Nashville Union.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1862.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the great State Union Convention held in this city May 12, 1862:

Resolved, That we recognize in the NASHVILLE UNION an able exponent of the principles of the Union men of Tennessee, and we earnestly recommend it as well deserving of the patronage of Union men everywhere.

REV. DR. MATHEWS will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church this morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

REV. ISA MONEY will preach in the First Presbyterian Church this morning at 11 o'clock.

We call the attention of our readers and the public generally to the advertisement of MR. WM. S. CHEATHAM, of this city, which will be found in to-day's paper, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for two runaway negroes belonging to him. He also advertises a number one negro man for hire, which he wishes to hire in this city.

A Negro Scout.

One of the shrewdest, boldest and most skillful scouts in General POPE's army is a fugitive slave. He has done so much mischief to the rebels that they have offered a reward of 1,500 for his head. If our Government would pursue the right policy, we could have the services of thousands of spies and scouts in the very heart of the enemy's country.

Died in Murfreesboro Tenn. on the 13th of July last of Billious Fever, Mrs. Mary E. G. JORDAN, wife JNO. JORDAN Sr., age 39 years 4 months.

Skirmish near Sparta.

On last Monday, Col. WYNKOOP, with one hundred and eighty cavalry, attacked a detachment of FORREST's command seven hundred strong, driving in their pickets and carrying on a sharp skirmish for some time. The guerrillas attempted to flank Col. WYNKOOP's force with ten pieces of artillery, when he retreated in good order, having killed and wounded more than thirty of the rebels and losing only one man. Col. WYNKOOP had an excellent position, and his long range carbines did excellent work. Hurrah for the glorious Seventh Pennsylvania and their brave Colonel!

Tennessee Rebel Prisoners.

The Secretary of War has placed the disposal of the rebel prisoners from this State, now confined in the various prisons of the North, in the hands of Governor JOHNSON. He is empowered to effect the release of all those prisoners who have expressed an anxious desire to return to their allegiance to the Federal Government, and are willing to take the oath and give bond for its faithful observance. Those who are still disloyal will be exchanged for our loyal fellow-citizens, now confined in the dungeons of the South; and will thus be sent to a latitude and companionship of traitors which will be more congenial to their feelings than an association with loyal persons. In pursuance with the order of the Secretary of War, Gen. Wm. B. CAMPBELL has been appointed Commissioner by Governor JOHNSON to visit the Tennessee prisoners, and make the proper disposal of them, according to their merits or demerits. Gen. CAMPBELL will leave for the North this morning. This important mission could not have been confided to a clearer head or a more loyal heart.

Impressing Rebel Slaves.

Col. MILLER has issued the following order to the rebel slaveholders in this county, and will impress one thousand slaves to construct strong fortifications for the defence of the city:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
NASHVILLE, August, —, 1862.

Mr. ———:

SIR: You are hereby directed and required to furnish at the office of the Provost Marshal, in the city of Nashville, on or before the morning of the day of , 1862, for the service of the Government of the United States, in the erection of fortifications, able-bodied negro laborers to the number of to be provided by you with daily subsistence and axes, spades or picks, one to each man, the term of service to be determined at the pleasure of the Government and the time, mode, and terms of payment to be made known by Certificates of Labor, which will be furnished you after the service shall have been performed.

By command.

COL. JOHN F. MILLER,
Commanding Post.

This is exactly right, and will be rigidly carried out. Part of the force has been at work for some time. Slaveholders who are enemies to the Government cannot be allowed to commit treason with impunity any longer.

Buy or sell Tennessee money, Greenbacks, Gold, Silver, Kentucky, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana and other Bank Notes, Bills, Scrip and Shinplasters, at the Insurance Office of W. J. MARR, on College Street, opposite the Sewanee House, there you will obtain the best rates without the trouble of trying elsewhere.

Aug. 5.-tf.

