

UNION APPEAL.

MEMPHIS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22.

SAMUEL SAWYER, Editor.

ORDERS NO. 56.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, JULY 21, 1862.

The undersigned hereby assumes command in Memphis and vicinity. All orders issued by my predecessors will be respected and enforced.

Staff officers stationed at Memphis will report at once in writing, giving full information as to the condition of their departments and the location of their offices.

SIX DAYS AND FORTY.

At the head of this column the reader will find Major-General Sherman's first order, in which he states his intention to respect and enforce the orders of his predecessors. The hopes, therefore, that men of rebellious sentiments entertained of the recall of Gen. Hovey's order No. 1, are at an end; and all men owing allegiance to the country and wishing to remain under its protection, must make their allegiance known and certain, or betake themselves to the line of rebellion. This is precisely as it should be.

When this rebellion was yet in its infancy, its leader issued an order that within forty days all men unwilling to endorse it must leave the precincts over which he pretended to preside; and hundreds upon hundreds were driven away. As they sat in the cars, "Captain" HALEMAN and his bandit squad, under governmental authority, searched their persons and baggage, and took from them whatever of money they had above fifty dollars.

From the type case and the foundry, from the desk and the wholesale house, men were turned out for the sole crime of preserving their loyalty to a government that had always protected and never oppressed them, and now, forsooth, those who upheld the hands of these rebel authorities, now come forth whining that they are ill treated when they are driven from the military lines of a Federal General, though on every street corner they stand daily talking and hatching treason! Cowardice and inconsistency ever go hand in hand. As a military necessity, the order is justified, as an act of civic polity, it is wise, and in view of the past, it is just. We are therefore pleased to find that with his usual firmness and sagacity Maj. Gen. SHERMAN intends to uphold and enforce it. Under its operations insult to the flag, internal plotting and treasonable correspondence will cease, and Memphis be again peopled with men who give loyalty and support in return for liberty secured and property protected.

GENERAL HALLECK.

On the 16th instant, General HALLECK, at Corinth, issued a special field order, in which he said: "That in giving up the immediate command of the troops constituting the army of the southwest, he desired to express his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited on all occasions, and to express to commanders of army corps and their subordinates his warmest thanks for their cordial co-operation. He says the soldiers of the West have nobly done their duty, and accomplished much towards crushing this wicked rebellion, and if they continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage and perseverance, it is believed they will soon bring the war to a close."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that General Halleck is on his way to Washington to take his position as General Commanding the armies of the United States. General Halleck is to remain in Washington. Generals McClellan and Pope are to continue in their present commands.

MEANNESS.

The London Times, of the 4th inst., contained an article on the "Fourth of July" which the reader will find reprinted on another page of our paper. From its first sentence to its last, it is one bitter insult to the people of the United States, North and South; and reveals an almost fiendish exultation at the present distracted state of this country. If in the past our people have been given to over self-congratulation, surely the greatness of their achievements, the youth of the nation, and the wonderful progress that it made, were ample excuse for the same. But amid all our youthful vanity, we were ever too humane to glory over the sufferings of the Mother Country, whom we fed in her hunger and pitied in her humiliations.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council convenes to-day. We trust its first business will be an investigation of the eligibility of its members. The charges brought forth against it are of the weightiest and have to a great degree shaken confidence in the legality of the Board. The motives whence the expose sprang are of no interest whatever to the public who are only interested in their truth. If the Board has a legal right to legislate for the city, it owes it to the now doubting public to put that right beyond dispute; and if it has no such right, it would far better pass the city government wholly into the hands of the military authorities, were it only to preclude future litigations and chaotic results highly dangerous to the best interests of the citizens.

350 OTHERS.

Are some of the "five hundred and fifty others" interested in Mr. J. K. DAVISSON willing to step around at this office, and pay the \$50 of Mr. DAVISSON'S indebtedness? If so, the editor and proprietor of the UNION APPEAL will be happy to see them.

