THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY W'CLANAHAN & DILL. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1864 VOL. XV, NO 120

The Memphis Appeal.

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JOHN R. McCLANAHAN----Benjamin P. DILL.

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The highest market price, either in money or subscription, will be paid for clean cotton or linen rags, white or colored, delivered at the APPEAL counting-room, Atlanta.

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Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.	Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.	Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.	Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.	Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.	Old Issue Dol.	New Issue Dol.
5	2 33	60	20 00	115	38 33	170	56 66	225	75 00	280	93 33
10	3 33	65	21 66	120	40 00	175	58 33	230	76 66	285	95 00
15	5 00	70	23 33	125	41 66	180	60 00	235	78 33	290	96 66
20	6 66	75	25 00	130	43 33	185	61 66	240	80 00	295	98 33
25	8 33	80	26 66	135	45 00	190	63 33	245	81 66	300	100 00
30	10 00	85	28 33	140	46 66	195	65 00	250	83 33	350	116 66
35	11 66	90	30 00	145	48 33	200	66 66	255	85 00	400	133 33
40	13 33	95	31 66	150	50 00	205	68 33	260	86 66	450	150 00
45	15 00	100	33 33	155	51 66	210	70 00	265	88 33	500	166 66
50	16 66	105	35 00	160	53 33	215	71 66	270	90 00		
55	18 33	110	36 66	165	55 00	220	73 33	275	91 66		

T. M. ACTON,

News Agent for the Army of Tennessee, AND AGENT FOR

The Memphis Daily Appeal.

Mail Carriers, Brigade and Regimental News Agents will be supplied as heretofore with Daily Papers at eighteen to twenty cents—also daily papers at the counter at twenty five cents.

A large edition of the APPEAL is printed every day.

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Selma, Ala.

PROPRIETORS—

J. C. SAINT, of Nashville Tennessee

DR. R. J. MCKINNEY, of South Carolina

Formerly of the Kentucky Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

may29 1m

CIRCULAR.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 23d, 1864.

ALL officers and agents of this Department are hereby notified that in order to introduce proper uniformity and system in connection with the contracts executed with the Factories on Government account, and to increase thereby the yield thereof, Major G. W. Cunningham, Quartermaster, heretofore in charge of the depot at Atlanta, Georgia, is entrusted, exclusively, with the duty of contracting in behalf of this Department with the Factories in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

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A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster General.

may29 3m

FOR SALE,

Prairie Plantation, Near the Alabama River.

THE undersigned offers for sale the magnificent PLANTATION, lying eight miles west of Prairie Bluff, in Wilcox county, Ala., known as the Porter Place. There are two hundred and fifty-five acres in the tract, about eight hundred of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling house in good repair, and other outbuildings. Payment in part or whole can be made in cotton, or money or bonds, or if the purchaser prefers, time will be given on one-third of the amount. Apply to

W. P. G. MAY,
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may18 2w

"KENNEDY HOUSE,"

MOBILE.

THE above HOUSE is now reopened for permanent and transient boarders—located on St. Louis, between Franklin and Hamilton streets.

MRS. J. G. KENNEDY,
Proprietress.

may9 1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

This undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the style and firm of

Mitchell & Woodson,

for the purpose of carrying on a COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand of A. W. Mitchell, Hunter street, near the corner of Whitehall street, Atlanta Ga. Strict attention will be given to all consignments.

A. W. MITCHELL,
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April 2d.

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may8 6m

BELL, MOORE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND wholesale dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE, Memphis street, Atlanta, Ga.

Extra attention engaged to arrangements of every description and remittances promptly made. Orders respectfully solicited and carefully filled. apl 7m

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JOHN H. KING & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Rear Intercept depot, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. will give their personal and undivided attention to the business entrusted to their care. may8 3m

PRICE WILLIAMS,

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Messrs. Kent, Payne & Co., Richmond, Va.
Colo. R. Tansill, of the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. may7 3m

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Hoop Iron Bands---Patented---Substitute for Rope in Baling Cotton!

Costs less—it puts up faster—hoops the bale twenty to twenty-six per cent. stronger than rope and will not cut. Adjusted to any size of bales as quickly as rope. Patented saw put up in the most convenient package for transportation, the relative bulk being much less than that of rope.