Some graceless fellow, who has been to Saratoga, thus satirizes in the Boston *Post* what he saw there:

Saratoga society!
What endless variety!
What pinks of propriety!
What gems of sobriety!
What garrulous old folks!
What shy young and bold folks,
And warm folks, and cold folks,
Such curious dressing!
And tender caressing!
(Of course, that is guessing!)
Such sharp Yankee-doodles,
And dandified noodles,
And other pet poodles!
Such very loud patterns,
(Worn often by sluttern!)
With hoops—big as Saturns!
Such straight necks and low necks,
Such dark necks and snow necks,
And high necks and low necks!
With this sort and that sort,
The lean and the fat sort,
The bright and the flat sort—
Saratoga is crammed full,
And crammed full, and jammed full,
I mean very full—d full!

Yours always, RAMBLER.

[From the Chicago Times, Aug. 6.]

A Terrific Thunder Storm.

One of the most terrific storms which has ever visited this section of country swept over Chicago yesterday afternoon and evening. The morning was intensely sultry and hot, but there were few signs of rain. About noon great masses of threatening clouds piled up in the most fantastic shape, began to gather at almost every point of the horizon, cumulating in cones and pyramids, in a few minutes changing to spiral whorls, and again massing like a vast army for a final desperate charge—all the time travelling and approaching each other with inconceivable rapidity.

About three o'clock, a heavy black bank of clouds, ridged with jet-like ragged furrows, and enveloped as with a veil in a thin fleecy scud, came racing up from the west with a velocity almost like that of a flash of lightning. Almost instantaneously in grew dark. The entire heavens were clouded over. Blinding clouds of dust filled the air; sticks, stones, leaves and boughs of trees, flew in every direction. The advent of the gale announced itself by a hollow moaning, followed by a full and unmistakable development of its presence. It burst upon the city in the twinkling of an eye—not with a gradually increasing wind, but with a terrible, rushing, overpowering volume. Huge trees were bent to the ground; smaller trees, more especially cottonwoods, were twisted off at the base as one would twist a straw. In every part of the city, branches were snapped off like pipe stems. Chimneys, steam-pipes, signs and awnings flew about indiscriminately. Tin roofs were rolled up like scrolls. Flags were torn to ribbons, and flag-staffs came tumbling down into the streets to the imminent danger of the few pedestrians unlucky enough to be exposed to the fury of the gale. Dry goods boxes, barrels and bales went insanely rushing through the streets in the most reckless manner, as if playing John Gilpin. The wind was no respector of persons even, and bare-headed men were as plenty as blackberries, and unfortunate ladies were rendered *en dishabille* in the most shocking manner.

For fully half an hour the gale prevailed without abatement, accompanied in the meantime with a drenching shower, with the surroundings of heavy thunder and vivid lightning. The tempest spent itself about half-past four. The wind died away. The lake which had been lashed into fury subsided to a calm. From half-past four until half-past eight the rain pattered down gently as if fatigued, but really getting ready for another onset, which commenced about nine o'clock.

The oldest settler cannot remember a more terrific thunder storm than last night. It was not so much a storm as a whole congregation of storms suddenly let loose. They seemed to come from every quarter of the heavens. It was a grand gathering of the storm clans, and they charged with banners flying, rattling with musketry, booming and crashing with cannons, and lighting up the whole sky with their fiery signals. The rain poured in broad, drenching sheets. For fully two hours the heavens were in one continued blaze of fire. Long ribbons and radiating forks of fire flashed at once from the zenith to all points of the horizon, bathing everything in their lurid reflections. Sharp Parrots, growling rifles and booming columbiads pealed crashed and rumbled incessantly in a manner which might have driven Napoleon crazy with delight.

