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The Memphis Appeal.

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THE MEMPHIS

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We have the satisfaction of announcing to our friends that we recently purchased, and have now in connection with the APPEAL publication office, one of the most

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General Orders No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. NORTH ALA., Talladega, Ala., Sept. 1, 1864.

I. The following order from the Major-General commanding the Reserve Forces of Alabama is published for the information of all concerned:

Headquarters Reserve Forces of Ala., Montgomery, August 26, 1864.

Special Orders No. 54.

At the request of Major-Gen. D. H. Maury, commanding department, all cavalry companies of the Reserve Forces in North Alabama will report to Brigadier Gen. Dan. W. Adams, commanding District of North Alabama.

By command of Major-Gen. J. M. Withers.

R. H. BROWNE, A. A. A. Gen.

In accordance with the above order, the Brigadier General commanding the district, assumes command of the Cavalry Reserves of North Alabama.

II. Companies embraced in the above order will rendezvous and report as follows:

1. Those from the counties of Limestone, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Franklin, Morgan, Marion, and Winston, to Brigadier-Gen. Roddy, commanding force on the Tennessee river.

2. Those from the counties of Jackson, Madison, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, St. Clair and Blount, to Brigadier-General James H. Clanton, at Oxford.

3. Those from the counties of Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Walker, Fayette, Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Sumter, Marengo, Green, Perry and Bibb, to Col. John C. Reid, at Talladega.

4. Those from Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, Autauga and Russell, to Col. J. G. Cole, at Opelika.

III. Prompt action is urged, and citizens not liable to military duty are invited to attach themselves to some company of reserves. The motives that should lead them to take up arms at once are too obvious and too urgent to require enforcement by any further appeal.

By command of Brigadier-Gen. D. W. Adams.

W. T. WALTHALL, Major and A. A. G.

sep20 6t

General Orders No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, District Central and Northern Alabama, Selma, Ala., Sept. 4, 1864.

I. The Headquarters of this District are removed to Selma, Ala., until further orders, to which place all communications and reports will be sent through the proper channels, addressed to the respective staff officers.

By command of Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams.

L. D. SANDIDGE, A. A. Gen.

sep20 7t

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned against trading for the following described NOTES, which were stolen from my trunk July 29th, 1864, viz:

One note to F. G. Ford for $100, dated March 4th, 1864, payable to J. P. Embry or bearer, with a credit of $10, May 1, 1864.

One note to W. A. Ridgeway for $50 or $52 11, dated same time, payable to J. P. Embry or bearer.

One note to Mary Ann Cox, dated Sept. 1st, 1863, payable one day after date, payable in produce, or Memphis Prices.

One note to Mary Ann Cox, dated Sept. 1st, 1863, payable one day after date, payable in produce.

One note to Mary Ann Cox, dated Oct. 1st, 1863, payable one day after date, payable in produce.

One note to John Lapd for $1 50 to be paid in March, 1864, one day after date, payable in produce.

sep20 1t* E. E. HENRY.

LEROY BREWER. T. DUGGAN. E. L. HOPPER.

L. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Nos. 9 and 11 St. Louis Street,

jy6-3m Mobile, Ala.

F. ARAM. D. M. PURVIANCE.

ARAM & PURVIANCE,

(Successors to F. L. Johnson & Co.)

General Commission Merchants,

Selma, Alabama.

Refer to Gen. Leroy Pope Walker, Selma, Ala.

DAVID L. CAMPBELL,

[illegible]

Daily Appeal.

LINCOLN'S EMISSARIES AT RICHMOND.

