The Nashville Daily Union.

"OUR FEDERAL UNION: IT MUST BE PRESERVED"—Jackson.

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VOL I. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1862. NO 136

Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, *Mayor.*
WILLIAM SHANE, *Recorder.*
JOHN CHUMBLEY, *Marshal.*

Deputy Marshals—W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Steele.

Clerks of the Market—John Chumbley, *ex-officio*, first; Jos. L. Ryan, second; and John Reddick, third.

Tax Assessor—William Driver.

Revenue Collector—A. H. Shankland.

Water Tax Collector—E. B. Garrett.

Treasurer—R. Beary.

Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.

Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Dodd.

Superintendent of the Water Works—James Wyatt.

Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Seabury.

Sexton of the Cemetery—T. B. McBride.

Street Overseer—J. L. Stewart.

City Attorney—John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—M. M. Brien, President; J. K. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H. G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheatham, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb.

Common Council—W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jas Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. R. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Keep, Jones, Scovel and Cole.

Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.

Streets—Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Cheatham and Claiborne.

Wharf—Newman, Stewart and Turner.

Hospital—Jones, Mayfield and Sloan.

Schools—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

Fire Department—Cready, Driver and Newman.

Gas—Driver, Cheatham and Davis.

Cemetery—Smith, Stewart and Newman.

Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner.

Slaves—Hough, Claiborne and Davis.

Police—Cheatham, Brien and Anderson.

Springs—Hough, Claiborne and Brien.

Workhouse—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

Improvements and Expenditures—Cole, Scovel and Cready.

Public Property—Brien, Cheatham and Turner.

Poor House—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

☞ The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Captain—John Baugh.

First Lieutenant—Wm. Yarbrough.

Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.

Policemen—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Davis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Lapp, John Eagles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Frannis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hulitt.

☞ The Police Court is opened every morning at nine o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Horton. *Deputies*—Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.

Register—Phineas Garrett.

Trustee—W. Jasper Taylor.

Coroner—N. H. Belcher.

Ranger—John Corbitt.

Revenue Collector—J. G. Briley.

Railroad Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson.

Constables for the Nashville District—John B. Gower and T. C. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.

Clerk—P. Lindsley Nichol.

☞ The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. Nathaniel Baxter.

Clerk—David C. Love.

☞ The Court meets the third Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William K. Turner.

Clerk—Charles E. Diggons.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in April, August and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Frierson.

Clerk and Master—J. E. Cheatham.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.

JOHN F. HUEY, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at *Nashville, Tenn.*

Tennessee Lodge, No. 1—Meets every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Lemoux, N.G.; J. E. Mills, V.G.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Pearl Lodge, No. 10—Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. Campbell, N.G.; Henry Apple, V.G.; J. L. Park, Secretary; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Spring Lodge, No. 80—Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday evening. The officers are: Q. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Secretary; W. M. Mahery, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 105, (German)—Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are: Charles Rich, N.G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; —— Bitterlich, Secretary; Geo. Seiferle, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encampment, No. 1—Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. McBride, H.P.; G. F. Foller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Scribe; B. K. Cutter, Treasurer.

Lone Branch Encampment, No. 4—Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jas. T. Bell, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Friedman, J.W.; Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Louisville & Nashville R.R. Train leaves	at	7.45, A.M.
" " " "	arr.	at 5.30, P.M.
Nashville & Decatur R.R. Train leaves	at	6.00, A.M.
" " " "	arr.	at 7.00, P.M.
Nash. & Chattanooga R.R. Train leaves	at	10.00, A.M.
" " " "		at 3.25, P.M.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

OFFICE: No. 51, CHERRY STREET.

Persons wishing to send Freight and Packages by the Morning Trains of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE, and NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROADS, must have the same at the Office by 8 o'clock the evening previous.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY—*Continued.*

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Fort—Headquarters on High street. Col. J. P. Miller, commanding.

Blockhouse—Headquarters on Summer street. (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Present Marshal—Headquarters at the Capitol. A. C. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry.

Chief Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Caton's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. —Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson.

Assistant Quartermaster—Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. 37, Market street.—Capt. J. H. Hale.

Chief Commissary—Headquarters, No. 10, Vine st. Capt. R. Buckley.

