Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1862.

The Late Change of Officers in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Journal* of Monday, gives a very clear and correct statement of the want of harmony, which existed between the Executive and Legislative branches of Kentucky, which resulted the other day in the resignation of Gov. MAGOFFIN. That paper says:

The Senate of Kentucky was on Saturday the scene of proceedings which are memorable and that indeed cannot fail to be remembered as long as the Commonwealth shall stand. Yet the quietness with which the proceedings took place might well have veiled from the eye of a stranger to our domestic condition the full import of the event. So true is it that noise and tumult form no essential part of the grand in human affairs.

We presume it is known to all the world, that, concerning the present fearful troubles of our country, there has existed between Governor Magoffin and the Legislature and people of Kentucky a lack of harmony in opinion at least that has very seriously crippled the energies of the Commonwealth, in the struggle to which she is committed alike by her traditions, by her duty, and by her free and heartfelt choice. This lack of harmony constitutes the great and peculiar burden under which Kentucky has suffered in the conflict. We have all seen this lack. We have all felt and deplored it.

To supply the lack in some degree, the Legislature established a Military Board, which, the *Journal* says turned aside active discord rather than brought about active harmony.

Mr. Speaker FOX, having understood informally that Governor MAGOFFIN in view of the condition of affairs was not unwilling to resign if his authority might be permitted to devolve on another than Mr. F. himself, arose and addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS: I arise to perform what I consider a high patriotic duty—a duty to Kentucky and to the nation.

It comes to me from gentlemen in whom I have the highest confidence, that, if I vacate my position as Speaker of the Senate, it will result in giving to the Commonwealth an Executive who will be able to act harmoniously and energetically with the loyal sentiment of the people.

I have but one rule of action. Let me see clearly that any course of conduct is a duty I owe to myself, my country, or my God, and I am decided at once. Surrounded as we are with perils to our State and nation, I sacrifice myself with pleasure, believing that, under different auspices, we may secure internal peace, save the State, and serve the national cause. We must rescue the State and nation from the power of this great rebellion.

In place of Mr. FOX, Hon. J. F. ROBINSON, one of the leading men of the State, was unanimously chose Speaker of the Senate, and by the resignation of Governor MAGOFFIN, now becomes acting Governor of Kentucky. The *Journal* says that, "Thus the problem which threatened us was peaceably solved, and the Executive of Kentucky, after so many dreary months of vexatious and alarming antagonism, placed at last in complete and vital harmony with the co-ordinate branches of the government and with the great body of the people. Thus quietly was brought to pass an event which will mark a bright era in the unfading history of this struggle for the existence of the mightiest and the noblest republic the world has known. May the auspicious event quickly usher in the re-establishment of the government in its constitutional integrity, with a national unity that shall never more be broken by intestine strife or stained by fraternal blood.

Of the part Governor Magoffin played in the drama under notice we have nothing but kindness to say. He did gracefully what will promote in an eminent degree the peace of Kentucky and the welfare of the whole republic. Governor Magoffin acted like the patriot he has ever protested that he is. We joyfully accept his resignation as a pledge of his sincerity. We have always felt a strong partiality for Governor Magoffin personally, and, if heretofore we have not looked upon the several steps of his official career as kindly, as we now look upon the last, we may surely plead in justification of our former animadversions that to us at least

> It seem'd him, like the darling of
> Beneath him, like the darling of
> Beneath him, like the darling of

We need not commend Gov. Magoffin's successor. James F. Robinson is a man whom Kentuckians of whatever party delight to honor. He is one of the most patriotic of patriots and one of the manliest of men. As true to his country as the needle to the pole, and equally true in every other relation of life, he has the rare good fortune to attract the confidence of his political adversaries without dimming the admiration or chilling the enthusiasm of his friends. He concentrates on himself even at this moment of bitterness and of rancor the esteem and trust of the entire Commonwealth. And he has all the qualities of intellect and of character that are necessary vigorously to wield this mighty influence for the public good. We particularly congratulate the people not only of Kentucky but of the Union on his succession to power.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal* complains bitterly that one million of dollars worth of slaves have absconded from the counties of Tunica and Coahoma since our troops went there. It says they have violated the Constitution. How dare they talk of the Constitution?