New Stamp Currency.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* states that the new stamp currency will not be in the shape of stamps, as had been originally designed. It says:

The sticky nature of the stamps rendered them totally unfit for use as currency, and even without the mucilage these small bits of paper could not be taken care of sufficiently to answer for change in daily use. To obviate this difficulty, Postmaster Walborn of this city, submitted to the authorities at Washington a proposition which has been approved and acted upon, to print small notes of the denominations desired for change, the paper and engravings being the same as that of the national paper currency, but with designs entirely distinct. This is the manner in which the new currency will make its appearance, and for this we are indebted to Postmaster Walborn.

Gunboats for the Ohio.

The Ohio Committee in Washington had an interview with Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of the exposed condition of Ohio and Indiana along the Kentucky border. They represent that no way was so effectual for guarding the border as an efficient gunboat force on the Ohio river, and were gratified to find the Navy Department very cordial in co-operating in their views.

The Navy Department promised the Committee as many gunboats for service exclusively on the Ohio river as they wanted. Ten small boats, drawing only two feet of water, have already been selected and inspected by agents of the Navy Department. The Secretary stated that a heavy force should at once be set to work to cut these boats down, put on thick wooden bulwarks, and plate with iron after the most approved models. Each boat is calculated to carry two guns, and be able to patrol the Ohio river anywhere from its mouth to Pittsburgh. These boats will be hurried through, mounted, and put in commission as soon as possible.

☞Hollow metalic canes, filled with condensed gas, are now used in some of the European cities. The bearer has only to turn a small nipple and apply a match, when he will instantly find himself furnished with a torch that will light him several hours.

How Federal Prisoners are treated in Richmond.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writing from Newport News says:

The boat from Harrison's landing brought down yesterday a large delegation of wounded prisoners, that were captured by the rebels in the week of battles before Richmond. A large number of Pennsylvanians were among the arrivals, and they speak in not very flattering terms of the reception and treatment they have received at the hands of their captors. We think that were a plain-spoken, truthteling wounded prisoner sent North, into each recruiting district, it would do more towards hastening enlistments than all the bounty which could be offered. We conversed with one of the 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, who was in the number wounded, *He* had been well to the front, as a ball had passed through his cheek, and another through his shoulder. He stated that the hospital he was in was crowded; that part of the time they were supplied with half a ration a day, and, after being there for a week, the ration was reduced by one half, making but a quarter of a ration for each man.

Men were dying from sickness and want of attention daily. The first duty of a corporal's guard in the morning was to make a round of observation through the wards of the hospital, to see how many were entitled to their miserable allowance. Were a man asleep, his salution was a kick, and, as our informant stated, "many a poor fellow was kicked to awaken him, whose breath had left his body hours before," and the remark of the guard would be "Well, it's one ration less to waste on the d—d Yankees." You sympathizers with rebel prisoners in the North, we have just one word for your private ear. Instead of cramming the enemies of the Union with delicacies, and ministering to *their* wants, instead of making a notoriety for yourselves, to be accounted for to the veterans of the Union, when they return home, instead of all this, you had by far better do nothing; or if you wish to show your sympathy, and render yourself notorious, then we say come down here; there is, at this place, a fine field for you to display your abilities, and you will gain far more credit thereby. Nurses are wanted, delicacies are wanted, time, means, and men are wanted before the Army of the Potomac can regain its former standard. In the hospitals they are short of everything but "*pluck*," and it is a subject for remark, that no matter how seriously or how much a man is wounded, whether he has but one arm or one leg, his spirits are always up, and he is just as confident of getting over it, and rejoining his regiment, to use an old musket on the rebel ranks once more, as he was when he first enlisted.

The soldiers that arrived were wounded in every possible manner, in the limbs, shoulders and head. One man had a ball through his lung, and still was able to give a secesh "orderly" a thrashing for ordering him off a sofa, which a rebel general had appropriated for his own use in the hospital. Another had a ball through the front of his nose, which had passed in and around the collar bone. Fingers were shot off, arms amputated, and the persons who are hundreds of miles away and speak of the horrors of war, were they here they would realize what such a thing is.—They would witness it in every conceivable shape and form. Several poor fellows died shortly after their arrival at the hospital.

