THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1864. VOL. XV, NO. 34

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED BY John R. McClanahan---Benjamin F. Dill. Under the firm and style of McCLANAHAN & DILL, to whom all letters on business, or otherwise, should be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Only per month.....$5.00

☞ No subscription taken for a longer term than Two Months.

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Obituary notices, and all other articles not of general public interest, charged as other advertisements.

RAGS WANTED.

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.

A Table

Showing the Value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money when Discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the Rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New Issue, from $5 to $500:

Old Issue Val.	New Issue Val.	Old Issue Val.	New Issue Val.	Old Issue Val.	New Issue Val.	Old Issue Val.	New Issue Val.	Old Issue Val.	New Issue Val.
Dol.	Cts.	Dol.	Cts.	Dol.	Cts.	Dol.	Cts.	Dol.	Cts.
5	3 33	60	39 99	175	116 66	290	193 33	520	346 66
10	6 66	65	43 33	180	120 00	300	200 00	530	353 33
15	10 00	70	46 66	185	123 33	310	206 66	540	360 00
20	13 33	75	50 00	190	126 66	320	213 33	550	366 66
25	16 66	80	53 33	195	130 00	330	220 00	560	373 33
30	20 00	85	56 66	200	133 33	340	226 66	570	380 00
35	23 33	90	60 00	210	140 00	350	233 33	580	386 66
40	26 66	95	63 33	220	146 66	360	240 00	590	393 33
45	30 00	100	66 66	230	153 33	370	246 66	600	400 00
50	33 33	105	70 00	240	160 00	380	253 33		
55	36 66	110	73 33	250	166 66	390	260 00		
60	40 00	115	76 66	260	173 33	400	266 66		
65	43 33	120	80 00	270	180 00	410	273 33		
70	46 66	125	83 33	280	186 66	420	280 00		
75	50 00	130	86 66	290	193 33	430	286 66		
80	53 33	135	90 00	300	200 00	440	293 33		
85	56 66	140	93 33	310	206 66	450	300 00		
90	60 00	145	96 66	320	213 33	460	306 66		
95	63 33	150	100 00	330	220 00	470	313 33		
100	66 66	155	103 33	340	226 66	480	320 00		
105	70 00	160	106 66	350	233 33	490	326 66		
110	73 33	165	110 00	360	240 00	500	333 33		
115	76 66	170	113 33	370	246 66				
120	80 00	175	116 66	380	253 33				
125	83 33	180	120 00	390	260 00				
130	86 66	185	123 33	400	266 66				
135	90 00	190	126 66	410	273 33				
140	93 33	195	130 00	420	280 00				
145	96 66	200	133 33	430	286 66				
150	100 00	210	140 00	440	293 33				
155	103 33	220	146 66	450	300 00				
160	106 66	230	153 33	460	306 66				
165	110 00	240	160 00	470	313 33				
170	113 33	250	166 66	480	320 00				
		260	173 33	490	326 66				
		270	180 00	500	333 33				
		280	186 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 received every day.

To the Friends of the Soldiers Throughout the Confederacy.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, RAILROAD BUREAU, Richmond, Va., Feb. 20, 1864.

The friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the Southern Express Company to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the Express Company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or to any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home, the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else, and, in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of these packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Associations will establish agencies in the rear of other armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS, Lieut.-Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.

A. R. LAWTON, Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., February 20, 1864.

The Southern Express Company hereby notifies the friends and relatives of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card, and that they will do all in their power to fulfill its requirements.

JAMES SHUTES, General Superintendent and Acting President Southern Express Company. mh7 1m

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO AGENCY.

GEO. R. CRUMP & CO.,

Augusta, Ga.,

AGENTS for the sale of Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco and General Commission Merchants, have on hand a large and well selected stock of Tobacco to which the attention of buyers is invited. mh15 1m

BOGERT & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,

Corner of Parliament and Bay streets,

G. C. BOGERT, of New Orleans. } Nassau, N. P.

Orders and consignments solicited. mh8 1m

J. P. WOODSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Hunter Street, Near Corner Whitehall,

ATLANTA, Georgia.

SPECIAL attention given to sale of Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco. Now offering some desirable lots of Tobacco for investment.