During the temporary suspension of the regular daily issue of the APPEAL, Lincoln succeeded in introducing a couple of emissaries into Richmond, who were successful in obtaining a private interview with President Davis and Secretary Benjamin. Two versions of what was said and done on the occasion have been published, the one from the Confederate Secretary of State, and the other from the Northern ex-ambassadors. As a part of the history of the revolution we produce both, regretting that the fortunes of war prevented their appearance in our columns at an earlier day. Secretary Benjamin gives his statement of what did occur, in a circular to Hon. J. M. Mason, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Richmond, August 26, 1864.—Numerous publications, which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States, on the subject of pretended overtures for peace made to the President of the Confederate States by Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore, have induced me to request that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of the Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and have doubtless acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments. "The principles, sentiments and purposes by which these States have been, and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be a question which requires adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries, in a spirit of peace, of equality and manly frankness." The manifesto closed with the declaration, that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by Gen. Lee, from Lieut. Gen. Grant, in the following words:

General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Va.:

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, City Point Va., July 8, 1864.—General: I would request that Col. James F. Jacques, 73d Illinois volunteer infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, Esq., be allowed to meet Colonel Robert Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Col. Ould as Commissioner.

It not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis, for his action.

Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

On the reference of this letter to the President he authorized Col. Ould to meet the persons named in Gen. Grant's letter, and Colonel Ould, after seeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore had not said anything to him about his duties as Commissioner for Exchange of prisoners, but they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President; that they came with the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln and under his pass; that they were informal messengers sent with the view of paving the way for a meeting of formal Commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President Davis the views of Mr. Lincoln and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of Commissioners. Col. Ould stated that he had told them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said that they were aware of that, and that they were nevertheless confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Col. Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 16th July, Col. Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond, where a room was provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and next morning I received the following letter:

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States Army.

SPOTSWOOD HOUSE, Richmond Va., July 17, 1864.—Dear Sir: The undersigned, James F. Jacques, of Illinois, and James R. Gilmore, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and the South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves would open the way to such *official* negotiations as would ultimate in restoring PEACE to the two sections of our distracted country.

They, therefore, ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are

Most truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
JAMES F. JACQUES,
JAMES R. GILMORE.

The word "official" is underscored, and the word "peace" doubly underscored in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Col. Ould to conduct the writers to my office, and, on their arrival, ushered them into the Secretary of War's office, where the President was waiting to receive them. The President, without informing me, made the object of their mission, and stated that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge and at the desire of Mr. Lincoln; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end, except by some sort of negotiation; that the agreement might as well be made now as later, before bloodshed; that they knew, by the recent address of the Confederate Congress, that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make them proposals by Mr. Lincoln's authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance of regular negotiations, for, if commissioners were appointed without some such understanding, they would meet, quarrel and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than before; that they knew Mr. Lincoln's views, and would state them, if pressed by the President, to be such as did not seem to be irksome to return.

I again pressed to know evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln, and he rather by indirection, referring to the fact that they had come through our lines, and to their conversation with Col. Ould, which, in a manner, implied that they came from Washington. I then said that I was not a party to the conversation, and did not know what it was; that I was not Secretary of State, but Secretary of War; that I was not in the habit of receiving or listening to propositions for peace, except from the President, and that I was not in the habit of receiving any communications except through the regular channels; that I was not in the habit of receiving any communications except through the regular channels; that I was not in the habit of receiving any communications except through the regular channels;

Appeal.

EDITION.

ONTGOMERY, ALA.

DAY, SEPT. 20, 1864.

[illegible] present the APPEAL will be issued [illegible] o'clock, P. M. Arrangements [illegible] which will be speedily perfected [illegible] morning and evening, of which [illegible] be given. In the meantime we ask [illegible] of the public, which we hope [illegible] difficulties by which we have [illegible] surrounded.

[illegible] WORD AS TO OURSELF.

[illegible] interruption of some two months, the [illegible] again launched on the great sea of [illegible] as a candidate for popular favor [illegible] its voyage. Its re-appearance has [illegible] delayed by the hope entertained [illegible] establishment at Atlanta, but as that hope [illegible] blasted by the ill fate of our or the [illegible] of the Federal arms, the proprietor [illegible] Montgomery as the next most [illegible] for the same publication.

[illegible] the South Atlanta we have found it necessary [illegible] progress of Federal encroachments, to [illegible] here, but annoying and harrassing [illegible] buried from pillar to post may [illegible] ample compensation in the fact that the APPEAL "still lives," ready, willing and [illegible] to do its full share in the great [illegible] for independence in which our whole [illegible] now engaged.