A supply always on hand, for which orders for any quantity will be promptly filled, and further information given on application to

C. D. THORBURN,
Wilmington, N. C. or
W. L. GARDNER,
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FOUND,

A DOG, the owner can get him by proving the same and paying for this advertisement. may29 1t

Daily Appeal.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

SUNDAY MORNING MAY 29, 1864

FROM THE FRONT.

Our scouts have skirted the entire Federal rear. They reported on Friday night, as the result of their observation, that no trains had been run below Kingston since Sunday last, and no wagon trains from that point since Wednesday last. They state that the Federals keep close together, in consequence of which they captured only one prisoner. He reports the FORREST had captured Dalton, and it was feared Chattanooga. FORREST is believed to have divided his forces, one half attacking Chattanooga from above, and the other Dalton. Other Federal prisoners confirm the statement of the general opinion in their army that FORREST had taken Dalton. A scout belonging to JACKSON's cavalry writes us from Marietta, 25th, that "on the 20th instant, while on a scout, he learned at Cassville that Gen. FORREST had taken Chattanooga and burned all the Yankee supplies there, and was coming on in SHERMAN's rear. WOODFORD's Yankee cavalry reported this to the citizens at Cassville as a fact. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Dalton, on the 25th inst, at Cassville. WOODFORD's Kentucky cavalry are stationed four miles from Cassville, on the Kingston road. There are none of the enemy at Cartersville. They treated the citizens remarkably well in this locality."

On Friday evening, CLEBURNE is reported to have captured two or three hundred Federals, all that was left of the regiment.

It is rumored that W. PARKS and Capt. HARRIS, inspector general of VAUGHN'S staff, were killed, but we trust that it is unfounded.

The Yankees were steeped with liquor, and came up to a charge, at first, finely, but ran back quickly, not standing fire or fighting as well as at RESACA. They have quit charging and gone to digging.

The enemy commenced moving on our right yesterday morning, evidently with the intention of cutting back to the railroad. This General JOHNSTON seems not disposed to permit. Dispatches received in this city announce that the engagement became general at noon yesterday, and up to the latest accounts we were repulsing the enemy at all points. From all the indications, it is believed that in all probability, this holy Sabbath day will witness the greatest struggle of the war. Our troops are alive to the importance of the occasion. May God nerve their arms for the trial and give them a complete and decisive victory. Several hundred men, belonging to CHEATHAM'S, CLEBURNE'S and WALKER'S divisions, who were wounded on Friday morning, arrived here yesterday evening.

Since writing the above, regular press reports from the battle-field have come in, announcing glorious successes on our side, corroborating our statements in part. For an account of these see our telegraphic column.

TO THE FRONT.

We have been requested by Surgeon S. H. STOUT, medical director of hospitals, to notify the various relief committees in Atlanta, and the reserve surgical corps from the different hospital posts, to proceed immediately to Marietta to-day. The relief committees are urged to carry with them abundant supplies of stimulants, cooked provisions, etc.

Surgeons in charge of hospitals, at this and other points, are reminded to enlarge their capacities without delay.

We would urge our citizens to assemble at the passenger depot and assist in removing the wounded. Send your servants also, and supply those who stand between you and the foe, with nourishment. The ladies we know will not be absent. Let every one do his whole duty. The men in charge of the hospitals are nothing more than men. The labors they perform are onerous. Assist them, and you favor the wounded.

ACCOUNTABILITY OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.—The Montgomery *Mail* mentions the singular fact that although the officers of the quartermaster's department are subject to semi-annual inspections of all their transactions, from time to time, that neither the commissary, ordnance, niter, or medical department, each of which is the custodian and expender of vast sums of Government funds, have any inspectors. Though their operations are large and complicated, they are permitted to pass free from inspection. This is wrong. There should be inspectors in each of these bureaus, charged with the duty of examining all their transactions, and from time to time, overhauling their papers. No honest official who has in his hands moneys for disbursement, should object to the fullest and most frequent inspections of his public affairs, and it is due to the Government that these investigations should be made.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA MILITIA,
Atlanta, May 23, 1864.

Your State is invaded and a portion of its most valuable territory overrun by a vindictive enemy of great strength, who is laying waste and devastating the country behind him. Unless this force is checked speedily, the property and homes of thousands must be destroyed and they driven out as wanderers, in destitution and beggary.