500 packages of choice Thomas' extra fine Tobacco, various brands, for sale. J. P. WOODSON.

mh11 1m

C. B. WELLBORN,.....J. A. TAYLOR,

IRA R. FOSTER,.....J. L. QUEEN

WELLBORN, TAYLOR & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

REAL ESTATE and NEGRO BROKERS.

KILE'S BUILDING, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Consignments solicited. Goods bought and sold on commission.

WM. M. HILL, Auctioneer.

ja27 2m

TO HOLDERS OF TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DEPOSITARY'S OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., February 27, 1864.

Certificates for four per cent. bonds, under the late act of Congress, can be received from this date until April 1st, at this office. To facilitate the transaction of the large amount of business devolving on me, I suggest to the holders of notes, that they arrange them, if practicable, in packages of the same denomination, to sums of $500, $1000, $5000 and $10,000.

JOHN W. DUNCAN, Depositary.

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Daily Appeal.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1864

NOTICE.

We will continue to receive the present currency in payment for subscriptions and accounts due this office until the 26th inst., after which time we will receive it only at 33⅓ per cent off. As this course has generally been adopted, we are compelled to do so in self-defence.

THE LATE CANVASS IN MEMPHIS.

The bogus election in Memphis, held by order of ANDY JOHNSON, engendered no small amount of bitter strife between the aspirants and their friends. One party, calling themselves the "Unconditional Union Men," was understood to occupy the JOHNSON platform, and to be unconditional submissionists. The call for the public meeting of this party, with the names appended, has appeared in our columns. The opposition styled themselves "Union Men," and organized as supporters of the policy of LINCOLN'S amnesty proclamation. As a matter of interest to refugee Memphians, we publish elsewhere the call of the latter party. The *Bulletin* was the organ of the first-named organization, the *Argus* that of the latter; which, as we learn from a Cairo dispatch, elected its ticket by a decided majority.

The *Argus* of the 25th ult. is filled with bitter campaign articles. The charge is made that the leaders of the other faction are in communication with the "guerrilla RICHARDSON with references to the election" in the country precincts; also that they have "organized with a view ostensibly to restore the State, and, as preliminary thereto, violently abolish slavery, heretofore specially exempt in Tennessee from the acts of Congress and proclamations of the President, but really to promote to office a faction at whose head marches ANDY JOHNSON." They are styled a "factious, demagogical and revengeful crew of old party hacks and political tricksters," and clearly given to understand that they are properly estimated. We have no doubt but that similar remarks were indulged in by the other side, and if so are willing to vouch both are correct. None of them represent the sentiments of the substantial men of the Bluff city.

So far as we have been able to ascertain the *Bulletin's* party was headed by the clique who succeeded in obtaining all the offices under the military authorities, yet they were defeated. This was done by the influence, with Mayor PARK at the head, which has heretofore carried the municipal elections. We observe his name in the list we publish, and every Memphian will also recognize those of several of his political lieutenants. When they will it they cannot be beaten.

The *Argus* laughs at some threats that seem to have been made, and promises to publish the names of all who "dare to prevent freemen from exercising their rights at the ballot box." The contest was evidently a lively one throughout.

THE TRUTH.

In speaking of the report of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, the fall of Vicksburg, and General PEMBERTON, the Richmond *Examiner* makes the following statement:

So far from Vicksburg having been surrendered on account of a scarcity of supplies, it now appears, *officially*, that Pemberton had, at the time of the surrender, about 40,000 pounds of corn meal, which had been reserved for the subsistence of his troops in the event of attempting to cut his way out of the city. Also, 51,241 pounds of rice, 5,000 bushels of peas, 112,234 pounds of sugar, 3,240 pounds of soap, 527 pounds tallow candles, 27 pounds star candles, and 428,000 pounds of salt.

We desire to enter into no controversy on the point made by the *Examiner*, but merely to state a fact that came to our knowledge shortly after the surrender of the river stronghold. The Yankees occupied the city early in the forenoon of the 4th July, and on the afternoon of the same day throw the bacon in question into the river, as a sanitary precaution. The whole lot was so badly damaged that the stench was almost overpowering, when the doors of the cellars in which it was stored were thrown open, and to prevent sickness it was at once disposed of as stated. Our informant was an old resident, who occupied a prominent position in the city, and witnessed the disposition made of the bacon. The quantity named by him was the same as stated by the *Examiner*.