Commissary of Subsistence—Broad street. Capt. S. Lyon.

Acting Commissary of Subsistence—Corner of Broad and College streets. Capt. Charles Allen.

Medical Director—Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old residence.) Surgeon, E. Swift.

Medical Purveyor's Office—Church street, Masonic Building. J. R. Peete, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Northern Mail, via Louisville,	arrives Daily,	5.30 P.M.
" " "	leaves "	7.45 A.M.
Columbia, via T. & A. R.R.	arrives "	6.30 P.M.
" " "	leaves "	6.00 A.M.
Shelbyville, via N. & C. R.R.	arrives "	3.30 P.M.
" " "	leaves "	10.00 A.M.
Lebanon, " " "	arrives "	12.00 M.
" " "	leaves "	2.00 P.M.

Memphis Mail, leaves Daily, via Louisville and Cairo.

POST-OFFICES OPEN BEYOND LEBANON ARE—

Liberty,	Alexandria
Gordonsville,	Smithville,
Watertown,	Jerning's Fork.

POST-OFFICES ON LINE OF N. & C. R.R.—

Murfreesboro,	Fosterville,
Jordan's Valley, or	Shelbyville,
Christiana.	Palmetto.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET.

New Stock just received and for sale low to close out Consignments.

200 Bbls. Salt, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO

100 boxes SALT, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

50 Coils ROPE, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

40 bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO

10 half bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes SOAP, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes STARCH, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

12 chests TEA, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO

12 half chests TEA, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

12 caddies TEA, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

10 boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

20 cases SODA, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

100 gross MATCHES, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & CO.

14 bbls. VINEGAR, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

10 kits SALMON, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

5 kits HERRING, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

2 kits SHAD, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

19 bbls. TROUT, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

10 bbls. MACKEREL, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

4 bbls. CIDER, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes dried HERRING, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes Dried Scaled, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

80 kegs NAILS, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

50 bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

125 bags MEAL, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

500 bbls FLOUR, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO

20 casks HAMS, for sale by ap 8 — CONNO & BRO.

20 casks SIDES, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

200 bbls fine POTATOES, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

20 boxes fresh garden SEED, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

8 bbls Union SEGS, for sale by ap 8 — CONNOR & BRO.

10 tierces Canvassed HAMS, with a large lot of all sorts of Goods, which we will close out low, at our old stand, No. 5 College street. ap 8 — B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

DR. COLEMAN'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

THE attention of citizens, strangers, and others visiting Nashville, requiring medical aid, is respectfully called to this office, No. 21 Deaderick street, second door, between Cherry and the Square.

Dr. COLEMAN is an old practitioner of medicine; his almost unlimited experience and flattering success for many years past, in the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, has induced him to devote his undivided attention to all diseases of this nature. Many cases of the most inveterate character have promptly yielded to his improved method of treatment.

Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Hereditary Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet and all diseases of the genital and urinary organs, meet with no resistance to his remedies.

A female irregularities and functional interferences of the Womb, and the diseases arising from Gestation and ill managed parturition.

Every case of Reducible Rupture, and of Piles, and Prolapsus of the Rectum, and most cases of Fistula, can be cured by a painless nearly painless. If either of the latter cases is undertaken by Dr. Coleman, a cure is centrically warranted, as a careful examination always possesses the necessary indications of success or failure by his improved method of operating.

Persons of either sex applying in person or by letter (describing case) on the first symptoms of any acute specific disease, can be cured, in most cases, by the abortive method, in forty-eight hours.

Strict confidence, prompt attention, and moderate charges, will govern him with his patrons.

☞ No mercury used in the treatment of venereal disease, as he believes (in most cases) it produces a worse disease than that it is given to cure.

Office hours from eight in the morning till nine in the evening. jan 19, '62-1y

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 ladies of this Institution, being especially devoted to the Education of the young of their own sex, will leave nothing undone to impart to the pupils confided to their care a thorough Education in the highest sense of the word.

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 bias 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 four departments, each department having its own distinct course of studies assigned it.

The Academic Year will consist of two Sessions—the first commencing on the first Monday of September, the second on the first Monday of February. The Academic Year will close with a public distribution of premiums and honors about the 30th of June of each year.

