

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERRICK, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING JULY 31, 1862.

Southern Kentucky.

It is the fixed purpose of the leading rebels of Kentucky, to scourge this great tobacco growing region with all the evils of guerrilla warfare, if possible. The chiefs and their understrappers are now busily employed in raising recruits, selecting suitable stopping places, and procuring spies and informers preparatory to a series of incursions through the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts, which embrace some of the most beautiful and fertile parts of this State. The Confederate leaders are anxious to have control of the Cumberland river from a point equidistant from Clarksville and this city, down nearly to its mouth, so as to render its navigation hazardous. The guerrilla leaders know that a vast sum of money has been received by the tobacco growers through the region referred to recently, and hope to replenish their pockets by general robbery. We advise the planters to dispose of their funds without delay, if they wish to keep it from the hands of these shameless and insatiable thieves. It is certain that the tobacco crop will bring an enormous price during the coming Fall and Winter, and the guerrilla leaders have an eye on this. A successful for through that region would be as profitable as the piracy of a California seaman. These raids can be prevented by the planters, if they have the patriotism and the energy to do it. If they will begin immediately to organize forces for twelve months service in the State, break up the guerrilla nests before the eggs are hatched and the viper puts out its head, contribute money liberally to fitting out young men who have not the means to go into the service, and show by their words and conduct that they are in earnest about putting down these guerrillas, they will have no trouble with them. But if they fold their arms in idleness, and trust solely to others for protection, they will embolden and virtually invite the marauders to ravage and desolate their farms, and cut off all trade and commerce. We urge our friends to attend to this in time. If they do, we predict that they will find the coming Fall the most lucrative season they have ever yet enjoyed, and good tobacco commanding from \$25 to \$30 per hundred. Farmers, will you act the part of vigilants and determined patriots, and prosper, or will you imitate the example set you by the infatuated cotton planters who, instead of meeting treason at the outset, yielded to it, until they find themselves the helpless victims of its fury, and their splendid plantations one wide field of black and smoking desolation? Arm immediately against the guerrillas—drive them out of your country—you have not a day to lose.

War is no holiday business, for the entertainment of spruce gentlemen and fashionable beaux; it is a stern conflict which taxes to the utmost all the powers of mind and body. A commander, whether high or low, should be vigilant for the comfort and health of his soldiers; he should have them as well fed, as well clothed and as well lodged as himself, as far as possible; he should attend vigilantly to their health, and watch over the sick; he should be with his force always, with rare exceptions, and never be absent in time of danger; he should cultivate the acquaintance and gain the affections of his men, punishing the bad and honoring the brave; he should never allow his soldiers to be stragglers, and should dread a surprise by the enemy as one of the most disgraceful things that could befall him. Doubtless many have entered the army with good intentions, who find now that they fall short of this standard. We blame them not for their ignorance—all men cannot know themselves; but we do demand of all such officers, in the name of an imperilled country, that they shall immediately resign, and let their commands be taken by those who will sacrifice all they have got upon the altar of their country.

General Lucas Deane, ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature, ex-Mayor of Louisville, and Rev. Mr. SMUCKER, were all suspected of treason some months ago, and were either put under bonds or paroled. The other day they were arrested for hiding money in his raid—as base a crime as a man could commit. Now, here we have three citizens of high position manifesting a readiness to perjure themselves in order to aid the rebellion. Why should the Government trust any longer to the oaths of rebels whose first role is to disregard all solemn obligations? The rebellion is a crime of the blood, and the rebels are not to be trusted.

The Richmond Enquirer, the great organ of Virginia Secessionism, said, not long since, that "slavery is a necessary condition in society, but the negro is better adapted to that condition than the white man." Mark: slaves are necessary, but black slaves are best. What if you cannot get black slaves enough? Why then take white ones. A poor white model is nothing, and his back will be degraded by the lash of the Southern planter, while his wife and daughter become the victims of his lust. To this the South is tending with slow but sure steps; and unless the white laboring classes and men in moderate circumstances in the Slave States awake immediately, a fate more miserable than the degraded negro awaits them and their posterity. The rebel slaveholder is already jealous and fearful of his poor neighbor, and will seek to keep him within safe limits in future by the strong bonds of slavery and a standing army.

The live men in all parts of the State are giving their time and money to fill up the regiments. The dead men are doing nothing.—Chicago Journal.

Yes they are; we can smell them distinctly as they "come betwixt the wind and our nostrils." They are riding about in their coffins, attending Democratic and Conservative conventions, waving their "green and hasting" shrouds for banners, singing lugubrious ditties about "Buck and Breck," and keeping time with the rattling of their own bones; while their creaking and rickety skeletons dance like Tam O'Shanter's witches, over their own tombstones, which they hang along for a platform.