The Clarksville Surrender.

When we recorded the Murfreesboro' surprise and surrender, we felt that we were deeply humiliated; but it has been reserved for Col. MASON to humiliate us still more deeply, by what seems to have been a most cowardly surrender to the guerrillas. We are told that his troops were on a hill very strongly entrenched, behind a stockade, guarded by a ditch, with two pieces of artillery and loop-holes for musketry. The position was one of a thousand. And yet with all these advantages, instead of fighting—instead of sweeping his assailants to instant destruction—instead of fighting with the courage of a patriot soldier for the honor of his flag, he basely, ignominiously surrendered, like a poltroon, to a squad of brave guerrillas, led by a drunken Yankee, and actually numbering less than his own command. Was ever any act more mean and contemptible? Why doesn't he go and hang or drown himself immediately? How can he ever again look a decent man in the face, after proving so false to all his boastful promises, and so infamously treacherous and cruel to the men who reposed confidence in him, and looked to him for direction in the hour of danger? We are told that the guerrillas sent him word that they would give him two hours to consider their demand for a surrender, but he very politely told them that he didn't want two hours to make up his mind, for he had already ordered his troops to stack their arms! And so were surrendered to a miserable rabble, armed with shot-guns, a strong garrison, two cannons, guns, ammunition, army wagons, and a large amount of stores. Shame on such unmitigated, unparalleled cowardice. It is no pleasure for us to dwell on these things, but stern duty requires that we should hold up to universal scorn and abhorrence such disgraceful actions on the part of our officers. It is high time that such crimes were punished with the severest penalty known to a Court Martial. A few cases of hanging or shooting would put a stop to these immediate surrenders.

In contrast with this shameful affair we take pride in mentioning the gallant and brilliant resistance of Capt. ATKINSON and his twenty men, in the stockade at Edgefield Junction, to an immensely superior force. Desperately and heroically did they withstand the rebels, thrice repulsing them, and scattering them in confusion and dismay, until finally they drove them to a precipitate retreat. The deeds of this gallant little band of heroes will live forever in the hearts of their countrymen. They showed true courage and the real pluck of soldiers. We know of nothing more brilliant in American history. Let our troops all profit by this example.

Query.

Why is it that civil officers who on the arrival of the Federal forces in this place indignantly refused to take the oath of allegiance, and even preferred to quit their offices rather than acknowledge fealty to the Federal Government, are now suffered to get large and lucrative contracts from the very government which they sought to overthrow? We learn that one of these persons has a large contract for corn at $3 per barrel. A gentleman from Robertson county, who has the best means of knowing, told us that contracts for corn in almost any quantity could be made there, to be delivered here, at $2 50 per barrel. Is it right, is it fair, is it politic, is it justifiable by any reason under heaven to give the patronage of the Government to its enemies and neglect its friends? Is disloyalty to be fed and loyalty starved? These instances, we are told, are numerous not only here but elsewhere, and they have a most injurious effect on the public mind. No man ever gained popularity by rewarding his foes and neglecting his friends, and neither will such a course make friends for a government.

Release of Prisoners.

We learn from the Indianapolis *Journal*, that, on Friday last, under authority given to General CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, about five hundred of the Tennessee prisoners at Camp Morton were released on taking the oath of allegiance. As they were being marched out for the purpose, the remaining prisoners attempted to mob them and to intimidate them with taunts and jeers. The yelling was kept up for a little while, but Col. ROSS soon quieted those in the vicinity of the men who desired to swear allegiance to their country. In, and about the camp at various places, the yelling was continued, when the patrol guards were ordered inside the enclosure, and order was restored in a short time. During the excitement one of the prisoners climbed upon the fence to look out, which is expressly forbidden. The guard then fired over his head as a warning, and again ordered him down. To this he gave no heed, when the guard took aim and shot him through the ear. The ball passed over into the enclosure and struck a man who was standing by a table cutting some meat. The bullet went into his head, killing him instantly. He was one of the recently arrived guerrillas from Kentucky, named Cloe.