TERMS PER SESSION.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Tuition, $65, $70, $75, and $80, according to the department of the pupils.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Latin and Modern Languages, each	$10.00
Music on Piano	25.00
Use of Instrument	5.00
Music on Guitar, Instrument furnished by pupil	20.00
Music on Harp	15.00
Vocal Music	10.00
Sketching and Painting in Water Colors	12.00
Painting, in Oil, and materials	25.00
Embroidery	10.00
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, $25.00.

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-ring, glass tumbler, silver table and tea spoon, knife and fork, and all necessary articles for the toilet.

The UNIFORM is—Mazarine blue dress for winter, blue gingham for summer; dresses for every day, goods of a dark color; three colored under-skirts; two sun-bonnets. Hats, the style of the season.

The Academy will not incur the expense of furnishing articles of clothing or pocket money.

Pupils will not be allowed to spend pocket money at their own discretion. Such money 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.

Pupils, whose parents or guardians reside in Nashville or vicinity, will visit their homes but three times during the scholastic year.

To prevent loss of time and interruption of the exercises of the School, visitors will be received only on Saturdays, from 9 to 12, A.M., and from 3 to 6, P.M. Parents or guardians wishing to place their children or wards in the Institution, will be received on any day except Sunday.

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. aug20-1m

HUGHES' PREMIUM ART GALLERY,

Cor. College and Union Sts.,

THIS GALLERY IS OPEN DAILY FROM 7½ A.M. to 5½ P.M., where Pictures of the most eminent men may be seen.

Photographs, Ambrotypes,

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

☞ The public are respectfully invited to visit our Gallery, where all pictures made are warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. aug22-1y

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 to Camp on the Hardingville Pike, near the Penitentiary. CAPT. A. K. BUSH, sug16-tf Commanding 4th Ind. Battery.

500 Horses Wanted!

FOR CAVALRY SERVICE.

FIVE HUNDRED GOOD HORSES, BETWEEN four 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. aug15-tf

Justices' Court.

HANNAH CALLAHAN, PL'F.,
vs.
C. D. ELLIOTT, DEF'T.

In a suit before G. M. Southgate, a Justice of the Peace for Davidson County, Tennessee.

The plaintiff, Hannah Callahan, in this action having obtained an Attachment against the defendant, C. D. Elliott, and issued to a Constable of said County, and returned by him, levied on property belonging to the defendant; and on motion of plaintiff, it appearing to the satisfaction of said Justice, that the defendant is a non resident of the state of Tennessee, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in a newspaper published in the city of Nashville called the "Union," warning the defendant to appear before said Justice on the 11th day of October, 1862, and plead, answer, or demur to said attachment, others or the same will be set for hearing ex parte on that day.

G. M. SOUTHGATE, J.P.

Sept. 6th, 1862. 4w. Ad. $6.00

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.

aug19-d7w JAMES GUTHRIE, Pres't.

Nashville Union.

TERMS:

DAILY UNION, per annum	$5.00
" " " " " week	50
TRI-WEEKLY UNION, per annum	$3.00
WEEKLY UNION, per annum	$2.00

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1862.

Fort Royal Letter.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 18, 1862.

All is now quiet in the Department under the command of Major General Hunter, and nothing of importance has transpired since the battle of James Island. Some of the troops since then have been sent to reinforce General McClellan, and it does not appear probable that active operations will be speedily resumed here.

Though this place and its neighborhood is not, at the present time, the theatre of any very stirring military operations, yet the island of Hilton Head, or Port Royal, as it is sometimes called, on which the greater part of the army of this Department is now encamped, is a place of no small importance, especially as it commands the entrance to the finest bay on the Southern coast south of the Chesapeake.

The name of Port Royal is applied as a general term to all the places which border on the bay of that name. A good deal of confusion, therefore, prevails at the North in relation to the term. Hilton Head is the name of the island, and also of the place where one of the forts is, which was captured by Admiral Dupont, and near which Major-General Hunter now has his headquarters. On the island of Bay Point, immediately opposite Hilton Head, at the distance of three miles, is the other fort captured by Admiral Dupont at the same time. The real island of Port Royal is that on which Beaufort is situated. The station at Hilton Head, however, is called Port Royal, and letters so directed are sent there.