☞ Fresh pork, and an indifferent article at that, sold in market yesterday morning at $4 a pound.

☞ We observe, in the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 19th, a news paragraph stating that the Federal strength at Chattanooga and Ringgold is under 20,000 effective men. This may be so, but we dislike to see such loose statements placed before the public. They are calculated to lead the public to believe this to be the full amount of Thomas' strength, and to cause a feeling of disappointment because Gen. Johnston, who, everybody knows, has a much larger force, does not gobble the handful up at once. Thomas possibly may have more than 20,000 in and in front of Chattanooga, but the whole truth is, he probably has three times that number within easy supporting distance. Such, at least, is the opinion of our most cautious army officials.

AN EFFECTUAL BLOCKADE.—The Richmond *Examiner* states that a pretty effectual check has been put upon the exodus through the lines of parties in the Confederacy who desire to gain the heaven of Yankee bliss beyond the Potomac, carrying their wealth with them, by the fate that has befallen so many of the pilgrims at the hands of unscrupulous assassins and robbers on the border, who regard neither God nor man, but treat Jew and gentile alike. Several have been murdered, and more plundered, and even Hopeful, in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, would be deterred from making the journey, environed by the danger that now beets the path to the Potomac. It is literally easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Abraham.

☞ Twelve Confederate officers, captured in Mississippi at various times, were sent from Memphis to Johnson's island on the 25th ult. The *Argus* does not give their names.

☞ The Richmond *Whig* of the 18th doubts the statement that Gen. Holmes has been removed, and Gen. Price was about to assume active command in the field west of the Mississippi.

From New Orleans—An Odoriferous Meeting.

The total number of votes registered in the election for governor of the "Yankee State of Louisiana," is 4530. The election of Michael Hahn has already been announced. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing of the canvass, says:

"The loyal Irish are determined to vote for him because his name is Michael, the loyal Germans will support him because his name is Hahn, the conservatives think it prudent to advise his election because he delivered an eloquent little speech upon the presentation of a flag to a company of rebel infantry before Gen. Butler took possession of the city, and the radicals are gradually falling into line because he has declared himself in favor of all the proclamations of the President, and the immediate restoration of the State upon the ruins of slavery.

A meeting of the "colored people" of the city was held on the evening of the 9th ult., to meet a commissioner appointed by Lincoln to investigate the condition of the negroes emancipated by act of Congress and Lincoln's proclamation. Stress is laid on the fact that it was held in the hall where the ordinance of secession was drafted by the Convention that carried the State out of the Union. The correspondent says:

It is no exaggeration to say that a more respectable audience, so far as external appearances were concerned, was never assembled in New Orleans. The female portion especially were as well dressed and looked as tidy and genteel as the audience to be found in your fashionable churches on the Sabbath. Many of the quadroons and octoroons were of surpassing beauty, and in every line of their countenance expressed intelligence, refinement and good breeding.

The white gentlemen present, who had spent much time among the degraded negroes on the sea island of South Carolina, were astonished to find before them an audience so fashionably dressed, so intelligent in appearance, and in every respect so thoroughly competent to understand all that should be said to them.

A "colored ladies' Douglass fair" was organized, and resolutions, among others, adopted recognizing the services of the "illustrious Frederick Douglass" in the "elevation and disenthrallment" of his race; that a committee of twelve "gentlemen" be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the reception of "Mr. Frederick Douglass," and that the invitation be extended in the name of the "native central committee, left bank of the Mississippi river, parish of Orleans, and in behalf of the colored population therein."

Heavy Robbery at Camp Lee.

Joel T. Johnson, member of company I, 13th Georgia regiment, was robbed at Camp Lee, on Thursday night, of about $25,000 in money. Johnson is one of the Confederate prisoners who returned on parole on the last flag of truce boat which arrived from the North. While a prisoner he was made ward master in the Prisoner-of-war Camp hospital, at Point Lookout, Md., and being a member in high standing of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows fraternities, was entrusted with a large amount of money by our prisoners who died there belonging to those orders. Many Catholics who died entrusted him with all the money in their possession, with instructions to hand over to the bishop of this diocese, whenever he was released, a sufficient sum to secure the masses for the repose of their souls, and that which was left was to be given to St. Joseph's orphan asylum.