Our noble army needs further reinforcements till the emergency has passed. I have summoned the civil and military officers of the State to arms, and they are promptly and nobly responding. If any of these who are subject to militia duty are remaining at home, who are able to do service, I desire the old men to report the facts to me immediately, that courts-martial may be ordered, or other proper steps taken, to compel them to do their duty or to suffer the penalties. When all the officers shall have responded, more men will be still needed. I do not order out the reserved militia except at the most exposed points, because some must be left at home to make bread; and the old men from 50 to 60 and the boys under 17, are not able, as a general rule, to endure hard service in the military field. But I do call upon all who are able for service, and can possibly be spared from home, to hasten to the field till the great battle is fought. Many have Confederate contracts, detailed and exemptions, who are stout and able to do military duty, and can go to the field for a time without any one detriment to the public interest. All such, with all others able for duty, are earnestly requested to fly to arms as the State officers have done. Let each report to Gen. Wayne in Atlanta, and bring with him a good quilt, or blanket, and rations to last him to camp, and a good double-barreled shotgun if he has one. If not he can be armed by the Government.

Georgians! we are now in the crisis of our fate. The destiny of our posterity for ages to come may hang upon the results of the next few days. He who remains at his home now may soon occupy it as a slave or be driven from it.

Rally to the rescue, and till the danger is passed let the watchword of every patriot be, "To arms! and to the front!" and the vandal hordes will soon be driven back.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

☞ Each daily paper in the State will copy once in its first issue, and forward bills to Executive Department, at Milledgeville.

J. B. B.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

ON THE FIELD, Near Dallas, May 27, 1864.
Special Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]

A portion of this army moved from Acworth, where we had enjoyed one or two days repose, on the 22d. Bate's division moved in front, Tyler's brigade leading the van. On the 23d this brigade occupied the little town of Dallas. In the evening of that day a small party of the enemy, piloted by a citizen, and all dressed in gray, made a sudden swoop upon the 4th Georgia sharpshooters, capturing Adjt. Hunt and two or three men. They took Adjt. Hunt's watch, and then double quicked him some hundred yards, snapping a pistol at his head most of the way. He made his escape, however, with his men, but two videttes of Gen Bate's escort were carried off. The enemy developed himself in force before the town in the evening, and sharp skirmishing resulted. During the day a large quantity of stores—tax in kind—was removed. Col. T. B Smith, commanding Tyler's brigade, maneuvered his command to the greatest possible advantage, and succeeded in holding a largely superior force in check. Jackson's cavalry on the flanks also rendered important service.

On the night of the 23d, the force was withdrawn from Dallas to a low range of hills two and a half miles south of the town. The remainder of the division came up on the following day, and formed a line.

Our lines have gradually been formed as the enemy has pressed us, until the army is pretty well in position.

Yesterday there was considerable skirmishing all along the lines, the enemy developed three lines of battle at one point, but so far have manifested no inclination to do more than feel our position, which is rather hard to find, owing to the almost impenetrable thickets which surround us

This morning at daybreak the 15th and 37th Tennessee and 4th Kentucky, led by Gen. Lewis, charged a heavy line of skirmishers, who had, during the night, occupied a very important position. They fired a volley and fled from the terrific yell of our boys, leaving twenty-five or thirty prisoners, and seven or eight killed and wounded. Our loss was six or seven wounded and one killed, Capt. R. B. Donaldson, of the 15th Tennessee regiment, killed instantly. Truly death selects a "shining mark." He was a gallant spirit, true patriot, and pure gentleman.

Vaughn's brigade, of Cheatham's division, also made a charge on the prolongation of the same line, and drove the enemy in fine style.

Stewart's division was engaged with Hooker's corps yesterday, drove them back—further results unknown.

The campaign thus far has been made up of a series of maneuvers and small fights—in the latter we have invariably come off victorious.

Twenty days incessant marching, maneuvering and skirmishing have been very trying upon the troops, but they are well fed, in fine spirits and maintain unshaken confidence in their commander, and in the final success of this campaign.

Notwithstanding the heavy demonstrations made in our front by the enemy, it is not at all certain that the final and decisive battle will be fought here—perhaps much nearer Atlanta. Sherman doubtless prefers flanking to fighting.

HARVEY.

CAMP FIELD'S BRIGADE, ETOWAH RIVER, May 25, 1864.

