

UNION APPEAL.

MEMPHIS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 23.

SAMUEL SAWYER, Editor.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Nothing new from below. Com. DAVIS expresses himself certain of capturing the Arkansas, without awaiting the presence of the land force.

CITY COUNCIL, GENERAL SHERMAN AND COL. SLACK.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, MEMPHIS, TENN., June 20, 1862. Members of the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor, City Recorder, and all other persons discharging any official duty within the city of Memphis, and under the charter thereof, are required to come before the Provost Marshal and take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, within three days, or in default thereof will be regarded as sympathizing, aiding and abetting rebellion, and will be treated as only traitors deserve.

By order of JAS. R. SLACK, Col. Com. M. P. EVANS, A. A. A. Gen.

How many of the present and past Board of Aldermen have conformed to the requirements of this order?

Has S. T. MORGAN, a secessionist when Tennessee was Union, taken an oath of allegiance since he voted for the Southern Confederacy, and since he illuminated his house to honor secession processions; and since he signed secession directory's to force Memphis, then Union, to become rebellious? Has he, we say, taken any oath of allegiance to the government, that under it he presumes to legislate for a city in which all others are required to take one; or did he, unselected by the people, smuggle into the pseudo-board to avoid taking an oath of allegiance to a government he had sought to shatter?

Has Mr. Alderman AMOS ever pledged his allegiance to the United States since Rebellion became unprofitable? Did he not also, unselected by the people, smuggle into the Board to avoid taking that oath of allegiance?

Has SAMUEL TIGHE taken an oath of allegiance yet? Has Dr. MERRILL? How comes the latter in the Board at all? How come any of these in it in face of the order of Col. SLACK? Was not the order published? Was it not kept standing in our columns? Was it ever revoked? Did not Gen. SHERMAN's order, published yesterday, make clear to the Union men in that Board why in our same issue we wished an investigation of eligibility? Do the gentlemen imagine that, like the ostrich, if they hide their heads in the dirt, they cannot be seen?

When it is found necessary, and is felt to be just in the Government to require an oath of allegiance from the unofficial, can it be believed that it is not ten-fold more important that it should be exacted from those who aspire, and even illegally dare to wield under the United States flag official power and influence, after having positively refused to swear allegiance to that flag, when requested by Colonel SLACK then commander of this post.

We, and thousands of others have much mistaken the sense and justice of General W. S. SHERMAN if such trickery is imposed upon him.

On two different occasions, far removed, we have warned that board of the ineligibility of many of its members, of a sufficient number indeed to render it inoperative. It has persisted in its treasonable evasion of the order which forms the opening of our article. Men in it had refused and would, say and some will, or say they will, refuse to take the oath of allegiance exacted from all, and yet forsooth they hope to be permitted to remain here and legislate for a city over which W. T. SHERMAN holds chief authority!

On other scores that Board is illegal. In a few days we will publish the opinions of some of the leading counsel in this city on the question; and in the meantime we warn our readers that no contracts made by them, no pretended ordinances passed by them can possibly be considered binding on the City of Memphis, nor is the city even bound to recognize or pay any appointees of their making.

The only legitimate authority now in Memphis is that of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, and under him the military authorities appointed to various offices; and, thank heaven! about their allegiance, and their loyalty to it, hangs no doubt.

The smuggling into the pseudo board of Messrs. MORGAN, AMOS, MERRILL and others, unselected by the people, and in defiance of the order of Gen. SLACK is most admirable proof of the wisdom of the order itself, and in the late order of Gen. SHERMAN, we find assurance that such skulking treason will not be tolerated.

It needs no great perspicacity to see what future evil to the best interests of the city would accrue from the continuous action of an illegal Board, whose doing would assuredly lead to endless litigation. Still less foresight is required to conjecture the dangers that might arise to the national cause from the continuance in office of men who "can't take that oath." The troops now here, the position of the city, the presence of General SHERMAN, all point to the necessity of having no two rulers here, no two codes of laws, no two corps of gens d'armes responsible to different authorities. General BUTLER saw the need of a united rule, and much we admire his sagacity we have every reason to believe that the wisdom of General SHERMAN is in no wise inferior.

LATEST NEWS.—It is generally conceded that the Federal authorities are in possession of Memphis, although the *Argus* a week before their coming predicted that they neither would or could come, and wished its readers to mark the prophecy.

Col. R. W. THOMPSON has been appointed commander of the camp at Terry Station, and will commence at once the organization of the 71st regiment.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

A very laudable curiosity exists among the people of Memphis to know something about Gen. SHERMAN, and we, therefore, venture on the liberty of introducing him.