On Thursday Mr. Johnson attended to the religious feature of his instructions, which occupied too much of the day to permit him to dispose of all his business, and after returning to camp he deposited the remaining $25,000, in his haversack, as the place which he thought less likely to attract the attention of thieves. This he strapped tightly to his shoulders, and when bed time came, went to sleep with it on. When he awoke yesterday morning, he found that the straps to his haversack had been cut loose and all the money he had placed in it gone, together with a walset containing some funds of his own, which he had in his pantaloons pockets.—*Richmond Dispatch*

Important from Texas and Arkansas.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

VAN BUREN, February 21.—A scout from the Rio Grande country has made his way through Texas and Arkansas, and arrived here to-day. Since the arrival of our forces on the Rio Grande, the State of Tamaulipas, near Brownsville, has had five governors. Governor Serro has just been compelled to vacate in favor of a governor named Rais, of the Juarez party, and Cortinas is now trying to force Rais out. Juarez, the President of the republic, was at Saltillo a few days ago on his way to Monterey. From there he will probably go to Matamoros, and will endeavor to reach Brownsville and claim protection of the United States forces.

Our troops are gradually extending their lines, and the Mexicans appear very friendly. We have a force at Indianola and Cavallo.

The forces of Gov. Ruiz, State of Tamaulipas, and of Cortinas had a lively fight on the 12th ult. Gov. Ruiz notified Gen. Herron, commanding the Federal forces on the Rio Grande, that he could not protect the United States consulate, and Pierce, the consul, begged Gen. Herron to send a force to take care of him. Gen. Herron took the responsibility, and went into Matamoros, while the fight was going on, with four companies of troops, and moved the consul's family to Brownsville, Texas, bringing out at the same time $1,000,000 in specie, that was deposited with the consulate.

Our forces did not interfere with the troops of either party, nor did they interfere with us. The movement may create some hubbub, but it is conceded that Gen. Herron acted very properly, and that the invasion for the purpose named did not conflict with the neutrality laws. In the internal civil strife that is now going on in the different States of Mexico, too much produce cannot be exercised, but Gen. Herron hit the nail on the head when he is reported to have said that he did not see anything wrong in stepping in and helping our consul out.

BRINGING THEM BACK.—The Memphis *Argus* of the 25th ult. says: "We saw on the levee last evening a crowd of some two hundred and fifty citizens of African descent, who, with their wives, children and goods and chattels, are bound down the river to work on the leased plantations."

FOR THE SCIENTIFIC.—Mr J. T. Cooper, of the Houston factory, writes the Macon *Telegraph* that when his establishment was destroyed by fire, in November, 1862, he happened to have about three-fourths of a barrel of sal-soda, with a lot of other barrels of dye stuff, in the dye room, all of which were consumed to ashes, except the barrel of soda, and, strange to say, there was not a hoop or stave of the barrel even scorched, although the soda seems to be burned, as deep in the barrel as it was examined. Mr. Cooper calls the attention of scientific men to the fact he states.

LIVERPOOL PRICES.—The Wilmington *Journal* is indebted to the courtesy of a mercantile house there for copies of private letters and circulars from Liverpool, giving the ruling rates of cotton, tobacco and naval stores at that place on the 1st and 12th of February, 1864. A letter of the 12th says:

Cotton is steady, middling American being now quoted at about 27d. per pound. This article seems to hold out the best prospects of profit to blockade runners.

Naval stores are steady. Spirits turpentine, in barrels, 80 shillings per cwt. Rosin 26 shillings to 36 shillings for fine pale.

Estimated stock of cotton in Liverpool:

	February 12, 1864.	February 12, 1863.
American—bales.....	60,440	65,460
Other.....	205,520	228,610
	265,960	294,070

THE PLATFORM OF THE CHASE PARTY.