Since the capture of Hilton Head by the Union forces last November, a very commodious and substantial wharf has been built on piles, running out several hundred feet into the bay, and giving a sufficient depth of water for our largest ships to approach to receive and discharge cargo.

Our ships of war, the Wabash and the Vermont, with other vessels, including the gunboats generally, occupy the anchorage between Hilton Head and Bay Point. Hunting Island, across the bay, is north-east from Bay Point, and another one of the islands so numerous which skirt the Southern coast.

The length of the island of Hilton Head is about fifteen miles, with an average breadth of five miles, containing about seventy-five square miles. Of this area probably less than half, say thirty square miles, was under cultivation when captured from the rebels.

The soil is unsurpassed in natural richness, being a light sandy loam, very easy of cultivation. Sea Island cotton, corn and potatoes have heretofore been the principal objects of cultivation. The castor oil plant, which at the North grows but a few feet in height, and lives for a single year, here assumes much more formidable dimensions, becomes a tree, and, like other trees, has the appearance of becoming perennial.

The palmetto in many places raises its peculiar broom-like top and gives a characteristic appearance to the landscape. The fan palm, and some other species of the palm genus, also abound. The live oak is also met with. It is not generally a tall tree, but divides often into several large branches low down, like the letter V, which is one of the circumstances that, together with its great toughness and durability, makes it so valuable for ship building, especially for the supply of knees. The leaves, individually, are very small, but they grow so thickly and in clusters that they form a shade so dense that the rays of the sun cannot penetrate them.

Orange and fig trees are always found surrounding the old mansions of almost the size of forest trees, and are generally loaded with fruit in the different stages of ripening.

The old mansions on the island, now deserted by their late Secession owners, are built all on nearly the same plan. They are generally elevated eight or ten feet above the ground, supported by brick pillars, and entirely open underneath. The bricks were, no doubt, brought, like everything else, from the North. The buildings are all of frame, and appear to have been erected many years ago, as they have a very ricketty and tumble-down appearance. The manner, however, in which they were surrounded by orange, fig, pomegranate and other beautiful flowers and fruit bearing trees and plants must have rendered them very pleasant to reside in. This much is evident from their appearance now, though the lower and small shrubbery is all trampled down and destroyed in most instances.

All their mansions have the negro quarters near them. They are generally arranged in two rows, one on each side of the principal avenue leading to the mansion. They are about twelve feet square, mostly frame, but some of them are constructed with split sticks bent in a peculiar way. At Drayton's plantation, about three miles from Hilton Head, about twenty frames of this description are ranged about equally on each side of the principal approach to the mansion. Two rows of splendid old trees, composed chiefly of live oak and sycamore, form a much more appropriate and beautiful appendage. The negroes still inhabit these places, and some of them, especially among the females, possess a fair degree of brightness and intelligence.

A large portion of the island is covered with beautiful pine timber. It is said that the Government is making the arrangements necessary to have the timber cut and sold for the purpose of contributing to the payment of the expenses of the war. It would be better for the Government to sell the right to cut the timber, and in that way very probably a large sum might be realized from it, as it is understood that there is now a demand for such timber at the North, which the peculiar state of things now existing renders it difficult to supply.

It is probable that this island was formerly much more extensively cultivated than it has been recently, as there are large tracks in which the pine trees grow in close proximity, some of which measure ten inches in diameter, amongst which the rows of cotton culture are distinctly visible. The system of cultivation appears to have been to wear out the surface and then abandon for a fresh spot. The working of the soil must have been chiefly by the hoe. There is no evidence anywhere of the ground having been fairly and deeply broken up by the plough.

The whole island is very level, and there is no elevation of more than a few feet above the ocean. In spring, when heavy rains have fallen, a considerable part of the middle portion is covered with water several inches deep, which nearly or altogether disappears as the season advances. There are some swamps, however, in which the vegetation is of the densest sort, and into which it would be impossible for any one to enter without cutting his way at every step.

It is reported that there are deer and some other wild animals on the island, and that the fish and oysters abound in the bays and inlets, which may be obtained by those who will take the trouble to catch them, which the people who reside on the island have seldom done.