International Imbroglio.—The Wisdom of the Authorities.—The Board of Trade in Memphis, and Her British Majesty.—Lucifer Matches.

We have been informed by one of her British Majesty's subjects, that he is about to lay before his minister at Washington a statement of an attempt which he alleges to have been made by the Memphis Board of Trade to trick him out of his allegiance, and failing that, a more successful one of interfering with his private business, in spite of the military authorities then in possession of the city.

As the case seems likely to kick up more or less "hobbery," and as such cases become more and more intricate as they proceed, it may be as well to record the facts just as they are, ere they become what they never were in the transmuting crucible of diplomacy, for into it they seem pretty certain to force their way. We had cherished the hope that Capt. WILKES and the MASON and SLIDELL affair, would prove a warning unto officials, and cause them to pause ere they infringed on rights which the justice of the United States has always caused its government to respect. We are, however, more inclined to believe, that the error evidently committed was merely one of judgment, and that no desire really existed on the part of any member of the Board of Trade to give her Majesty's government any just cause of complaint.

It seems that on the 26th ultimo, Mr. Geo. King, late employee of Mr. Prescott on Jefferson street, between Main and Second, applied to the Board of Trade for a permit to transact business. He avers that the members of the Board required him, ere giving him the permit he sought, to take an oath which assured him would not interfere with his allegiance, an allegiance lawfully due the crown of Britain. He signed and swore, but on afterwards reading the oath, which he should have done at first, found that it was simply the oath administered at that time, to citizens of the United States as a safeguard against their co-operating with the rebels of the pseudo Confederacy. Mr. King then consulted with some of his fellow subjects, and on their advice returned the copy of the oath to the Board, for it had furnished him a copy, and causing his name to be erased from their books and the oath to be wholly cancelled, re-applied as a British subject for the permit he desired.

It was refused to him unless he took that oath.

Mr. King then laid before Major-General Grant, not before Gen. Wallace as erroneously hinted, the following letter:

"To MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT—Sir: I have been informed by the Board of Trade that ere I can prosecute my lawful business, I must take the enclosed oath. I take the liberty to forward with it, for your inspection, the documentary evidence I possess of my being a subject of Her British Majesty's, owing no allegiance to any other national authorities, protected by the British Crown, so long as I continue, as heretofore, to conform with Her Majesty's proclamation of May 13th, 1861, pledging her subjects to neutrality between the belligerents of the North American continent.

"I am a British subject, entertain no desire, and have no right, to become a citizen of the United States, and respectfully beg to be informed by you whether I cannot proceed in my business without being forced from one allegiance to another.

"Etc. etc. GEORGE KING."

Enclosed in this letter were the following oath and passport:

Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government.—I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and Laws thereof; that I will maintain the National Sovereignty, paramount to that of all State, County, or Confederate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose Secession, Rebellion and disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate Armies, and pledge my honor, my property and my life, to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 1862.

PASSPORT.
Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate for the State of Louisiana.

Know all persons to whom these presents shall come: That I, GEORGE COPPELL, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul for the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that Mr. GEORGE KING, whose signature is attached to this passport, is a native of England and a subject of Great Britain, and that he is proceeding to Canada (via _____) on private business of a lawful nature, and is entitled to protection from all powers friendly to Her Britannic Majesty.

Given under my hand and seal of office at the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, United States of America, the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

In force only as long as the proclamation of Her Majesty, May 13, 1861, is observed.

The foregoing documents and the letter in which they were inclosed, were presented to Major-General GRANT by Mr. KING himself. After their perusal, the General requested Mr. KING to call on Col. WEBSTER, then commander of this post, on the following day, adding that he would obtain an answer from the Colonel.

As might have been expected from the justice and judgment of both the General and Commander, on Mr. KING'S calling as desired, Col. WEBSTER handed him the following letter, which he requested him to lay before the sapient Board of Trade.