Colonel FORNEY is reported to have said that he wanted "ANDY JOHNSON'S head." It is a pity that he hasn't "ANDY JOHNSON'S head" and heart too; he then would be an industrious, useful man, and a zealous patriot, instead of being a chicken-thieving, horse-stealing, corn-crib-plundering, traitor, working mischief, and desolation over the force of his State. You need another head and heart too, Col. FORNEY, and anybody would be better than your own.

Parson Graves "Played Out."

That notorious theological cross between a wild cat and a di-dapper, Parson J. R. GRAVES, a fellow who, with little brains, less piety, and no honesty, managed to curse this community for several years in the pulpit, has been for months past drilling a pike regiment, with which he was to achieve prodigious feats of valor. The Parson appears to have become disgusted with war, and probably desires to return to his pulpit and his flesh-pots, his hymn-book and plum-pudding, his whining prayers and his brandy, his interminable sermons and his delicate little familiarities and endearments with pious sisters in the Lord. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Fortress Monroe on the 5th, tells us that the steamer Louisiana "went up to City Point on Saturday last, to receive our wounded prisoners from Richmond. She has a large number very seriously injured on board. With the flag of truce from Richmond came some fifteen women, partly Union, but the majority were Secessionists. A certain Rev. Mr. GRAVES was also with the party. He said he had bowed willingly to the Southern Confederacy, but that he was anxious to visit New York on account of his throat. It needed doctoring, and it appears he had been unable to find a Southern physician who was capable of properly attending to it. Probably an application of Kentucky hemp would be the right prescription for this reverend Rebel. He, too, was ordered back to the regions from whence he came."

Hadn't the Parson better return to Nashville, and speculate a little more in town lots?

Dry Water.

COLLIER'S RIVER, 19 MILES FROM BATON ROUGE, August 6, 1862.

We occupied the whole of the town and the battle-field till evening, but no decisive result was gained after my last dispatch. There being no water between here and the Mississippi river, compelled me to come here.—*Breckinridge's Report.*

Nothing that has occurred since the beginning of the war has startled the nation so much as the above statement of BRECKINRIDGE. The fact that he "occupied the whole of the town" of Baton Rouge, and still was unable to get a drop of water, reveals the fact that an alarming change is going on in the waters of the Mississippi. People have been drinking of that tolerably good sized branch for a number of years, and got along very well; but it can be used no more. Its waters from the admixture of sugar and cotton, appear to have formed a sort of glutinous, adhesive gumbo, which renders it difficult for one to swallow. It is probably a jelly of the consistency of that queer compound which is formed in nearly dried up frog-ponds, when hot suns have boiled down the "green mantle of the standing pool" with its seasoning of frog-eggs and squirming tadpoles, leeches, and lizards, to a glutinous mass. It was not to be expected that JONS, who has but little stomach for the best water, could swallow such a beverage. The water of the Mississippi is not wet enough. Poor JONS.

P. S. We learn that JONS is editing a new edition of GULLIVER'S travels. GULLIVER might have furnished JONS with some valuable hints on the water question.

N. B. JONS is going to publish an edition of BARON MUNCHAUSEN with explanatory notes. He is just fit for the work.

We are gratified to learn from Colonel SHOKES that his Cavalry regiment is filling up at the rate of from twenty to forty recruits a day. Considering the difficulty of reaching the city from the very counties where the largest enlistments were expected, his success is most astonishing, and highly gratifying. We learn that there is great difficulty in getting horses for the service. Loyal men had their horses impressed or stolen long ago by the rebels, and Secessionists are unwilling to sell for good prices in good money, and tamp up all sorts of lying excuses for not selling. Farmers, cultivating from one to two thousand acres, "haven't got a good riding horse on the place, sir"—"sold the last one I had the other day"—"only horse I've got is blind, lame, spavined, broken-winded, and has the fistula dreadfully"—with scores of other excuses about as reasonable. Now it is a strange thing if we must be delayed in our military operations to accommodate a few rebels, after the positive rule which has been adopted in the army in relation to supplying ourselves from the rebels. Why does not the prosper officer seize horses and pay his own price for them, or pay nothing? We must have horses,—the delay of each day increases our danger. We are losing invaluable time—the guerrillas are devastating the country and cutting off our communications—and yet Col. SHOKES has several hundred active, stout, patriotic men eager for service, and yet forced to be idle for want of horses. The rebels improve daily by practice, while he has to stand still and do nothing. His regiment must be mounted. The public service demands it, and we respectfully entreat our authorities to mount them immediately.