COMMODORE CHARLES STEWART.—Monday last, the 28th of July, was the eighty-fourth birthday of Commodore Charles Stewart. The *Inquirer* says he was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 28, 1778, the month after the British army evacuated the city; yet he is as active, blithe, and cheerful as a man of forty. Besides he is just as able to fulfil the physical duties of Captain in the navy of his country as when he received a commission of that rank. The position of Commodore Stewart has been, for many years, one of great distinction. His name and services are associated with many leading events, in which the glory of his country and his own fame are blended. Commodore Stewart has been in the service sixty-five years; has been in over forty engagements with the enemies of our flag, among the number being the famous bombardment of Tripoli, August 31, 1804. He captured the Cyane and Levant, when in command of the frigate Constitution, February 20th, 1815. Surely such a veteran deserves the gratitude of his country, and it is a source to us of real joy to chronicle the eighty-fourth birthday of this great naval hero. Long may "Old Ironsides" live to enjoy his country's richest reward, the highest appreciation of all who properly estimate bravery and real worth. The fame of Commodore Stewart is the property of the Union, but more especially of Pennsylvania. We may say here that it is the heartfelt wish of all that he may long live to enjoy the well-earned fruits of a life spent in the service of his country.

Went Away Sorrowful.

[Memphis Cor. N. Y. Times.]

Yesterday a bereaved patriarch applied to Gen. Sherman to learn how he could reclaim his runaway slaves. "I know of only one way, Sir," replied the General, "and that is through the United States Marshal." The unsuspecting planter started in anxious pursuit of that officer, and was at last directed to Col. Hillyers, quartermaster, where he asked:

"Is this the United States Marshal?"

"No, sir; the Provost Marshal!"

"Where can I find the United States Marshal?"

"Have you business with him?"

"Yes, sir; I want my niggers: General Sherman says he is the proper officer to apply to."

"Oh, yes," replied Col. Hillyer, who perceived the joke; "he undoubtedly is; so the law prescribes."

"Is he in town?"

"I don't know, but I suspect not."

"When do you think he left?"

"About a year ago, I reckon."

At last it dawned upon the planter's brain that since the United States officers were driven out and the National Courts broken up, the Fugitive Slave Law is not in operation. He went back to Gen. Sherman and inquired sadly if there was no *other* way of recovering his chattels.

"None to my knowledge, Sir."

"What can I do about it?"

"Well, sir, the law provided a remedy for you slaveholders in cases like this, but you were dissatisfied and smashed the machine. If you don't like your own work you'd better restore it and set it running again. Unless you do that very soon you'll have no need of a Fugitive Slave Law."

The planter left, with his admiration for the beauties of Secession a good deal diminished.

By Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

The Richmond Authorities Incensed Against Gen Pope.

Later from Burnside and McDowell.

Reported Fighting at Gordonsvill

Threatened Attack on Kentucky.

Great Excitement in Baltimore.

Rams in Charleston Harbor.

Napoleon on the American Question.

The London Press on the War

Important from Italy.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—An order from the Adjutant General's office at Richmond on the first inst., denounces Generals Pope and Steinweler, and the commissioned officers under them, as not entitled to paroles of honor in the event of future capture.

Burnside's army is encamped at Fredericksburg, McDowell's at Culpepper, and Banks' at Woodville.

There are rumors in Washington of heavy fighting at Gordonsville.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Thirteen persons were arrested in endeavoring to escape a draft.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—Fifteen hundred rebel infantry are reported at the head of Cumberland river, moving towards Kentucky. It is also reported that Morgan, with four thousand cavalry, will invade Kentucky in a few days.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—There is great excitement among the secessionists. Several who had left were brought back and lodged in the Atheneum.

Hilton Head letters say that two rams are in Charleston harbor nearly ready for service.

DETROIT, Mich. Aug. 9.—Secretary Stanton's order has broken up migration to Canada.