To the Board of Trade:
GENTS: I enclose a sketch of an oath which appears to me sufficient to be taken by a subject of Great Britain to entitle him to a permit to trade. The matter was referred to me by Gen. GRANT.

J. D. WEBSTER.
MEMPHIS, June 28th, 1862.

"I solemnly swear that I will not give aid, comfort or assistance of any kind to the so-called Confederate States, hereby disclaiming

any allegiance to their authority and government, and that I will strictly conform to the rules and regulations of Trade and Commerce in this city."

The Board of Trade, however, differed from Col. WEBSTER much, and refused to hold the oath he drafted as sufficient, and wrote him an answer which Mr. KING carried in person. Col. WEBSTER then informed Mr. KING he could do nothing further, as the Board of Trade were under the control of the Treasury Department.

Such is the statement of Mr. King; and such is the complaint he has to lay before his government, at a time when that government is doing all that it can to prevent its people from plunging into a war with the United States. The military authorities acted justly, therefore wisely, and the responsibility, if any, must rest with the Board of Trade. The forgiving generosity of the government would certainly prove but ill repaid if that petty board should have afforded the newspapers and Hopes, and Gregories of England an opportunity to renew the Mason and Slidell outcry. That the letter and spirit of treaty and of law are on the side of Mr. King cannot be questioned; and we trust that a rapid recognition of his right, and a conforming with his just claims will avert from us an imbroglio which may cause much annoyance and cannot possibly confer any benefit. Judging from the past, we repeat, that we do not think the Board so acted to give a foreign power cause of complaint. Gratitude to the government for its forgiveness, and unearned confidence, should alone have prevented action with such motive; and we, therefore, conclude it was a mere mistake, which needs only to be indicated to be rectified.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington arrived off Cape Race on the 18th.

The United States corvette Tuscarora arrived at Southampton on the 7th inst., from Cadiz. The object of her visit was unknown.

In the House of Lords, the African Slave Trade bill has been read a second time. Earl Derby expressed fears that unless a treaty was made with France like that of America, the putting a stop to the slave trade would be ineffectual.

Earl Russell said that France had declined to enter into a similar treaty, but he believed she would offer no objections to the exercise of its provisions.

GEN. PRIM had arrived in England.

The cotton manufacturers of Rouen had sent a deputation to the Emperor, to represent the difficulties they were laboring under. A similar deputation from Lisle waited upon the Emperor.

The Paris Constitutionnel says that the glory of the French arms once vindicated and money matters settled with Mexico, proceedings against her will terminate.

After considerable debate, a resolution against the English forces interfering in China was rejected.

LORD PALMERSTON confirmed the statement that Russia had recognized Italy, and said that he believed Prussia would do the same.

RUMORS that France would back out from the Mexican expedition, continued.

The Italian minister had again strongly repudiated the rumors of Italy's interference in Mexico.

The Opinions Nationale says that Russian papers receive the rumor that France, in consequence of the stubbornness of England against doing so, has invited Russia to join her in an offer of mediation to America.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald believes that the French government entertains very serious intentions of interfering to end the civil war in America.

The London Times has daily editorials on the position of affairs in America. It says that the disaffected States seem to be fast approaching that point where they must become two reasonable nations, or go on to anarchy and ruin. The offer of our mediation would only be received with insult.

The London News gives currency to rumors that Gens. Scott, Banks and Pope, were about to enter Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet at Washington. It thinks the accession of Gen. Scott indicates that military operations are to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and to be kept from the civilian interference which has hitherto, through jealousy, impeded the movements of Gen. McClellan.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

HALLECK TO COMMAND IN THE EAST.
WASHINGTON, July 18.—There seems to be no longer any doubt that Gen. Halleck has been summoned to Washington. Should he be placed in command of all the armies east of the Blue Ridge? It is understood that such an arrangement would be eminently satisfactory to General Pope, who has a high appreciation of Gen. Halleck.