Secessionist, sot that innocent little prattler, who calls you by the tender name of Father, on your knee, and reflect for a moment what a heritage of misery, of penury, of utter degradation your wicked and reckless conduct is storing up for him in the future. What tiger, what hyena, what boa-constrictor would act so cruelly, so unmercifully to their offspring?

American Ladies.

It is an old saying that "one must go abroad to learn what they are doing to home," and our readers doubtless will be a little surprised—not to say amused—at finding out from the London Weekly *Dispatch* how enthusiastic the ladies of New York are in the cause of the Union. That veracious chronicler of passing events—a *dispatcher* of them indeed—says:

What the ladies are fast becoming, even in New York, may be guessed by the narrative of an eye-witness of the effect of the tramp of the soldiers through the town. I met girls and women *by thousands*, at 10 or 11 o'clock at night, going home alone *without male attendants*. They had been to cheer the departing regiments. It carries a magic power with it.

"You are a pretty girl—will you marry me when I come back?" "Yes; what is your name?" "If you get wounded I will." "Edward Ruggles, Company B, 8th regiment, Massachusetts." "I will write you—my name is Mary Ayman." Thousands of such short talks as the soldiers walk rapidly on. They know that these girls are of the highest and best class. These sudden attachments are for the soldiers. Her manner and looks for it was an eye-witness, indicated her being the daughter of a South street merchant, and one of our oldest families. She will be as sure to let that soldier hear from her as that she lives! It is but the Cossack and the Kalmuck thinly lacquered by civilization."

A Kind Act and its Reward.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* sketches an incident that lately occurred on one of the railroads running through Ohio. The sketch is interesting, though it is impersonal. The car is full of well-dressed, aristocratic passengers. The conductor enters, and proceeds to collect the accustomed fare. Presently, he comes to a lady dressed in deep mourning, traveling with three children, and calls for a ticket. The lady quickly puts her hand in her pocket for the same, but it was gone, with the wallet containing all her money, within which the ticket had been placed for safe-keeping. The lady is of exceedingly modest, retiring disposition, and in an agitated manner explains why she cannot pay the fare. The conductor is one of your hard-hearted kind—one of those men without a particle of feeling—and without taking into consideration any of the palliating circumstances of the case, rung the bell, stopped the train, and the young woman and her little ones were ordered from the car. The engineer had not been an uninterested spectator of the scene. He had left the engine and advanced to where the lady was standing, looking so distressed and friendless. The engineer had a big, warm heart. Putting his hand in his pocket, he produced a fifty dollar gold piece, and, handing it to the lady, remarked:

"Here, madam, take this and get into the car. It is shameful that you should be thus treated."

The lady hesitated about receiving it, but was in a desperate strait; and, after showering numberless thanks on the noble engineer, insisted on receiving his name and address. She then returned to her seat in the cars, and went on her way. About a month from this time the engineer received a note, requesting him to call at the express office and take from thence a package addressed to him. He did so. Upon opening the package he found that it contained fifty dollars and an elegant gold watch, seals and chain. Upon the inside of the case was inscribed the golden rule, the substance of which is, "To do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you."

(Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.)

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KY., August 18.

A rebel force of two thousand five hundred cavalry, under Col Scott, it is supposed, arrived and took possession of this place this evening. The Home Guards, who were greatly inferior in numbers retreated in the direction of Lexington.

The rebels assert that they have a large force coming up, and that it is their intention to march upon Lexington and Cincinnati.