WHAT A COW DID FOR THE WAR!—Since the days of Guy Rad of Warwick and his monstrous cow no animal of that kind has attained such historic pre-eminence as one has acquired in Orleans county, N. Y. The incident was told by the Albany Argus, is that when a war subscription was set on foot a farmer of moderate means contributed \$50 and a cow. Every one conceded that this was liberal, but it occurred to a friend that the cow might be turned to excellent account. Lots were to be cast for her, and 205 tickets, at \$1 each, were distributed and paid for. This, practically brought up the farmer's subscription to \$255, but the cow was destined to do still better. The winner put her up at auction, and \$30 more were added to the fund, making the aggregate \$285. But it was deemed a pity that a cow so thoroughly patriotic should be sold so cheap, and the result was that \$15 were added to the purchase money, making the cow a grand contribution to the fund \$270, besides the \$50 from her original owner.

Bully for that cow! Who but a coward or coward would come now to the rebellion? As General McClellan said, "we shall have no more Bull Run affairs," but shall steer safely into port.

The Louisville Democrat says with a great deal of truth.

The Spirit of Aristocracy.

It is a remarkable fact that wherever aristocracy exists, it is found, whether in the North or in the South, there are found partisans of the Southern aristocracy who are in rebellion. Birds of a feather will flock together, or, if untoward hindrances to a close communion exists, they answer each other's notes with wonderful exactness and harmony. The newly appointed Judge of the United States Court is a self-made man, but according to the testimony of a leading Democratic and Anti-Administration Journal, is a man of great ability and integrity. Another Northern paper, however, which sympathizes with the rebels, opens a blackguard notice of the new Judge with the following sentence: "About twenty years ago a big, raw-boned, brawny young fellow, ugly, awkward and unlearned, migrated from this country to Iowa, and after being in that young State about a year, he was elected to the Legislature."

Now, we know nothing of the fitness of the new Judge for his office, and consequently shall say nothing on that point. But we say that such absurd slang as we have just quoted shows plainly that the author is a snob in feeling. The young man was "big," "yes," "raw-boned," "yes," and "brawny," "yes," and still more he was "ugly," and most unparagoned offence in the eyes of a snobby, he was "awkward." Lord, what a turning up of noses there was among the white-vested young lawyers, who attend little parties, when this blackwood boy approached the bar! "Owch! profane is disgraced lawyer!" exclaims snappishly as he takes down his quizzing glass. Probably their contempt grew into hatred when the blackwoods lawyer—who, in order to make up for the disadvantages of his life, sits all day in his study, and half the night in his very first case displays more knowledge of law than all his idle and dissipated competitors at the bar.

Very well, a black heart's jeers are a wonderful help frequently to a poor and friendless young man of the right pluck. Henry Clay was noted for his pluck and unsmooth appearance when he first came to the bar, but how soon all bowed in reverence to the glorious eloquence of the "Mill Boy of the Slashes." And American history is full of similar instances. Why the great Demosthenes himself, the Prince of Grecian eloquence, was hissed from the rostrum on his first appearance. There is a blind reverence for family, rank, elegant dress and courtly manners, in many weak minds, even in democratic America, and thousands secretly dislike the idea, as Mr. CLAYTON did, that a man should "rise from the ranks of the people and be elected President, as AME LINCOLN did."

How such vermin love to bite at the President, or at some civil or military officer, not because he is unqualified, but because he is "of poor family," or he is "raw-boned" and "awkward." It is dreadful to be under such an officer. Why is not power confined to gentlemen, whose long experience in fashionable society renders them courtly and polished in their manners? This feeling has had much to do with the existence of treason amongst females. Women have a natural fondness for display and what is called fashionable life. Byron truly says: "Nature, the mother, we were taught by her."

The first dream of a boarding-school Miss is an Ananias, with a star on his breast, a ribbon in his button-hole, a feather in his hat, or an epaulette on his shoulder. A leucous has big hands, and used to split rails, while Jerry Davis is a well-dressed planter (educated at the expense of the Government), and, therefore, she cries, "Hurra for Dixie!" Much of the secession feeling originates in feeble-minded snobbishness, and thousands of mothers who wear red and white ruses in their bonnets would go stark mad with joy at the proposal of a Duke or an Earl, or a Count, to marry one of their daughters. These things should incite the poor young men of the country, and all those whose fortune has placed in the humbler walks of life, to stand boldly up for our democratic institutions, which open the path of preferment, not to fine dressing and wealth, but to talent and industry; and to resist the first encroachments of that spirit of aristocracy which has been the curse of so many nations. Young men, have you, though poor, an honorable ambition to serve your country and to rise in the world? Father, do you wish to leave your children the blessings of free government? Then place yourselves not on the side of those who sue at rising poverty, and who would give assistance to none save the owners of vast estates, but on the side of the independent middle class, who possess the moral and physical strength of the nation.

We understand that quite an assortment of rebels, some of them guerrillas, were brought up yesterday by the Big Grey Eagle from Hawesville, Owensboro, Henderson, and below Henderson. We are told that a few of the prisoners are men of considerable wealth. In many places it has been a matter of complaint that the rich rebel prisoners find no difficulty in getting released whilst the poor ones are kept in confinement. We are entirely confident that no reason or pretext for such complaint will be given here.—Louisville Journal.

It is outrageous, that such favoritism should be shown to a class which is the most guilty, we will never put down the rebellion until we kill its aristocracy and confiscate its treasures. These constitute the soul of the rebellion.