The mansion houses and cultivated lands are on the borders of the Island without exception, while the interior is covered with timber, sometimes of large growth. The roads are numerous and in good order, though sometimes a little too sandy.

The number of white inhabitants, previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion, was probably less than fifty. The number of negro slaves on all the plantations amounted to about fifteen hundred.

There is not now one single white inhabitant on the island of the Secessionists who lived there previous to the capture of the island in November last. The white inhabitants were a few families of wealthy land-owers, who, of course, all fled on the capture of Hilton Head. The contrabands nearly all remained when their masters fled, and the greater part of them still remain; a great many of them now occupying their old quarters.

The whole island was owned by a few individuals, consisting almost exclusively of the Pope family. There was old Massa Squire Pope, who owned three plantations; Joe Pope, Wm. Pope, *Squire* Wm. John Pope, Wm. John Pope, Wm. Pope, Sr., Wm. Pope, Jr., each owning one plantation; James Wells Pope, two plantations; Eph. Linnard, two plantations; Tom. Drayton, one plantation, the two last relatives to the Pope's by marriage. Besides these there were a few others who owned plantations, but it is evident that the Pope's must have had it all their owe way, so far as this island was concerned.

The weather is not warmer than in New York or Philadelphia in the summer, but the seasons being longer are probably more felt by persons unaccustomed to reside here. Frequent thunder storms tend greatly to cool the atmosphere and render the climate pleasant. The thermometer seldom rises above 95 deg. during the summer, and not unfrequently falls below 80 deg. The constant sea breeze serves to render the heat much more bearable than it would otherwise be. It is said that about the time of the equinoxes the winds often blow with great violence.

General Sigel in Friday's and Saturday's Battles.

Sigel's generalship is not a flower of sudden bloom. At the beginning of our struggle he was already a veteran, fully experienced in the arts of active warfare. We are not surprised, therefore, at the prominent position which he assumed in the critical battles of last Friday and Saturday. It was no slight token of confidence in his leadership that at such a time he should have been entrusted with such responsibilities. In the entire conduct of the actions of these two days General Sigel appears to have been the master mind, originating the plans and controlling the movements to which whatever success we had is to be attributed.

General Sigel's tactics on this occasion were so admirable that they make the battles in which he engaged intensely interesting, even apart from those other conditions which gave them such momentous significance. It will be remembered by our readers that he had just come up from the Rappahannock, where he had for four days held the advance under a heavy fire, and where, too, he had displayed marked traits of generalship, such as have rarely been shown this war. For two days he had been upon the march; and then, after a rest of only four hours, he again took the advance in the most momentous struggle which our arms have waged with rebellion.

No precaution was overlooked by him which might guard against defeat or insure success. The General was not miles in the rear, ready to come up only after the engagement was over, to congratulate his troops on their success, and to pen a brilliant dispatch; he was on the field, acquainting himself with every important position; and long before the light could reveal his operations to a wily foe, every battery was stationed under his own eye, and by his own direction. The enemy received no warning save that given by the roar of Sigel's artillery. The advance was not made at random; scouts were sent out in every direction, and all day long they went forth and returned to their General, who found time for caution even in the utmost fury of the contest. His march was rapid, but at every step his troops were unde rcover of their artillery. When the enemy was engaged, his battalions were brought up in perfect order, and precisely at the time and place they were most needed. Under such leadership there was no faltering. By skillful management one brigade relieved another, and nothing was lost by delay. At night, although the enemy had fought under cover of the woods, we had gained upon his position and held the advantage.

Nor was Sigel's management on Saturday any less creditable than on the previous day, although the enemy had been heavily reinforced. Unfortunately, through a mistaken or wilful disregard of General Sigel's instructions, General McDowell advanced improperly upon the enemy, and was compelled to suffer a terrible repulse. Sigel's orders were, that our forces should maintain their position and await the attack; but McDowell, it is said, did not heed these instructions, and thus the repulse of a whole division, the slaughter of Slocum's brigade, the necessary reinforcement of McDowell from Porter's division, tended to weaken and disarrange our admirable position at the beginning. Yet the result of the days' battle was far more satisfactory than was at first believed; and only a slight advantage over us was gained by the enemy. Now that we have been so strongly reinforced, even this advantage is wholly lost to them. For the delay which our retreat upon Centreville occasioned, while it was fruitful of benefits to ourselves, was ruinous to the rebel forces, hemmed in as they are, between our army and the mountains, and at a distance from their source of supplies.