It is said that the threats which have been made upon the Cumberland Gap have been intended only as feints, the real intention being to invade Kentucky from other directions. L.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 18.

We learn by a courier that a force of rebel cavalry, perhaps three thousand, made their appearance to-day at Richmond, twenty-five miles from here. They are supposed to be the advance of the large force at London and Somerset.

GLASGOW, HOWARD CO. MO., August 15.

Guitar had a fight with Poindexter yesterday morning at Muscle Fork Chariton county, some thirty miles from this place, and scattered Poindexter's men in all directions. Many passed through Roanoke last night. Not less than two or three hundred were killed and wounded.

Guitar's troops fought him for eighteen miles, running, and would have captured him but he destroyed a bridge on Muscle Fork and swam the Chariton at Boelke Hammer's mills.

A good many of them are getting home and some have sent word to know on what terms they can stay at home. They have taken the oath but now they want to stay at home.

S. C.—Has it ever occurred to our readers how much significant meaning there is in these well known initials of the Southern Confederacy? Here is a decade of examples:

1. It originated in South Carolina.
2. It commenced on State Capital.
3. It contains a Suffering Community.
4. Its success has a Slim Chance.
5. Intervention brings it Small Comfort.
6. Its leaders invent Shameless Calumnies.
7. Its people exhibit Surprising Credulity.
8. It has initiated a Suicidal Conflict.
9. Its women are Saucy Creatures.
10. Its history will be Scorn and Contempt.—*Louisville Journal.*

A prominent citizen from McLean county, Ky., informs us that a band of fifty or sixty guerrillas made their appearance at or near Tar Springs in that county a few days ago, doing as guerrillas always do. Our informant is a pretty extensive tobacco raiser, and the leader of the guerrillas told him that it was their plan and determination to burn the whole of the tobacco of Southern Kentucky as soon as it should be gathered into the tobacco houses.

The bandit may have told the truth. The attempt indicated by him may be made. We should be prepared for that and a great many other things. We trust we shall be.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Louisville *Journal* apprehends that General MORGAN is in great peril at Cumberland Gap. It says:

According to the news from Cumberland Gap and its vicinity, the Federal division at that point, under Gen. G. W. Morgan, is in a critical condition. The enemy, besides confronting him in large force, has, it appears, captured Somerset and London, and taken position in large force in his rear. If the despatches are true, a force in his front and a force in his rear, the latter having partially or entirely cut off his supplies, are about to attack him simultaneously. In that event, probably nothing but the greatest fertility of resources or the most desperate bravery, or both, can save him and his division from capture or annihilation. Heaven grant that he may be able, if not to defeat the rebels, at least to hold out until the glorious in-pouring regiments from Indiana and Ohio shall come to his rescue. He and his gallant division will do all that men can do; they would work miracles if soldiers could work them, yet every patriotic heart must await with intense and painful anxiety the arrival of further intelligence as to their condition.

The capture of General Morgan's division would be a deplorable affair. It would leave a large portion of Kentucky for a time at the mercy of the rebels.

THE ARREST OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—George Francis Train is reported to have been arrested in England and consigned to prison on the 1st inst. Two reasons are given for this bold transaction—one that he was imprisoned as a punishment for certain expressions used by him in a recent address, in which he appealed to the Irish people to cross the ocean and assist the North in their present war against treason, and after the rebellion was crushed the United States Government would return the compliment, and aid Ireland in an effort to become permanently released from the thraldom of Great Britain. The other reason given is, that the incarceration was ordered to prevent him from embarking for the United States, whither he had expressed an intention to proceed with a view to raising volunteers to carry on the war. The latter is the more remarkable statement and not likely to be true, but whatever may be the motive in the case, the people of the North will anxiously await further intelligence.

Young man, go into the ranks and fight for your country. The post of danger is now the post of honor.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

Dollard & Sprague ..... Managers
W. H. Everett ..... Stage Manager
E. T. Gibson ..... Treasurer

Friday Evening, Aug. 22, 1862.

LUCILLE;
Or, A Story of the Heart!

DANCE, ... MASTER RICHARD.