FOREIGN.—Napoleon is giving most serious attention to the American question, and thinks England will second whatever he may determine upon.

The London Times still says that the Federal prospects are most gloomy. The Daily News combats such views. It also speaks with continued confidence in the Northern policy.

Garibaldi in a speech at Marsala, said several times, "Rome or Death." He is very violent against Napoleon, saying that he had got Nice and Savoy and also wished for something more.

MORGAN COMING AGAIN.—We have the rumor by way of Danville that Morgan has again invaded Kentucky, having captured Burksville, the county seat of Cumberland county, on Saturday last. He is reported to be at the head of a largely increased force of cavalry, and expresses his determination to march to the banks of the Ohio. It will be remembered that Morgan promised his friends in Versailles, Georgetown, Paris, Cynthiana and other places, that he would return to Kentucky in twenty days, and he seems to be making his word good.—*Louisville Journal.*

IMPORTANT TO SUTLERS.

MATTHEWS' Machines for making pure sparkling SODA WATER for bottling or retailing from the counter, are the most simple, make the best article, and cost less than any other. Plain printed instructions for making the Soda Water and delicious Syrups, go with the Machines. Send for illustrated catalogues; it contains much that every Sutler should know. Address JOHN MATTHEWS, maker of SODA WATER APPARATUS, Nos. 437 and 439, First Avenue, New York.

Aug1—5teod

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST GUARD,
Nashville, Aug. 6, 1862.

General Order No. 7.

IRA CONWELL, a physician and resident of Nashville, a prisoner, having been paroled upon his honor (by Lieut.-Col. CASSILY, then acting Provost Marshal,) to visit the city upon business, and to return to the prison at 4 o'clock, P. M., of August 5th, and having taken his solemn pledge: All officers and men of the Provost Guard are hereby ordered to arrest the said IRA CONWELL if he can be found, and bring him forthwith to these Headquarters, that he may be dealt with as a man of *broken faith* and *violated honor* deserves.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Col. and Provost Marshal.

Aug7—3t

Nineteenth Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ILLINOIS,
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 59.

All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates, belonging to the 19th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who are now away from their respective companies, except those who have a Surgeon's Certificate of Disability (which must be subsequent to the date of this order), or are on regularly detached service, will report to these Headquarters within ten days of the date of the publishment of this order.

Those failing to comply with this order will be treated as deserters, and their names will be published as such. This order will be carried out to the letter.

By order of

F. HARDING,
Major Commanding.

M. D. TEMPLE,
Acting Adjutant. Aug 2—10t.

Bank-Note List.

CORRECTED DAILY by W. R. CHILDS & CO
No. 52, COLLEGE STREET.

☞These quotations are for United States' Treasury Notes, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Bank of Tennessee	27½ dis.
Union Bank	33 "
Planters' Bank	23 "
Merchants' Bank	30 "
Bank of the Union	50 "
Traders' Bank	30 "
Bank of Commerce	40 "
City Bank	30 "
Farmers' Bank	50 "
Bank of Paris	25 "
Bank of Chattanooga	42 "
Bank of Memphis	50 "
Brock's Bank	34 "
River Bank	60 "
Commercial Bank	60 "
Southern Bank	40 "
Bank of Nashville	35 "
Bank of Shelbyville	27½ "
Gorge Bank	60 "
Bank of Dandridge	50 "
Bank of West Tennessee	60 "
Bank of Middle Tennessee	23 "
Northern Bank	30 "
Georgia and South Carolina	42 dis
North Carolina and Virginia	— "
Alabama	35@40 "
Louisiana	35 "
Gold	12@15 prem.
Silver	a@12 "

DOUBTFUL—WILD CAT.

North Western Bank of Georgia
Bank of the Empire State, Geo.
Bank of Athens, Geo.
Fulton Bank.
Bank of Whitfield.
Timber Cutters' Bank.

Refuse the Issues of all Banks mentioned below.