EDITORS APPEAL: Yesterday morning at two o'clock, Gen. Wheeler left camp with three divisions of cavalry, for the purpose of going in the rear of the enemy, to ascertain his position and destroy his supplies. After a slow and cautious march, nine o'clock A. M., found our advance at Cassville, where we learned the enemy had moved the day before in the direction of the Etowah river, asserting, when they left, that they were going direct to Atlanta.

Learning from scouts that a large number of wagons still remained in the vicinity, Gen. Wheeler immediately ordered Kelly's division and a portion of Harrison's brigade, of Humes' division, forward at a double-quick. We had not gone far in the direction of Cass station and Cartersville, till our delightful vision was feasted by the sight of a field full of Yankee wagons, spreading out far and wide on both the right and left. Nearly all were harnessed up and some were attempting to drive away. On dashed our irrepressible horsemen, and in a few minutes we had possession of upwards of three hundred loaded wagons, without necessarily firing a single gun. They were not guarded at all on the part of the field we entered, only being accompanied by the teamsters and a few stragglers who fled at our approach. Upwards of a hundred of them were captured. The wagons were loaded with commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores. Sugar, coffee, blankets, pilotths, flour, sacks, etc., were strewn over the field in wild confusion. Orders were given to drive on as many wagons as possible, the residue to be burned. The teams were so poor and weak, that it was found impossible to drive them with the necessary rapidity. So after about eighty had been gotten out, the balance were delivered to the devouring element.

During the melee the 1st Kentucky Federal cavalry, Woolford's old regiment, made a dashing charge, but were gallantly met by the "Terry Rangers," the 8th Texas, and after a brisk fight of a few minutes were handsomely repulsed with heavy loss. We learn that the Texans lost two men killed and ten wounded. The loss of the enemy was much heavier. At another time, about fifty of the 3d Ohio cavalry charged a few of our men who were engaged burning and driving off wagons. Being entirely unprotected, we, your correspondent among others, considering "discretion the better part of valor," mounted our horses and made uncommon time to the rear, closely pursued by by the yelling blue coats, who seemed to take a fiendish delight in raining navy pistol balls around our heads. However, "the race is not always to the swift," and after a half mile run we brought up in front of a line of "rebs," which we found was Col. Hanson's Alabama cavalry and the 8th Tennessee. The Yanks soon came up, when they were charged by the 8th Tennessee, (Col. Dibbrell's old regiment,) and driven in confusion from the field—all the wagons which they had temporarily retaken falling into our hands, when the work of destruction was finished. They made no further demonstrations, but permitted us quietly to withdraw with between sixty and seventy wagons, several caissons and one hundred and thirty prisoners.

The vandal invaders are pursuing their usual course of pillage, plunder and wanton destruction. The beautiful village of Cassville is a perfect wreck. The same old tale, of furniture broken, provisions stolen, helpless innocence insulted and turned in the streets, might be again repeated, but the story has become stale from the frequency of its repetition.

South Georgians, you may visit Cassville, and there behold a forecast of what you may expect if the invaders are not driven back. Now is the time; you should fully be a man, if you wish to be saved from what Tennessee has suffered, and North Georgia is now suffering. Joe Brown, now is the time for you to immortalize yourself! Come forward with a will and swell our ranks, so that we cannot only repel, but crush them. Now is the time we want all the aid we can get. Aware of the stupendous task before him, our enemy has come prepared. On the decision of this contest, perhaps, hangs your future destiny; and not only the destiny of Georgia, but of the Confederacy.

Col. J. B. Biffle, of the 8th Tennessee, commanded Dibrell's brigade on our late expedition, and behaved with that gallantry for which he is always distinguished, our loved brigade commander, Col Dibrell, being absent, quite sick.

Gen. Allen's Confederate brigade captured a large proportion of the wagons that were brought out. Brigadier-General Kelley, our division commander, acted with his accustomed coolness and gallantry. Altogether, the expedition was quite a success. Not one-fourth of our force took part in the work, as it was necessary to keep our rear well guarded. OSCEOLA.

CAMP NEAR MARIETTA, GA., May 27, 1864.