KISS IN THE DARK!

Impersonation, GERALDINE, OR, THE INSANE!

HUGHES' PREMIUM ART GALLERY.
Cor. College and Union Sts.

THIS GALLERY IS OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., where Pictures of the most eminent men may be seen.

Photographs, Ambrotypes,

MELAINOTYPES, LETTERTYPE, VIGNETTES, and CARTES DE VISITE, are made in the highest style of perfection.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to visit our Gallery, where all pleasing goods are warranted to give satisfaction or no charge will be made.

FOUND,

SOME DOCUMENTS OF VALUE, said to be lost some days since. The owner can have the same by calling for this advertisement.

☞ Enquire at this office.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN A SCHOOL for the instruction of boys in all the common English branches, and also the Classics, on MONDAY, the 1st of September next, at No. 42, Broad street, near the Fair Ground.

Having devoted his time and attention for the past five years to the business of teaching, he flatters himself to merit a share of patronage from all who may consider their boys in his care.

Terms—$20 & $25 per Session of 20 weeks—invariably in advance.

School will open 9 o'clock to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P.M.

For any further information, the subscriber can be seen at any time at his office No. 54½, (up stairs) Cherry street, opposite Cobbs' building.

JAMES SUMMER.

REFERENCES—Jos. Hoge Fields, E. W. S. Keeble, Lindsley School, Horace Harman, Jno. Ewell, Jno. W. Shaw, Jas. L. McGrew, Jno. Trotter.

aug22-2w

BAGS!

700 2 BUSH. GUNNY BAGS
300 2½ BUSH. EXTRA STAMPED
For sale by
M. LYON, 41 Market street.

WANTED,

A FRENCH LAD, BETWEEN THE AGE OF 14 and 22, as orderly to an officer of the army. Apply at this office.

NOTICE!

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUR ENTIRE Dry Goods Stock to Messrs. Kyle & Moore. We wish for them gentlemen, a share of public patronage.

MORGAN & CO.

Aug. 14th, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED of Morgan & Co. their entire stock of

DRY GOODS,

Will continue the business at the old stand,

No. 49, Public Square.

There are a great many SEASONABLE GOODS, and a large case of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, to which we invite the attention of the trade and all customers.

KYLE & MOORE.

aug22-2t

PROCLAMATION

BY THE

ANDREW JOHNSON,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has come to my knowledge that the rebellious people of Pulaski, Giles and Lawrence counties, on the 6th day of December last, gave the lives of loyal men who were at the county seat of Pulaski, the 4th day of December, and knowing that at that time there was a Union Association in Lawrence county, which had been driven from their homes by the rebels, I hereby offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities of any person who participated in the act. Thomas Fletcher and Gilliam Lewis are the leaders in that outrage, and I hereby offer $500 for the apprehension and delivery of each of them.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Nashville, this the 1st day of August, 1862.

By the Governor: ANDREW JOHNSON.

EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

aug8-td

SAINT CECILIA'S
FEMALE ACADEMY,
MOUNT VERNON,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,
WILL BE OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS on Monday, Sept. 8th, 1862.

THE SISTERS OF THE ORDER OF ST. DOMINIC, well known in this and adjoining States as experienced and competent directors of Female Education, respectfully inform the citizens of Nashville, and the public in general, that a spacious building, recently erected, enables them to receive a large number of pupils.

The Academy is about a mile from the city, and is situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy localities in its vicinity.

The latter is characteristic, being equally devoted to the Education of the young of their own sex, will ever endeavor, under constant supervision, to merit a share of public patronage.

The religion professed by the ladies of the Institution is the Catholic, and they will impart special religious instruction to pupils professing that faith.

Pupils of every religious denomination will be admitted, and no undue influence will be used to bend the religious principles of the young ladies, nor will any of them be permitted to embrace the Catholic faith without the verbal or written consent of parents or guardians. Uniformity and good order, however, require the attendance of all at morning and evening prayers, and at the religious exercises on Sunday.

The course of study is divided into five departments, each department having its own distinct course of studies to pursue.