The following Tennessee Banks are broken, or have been wound up; and their Notes, if any are out, are utterly worthless:

Agricultural Bank, at Brownsville.
Central Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Memphis.
Mechanics' Bank, at Memphis.
Memphis Saving Institution, at Memphis.
Exchange Bank, at Murfreesboro.
Miners' and Manufacturers' Bank, at Knoxville.
Bank of East Tennessee, at Knoxville.
Bank of Trenton, at Trenton.
Bank of Jefferson, at Dandridge.
Bank of Clairborne, at Tazewell.
Bank of Tazewell, at Tazewell.
Lawrenceburg Bank, at Lawrenceburg.
Citizens' Bank, at Memphis.
Bank of America, at Clarksville.

JAMES LOW & CO.
208 & 210 West Side Sixth Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE HAVE ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,
1000 CASES
FANCY PRINTS
Of the brands of "American," "Union," "Sprague," and "Merrimac."
500 Cases Bleached Cottons;
100 Cases Canton Flannels;
100 Cases Plaid Linseys.
A full assortment of SATINETTS, FLANNELS, STUFF GOODS, GINGHAMS, and other articles in our line, to which we invite the attention of Dealers.
July 26—1m.

Southern Bank Notes.
Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Alabama,
and Louisiana
BANK NOTES,
AND GOVERNMENT CHECKS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
A. G. SANFORD & CO.,
No. 50, College St., (Merchant's Bank Building.)
July 11.

Claims Against the United States Government.
PERSONS holding Claims against the U. S. Government, either for Property taken for the use of the Army, or for Bounty, or Property, Quartermaster Receipts or Certificates, who have them settled and collected by placing them in the hands of CHARLES H. GREEN, Agent for the National Claim Agency of Washington, D. C. Office of the Tennessee Branch of the Agency, No. 38 Cherry Street, up Stairs.
July 29—tf.

No. 72, PUBLIC SQUARE.
Just Received, per Adams Express, a FINE LOT of
Pocket Knives, Wallets, and Porte Monnaies;
Also, a Choice Lot of
BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY.
J. M. MURPHY, SONS,
July 11-1m. 72 Public Square, near the City Hotel.

FLOUR.
500 BAGS OF THE CELEBRATED DRAKE'S CREEK MILL FLOUR.
For Sale by
WM. LYON, 41, Market St.

For Rent, Cheap,
TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES—One for a term of years; the other for the balance of this year.
Apply to D. G. JONES, at Thompson & Co.'s, 59, College Street. aug5-1w

CHARLES H. GREEN
AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.
Office, No. 38 CHERRY STREET,
Up Stairs.

FRYE, TODD & CO.,
Commission Merchants for the Sale of BOOTS and SHOES.
WE are daily receiving large consignments of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, from the Manufacturers direct, and are prepared to sell at prices that cannot be undersold. Dealers in this city and country will do well to call and examine our stock at No. 40 CHERRY STREET, Colonade Building, next door to the Adams Express Company.
July 9—1m. FRYE, TODD & CO.

FOR RENT,
FOR THE BALANCE OF 1862, OR A TERM of years, the convenient and desirable residence,
No. 27, West side of Spruce St.,
between Cedar and Union Streets, in the city, known as "Bird's Nest Cottage."
☞For further particulars call on Mrs. C. CLARA COTE, 83, Church Street, or D. F. WEAKS, No. 70, North Cherry Street.
Nashville, August 4th, 1862. aug5-1m*