EDITORS APPEAL: The force which made the first charge upon the Yankee wagon train near Cassville, consisted of the 1st, 3d and two squadrons of the 8th Confederate cavalry regiment, belonging to General Allen's brigade. After the enemy had rallied and driven this force back, recapturing the wagons, prisoners etc., the Texas and Arkansas brigade of Col Thomas Harrison came to the point, dashed with fury upon the Yankees, drove them from the field again, thus making sure the wagons, prisoners, etc.

The Confederate brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Allen, has been almost constantly engaged with the enemy since the advance upon Dalton, they have done much hard service and gallantly fighting, and it is but right that one regiment should have credit for, and action of a whole brigade when but a portion of that regiment was engaged.

Mr. John Edmondson, a citizen of Murray county, Georgia, went into the charge with Allen's brigade, acted gallantly during the fight, and after the enemy had been dispersed, drove two of the captured wagons to a place of safety.

Captain Edmondson, of company F, 3d Confederate cavalry, captured a Yankee captain with two fine army pistols at his side, by presenting his pistol which was entirely empty.

This simple statement of facts, giving honor to whom honor is due, you may publish if you choose. Respectfully, etc. J. K. J.

NEW HOPE CHURCH, May 28, 2 o'clock.—After the heavy skirmishing and occasional regular fighting of yesterday, which began about three o'clock in the afternoon and ended at ten o'clock at night, it was expected and confidently predicted that the great fight would come off today—but the sun rose and no fight began. On the contrary, the knowing ones say, the army is falling back, some nearer the river. The wounded were all taken in the night to Marietta, and the hospitals moved farther to the rear, leaving only the badly wounded near the lines. The Yankee army seems to enlarge—is confident and spunky. There has been but little accomplished on either side in the late fight, farther than the killing and wounding many men in the thick bushes and undergrowth. The Whitworth gun, in the hands of the enemy's sharpshooters, has exceedingly annoyed our men all along the line. If a man in our battalion shows himself, a Whitworth ball is almost certain to strike him. The enemy's sharpshooters are bold, and come very near our works and shoot our horses and everything that shows itself. Sometimes, however, they get picked off. One of Capt. Anderson's men, of Palmer's battalion of artillery, with an old rifle musket, shot one of them the other morning near his lines. Some four or five others came up to bear their comrade off, but before they reached a place of safety, he loaded and brought down another of their company. The captured Yanks say that they are ours.

DUFF LEWIS, Ass't Q. M.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock on the 23d.

The memorial of the Superintendent of the Press Association, asking that reporters in the field be allowed to purchase rations and forage, was referred to the Military committee.

Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to report a bill for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus after the expiration of the present law, which, being modified into a resolution of inquiry, was laid over until to-day.

A bill amending the 1st section of the act imposing restrictions on the foreign commerce of the Confederate States, so as to strike out the word "uniform," was reported from the committee on Commerce and passed.

From the same committee a bill was reported, amending the same act so as to protect the interests of the States in vessels owned wholly or in part by them. Passed.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending the passage of a law authorizing the payment of railroad transportation, and of debts contracted for clothing and subsistence for the army in certificates of indebtedness, payable in gold two years after peace, with interest payable semi-annually in coin during the war, the rates to be paid to be fixed according to the values of 1860, or to the values of the articles in gold at the present time.

Referred to the Finance committee.

On motion, the Senate went into secret session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the postponement of the sale of six per cent. bonds, and recommending legislation to meet the expenses of the Government in the meantime. A portion of the communication, relating to an amendment of the impressment law, was referred to the special committee on that subject.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, offered a series of joint resolutions in favor of peace by negotiation.

Mr. McMillen, of Virginia, moved that they be laid upon the table, but withdrew it. The motion was renewed by Mr. Heiskell, of Tennessee, and carried—ayes, 47; noes, 26.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from C. F. Collier, of Petersburg, announcing his withdrawal from the contest for a seat from the 4th congressional district of Virginia. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Wimberforce, of South Carolina, offered a joint resolution of thanks to the 21st, 25th and 27th regiments of South Carolina volunteers. Referred.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to report a bill so amending the act to organize forces to serve during the war as to repeal that portion which exempts the owner of a farm employing fifteen able bodied working hands.

A motion to refer the resolution prevailed—ayes 48, nays 28.

Mr Leach's "peace" resolutions were again brought before the house by the request of Mr. Conrad, for the privilege of changing his vote on the motion to lay upon the table. Leave was granted, and the same privilege was accorded to others, and after several personal explanations the resolutions were finally tabled by a vote of ayes 62, noes 24.