Richmond papers of the 15th, speak of Gen. Pope as a formidable adversary, saying his forced marches into a strange country, and cutting off certain railroad communication, shows what metal he is made of.

It is also said that Gen. Burnside may be expected to move on Richmond along the south bank of the James.

JAMES RIVER FLEET.
The Engineer says that we must again dig, dig, dig, or McClellan will dig into Richmond. It puts down the Federal fleet in James river as 100 gunboats.

SLAVE EXPERIMENTS.
The National Intelligencer says the President's policy of gradual emancipation has entered upon a new stage, by the admiration it has received from border State men, who promised to bring it before their States. It hints that the North may be backward to appropriate means, but ventures to hope the great slave experiments will soon be put on trial.

WINCHESTER NOT THREATENED.
The story published in the Tribune, of Winchester being threatened by a large rebel force is not generally credited here. There is nothing in the rumor of the evacuation of Yorktown.

The excitement at Newport and Covington is very high and increasing. Citizens are organizing rapidly for defense. The Newport Provost Marshal arrests all rebel sympathizers.

ARMIES OF THE POTOMAC.

MAKING WAR SUPPORT WAR.

Total Change in Modus Operandi.

ORDERS OF GEN. POPE AND RUGGLES.

A Sensible Order.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Hereafter, as far as practicable, the troops of this command will subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on. In all cases supplies for this purpose will be taken by the officers to whose departments they properly belong under orders of the commanding officer of the troops for whose use they are intended. Vouchers will be given to the owners, stating on their face that they will be payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient testimony being furnished that such owners have been loyal citizens of the United States since the date of the vouchers.

Whenever it is known that supplies can be furnished in any district of country where the troops are to operate, the use of teams for carrying subsistence will be dispensed with as far as possible.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.

A Further Sensible Order.
HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF VIRGINIA,
WASHINGTON, July 18.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 6.

Hereafter, in any operations of the Cavalry forces in this command, no supply or baggage trains of any description will be used, unless so stated specially in the order for the movement. Two days' cooked rations will be carried on the person of the men, and all villages or neighborhoods through which they pass, will be laid under contribution in the manner specified by General Order No. 5, as current series for these headquarters for the subsistence of men and horses. Movements of Cavalry must always be made with celerity, and no delay in such movements will be excused, hereafter, on any pretext. Whenever the order for the movement of any portion of the army emanates from these headquarters, the time of marching, and that to be consumed in the execution of the duty, will be expressly designated, and no departure therefrom will be permitted to pass unnoticed, without the gravest and most conclusive reasons. Commanding officers will be held responsible for strict and prompt compliance with every provision of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. POPE.
(Signed,) GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel.

ALL ABOUT MORGAN.

MOVE ON LEXINGTON.

Release of Prisoners.

BOYD'S, July 18.—A soldier of the 76th Ohio had just arrived here from Cynthia, leaving there at 10 o'clock this morning, being a paroled prisoner. He states that T. R. Rankin, in Cynthia, told him the killed and wounded, on both sides, would amount to about 150.

Morgan released all the prisoners on parole. Two of his cavalry regiments were about to leave for Lexington at 9 A. M.

Col. Landrum was not taken prisoner. He escaped with forty men. He says he heard from several persons that Captain Glass was killed.

Morgan's adjutant reported at Rankin's Hotel that Morgan's force mustered 2700 men, besides those who lately joined him.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—The railroad and telegraph to Lexington have been repaired. Morgan's losses at Cynthia greatly exceeded ours, although the most of Lieut-Col. Landrum's men were captured. Col. Landrum and thirty of his men have arrived at Lexington.

TO ARMS.

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.
From the New York World

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1862.

My Dear Cook: You must help Diven and Van Valkenburg raise men. All is well if we immediately show our strength. I send him, (Diven) home for that purpose.

Faithfully yours,
WM. H. SEWARD,
Hon. Chas. Cook.

FROM HON. MR. DIVEN, M. C.