General W. T. SHERMAN, not T. W., is a native of Lancaster, Ohio. He entered the regular army of the United States in the year 1846 from the Military Academy of West Point, in the Third artillery. He was then sent to California, on the first expedition, in advance of Stevenson's regiment, and served there under Kearney and Mason; and was then promoted to a lieutenant in regular course of promotion. Neither before nor since his entrance into his favorite profession has he been a politician, though his brother, JOHN SHERMAN, the Ohio Senator, is a distinguished one. A soldier in feeling as in practice, W. T. SHERMAN's sentiments, political sentiments, are pre-eminently conservative. After his return from California he continued in the service two years, and then retired to private life.

About that time he went out to San Francisco as the principal of the Banking House of Lucas, Turner & Co., with one member of which firm, we believe, the General is related by marriage. In this responsible post, for which his methodical turn of mind admirably fitted him, he remained for nearly two years, returning only to assume a similar position in New York for the same firm, which dissolved about twelve months later.

Lieutenant SHERMAN then proceeded to Alexandria, in Louisiana, and indulged his inclination by the establishment of an excellent military school, over which he actively presided, with great success, till the inception of the Rebellion. He was then appointed Colonel of the 15th Regiment of United States Regulars. Later on, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assisted at the fight of Bull's Run, where, in spite of all his entreaties and heroic example, his brigade would charge backwards.

Later still we find him prominent among the heroes of Shiloh, exhibiting on that bloody field a degree of heroism and tactical skill which justly won him a Major Generalship. In the general interim between Bull Run and Shiloh, General SHERMAN had charge of the Department afterwards occupied by General BUELL, and before by General ANDERSON.

At Shiloh, General SHERMAN's command formed the right wing—the extreme right of the brigade, itself, being ably led by General DENYER. "The other SHERMAN," as they used to style him at West Point, sometimes varying the appellation to "Yankee SHERMAN," is T. W. SHERMAN, a native of Rhode Island. The initials of both are the same, and to some cause confusion; but it can be easily avoided by fixing in the memory that the Shiloh hero places the W first and the T second, while "the other SHERMAN" reverses the order.

Major General W. T. SHERMAN, the subject of our sketch, is a straight, soldierly-looking gentleman of nearly six feet in height, with a light clear eye, and hair of light auburn, almost approaching to red, and beard and mustaches of a similar hue. Strict in discipline, but kind at heart, impulsive, nervous, quick, but correct in judgment—he is precisely the man a Bonaparte would make a marshal of, and select among a hundred to lead a Wagram charge, or cross a bridge of Lodi.

Our readers will find him strict as destiny, but equally just.

FOREIGNERS AND THE OATH.

To avoid prevarication or future cause of offense, we suppose, the authorities either have prepared or will publish the formula of an oath which can be taken by subjects owing allegiance to foreign powers, without constraining an illegal renunciation of the same, which they have no right to make, and which yet will secure the United States Government from any violation, on their part, of that strict neutrality to which their Governments stand pledged.

This oath should be one which, while leaving them free in allegiance, would undoubtedly bind them to yield no comfort, aid, assistance or information to the wicked rebellion, inflicting such evils upon our beloved country.

The Army in the Summer.

Some persons seem to have the idea that active operations in the field are going to be suspended till fall. Nothing of the kind. We are not likely to have much warmer weather than that during which our army has already fought so vigorously. Besides, the enemy will forego nothing to our injury on account of the season, and we can stand service better than they can. This fact was conclusively proved by the statistics of the Mexican war. How would the British ever have put down the Sepoy Rebellion if they had not taken the field resolutely in a climate far hotter and more debilitating than any which prevails in this country? Neither should we have carried through the war of the Revolution but for fighting in hot weather. The following is a list of the battles fought during hot months in the war of the Revolution:

- June 1775. Battle of Bunker Hill.
- " 1776. Attack on Fort Mifflin by the British.
- " 1778. Battle of Monmouth.
- July 1778. Battle of Wyoming.
- " 1779. Tryon's Expedition.
- " " Capture of Stony Point.
- Aug. 1776. Battle of Long Island.
- " 1777. Defeat of St. Leger.
- " " Battle of Bennington.
- " 1778. Battle of Red Bank.
- " 1780. Battles of Hanging Rock and Camden.
- Sept. 1777. First Battle at Stillwater with Burgoyne.
- " " Battle of Brandywine.
- " " Battle of Red Bank.
- " " Battle of Red Bank.