Dr. King's Dispensary
FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.
DR. KING, formerly of New York, in the last four years of Louisville, Ky., and who has devoted his attention to the treatment of private diseases for 20 years, flatters himself, having attended to a practice for so many years, and cured so many thousands, he is enabled to cure all diseases of a private nature, no matter how bad they may be from injudicious medical treatment, or from neglect of their own. Dr. King's Dispensary, No 23 Desbrosses street, between Cherry and Laurens, second story, where he cures all diseases of a private nature.
Gonorrhea cured without nauseous medicines or interference with business.
Strictures of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days, by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, smith cannot be surpassed. Purpose no disease causes more misery or ruin, and under whose the constitution so much.
Syphilis, with all the diseases of the skin, growing out of neglect or bad treatment, can be effectually cured in a few days.
Seminal Weakness.—Particular attention having been given to this disease, and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on by many cases by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youths, and excessive indulgence of the passions, a neglect of which will undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for business or society, and causing premature old age.
Females who may be labouring with any difficulty, can be World may rest assured immediate relief.
Persons residing abroad, by writing and stating their case, with a fee enclosed, direct to Dr. A. King, No. 23 Desbrosses street, Nashville, Tenn., will have the necessary medicine sent to their address. Office hours from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening.
aug5-sulawly

2 ARRIVAL 2
— OF A —
LARGE STOCK
— OF —
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS,
CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
— AT —
No. 2, South Side Public Square.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FROM THE EAST,
AN ENTIRELY NEW
— AND —
WELL-ASSORTED
STOCK OF GOODS
COMPRISING IN PART:
100 Cases
PRINTS,
60 Packages
BLEACHED AND BROWN
DOMESTICS,
150 Cases Hats,
[TOGETHER WITH]
LAWNS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
DENIMS,
CHECKS,
TICKS,
SILKS,
BAREGES,
JEANS,
SHEETINGS,
LINENS
— AND —
WHITE GOODS.
IN EVERY VARIETY.

A FULL STOCK
— OF —
NOTIONS
— AND —
SUTLERS' GOODS
OF ALL KINDS,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
— AND —
READY-MADE
CLOTHING
TAILORING GOODS
— AND —
TRIMMINGS
HOSIERY,
THREAD,
CORSETS,
SKIRTS
And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Dry Goods Store

☞We invite dealers to give us an early call, and examine our Stock and prices.

STADLER BROS. & CO.,
No. 2 SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE
Ja —1m

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.
General Commission Merchants
AND
BANKERS,
63 and 65, Beaver Street, and 20 Exchange Place,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, WILLIAM WELLES. } New York.
May 8, 1862.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!
DISCHARGED SOLDIERS can have their Bounty Money and back Pay collected, and Pensions secured when persons entitled, by calling at the National Claim Agency, No. 38 Cherry Street, up Stairs. July 26—tf.

Market No. 36 Street.
E. MAYER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
A. LOUIS & CO.,
Have just received a large Stock of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Stationery, Drugs,
Nails, and Dye-Stuffs.
SALT, in Barrels,
SALT in Bags,
COTTON CARDS,
Which we offer to the public for
CASH OR PRODUCE,
— SUCH AS —
COTTON, BEESWAX, WOOL, GINSENG, FEATHERS, HIDES and TALLOW.
COUNTRY Merchants would do well to call upon us, as we can fill their whole bill from our stock.
All Current Southern Funds Taken at Par.
June 6-tf. E. MAYER & CO.

TENNESSEE BRANCH
OF THE
NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY
CONDUCTED BY
HARVEY, COLLINS & BRACE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHARLES H. GREEN, Agent,
No. 38, Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn.
THIS AGENCY possesses peculiar facilities for the successful prosecution and settlement of Demands against the General Government of EVERY DESCRIPTION, its conductors having had several years' experience in the management of claims before Congress, the Court of Claims, and the Executive Departments at Washington, and being thoroughly acquainted and familiar with the laws and regulations governing their adjustment.
Particular attention will be given to cases arising out of the present war, including the accounts of States, Contractors, and Disbursing Officers of the War and Navy Departments, and for "Collecting, Drilling, and Organizing Volunteers," the reimbursement of which is authorized by an act of Congress: CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USES, OR FOR DAMAGES TO SUCH PROPERTY, for Horses lost in the service, and for Military Pay, Pensions, and Bounty Land.
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