The following are the resolutions:

Whereas, the unconstitutional enactment of laws by the Congress of the United States from time to time upon subjects of vital importance to the harmony and independence of the States, the happiness and prosperity of the people, the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, against the demands of justice, the appeals and admonitions of her best and wisest statesmen, made it our painful duty to fall back upon the rights for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution, and which our forefathers asserted and maintained to be clear and inalienable; therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the delegation from each State, acting in its sovereign and independent character, for the purpose of adding moral to our physical force, and placing ourselves properly before the civilized world, do most earnestly appeal to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint commissioners whose duty it shall be to propose an armistice of ninety days to the proper authorities of the Federal Government, preliminary to negotiations for peace upon State sovereignty and independence, and that said commissioners shall report in writing to the President the answer received from the Federal Government upon the subject.

Resolved, That should the peace-making power of the Federal Government accede to the proposition for an armistice of ninety days, the President be requested to convene the Congress of the Confederate States for the purpose of appointing commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and that he also be requested to notify the Executives of the several States of the fact, and ask their co-operation by appointing commissioners, either by the Legislature or by convention, to co-operate with the commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate with commissioners appointed by the Federal Government upon such terms of peace as will be consistent with the honor, dignity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our social and political rights.

Resolved, That in maintaining the rights guaranteed us by the blood and treasure of our revolutionary fathers, and dearest at all times to freemen, we desire to be let alone—we ask no man's property—we fight not for conquest, but for our rights; the independence of the States, our equality, our religious and civil liberties.

Resolved, That such terms of peace as are agreed to by the commissioners ought to be endorsed by the President and Senate, and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

Those who voted against laying the resolutions upon the table were: Messrs. Aikin, Bell, Croft, Clark, Echols, Foote, Fuller, A. H. Garland, Gilmer, Lamkin, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Lester, Logan, Marshall, Ramsay, W. E. Smith, W. N. H. Smith, W. R. Smith, Triplett, and Turner. Some of these gentlemen explained that by voting against the proposition to lay upon the table they by no means endorsed the sentiment of the resolutions, but thought it due to the dignity of the State which the mover represented that they should be referred to a committee.

Mr. Hilton, of Florida, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the compensation of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army of the Confederate States. It proposes to permanently increase the pay of all non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, seven dollars per month, in lieu of the temporary bounty provided by the 31 section of the act to organize forces to serve during the war; and to repeal the said 31 section as to all non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians who are now serving, but provides that it shall remain in force as to the representatives of such as have died since the passage of said act.

The bill being taken up, Mr. Murray, of Tennessee, moved to amend by striking out all after the words "seven dollars per month." Agreed to—ayes 74, noes 5.

The bill passed—ayes 78, noes 3

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved a reconsideration, with a view to amending the bill so as to provide for the payment of the bounty to soldiers in treasury notes instead of hundred dollar bonds. The motion was laid upon the table.

Mr. Hilton offered a resolution instructing the committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to provide by taxation for the increased pay of soldiers. Agreed to.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution of thanks to the cadets of the Virginia military institute, and their officers, for gallant conduct in the battle of the 15th inst., near Newmarket, in the valley of the Shenandoah. Passed unanimously.

The House then adjourned.

The War in Virginia.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, near Spottsylvania Court House, May 20, 1864.—About three o'clock yesterday evening, Lieut-Gen. Ewell, with the whole of the 2d corps, moved forward on a reconnoissance in force, leaving our intrenchments about three, P. M. The move was intended to strike the enemy upon their extreme right flank. The country through which the move was made is diversified by woods and fields, and so much of it was thus as was quite possible so to move as to escape the observation of the enemy. Lieut-Gen Ewell moved by a circuitous route, striking the enemy's line of skirmishers at a point little north and west of the road leading from Fredericksburg to Spottsylvania Court House, and about eight miles from the former place. About five P. M., our skirmishers came upon the enemy's line of skirmishers, and a sharp engagement ensued between them. Our columns started with artillery, but owing to the condition of the roads were compelled to move without it. The enemy during the action brought two pieces into position.