All these battles, North and South, were fought in the hottest weather of the year, and both armies were in full activity.

Terrible Butchery in China.
The foreign files bring late accounts of the insurrection in China. Horrible butcheries have been committed in different parts of the country. On the first of May the English and French guns expelled the rebels from the city of Kshing, but in running out of the gates on the opposite side of the town the unlucky garrison fell into the hands of the Imperialists, who slaughtered two thousand five hundred of them, the mandarin offering in corroboration of that estimate to produce a corresponding number of ears! Fifteen hundred prisoners, men, women and children were taken. The number killed by the allies' cannonade is reckoned at 2000.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Winchester Threatened Again—The Secessionists' Jambant—Supply Depots at New Creek Broken Up.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 15.—The aspect of affairs in the vicinity of Winchester and throughout that section of the Valley of the Shenandoah river is very unfavorable, and fears are entertained that the rebels soon have trouble. In consequence of the threatening appearance of matters at Winchester, the stores and all other valuables of the army have been safely removed here by way of the Potomac and Winchester railroad.

Various rumors are about in regard to the movements of the enemy, and it is reported here that our pickets were driven in below Winchester last night. In anticipation of danger, the telegraph office at that place has been removed over a mile from the town, near the fortifications. The friends of the South here and at Martinsburg are "acting as if they had heard good news," and express their confidence that the rebels will make a raid into the valley as far as Winchester before many days.

The force at Winchester, if compelled to retreat, will fall back upon this place, which we can hold against vastly superior odds. The movements of our forces I cannot state, but I believe that Gen. Pope has them so posted as to foil Jackson, should he venture too far.

There seems to be a general impression here that Winchester will be the scene of a fierce battle before a week. It is rumored that Jackson, with one half of the large army which he took to Richmond so suddenly, has returned, and been reinforced by the numerous guerrilla bands about the country.

The Border States and the President.

Editorial Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The interview with the President this morning was at his own instance and upon his own invitation. A written paper was placed in the hands of Mr. Crittenden, for Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, setting forth the views of the Executive touching emancipation in the border States. I am not at liberty at this writing to comment upon the contents of the paper. I may state, however, that it is not material, although his message was sent to Congress, requiring the gradual emancipation of slavery and the compensation of slaves. The subject is one, of course, of the deepest interest to the border States. Senators and Representatives here from these States are hardly prepared and certainly not authorized to speak for their constituents upon a subject of so much interest to them as this.

No one imagines the good will and patriotism of the President. No one doubts his entire frankness and honesty. He feels that he sometimes errs in his judgment, and then assumes all the responsibility and all the consequences of his conduct. "Say to all your friends," he said, the other day, "that I am responsible for not reinforcing McClellan. If the result has been disastrous blame no one else!" The same responsibility was taken for withdrawing the division of General Shields from General Banks. By these few instances, which are only more generous to others than just to himself, the President draws friends around him, and makes many friends of those who have been warm opponents of his policy, principles and his election. E. B.

Railroads in Chile.

The report of the Secretary for Home Affairs does not contain anything worth observing, save, perhaps, a report of the public engineers about the railways of this country which are in course of construction, and a few in working order for some distance.

That of Copiapo is the only one paying good dividends, and only extending about 60 miles in all.

That of Coquimbo is just open to trade for about twenty miles.

The one from Valparaiso to Santiago is improving and will be finished in one year and a few months. It is open to trade for about fifty miles, being a third of the whole distance by that circuitous route.

The Southern Railroad, which runs from Santiago towards Chillan, is open for about thirty miles, and will be continued under an able manager.

Colliers of Lots and Coronel.

Our coal pits of Lots and Coronel, worked in as perfect a manner as the best in the States, are doing very little at present, on account of the recent heavy importations from England, especially of Swansea, which is used in the foundries of Caldera and Coquimbo, and is selling as low as \$7 to \$8 per ton, with loss to importers.

The Crew of an American Vessel Murdered.

The American schooner Ann Eliza, Freeman, master, from Boston to Coya, sailed into port on the 7th inst. She was attacked on her way at the Straits of Magellan by about twenty Indians of the Sierra del Fuego, while at anchor by night, on the 26th of April; three of her crew were murdered, and the captain, cook and sailor, who were all the remaining crew, badly wounded; but the captain managed to expel the invaders by shooting down three of them with his revolver, and rescuing the little schooner. He took her back to the Chilean colony on the Strait, and was furnished by the Governor with hands to bring her to this port. She is loaded with a valuable cargo of silks, bound for Honolulu, and only measures eighty three tons.