[illegible] unnecessary to say that we shall [illegible] our efforts or energies to make our [illegible] valuable and interesting, not only [illegible] of the news and current events of the day, but as an organ of popular rights, personal liberty and State independence. In these are concentrated the chief blessings of good government, and for them we shall continue to do battle so long as the hope of freedom remains.

From the day of our exodus from the Bluff City, to the present time, we have carefully abstained from any interference with the politics of the locality where our lot has been so frequently cast. This was a fixed purpose when a pilgrimage was determined upon; and we feel gratified in believing that thus far we have not only been able to avoid the shoals of local dissensions, but also that at no time have we found the cause of differences that existed, of a character to warrant interference. Differences as to men have prevailed, but these have not been participated in. Heretofore, in Mississippi and Georgia, we have found those who surrounded us firmly fixed upon the *principles* that inaugurated the revolution, and to the advancement of these only have our labors been directed. And in making a temporary refuge in Alabama we do so in full confidence that her people are fully alive to patriotism, competent to take care of their peculiarly local interests, and resolved to labor only for the good of the cause of the whole. Therefore our efforts shall only be directed, and our services tendered, to aid and support of the latter. With local politics or contests we can make no interference, and shall leave this field entirely to our established cotemporaries of the State. In seeking an asylum in Alabama, therefore, this assurance is freely given, and it will not be departed from, either in letter or spirit.

[illegible] have been credited upon [illegible] mount due them at the date [illegible] APPEAL will be regularly [illegible] heretofore. We hope this [illegible] to all concerned.

[illegible] CHANGES.

[illegible] press will confer a special [illegible] changing our address upon [illegible] we hope to find all of them [illegible] early day.

[illegible] ATLANTA.

[illegible] ument property at Atlanta [illegible] they have been greatly [illegible] capacity of the wagon [illegible] bringing off supplies and [illegible] the railroad fell into the [illegible] and these were brought off [illegible] the city were also furnished [illegible] last moment. The balance [illegible] and nothing of value fell [illegible] the enemy, unless it was [illegible] the citizens left behind. [illegible] ble feature of the evacuation [illegible] tion of railroad stock that [illegible] This [illegible] generally conceded was [illegible] unnecessary, [illegible] a court of inquiry has [illegible] some days been in session for the purpose of ascertaining who was at fault. The delinquency [illegible] was innumerable, and if it can be located the party or parties guilty should be at once punished.

☞ We are under obligations to Hardee's scouts, whose headquarters are in the saddle in North Mississippi, for copies of late Memphis and Northern papers.

POSTING UP.—We publish to-day several important documents that have appeared during the period that has elapsed since we have been enabled to communicate regularly with our subscribers. Among these thus placed upon record are a condensed report of the proceedings of the Chicago convention, the declaration of principles made by that body, the Northern and Western sentiment of the interview between President [illegible] a couple of abolition emissaries [illegible] correspondence between [illegible] Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, etc. All of these [illegible] in the history of the [illegible] readers who have not [illegible] should be pleased to have the [illegible] in connection with the events [illegible] the origin of these [illegible] the disposition of private [illegible] Atlanta. The city is to be visited [illegible] contested with the army, [illegible] in generalities, [illegible] promises are to be turned [illegible] Sherman stands [illegible] place of infamy. The brutal [illegible] the Crescent city, in the [illegible] be forgotten, when that of [illegible] to the storied Magnolia [illegible] government. If the knavish [illegible] will govern their advertising [illegible] the country, does [illegible] Georgia, [illegible] to the necessity [illegible] dialogue the [illegible] leaving of [illegible] follow.—EDITOR APPEAL.

[illegible] of the [illegible] of irre[illegible] Gen. Gust. Smith [illegible] relieved of his command [illegible] Cheatham [illegible] Sharp, [illegible] that he position of [illegible] Gen. Wheeler [illegible] Hardee [illegible] Stewart [illegible] Cleburne [illegible] Hardee [illegible] Stewart [illegible] Cleburne [illegible] Hardee [illegible] Stewart [illegible] Cleburne