The Author of the Celebrated Circular Explains it—From a Debate in the United States Senate on the 11th—Mr. Pomeroy on the Pomeroy Circular.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, addressed the Senate. He said there had been considerable curiosity manifested here and elsewhere, as to the authority and genuineness of a circular issued by him as chairman of the national executive committee. Such curiosity was very laudable, and he took occasion to say that he did issue the said circular, and it embodied the views of the national committee upon the subject presented. The committee was instituted in the usual manner, at a public meeting convened in this city in January last, composed of members of Congress and citizens from nearly every loyal State in the Union, all of them of the most unquestionable loyalty, and devoted to the Union and freedom as the best means of restoring and preserving the Union. The object of the committee is to unite the sentiment of the country upon men and measures suitable to the times. There was nothing secret about the circular issued, unless some person marked the word secret on it to attract attention and give it a wider circulation.

In order to notify the country of the existence of such a committee and the purposes of its organization, copies were sent by mail to the President, judges of the courts, governors of States, and other distinguished persons in the loyal portions of the country. He did not know that the Secretary of the Treasury was consulted in reference to the organization of the committee. So far as he knew, he was ignorant of the persons composing the committee, as also of its action. This was, however, the era of drafting men into the service of their country without notice, and in that spirit the secretary was drawn, and he (Pomeroy) believed him to be the proper person whom the people would delight to honor. He was yet to find the man friendly to freedom, who did not concede that the choice of the committee would deposit the responsibilities of the Executive Government in able and safe hands.

The national executive committee still lived, and through it we hoped to stimulate, encourage and combine the loyal men of the country to a more vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, believing that a speedy issue to a three years doubtful conflict will save the credit of the nation, the lives of the army, and the fond hopes of a free government among men. In the absence of any political organization fully representing our views, this was thought the opportune period to initiate an organization of thorough and earnest men, who, gathering inspiration and strength from the lessons of the past, shall become the safe, successful, and controlling party of the future.

Mr. Pomeroy proceeded to give a history of the rise and downfall of the old political parties and they had now to be superseded. The mission of the Republican party was ended when its work was accomplished, and that work was to stay the progress of slavery, and it never pretended to aim at more. It made two splendid campaigns, and died in its last triumph. Secession, the forerunner of war, commenced at the opening of the last Congress of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and step by step, in quick succession, slavery committed its overt acts of rebellion and treason. How slow was the Administration to comprehend the cause of the rebellion, and the means to be used for its overthrow. So lightly was the crisis comprehended, that the war was pronounced a ninety-days affair—after which all the States were to come into a restored Union, and the institution of slavery left unimpaired.

Recounting the acts for the restoration of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy said it was no wonder we had suffered the teachings of adversity, and that our course lay over so many fields of doubtful triumph. With such declared imbecilities we had been called to weep over the slaughter of thousands, and find the pathway of national success to be by way of the wilderness and the Red sea. For a year and a half, in the blindest fanaticism, the Administration followed in the wake of slavery, both in the council and in the field. Now, by the discipline of sorrow and adversity, the nation's heart has been reached, and the people are preparing for the edict of emancipation by an amendment to the Constitution, as provided for and anticipated by the Administration itself.

Entertaining such views as these, and in order to preserve the Government to freedom, we are for organizing a party with a well defined platform and policy, for in periods of national convulsion it becomes necessary that the people should increase their vigilance, and acquire new strength in support of their cherished institutions. He held that, after three years of fearful and exhausting conflicts, the country is still menaced by dangers which can only be arrested by instant and intelligent action upon the part of the people, and a marching to triumph and victory on the part of the army. To save the nation from demoralization and disgraceful bankruptcy, and also from the thousand perils of official usurpation, a contest of ideas is inaugurated for the promotion of just principles, and not the aggrandisement of men. To this end the aid of all citizens should be invoked who desire a speedy restoration of the Union upon the principles of universal freedom, secured by an amended Constitution, inviting all to join in advocating and maintaining a political organization embracing the living issues of the present day.

1. The immediate suppression of the rebellion by using and controlling, if need be, for the time being, all the civil and military power of the nation, without premature offers of pardon by proclamation of amnesty to traitors, but reserving to a triumphant people the right to determine to what extent mercy shall be tempered with justice.

2. Such amendments to the Federal Constitution as shall prohibit slavery wherever the flag of the Union floats, with suitable concomitants to a general system of education, in order that suffrage shall be intelligent as well as free, thus furnishing additional guarantees for the perpetuity of our liberties.

3. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine by which the despotism that afflicts the Old World shall be denied any additional foothold in the new, thus guarding our country against the encroachments of tyranny, and dedicating this American continent to the development of popular institutions.

4. The organization of a signal economy in the administration of public affairs, in order both to relieve the burdens of the people and to insure the financial credit of the nation.

5. The confiscation of the property of leading rebels, and the inauguration of republican governments in all the districts in rebellion, whenever the loyal inhabitants shall voluntarily acquiesce in and adopt the same.

6. The projection of a sound system of national currency, made stable and sure by a pledge of the wealth and resources of the whole country, thus protecting the people from the evils of an issue of unguarded paper currency, and supplying them with a safe and convenient medium of commercial exchange in a national currency of uniform value in all parts of the country, and convertible into gold without loss.

7. Such subordination of the several States to the General Government as shall secure a homogeneous and undisputed nationality while not destroying the rights reserved to the States, so that allegiance to the national Government shall always be regarded as the highest fealty, and the title of an American citizen the proudest that can be borne, believing him to be an American who has an American heart in his bosom, no matter where has been the accident of his birth or education, for he is as likely to be as truly an American who becomes one by choice as he who is compelled to be one of necessity.

8. A general adherence to the usage of the Government for thirty years past, in the one term policy, as applied to the office of the Presidency, believing that the policy of a second and third term is fruitful of temptations, and tends to impair the purity and patriotism of his Administration, and to surround him with influences fatal to the use of a free and unbiased executive patronage, and highly dangerous to popular liberty, which he has chosen to protect.

9. Thorough protection to individual rights, including those of the writ of habeas corpus, and the liberty of speech and publication, while at the same time there are suitable safeguards against a treasonable, subsidized, and corrupted press.

10. The support of a liberal and protective system of foreign immigration, which shall attest our sympathies with the struggling people of Europe, while it replenishes the wastes of the present destructive war, stimulates our injured commerce, supplies the demand for labor, and develops those immense resources of our country on which we must so greatly rely for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt.

11. The extension of suitable aid for the construction of a railroad across the continent, for the better union of the Atlantic and Pacific States, and their easier defense against possible foreign enemies, as well as to hasten the development of the rich mining region of the continent, which we have reason to believe is destined to control the commercial values of the world.

In conclusion, Mr. Pomeroy urged that if the earnest and loyal men of the country were working and uniting upon these issues, and that we had enough of hesitancy and uncertainty—of indecision and wrong decision—of coldness and neglect to the friends of the Government, while favor and kindness are meted out to its enemies. This appeal he said was urged by the memories of the past and most fearful apprehensions of the future. Faith in progress and triumph of the right must not be left to languish without work. In the Union that is to be, liberty and union shall be found one and forever inseparable. This is a war for mankind. It has the old battle cry of Liberty. It establishes freedom in a free Government, as the hope of the world.

Submarine Operations—Cleaning the Bottoms of the Monitors.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

OFF MORRIS ISLAND, December 24.—During a recent visit to Port Royal, I witnessed with considerable interest the operations of the divers employed to clean the bottoms of the monitors, and perform other operations under the water. Messrs. Joseph H. Smith and James B. Phelps have a contract with the Government for the performance of this work, and have been of great use here. The principal diver—appropriately named Waters—is so used to this work that he has become almost amphibious, remaining for five or six hours at a time under water. A man of herculean strength and proportions, when clad in his submarine armor he becomes monstrous in size and appearance.

A more singular sight then to see him roll or tumble in the water and disappear from sight or popping up, blowing, as the air escapes from his helmet, like a whale, can scarcely be imagined. Waters has his own ideas of a joke, and when he has a curious audience will wave his scraper about as "he bobs around" in the water with the air of a veritable river god. One of his best jokes—the better for being a veritable fact—occurred last summer. While he was employed scraping the hull of one of the monitors, a negro from one of the plantations came alongside with a boat load of watermelons. While busy selling his melons the diver came up, and rested himself on the side of the boat.