Trade with New Orleans.

We are beginning to hear returns from the first mercantile ventures to New Orleans after the reopening of that port by Commodore Farragut and General Butler. The steamer Swallow was the first arrival there from Philadelphia. She took out an assorted cargo, consisting of bacon, salt, mackerel, herrings, and a large lot of small notions, and being early in the market, some of these articles brought enormous prices, the profits being, in some cases, from one hundred to two hundred per cent. For her return voyage the Swallow took two hundred hhd. of Louisiana sugar, which has been disposed of in our market at 8 cents to 9 cents per pound. The proceeds of the voyage of course netted the enterprising shippers and consignors a very handsome profit. Of course, the success of this venture has excited other enterprises in this and other cities, quite a fleet having cleared from New York.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A COTEMPORARY properly stigmatizes as Washington follies the following:

Expending money now to build a dome for the capital, costing a million.

Extending all the Department buildings and expending thousands upon the Treasury extension especially.

When taxation is so enormous, all this ought to be sacrificed to provide ways and means for the war.

THE NINE NEW ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.

General Order for their Organization.

General Headquarters State of Illinois, Adjutant General's Office, Springfield, July 14, 1862.

General Order No. 14.

In pursuance of the recent call of the President for additional volunteers, nine regiments of infantry will be accepted by the Governor for government service for three years, unless sooner discharged. Each company will consist of

- 1 Captain,
- 1 First Lieutenant,
- 1 Second Lieutenant,
- 1 First Sergeant,
- 4 Sergeants,
- 3 Corporals,
- 1 Musician,
- 1 Wagoner,
- 1 Chaplain,
- 1 Surgeon Major,
- 1 Regimental Quartermaster,
- 1 Major,
- 1 Regimental Commissary,
- 1 Hospital Sergeant,
- 1 Surgeon,
- 1 Assistant Surgeon,
- 2 Principal Musicians.

Each regiment will be organized as follows:

10 Companies,- 1 Colonel,
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel,
- 1 Major,
- 1 Adjutant,
- 1 Regimental Quartermaster,
- 1 Surgeon,
- 1 Assistant Surgeon,
- 1 Chaplain,
- 1 Surgeon Major,
- 1 Regimental Quartermaster,
- 1 Major,
- 1 Regimental Commissary,
- 1 Hospital Sergeant,
- 1 Surgeon,
- 1 Assistant Surgeon,
- 2 Principal Musicians.

Napoleon's Letter to Lorence.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Louis Napoleon has written to General de Lorence a letter, in which he denies that his intentions ever were to force a government upon the Mexican people. There is one of the passages of his letter in which he says: "The Mexican nation must know that such a step would be against my principles, my origin, my interests. All I wish is to see Mexico happy, under a government of its own choice, strong and honest enough to give it order and peace. France has no other object in view, and if she can reach it, she will think to have earned the gratitude and respect of the Mexicans themselves."

Talking Out.

The Massachusetts abolitionists don't mince matters. They talk right out. The Essex county anti-slavery society held a meeting on the 15th of June, and passed the following resolutions:

- Resolved, That as abolitionists, devoted to the great work of overthrowing slavery, we renew and repeat our old pledge, "No Union with slaveholders." No support of any Administration or government that permits slavery on any portion of its soil—and value it as we believe it must lead to emancipation by order of the Federal authorities, or to dissolution of the Union, which must speedily produce the same result.
- Resolved, That the war, as hitherto prosecuted, is but a wanton waste of property, a dreadful sacrifice of life, and worse than all, of conscience and character, to preserve and perpetuate a Union and Constitution which should never have existed, and which, by all the laws of justice and humanity, should, in their present form, be at once and forever overthrown.

These are the resolutions of men who denounce Democrats as traitors, and who get up mobs, tar and feather citizens who contend for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and whose only other offence is that they denounce Abolitionists as enemies of the country. If such resolutions—resolutions, we mean, equally reasonable—had been passed in a Democratic meeting or convention, their promulgators would have been sent to Fort Warren; but as the authors in this instance are only Abolitionist patriots, they are not interfered with, and Republican editors dare not denounce them lest their party should lose votes.—*Providence Post.*

Suppression of the Freedom of Speech.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York, July 16, 1862.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express: I was on the stand at the great meeting, and about to be introduced by the Mayor to the people as from Colorado, when a gentleman at his elbow says, "Do not allow him to speak; he was on the stand at the Cooper Institute meeting."

"If so," said the Mayor, "he shall not speak. You, sir, should understand that meeting was far from a laudable purpose."