The Academic Year will consist of two Sessions, the first commencing on the first Monday in September, the second on the first Monday in February. The Academic Year will close with a public distribution of premiums and honors about the 20th of June of each year.

TERMS PER SESSION.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Tuition, $50, $60, $75, and $80, according to the Departments of the pupils.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Latin and Modern Languages, each	$10 00
Modern French, A.B.C. and Ink, per Term	5 00
Use of Instrument	5 00
Music on Guitar, Instrument furnished to pupil	20 00
Music on Harp	45 00
Vocal Music	10 00
Sketching and Painting in Water Colors	30 00
Painting in Oil, and materials	12 00
Embroidery	20 00
Bed and Bedding	10 00
Washing	10 00
Dancing, at Professor's charges	
Stationery and use of Books, $2, $3, $4, and $5, according to the Department	

Medicines and Medical attendance will form extra charges.

Board, Washing, &c., during vacation, $250.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

No deduction will be made for absence or withdrawal, unless occasioned by illness or dismissal.

Pupils will be charged from the date on which they enter.

Boarders must be provided with six changes of clothing suitable for the season, six table-napkins, napkin-rings, two dozen silver teaspoons, one silver soup-spoon, knife and fork, and all necessary articles for the toilet.

The Uniform for Boarders is dress for winter, blue gingham for summer; dresses for every day, goods of a more substantial character than for Sundays, and bonnets, hats, the styles of the season.

The Academy will not be responsible for the expense of furnishing articles of clothing or pocket money.

Pupils will not be allowed to spend pocket money at their own discretion. Such moneys must be deposited with the Superior of the Academy.

To prevent improper correspondence, all letters received and sent are subject to the perusal of the Superior, though in no case is such correspondence prohibited as regards parents or guardians.

Public visits from parents or guardians residing at a distance, or vicinity, will visit their homes but three times during the scholastic year.

To prevent loss of time and interruption of the order of the School, visitors will be received only on Saturdays, from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 3 to 5 P.M. Parents or guardians wishing to place their children or wards in the Institution, will be received on any day except Sundays.

For further particulars application may be made to the Mother Superior of the Academy, or to the Rt. Rev. JAMES WHELAN.

All business letters to be addressed to the Mother Superior, St. Cecilia's Academy, Mount Vernon, near Nashville, Tenn.

aug22-3m

500 Mules Wanted!

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, the above number of Mules, from three to eight years old and from fourteen to fifteen hands high.

☞ Apply at the Stable of H. H. HANNER & Co. Front street, or at 72 Public Square.

aug19-4t W. L. MCCAMPBELL.

Situation Wanted.

A SITUATION IN AN ACADEMY OR COUNTRY School, by a Teacher of the English branches, desired by a lady in Kentucky, who would like to come South.

Address Box 773, Louisville, Ky., or N. (M. M.) Nashville, Tenn.

☞ A satisfactory letter from Rev. J. J. Butters, Lexington, Ky.

aug17-2t

Coopers Wanted.

TWENTY GOOD COOPERS CAN GET CONSTANT Employment during the Fall and Winter, on right work.

☞ Apply to the undersigned, at Sparta, Tennessee.

aug16-1w E. SANDIE.

WANTED,

TEN OR FIFTEEN ABLE-BODIED MEN, who are willing to serve their country, to fill up an old organized and well-drilled battery of Mounted Artillery, which has already done good service in the field.

For particulars, apply to Col. MILLER'S Headquarters, or in Camp on the Hardinsville Pike, near the Penitentiary.

CAPT. A. K. BUSH,
Commanding 4th Ind. Battery.

aug16-tf

TOBACCO and BOTTLES.

50 BOXES CHEWING TOBACCO; 50 GROSS BOTTLES, assorted sizes and styles.

For sale by
PAYNE, JAMES & CO.
30 South Market Street.

aug15-3t

500 Horses Wanted!
FOR CAVALRY SERVICE.

FIVE HUNDRED GOOD HORSES BETWEEN five and eight years old, and between fifteen and sixteen hands high, are wanted immediately for CAVALRY SERVICE, for which reasonable prices will be paid.