The force of the enemy which we encountered consisted of Hancock's 2d, a part of the 9th, and some of the heavy artillery troops under Augur, who were brought here on Sunday last armed as infantrymen. Our skirmishers attacked their skirmish line most furiously, and drove them back some half a mile, when we came in contact with their immense lines of battle, and we were compelled to give back; they assaulting us. Not satisfied at our temporarily giving back, the enemy, reinforced by a second line, attempted to press, when we in turn repulsed them most handsomely. After this, for four or five times, they assaulted, with great noise, our line of skirmishers, but in every instance were successfully repelled.

During the engagement, which lasted from about 5 until 9 o'clock, our skirmishers reached the main road running from Fredericksburg to Spottsylvania Court House. On this road the enemy's wagon train was moving. Into it our skirmishers dashed, cutting loose some and shooting others of their mules, and capturing a quartermaster. About 9 o'clock at night the fighting ceased, and our men retired to their original position behind the intrenchments, with a loss of about one hundred and fifty wounded, some thirty killed and some few stragglers who were "gobbled up" by the enemy. We captured and brought off about a hundred prisoners, who represent themselves as quite weary. During the action Lieut-Gen. Ewell's horse was shot under him. The general received a severe fall, which jarred him considerably. He is to-day, however, again in the saddle.

The object of this move is said to have been a reconnoissance in force to determine the enemy's position. We certainly accomplished very little, whilst we lost some good men, among them the gallant Col. Boyd, of Daniel's North Carolina brigade, who was killed. The conduct of most of the troops is highly commended, especially Pegram's Virginia brigade, of which Gen. Ewell spoke in regard to their bearing on this occasion in terms of most excellent praise. Jones' Virginia and the Stonewall brigade, in Johnson's division, or rather the regiments are said not so have not done so well.

To-day I have ridden around the lines, and there is a quiet "most profound." The pickets have ceased firing at each other. The enemy's large wagon train can be plainly seen parked in front of the Court House. Our boys are "gay and happy," still "ripe and ready" to meet the foe. Spottsylvania Court House, the hotel, the jail and the few private buildings have all come in for a good share of the enemy's shot and shell, which were poured upon that part of the line in the cannonading on Wednesday.

Grant seems to be gradually shifting around to our right, and will doubtless await reinforcements before renewing the fight. IVANHOE.

NEAR HANOVER JUNCTION, May 23.—It is no secret, I suppose, that the armies of Northern Virginia and the Potomac have ceased to confront each other on the "dark and bloody ground" near Spottsylvania C. H. Early on Saturday morning the corps of Lieut-General Ewell, which at that time was in position on our right, took up the line of march, moving, it was then said, to the right, in order to counteract a similar movement which Grant was reported to be then making. During the morning there was unusual quiet in front of and around Spottsylvania C. H. About five, P. M., our batteries opened a sharp cannonading on the enemy's breastworks, and shortly thereafter, in obedience to the order of Gen. Lee, Major-Gen. Wilcox moved his division forward to an assault upon the enemy's intrenchments, in order to determine the exact situation. A most gallant charge was made in the face of a heavy fire both from their line of skirmishers in front of and the line of skirmishers holding the breastworks. The enemy were quickly driven from the breastworks and a few captured. It was now discovered that the enemy were rapidly moving their whole army on our right flank, and had been since daybreak—the force in our front being a mere handful of men who had been left to keep up appearance.

As soon as this reconnoissance was over every thing and everybody was on the move with us. The wagon train and the troops moved all that night and nearly all day yesterday. Our troops were, of course, much wearied, and there was some straggling, but, as the enemy did not press our rear, but seemed to be moving more on lines parallel with ours, it is quite probable that we will lose very few of our men by straggling.

The enemy reached Bowling Green and Milford with their cavalry on Saturday, and are reported to have occupied in force on yesterday. Grant is said to have cut loose from Fredericksburg and to be making Tappahannock and Port Royal his depots for supplies. His columns seem to be moving on the telegraph and old stage roads, both of which are well known high roads between Fredericksburg and Richmond.

This movement has been most orderly conducted, and I am quite certain that we have lost but little either in property, men or morale of the army. This morning, at sunrise, everything is going in the front, and our line of battle has been formed. The enemy's cavalry have appeared in front and some little skirmishing is going on, but it is not believed that Grant will be in condition to offer battle before Wednesday or Thursday, if then. IVANHOE.