I immediately protested against this freedom of speech, and the insult offered to the pure and deep Union motives governing the distinguished and local men leading that meeting—upon which Gen. Spaulding said:

"Let him be heard."

The Mayor replied:

"He shall not; at this meeting. I have decided."

At this moment the clouds were in motion, a terrible hurricane passed over, scattering the people and breaking up the meeting, a clear Almighty rebuke against the suppression of the freedom of the press and insult to the Cooper Institute meeting. This struck me as the more remarkable, as in my interrupted remarks I purposed asking the people to pause, to concentrate the united will of the people throughout the land in a prayer to the Almighty for the safety and welfare of our Constitution and Union.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE!

EVERY VARIETY OF Writing and Printing Papers, Printing Cards, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Prize Packages, Portfolios, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, &c., &c., &c. Heavy Stocks, LOW FOR CASH.

MUMFORD & CO., 315 Main Street, Memphis.

ESTRAY.

CAME into my enclosure, two miles from Memphis, on the State line road, one red and white COW, and a black HARE. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. N. J. WIGGINS, 239 Main Street.

LOST.

ON TUESDAY LAST, between Jefferson street and Keck's stable, on Main street, a MEMORANDUM BOOK containing one hundred and thirty (\$30) dollars worth of Tennessee money. My name and name of station on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, is written on the book. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. PHILL PADGSON.

WANTED.

TWELVE GOOD BAKERS Apply to J. BROCK, No. 8 Howard's Bow.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Campbell Minstrels.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23d.

NO-NIGHT will be presented the beautiful and magnificent piece, entitled the BLACK STATUE.

THE DENTIST or the MISCHIEVOUS APPRENTICE.

ESCENE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

STOCKS UP AND STROKS DOWN.

If you want a hearty and a little laugh go to-night. Jy23-1f

Louisville and Cincinnati Packet.

SILVER MOON—JOHN BROWN, Captain. Leaves WEDNESDAY, 23d instant, at 4 P. M.

This splendid passenger packet will leave for Louisville and Cincinnati at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN BROWN, Agent, No. 17 Front Row.

Regular Cairo and St. Louis Packet.

JOHN D. PERRY, Captain. Leaves WEDNESDAY, 23d instant, at 4 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. MOORE & CO., No. 3 Bradley Block.

THE NEW MILITARY STORE,

293 Main Street,

CORNER OF MONROE.

LOEB & BROS.,

JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS,

Soldiers' Wear

AND ALL KINDS OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

To Sutlers.

These are the resolutions of men who denounce Democrats as traitors, and who get up mobs, tar and feather citizens who contend for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and whose only other offence is that they denounce Abolitionists as enemies of the country. If such resolutions—resolutions, we mean, equally reasonable—had been passed in a Democratic meeting or convention, their promulgators would have been sent to Fort Warren; but as the authors in this instance are only Abolitionist patriots, they are not interfered with, and Republican editors dare not denounce them lest their party should lose votes.—*Providence Post.*

I HAVE a fine, large, and well built WAGON for sale. Apply to Wm. LONG, Popular street, near the beyond.

Strayed or Stolen.

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

AUCTION SALE!

J. A. HENRY,

IN 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 SET OF FURNITURE, and will be sold at the price above mentioned without reserve.

ALSO:

ONE SPRING WAGON, HORSE and HARNESS. All of which will be sold at the same time and place.

Jy22-1f J. A. HENRY, Auctioneer.

WESTERN SUTLERS HEADQUARTERS

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, Tablets, Note, Letter and Cap Papers, Buff, White and Canary Envelopes, War Maps, Pocket and Sheet Forms, Wrapping Papers, Tissue Paper, Blacking, etc., etc.

LARGEST STOCK, EAST OR WEST, AND LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF. Jy22-3m

AUCTION SALE!

HYDE & CO., AT THEIR AUCTION MART, 290 MAIN STREET.

This Morning, at 10 O'clock.

PAIR WELL BROKE MULES, Spring Wagon and Harness.

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, Cooking stove, etc.

Lot of Bacon Ham and Sides, Mackerel, Oat Flour, Cuckers, Champagne Wine, Chart, Packing Tobacco, etc.

Vinager, (in barrels) Allspice.

1 set of Gunny Bags.

Lard, Salt, Pork (in barrels), C. Ren. etc.

HYDE & CO., 290 Main Street.

WANTED.

A respectable young man, boarding and lodging in a private family. Good references can be given. If required. Address, W. J., Appeal office. Jy22-3f