Apply to CAPT. R. N. LAMB, on Vine street, below Mrs. Polk's residence.

aug14-tf

COAL! COAL!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS for large consignments of the best quality of Coal—40,000 Bushels—now on hand, which will come in by the first of September.

☞ Orders solicited.

D. B. DICKEY, Agent.
Foot Deck and High Streets.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

ON FEBRUARY LAST I HAD TWO NEGRO MEN in the vicinity of Fort Donelson, by the names of Cyrus and Samuel. Said negroes ran away from my place near the Kentucky house, in Dover, shop of the [illegible]

Information of their whereabouts, and whether they are still in the service of the rebels, or not, will be rewarded with the above reward. Address me at Dover, Stewart county, Tenn.

I also give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me in the city of Nashville.

WM. H. GRATHAM.

Nashville, Tenn., August 7th, 1862.

aug9-tf

NEGRO FOR HIRE.

NASHVILLE, AUG. 9TH, 1862.

I HAVE A NEGRO ONE NEGRO MAN I WISH to hire out by the month.

Apply at the Grocery of Messrs. Jno. Jones & Christian, No. 2, Cedar street.

WILLIAM S. CHRISTIAN.

aug12-3t

PICK HANDLES—1,000 good heavy split Pick Handles, for sale by

W. H. LYON.

GRASS SEED—Blue, Orchard, Hardin and Timothy Seed, for sale by

W. H. LYON.

N. DERBY,
No. 56, College Street.
FINE MILITARY CLOTHING
Officers' Fine Dress & Fatigue
UNIFORMS,
A Splendid Assortment of Fine Military Goods,
COMPLETE OUTFITS
FOR OFFICERS.

Fine Havresacks,
Fine Trunks, (Copper Riveted,)
Fine Valises,
French Canteens,
3 Row Gold Embroidered
SHOULDER STRAPS,
Fine Embroideries, of all kinds,
Gold Buttons,
Silk Rubber Coats,
Rubber Blankets,

All styles PAPER COLLARS; BRAIDS and TRIMMINGS, all kinds; SILK and BUNTING FLAGS; FINE CASHMERE SHIRTS; LINEN SHIRTS, GAUZE SILK, GAUZE MERINO and LISLE THREAD UNDERSHIRTS; DRAB and BUFF GAUNTLETTS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

july27-3m

GRIFFITH & PARSONS

COMMISSION
MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries & Provisions,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
DRIED BEEF,
HAMS, BACON SIDES,
SHOULDERS,
COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS,
Mustard, Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs,
NAILS,
BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE,
SOAPS, CANDLES,
MACKEREL
Whitefish, Herrings,
BROOMS, BUCKETS,
COARSE & FINE SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
CANDIES, FRUITS, WINES,
ROBACK BITTERS,
Suttlers' Goods of all Kinds,

And many other articles arriving daily, purchased for Cash, and sold at small profit.

Call and See.

GRIFFITH & PARSONS,
No. 7 COLLEGE ST., NASHVILLE, TENN.

July 18—3m.

SWORDS
BELTS & SASHES!
Line Officers, Staff, Medical, Paymasters, and General Officers' United States
REGULATION SWORDS,
BELTS AND SASHES,
SILK AND WORSTED SASHES, NEW REGULATION SWORD BELTS, LETTERS, FIGURES, &c., &c.,
PISTOLS OF ALL KINDS,
PRESENTATION SWORDS, TO ORDER.
N. DERBY,
56 College street.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.
Louisville, August, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Louisville, on MONDAY, the 6th day of October next.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Pres't.

aug12-d2w

SHARP TO MECHANICS IN A JAYHAWK
GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.

MACHINE NEEDLES
For Grover & Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe Machines,
THREADS, GLASS SHAFTS
ALSO, MACHINE OIL,
And every thing pertaining to Sewing Machines. All kinds of
MACHINES REPAIRED,
At W. TRAMMEL'S Wall Paper Store, Cor. Broderick Street and Public Square.

aug9-tf By F. SPARRY.