JUNCTION, May 23, 5 P. M.—It is reported here that there has been an engagement near the bridge over the Telegraph road, about two and a half miles northwest of this place, this evening, in which the enemy were repulsed with some loss. It is supposed to have been an attack of the enemy's cavalry upon our forces stationed at that point. I.

Battle of the Wilderness—Northern Account.

We find, in the Northern papers, the New York *Tribune's* account of the battles of Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th, as reported by its Washington correspondent. We give extracts from the account of Friday's engagement:

FIELD OF BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

Friday, May 6—11 P. M.—Fourteen hours of severe fighting, and still nothing decisive. The position this morning was that of last night, substantially. Gen. Sedgwick, with two of his divisions, Rickett's and Wright's, has fought upon the right; Gen Hancock, with the four divisions of his corps, viz: Birney's, Carr's, Barlow's and Gibbon's, with Getty's division of the 9th corps (Burnside's), has fought in the center. Burnside's corps has constituted the reserve, and has marched and countermarched incessantly, and gone in by brigades at the center and on the left.

Sedgwick was to advance at five P. M., but Ewell, who commands opposite him, attacked at 4:45. At the expiration of an hour the rebels were handsomely borne back, the firing ceased, and each side held the ground they had bivouacked upon. Our loss was severe, and the enemy's could not have been less.

This action barely over, and suddenly we heard from the extreme left that peculiarly monotonous swell and volume of sound which tells of large numbers engaged.

The details of Hancock's two hours' steady struggle I do not know, but I know that he did his work cleanly and completely. Longstreet had joined the rebel right, and this was a second determined attempt to turn our left, and a second utter discomfiture.

Only ten o'clock, and Lee had tried each wing, and had met in each case more than he could overcome, and we asked ourselves what next. All his movements were silent and invisible, and unknown until he developed them in the event.

At 11 o'clock the enemy press close upon Warren and Sedgwick, and train a number of guns exactly upon the latter's headquarters. A man and three horses are killed within twenty feet of the general, and in the very center of his group of staff. Finding the enemy disposed to renew the engagement of the early morning, Sedgwick accepts the challenge, and advances his whole line. The men go in with more dash and fire than more murderous than in the morning. Ewell is driven back to his second line, where his guns are in position, and there makes a stand.

It is noon, and Sedgwick's second fight is over and he again rests on the line of his last night's bivouac. Wadsworth advances and finds the enemy—A. P. Hill's corps—strong and prepared. The division on his right and left become engaged with him, and the work is warm. Here, as elsewhere, the contest is in a mangled jungle, and the soldiers push aside the bushes and find mortal enemies bursting through the adjoining growth of bushes, and face to face with them.

Half or three-fourths of an hour of alternating success and repulse, and Gen. Wadsworth orders a charge to recover his command from a slight wavering. He is cheered loudly by his men, who loved the gray-haired chieftain. One horse is shot under him. He mounts a second and spurs to the front, hat in hand, and we should have seen that, but his men saw him fall. He was shot through the head, killed instantly, and his body fell in the hands of the enemy.

His command fell back to their original position with comparative order. From noon until 5 o'clock, a number of charges and assaults at various points were made and invariably repulsed, whether made by us or by the enemy.

Prisoners came in at the rate of 100 an hour. The day was excessively hot, and the men were much exhausted. We had neither gained nor lost ground, but we hoped to finally weary them out. At half-past five o'clock, Hancock was preparing for a grand movement of our entire left. He did not make it, for the enemy anticipated him, and he had to repel perhaps the most wicked assault thus far encountered—brief in duration, but terrific in power and superhuman in momentum.

The first few minutes we were staggered. Stragglers for the first time in all this fighting streamed to the rear in large numbers, choking the roads and causing a panic by their stampede and incoherent tales of frightful disaster. It was even reported at general headquarters that the enemy had burst entire through, and supports were hurried up. Grant and Meade seated their backs against the same tree, quietly listened to the officer who brought the report, and consulted a moment in low tones. The orders for countermarch were given, and for a little time not a word was spoken in the group of more than twenty officers. They but looked into each others' faces.

At length Grant says, with iron emphasis, "I don't believe it." He was right. Long before that Hancock had recovered from the first shock, held his own awhile, and now was gaining ground. In forty minutes