ELMIRA, July 9, 1862.

Dear Sir: I shall be with you in a day or two. Don't say can't. Don't say that we must resort to drafting. We have not the time to draft. We must end this war soon or fight the world. We can end it now. We can't fight the world successfully; you know we can't. But as I am to see you soon, no more now.

In haste, yours,
A. S. DIVEN.
Hon. Chas. Cook.

This little bit of correspondence touches the quick. The rash speak often, and often go unheeded. The calm speaks others when they themselves are started. The equilibrium and equanimity of Secretary Seward is a proverb. No man's temperament is better known. No man's opinion has more weight. He has a name for foresight and sagacity. But it is the calm of the man that gives these their currency. New York listens to him as to an oracle. Men knock at his door inquiring anxiously: "Watchman, what of the night?" No one will call the Premier an alarmist. He has been criticized for over hope, for superabundant buoyancy. But it is this man who has at last spoken nervous, anxious words: "You must help Diven and Valkenburg raise men. All is well if we instantly show our strength. I send him (Diven) home for that purpose."

Diven, who is sent, speaks. Fresh from the vices and agitation increase in their reputation. "We must end this war now or fight the world."

No official bulletin from McClellan nor proclamation from the President could have carried with it significance so weighty, so momentous as these three or four lines, private and familiar, from the honorable Secretary of State. There they are, full to the brim of what every patriot can appreciate, and of what should wake the very dead, if any such there be among the patriots of our stricken country.

The Policy of Releasing State Prisoners.—Rumors about Gen. Halleck.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The bill releasing the suspected traitors who are held as prisoners in the North, although it passed the House, failed in the Senate. Hard as it appears to imprison men without trial, it is known here that many of them from the Border States are guilty of the basest conspiracy. It is therefore a question of free amnesty for discovered traitors, before the rebellion is even checked, or of imprisonment until the Government can safely be magnanimous.

The rumor of the New York press to-day, that Stanton is about to resign and Halleck take his place, is unfounded. Gen. Halleck will doubtless have a higher position than that.

WANTED.

Apply to BROCK,
No. 4 Howard's Row,
July 22-11

Indiana Excited.—The Rebels Across the Ohio.—A Raid into Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—A party of rebels have reached the Ohio River, and taken possession of Henderson, Ky. Another party have crossed the river into Indiana, and captured Newberg, Warlick county, with two hundred and fifty stand of arms, destroyed all of the hospital stores, and have two hundred and fifty of our wounded men prisoners. They killed one of the men.

General Blythe has sent a boat, with one hundred armed men and a piece of artillery. He has telegraphed Governor Morton for men, arms, ammunition and artillery, which articles are now being loaded on an extra train, and will leave at midnight.

There is great excitement here in view of this occasion, and it is thought that the rebels will not get out of the State alive.

A party of Morgan's men captured the Provost Marshal and all his papers at New Liberty, in Owen county, Ky., fifteen miles from Vevay, Ind.

GUERRILLAS ROUTED.—The Nashville Union says that Colonel Owen, commanding the 69th Indiana Regiment attacked a band of five hundred guerrillas near Burksville, Ky., on last Saturday night, and completely routed them. The Union intimates other expeditions of the kind have gone out.

For Louisville and Cincinnati.

TYCOON.....Wm. Winsor, Captain.
Leaves TUESDAY, 22d instant, at 4 P. M.
This new and splendid passenger packet will leave for the above and all intermediate landings.
For freight or passage apply on board.

Calro and St. Louis U. S. Mail Packet.

CITY OF ALTON.....BARNES, Master.
Leaves TUESDAY, 22d instant, 5 P. M.
The splendid steamer City of Alton, Capt. Barnes, leaves this day for the above and all intermediate ports.
For freight or passage apply on board. July 22-11

Louisville and Cincinnati Packet.

