A letter dated at Knoxville on the 17th ult., gives the following account of the failure:

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention, of which so much has been said and written, has met and adjourned. Why it was known as the Knoxville-Greenville Convention was because, in the fall of 1861, a large number of the prominent men of East Tennessee met at Greenville, and memorialized the Legislature to permit the separation of East Tennessee. This thing that body would not do. The loyal people, a few months ago, determined upon a resuscitation of the Greenville Convention, and appointed as the time of meeting the 12th inst.

Until within a month past the masses of the people of this section, and the prominent men beside, have been strongly in favor of separation from the disloyal portions of the State known as Middle and West Tennessee. As time rolled on, however, separation became a critical subject, and a certain clique, known to be in opposition to the popular measures of the day, including a brigadier-general, turned from a position in opposition to separation and became the authors of expressions favorable thereto.

During this time, however, through the solicitations of the Union men of Middle and East Tennessee, Parson Brownlow, of the *Whig*, and James Hood, of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, took down their banners for separation, and made the fact known to their readers that, much as separation was desired, the present was an inauspicious time to urge such a proceeding. Many of the prominent men of this county, who had all along been in favor of separation, advised their friends to favor a postponement of the matter to an indefinite time.

The suffering people of this country are too loyal to wander from the circumspect path in which they have hitherto walked. It became well known all over East Tennessee, or that portion of it rid of rebel troops, that Gov. Johnson had declared that the separation of East Tennessee at the present time would be an unfortunate event, and it became evident on Monday night that the convention would meet and adjourn without taking any steps in the matter at all.

The convention met on Tuesday, one hundred and sixty-one delegates present. Very little business was transacted, however, the first day. Judge Nelson occupied the chair at the opening, being the old chairman of the Greenville convention. He resigned in the morning, though, after making an explanatory speech, explanatory from the fact that, during the existence of the rebellion, he had fled off once in favor of Jeff. Davis, arguing that the President's emancipation proclamation was forever a barrier to the reunion of the States. He patched it up as well as he could, but it was plain to all upon which side were his preferences.

Before the close of the day two parties had become created, and the report of the business committee settled it that there was some fighting to take place, as they reported two sets of resolutions—the majority report being extremely queer, as it forgave all traitors; forgave all those murderers and thugs of East Tennessee who had caused the death of hundreds of the loyal men of this section. The minority, report, however, recommended the immediate calling of a State convention, and declared themselves in favor of the renomination of Mr. Lincoln and of emancipation, the system of which should be decided by a State convention.

Gov. Johnson, Parson Brownlow, L. B. Houck, Daniel Trentlett and James Hood have used up the week and the convention in speeches, favoring immediate emancipation, calling for a State Convention, and endorsing the Administration. Gov. Johnson has made seven great speeches since he left Nashville. Two brigadier-generals of Tennessee expressed themselves in favor of the resolutions forgiving all traitors. They were bitterly denounced by Parson Brownlow.

Governor Johnson's speeches were all great efforts. In one speech he said that slavery was dead, and it was judicious to clean out slavery and treason at the same time, the latter could not exist without the former.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—*Three Hundred and Third Day.*—There has been no change of importance. Seven shells were fired at the city, and two volleys from the eight mortars on Fort Sumter.

Some firing through the day was heard in the direction of Stono, the cause of which was not ascertained. The enemy were still at work on the middle battery.

No change of the dest is reported.—*Courier.*

FIGHTING EAST AND WEST THE SAME.—The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, says: "It is evident that the spring campaign is to begin within a fortnight—perhaps by the first of May. The object is, evidently, to press the enemy everywhere at the same time, to prevent him from concentrating all his troops in Virginia, as he is evidently attempting. I am fully convinced that, unless a demonstration is made toward Atlanta within a very short time, Northern Georgia will be araxtaled and the troops sent to reinforce Lee."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

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

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Heavy Skirmishing Sunday Evening.

Six Federal Assaults Repulsed.

Battle Expected To-Day.

Special to the Memphis Daily Appeal.]

DALTON, May 8, 10 o'clock, P. M.—The enemy advanced by Mill Creek Gap, at four o'clock to-day. Our videttes fell into position, and heavy skirmishing, followed by artillery firing, ensued. The execution of our guns was perceptible.

The enemy then massed upon our left, and assaulted Dug Gap. Hooker's entire corps made six assaults, but were successfully repulsed.

Col. Ben. Hill, with a brigade, reached the position held by Cols. Grigsby and Williamson, at sundown, and the fighting was prolonged into the night.

We captured many prisoners and killed from one to two hundred Federals.

Gen. Pat. Cleburne, with Grandbury's brigade, has reached this point, and a great contest is expected to commence to-day.

WAVERLY.

From the Dalton Front.

THE ENEMY REPULSED SUNDAY EVENING.

No Fighting this Morning.

DALTON, May 9.—Hooker's corps attemp