The negro stared at the extraordinary appearance thus suddenly coming out of the water with alarmed wonder, but when the diver seized one of the best melons in the boat, and disappeared under the water, the gurgling of the air from the helmet mixing with the mirthful laughter, the fright of the negro reached a climax. Hastily selling his melons the diver came up, and rested himself on the side of the boat.

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The diver, when clothed in his armor, is weighted with 155 pounds. Beside his armor, he has two leaden pads, fitting to his breast and back. The soles of his shoes are of lead, an inch and a half thick. All this weight is needed to overcome the buoyancy given by the mass of air, forced into the armor and dress, the latter of india rubber, worn by the diver. When below the surface, he can instantly bring himself up by closing momentarily the aperture in the helmet for the escape of the air. His buoyancy is immediately increased, and he pops up like a cork and floats at will upon the surface. The work of scraping the bottoms of the monitors is very arduous.

The diver sits upon a spar lashed athwart the bottom of the vessel, so arranged as to be moved as the work progresses, and with a scraper fixed to a long handle, works on both sides of himself as far as he can reach. The mass of oysters that become attached to the iron hulls of one of the monitors, even during the summer here, is immense. By actual measurement it was estimated that 250 bushels of oysters, shells and seaweed were taken from the bottom of the Montauk alone. The captains of the monitors have sometimes indulged in the novelty of a mess of oysters raised on the hulls of their own vessels.

Beside cleaning the monitors, the divers perform other important services. They have ransacked the interior of the Kookuk, attached buoys to lost anchors, and made under-water examinations of the rebel obstructions. Waters recently examined the sunken Weehawken, and met an unusual danger, even in his perilous calling. The sea was so violent that he was twice thrown from the deck of the monitor. Finally, getting hold of the iron ladder, he climbed to the top of the turret, when a heavy sea cast him inside the turret between the guns. Fearing that his air hose would become entangled, he made his way out with all possible speed, and was forced to give up his investigations until calmer weather offered a more favorable opportunity.

Governor Brown's Message.

Governor Brown's message is by no means the farrago of absurdity and disaffection which certain papers would make the public believe. Any one who will take the pains to read it, will find that it abounds in good sense and sound doctrine. His recommendations in regard to the transportation of corn to the families of indigent soldiers, the formation of a fund for the relief of said families, the restriction of cotton planting, illegal distillation, the impressment of provisions, the escape of slaves to the enemy, and many other points are eminently sensible. His animadversions upon secret sessions, the currency, and the suspension of habeas corpus, are undoubtedly just.

But it is asserted that Gov. Brown is testy and opinionated, and seeks rather than avoids a conflict with the Confederate Government. He meets this point by charging that the assertion is made by those who are "instrumentally to State sovereignty, and who desire to consolidate all power in the hands of the Confederate Government," and then asks, "When did Georgia embarrass the Confederate Government in any matter pertaining to the vigorous prosecution of the war? When did she fail to furnish more than her full quota of troops, when she was called upon as a State by the proper Confederate authority? And when did her gallant sons ever quail before the enemy or fail to illustrate nobly her character on the battle field? She stands ready at all times to do her whole duty to the cause and the Confederacy; but while she does this, she will never cease to require that her constitutional rights be respected and the liberties of her people preserved."

Who will quarrel with such sentiments, or charge that a State which does its whole duty to the cause, but at the same time resists the encroachments of power and the violations of the Constitution is attempting to "embarrass the Government?" "It is the same cry," says Gov. Brown, "that the Government of Lincoln raised against all who defended the rights of the Southern States against its tyranny. It is the cry which the usurpers of power have ever raised against those who rebuke their encroachments and refuse to yield to their aggressions."

The telegraphic summary of Gov. Brown's message inclined us to believe that he was disposed to raise a useless quarrel with the agency at Richmond. But a perusal of the message, as printed in full in the Georgia papers, satisfies us that his aim is solely to point out the departures of the Administration from the right path, and to give his people timely warning of the tendency to consolidation which the pressure of war has forced almost into the organic structure of the Government. *Obsta principiis* is a motto no less good in politics than in medicine, and it is well for a State, in its sovereign capacity, to throw itself in the path of executive and administrative encroachments at this early stage of our confederate existence, and even while the war is pending. Opposition less formidable would be worthless. Newspaper articles avail nothing. The cause has no sturdier friend, and the agency, except as to its encroachments, no staunchier ally than Gov. Brown.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞ The Alexandria *Journal* of the evening of the 12th says that it became necessary, on the day before, to amputate a leg of Senator Hicks, of Maryland, as a last expedient of saving his life. His disease is erysipelas, from which mortification was about to ensue.