SILVER MOON.....JOHN BOGGER, Captain.
Leaves WEDNESDAY, 23d instant, at 4 P. M.
This splendid passenger packet will leave for the above and all intermediate ports.
For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN McCracken, Agent, July 22-11
Nashly & Hunt's Block, No. 17 Front Row

Regular Calro and St. Louis Packet.

JOHN D. PERRY.....ZIEGLER, Captain.
Leaves TUESDAY, 22d instant, at 5 P. M.
This superb and elegant passenger packet will leave for the above and all intermediate landings.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to R. L. McGUIRE & CO., No. 3 Bradley Block, July 22-11

Regular U. S. Mail Packet for Calro and St. Louis.

BELLE MEMPHIS.....SOULEY, Master.
Leaves TUESDAY, 22d instant at 12 M.
This superb and elegant passenger packet will leave for the above and all intermediate ports.
For freight or passage apply on board or to K. L. McGUIRE, Agent, No. 3 Bradley Block, July 22-11

To Sutlers.

I HAVE a fine, large, and well built WAGON for sale. Apply to
Wm. LONG,
Poplar street, near the bayou.
July 22-10

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, one half mile from the Fair Grounds, on Saturday last, the 12th instant, a dark BAY HORSE, the two hind feet tipped with white and a mark of saddle on the back, and branded "A" on the left side. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to A. DANBURY, Opposite the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot.
July 22-11

AUCTION SALE!

BY
J. A. HENRY,

At the rear of the Memphis and Charleston railroad Machine shop, I will sell on

Wednesday July 23d, 10 A. M.,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of

WARDROBES, BUREAUS, BOOK-CASES, SIDE-BOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES, SIDE TABLES, PIER TABLES, SOFAS, DIVANS, ARM CHAIRS, ETC., ETC.

The above sale is a complete HOUSEHOLD SETT OF FURNITURE, and will be sold at the pace above mentioned without reserve.

A L S O :

One SPRING WAGON, HORSE and HARNESS, All of which will be sold at the same time and place.
J. A. HENRY, Auctioneer.
July 22-11

WESTERN SUTLERS HEADQUARTERS

FOR—

ARMY STATIONERY.

MUMFORD & CO.,

No. 315 Main St., Memphis Tenn.

MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY STATIONERY, of every variety:

Prize Packages, Portfolios, Playing Cards, Blank Cards, Memorandum-Books, Pencils, Pens, Inks, Note, Letter and Cap Papers, Buff, White and Canary Envelops. War Maps, Pocket and street Forms, Wrapping Papers, Tissue Paper, Blacking, etc., etc.

LARGEST STOCK, EAST OR WEST,

AND LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

July 22-3m

AUCTION SALE!

BY

HYDE & CO.,

AT THEIR

AUCTION MART,

290 MAIN STREET.

This Morning, at 10 O'Clock.

PAIR WELL BROKE MULES, Spring Wagon and Harness.

1 Well Broke Horse with Buggy and Harness.

1 Rockaway, 5 Mules.

1 Spring Wagon, Horse and Harness.

Lot of Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Looking Glass, etc.

Lot of Bacon Hams and Sides, Mackerel, Codfish, Flour, Cuckers, Champagne Wines, Olives, Smoking Tobacco, etc.

Vinager, (in barrels), Allspice.

Lot of Gunny Bags.

Lard, Salt Pork (in barrels), C. H. Co., etc.

July 22-11

WANTED.

A respectable young man, boarding and lodging in a private family. Good references can be given, if required. Address, W. J. Appeal office.

July 22-11

WANTED.

TWELVE GOOD BARBERS Apply to BROCK,
No. 4 Howard's Row,
July 22-11

WARNING.

I HEREBY warn all persons against crediting my wife CATHERINE NEWTON. She having left my board and bed.

THOMAS R. NEWTON.
July 22-11

UNION MEN AND SOLDIERS, COME TO ME!

Sutler and Military Goods.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, MEMPHIS,
District: West Tennessee, July 17, 1862.

I.