Alas! Lincoln & Co. are the powers that be. Jeff Davis & Co. are the powers that want to be.—Louisville Journal.

To be, or not to be, that's the question.

The following order is in accordance with the views we advanced some days ago.

OAKS, July 28.

The following order has been issued: General Order No. 64.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. WEST TENN., COCKBURN, July 25, 1862.

The attention of the Major-General commanding having been called to the fact of persons within this District sympathizing with the rebellion, who have cut off the pay and refused United States Treasury notes in payment therefor, or anything other than gold and silver, which is paid them by speculators whose love of gain is greater than their love of country, and the gold and silver thus paid indirectly affording aid and comfort to the enemy, orders necessary to the maintenance of the following order: First. From and after the first day of August, 1862, gold and silver will not be paid within this district, by speculators, for the products of the valley. United States Treasury notes are legal tender in all cases, and when refused the parties refusing them will be arrested, and such of their crops as are not required for the subsistence of their families, stock, &c., may be seized and sold by the nearest quartermaster for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

Second. Money so received will be accounted for by the officer receiving it in his next account current, and used for the benefit of the Government—only to be paid to the owners of crops sold on orders from authority above District Commanders.

Third. Any speculator paying out gold or silver in violation of this order will be arrested and sent North, and the property so purchased turned over to the proper Department, for the benefit of the Government.

Fourth. A strict enforcement of this order is enjoined upon all officers in this District.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT. JOHN A. RAWLINGS, A. A. G. JEFFERSON CITY, July 29.—Col. Gulton, of the Ninth Missouri regiment, reinforced by Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, of Merrill's Horse, and Major Caldwell, of Third Iowa cavalry, 650 strong, were attacked at Moore's Mill, seven miles East of Fulton, yesterday, by Porter and Cobb, 900 strong, and after fighting till after 4 o'clock P. M. the rebels were completely routed with a loss from 75 to 100 in killed, wounded, and one taken prisoner. Colonel Gulton reports a loss of forty-five killed and wounded. He captured guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. Cobb is reported killed.

Colonel Gulton resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them over the Jordan.

New York, July 29.—The Tribune has the following: "It is whispered that Gen. Halleck has sent to the spades in Gen. McClellan's army, and has ordered all officers to get to the front. All events, there was no digging there for the first time for many weeks on the day after his visit to the peninsula. Steps are being taken to bring loyal blacks by the hundred from the valley of the Shenandoah within the lines of Gen. Sigel's army corps—to military purposes, they are to be devoted to not known."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press at Hilton Head, S. C., notices with just indignation the conduct of some Federal officers. There may be such men at other places, and the Government, as the guardian of the country and the soldiers, should dismiss them immediately from the public service.

UNPRINCIPLED OFFICERS. While the war rages in this manner, many unprincipled officials, fastened like leeches upon the veins of the Government, are siphoning off its protracted energies, and deliberately exhausting its resources. Their maxim is, that the longer the war lasts the longer they will spend their hours, and the more the money they will make; all of which is only too true. Take a view, if you please, of many of those who wear the badges, and hold the commissions of the Government. On board our transports they occupy the "cupper rooms and the chief place at the feasts" in short, every attention and comfort they can command, as a matter of course, while even the sick and weary-worn private must beg, and often beg in vain, for a breath of air, or a crumb from their beautiful and hilarious repast! Does the Government grant its commission to any man for such purposes of villainy?

Midnight Dispatches.

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Louisville Express suppressed and Proprietors Arrested!

Attack on Mt. Sterling, Kentucky!

Repulse of the Rebels with great Loss!

Capture of Two Vessels with their Cargoes!

France about to offer Mediation!

Gen. Price and Hindman to command Missouri and Arkansas!

Reported Evacuation of Richmond!

Rebel Rams to co-operate with the Army at Norfolk!

Louisville, July 30.—The Louisville Express newspaper has been suppressed, and the editor and proprietors arrested for publications aiding the rebellion.

Mount Sterling was attacked by guerrillas yesterday, who were repulsed by Maj. Bracht of the 18th Kentucky Regiment, with great loss. The Federals had four wounded, two of whom mortally.

The Federal steamer Huntsville captured the schooner Agness from Nassau, and sent her to Key West. The steamer Heliance was also captured with cotton.

New York, July 30.—The steamer Australian via Queenstown with dates to the 20th, has arrived. The House of Commons was discussing the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Taylor and Lord Palmerston are against it.

Liverpool, July 19.—Broadstairs steady. Corn advancing. Consols 93 1/2 @ 95 1/2.

The London Herald says France is about to offer mediation to America.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Gen. Price has got twenty-five cannon over the Mississippi river, and is endeavoring to cross his whole army.

The rebels say Price is to command Missouri; Gen. Hindman, Arkansas; and Gen. Magruder over both.

The French are to blockade Tampico and Alvarado on the 10th.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Contrabands say that Richmond is being evacuated. It is rumored from Norfolk that two Rebel rams are ready to co-operate with the Rebels there against the Federals.

New York, July 30.—Gold 14 1/2.

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Committed to Jail.

N. DERBY.

No. 56, College Street.

FINE MILITARY CLOTHING

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