For the Memphis Appeal.

MY HOME BEYOND THE MOUNTAINS.

I've roamed o'er many a beauteous plain,
And climb'd wild Allegheny's peaks;
I've wandered by the rolling main,
And heard the noisy seabird's shrieks.

I've pitched my tent on Southern sand;
Where the tall pines in beauty grow;
I've seen the Old Dominion's land,
Wrapped up in her autumnal snow.

The river James, of ancient note;
The Cape Fear's rice-embowered flood;
Curved Alabama, fringed with white—
On these, and scores beside, I've stood.

Carolina bold, Virginia great,
And Georgia, in her manhood's prime;
Alabama and her sister State,
Mississippi brave, have heard my name.

There's beauty found in all of these,
Where Art and Nature have combined
The car to charm, the eye to please—
Yes! in a word to bless mankind.

But happiness I do not find
In rolling flood or babbling fountain;
For still, I ween, that traveller stream
Adown my home beyond the mountain.

That home! O how I long to see
It as it was in days of yore,
When all were happy, all were free—
Then life was bliss—celestial, pure.

Then father's voice I often heard,
Imparting wisdom to his sons;
Himself to us he thus endeared,
E'en more than had he gave us crowns.

My mother's ever-watchful care
Was over us, both day and night,
And oft she asked in secret prayer
That God would lead me in the right.

My sisters, gentle, kind and true,
Seemed happiest when themselves denied,
And cheerfully my pathway strew
With gifts they knew would make me glad.

Blessed moments these, forever gone,
But o'er their loss I'll not repine;
For He who lays each sparrow down
One day will give me back my home.

OLEM.

Camp 8th Tennessee Regiment, Wright's Brigade.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS IN MEMPHIS.

Call for a Public Meeting at Odd-Fellows' Hall.

From the Argus, 25th.]

Every citizen of Memphis, and of the State, sojourning in the city, who desires the reorganization of the State Government on the basis of the amnesty of the President of the United States, and who is opposed to the presentation, discussion, or taking action upon, any other question save that of the restoration of the State to her position in the Union, according to the plan laid down by the President in his amnesty proclamation, until this great work is accomplished, is invited by the undersigned to meet at Odd-Fellows' hall, on the evening of Monday, the 29th instant, for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps thereto.

We call upon every citizen to come forth and help us in this great work of restoring civil government, and aid us to put down all attempts to retard the work by making outside and secondary issues paramount to the same.

T M Hill,	John Park
John Donovan,	Chas Cortrecht
M S Brooks	E McDavitt
J H Wagenner	M V Young
Peter Miller	R Keogh
John Bulloch	James Conner
John J Butler	R L McGhee
B D Nabers	L S Knowlton
Jones T Leath	H Vollintine
I S Clark	Walter Coleman
John H Bowen	John Walker
W R Milton	G H Judah
N H Boyd	M R Lowenstine
R A Hughs	E P Phillips
D A Brower	B Harnwell
Thomas R Smith	A Gordon,
Geo P Zeigler	M Wolf,
N Kaufman	John G Creighton
Wm W Coleman	J M Meyers
W R Chandler	J M Zimmerman
S P Hallman	J A Ultincer
John Gager	Charles Richmond
I N Henkel	H P G Brooks
Sam Shiess	T F Aydlett
George Frick	Louis Wunderman
T R Leonard	Phillip Garvin
M V O'Mahoney	John Glancey
Michael McBride	James Monaghan
Ben O Dennis	L Holman
S Kaufman	L Kaufman
Martin Kelly	Owen Dwyer
H S DeYoung	P O'Neal
Simon Malone	N S Trice
Isaac Blackwell	Andrew Rotung
Geo Granger	John O'Connor
D Pants	Geo Baymiller
J J Heinrich	John Dattlinger
Martin Duttlinger	Adam Hein
John Ringwald	F Hook
Wm Miller	J C Nagel
A