Our German adopted citizens may well be proud of their representative; nor will the fact that he is a foreigner by birth either lessen or chill the native admiration of his qualities and services. Even if Sigel were at the head of our armies, the *amour propre* of Americans would not be much disturbed. The military hero of France was a Corsican. The man who meets most adequately the crisis of our country in such an hour as this will have need of no special baptism to be forever recognized as our own.—*N. Y. Post.*

Scenes in the Examining Surgeon's Office.

Some rich scenes are daily transpiring in the office of Dr. Hamilton, the Surgeon appointed for examining all applicants for exemption from the draft. Yesterday a lame, limping specimen (they *all* limp) of about thirty, rejoicing in the possession of a personal estate of about one hundred and eighty pounds avoirdupois, called on the Doctor and claimed exemption papers.

"On what grounds?" asked the Doctor.

"I have a lame foot," said the applicant, as he went limping to a seat.

"You seem to be very lame, indeed," remarked the Doctor, in sympathizing tones. "Let me examine the foot."

"Is it really necessary that my foot should be examined, Doctor?" asked applicant.

"Certainly," said the Doctor; "how else could I certify to its unsoundness?"

After some hesitation, shoe and sock were removed and a foot about fourteen inches long fully exposed. After some scrutiny the Doctor inquired, "Where is the wound?"

"Here it is," said applicant; "it has been cut with an axe."

"Yes, I see it has," replied the Doctor; "but it is entirely healed and perfectly sound. I cannot certify to your exemption for that cause."

Applicant heaved a sigh of dismay, and seemed absorbed in some sorrowful reflection as he replaced his sock and shoe. This done, he stamped his foot down upon the floor in a manner that signified his obliviousness of the great pain that had just before caused him such lameness and limping, and which stamp quite settled his foot into its former quarters. Then looking up, he said to the doctor, "Doctor, if the lame foot won't answer, I have another all sufficient reason; one that you can't refuse me exemption for."

"What is it?" asked the doctor.

"Why, the fact is, doctor, I have not got good sense; I am an idiot," solemnly replied the applicant.

"Ah!" said the doctor, "what proof have you of that—what evidence can you bring?"

"Proof conclusive," said applicant. "Why, sir, *I voted for Jim Buchanan!*—and if that isn't proof of a man's being a d—d idiot, I don't know how idiocy could be proven!"

The doctor gravely admitted the sufficiency of the proof, but mildly suggested that the applicant had fully recovered from the condition of mental imbecility that prompted him to an act so idiotic. The applicant seemed "struck" with the idea; took his departure, and the last we heard of him he was looking for a fighting colonel to enlist under.

Another man came into the office wheezing and coughing (they *all* wheeze and cough) asking for a certificate of exemption. "On what ground?" again asked the doctor.

"Why, you see, doctor, my breathing is very bad; I am badly wind-broken; I cannot run any distance at all without getting out of breath."

"You are just the kind of man we want for a soldier," said the doctor, "we want soldiers that *can't run!*"

Exit applicant; and the last we saw of him he was going it at 2:40 on a full run hunting for a substitute!

Another made his appearance with eyes red and swollen, claiming exemption on the ground that he "couldn't see to shoot."

"Yes," said the sympathizing doctor. (The doctor is always a 'sympathizer,' whereby he gets at the truth)! Your eyes are considerably inflamed; let me examine them." He examines them, and asks "what caused this trouble with your eyes?"

"I got a fly in one of them, and the other grew sore," said the applicant.

"How long since this happened?" asked the doctor.

"About *three years ago*, and have been getting worse ever since," replied applicant.

"H-u-m," mused the doctor; then he said: "With an *acute inflamation* like this, the wonder is that you didn't lose your eye-sight before this time. But I see that your sight is not impaired by it. And I can find no traces of chronic inflamation about them. And I can assure you that, for the *present irritation*, the *smoke of gunpowder* and life in the open air are the very best remedies you could apply. I would advise you to enlist."

Applicant disappears; he is met at the corner by a friend, to whom he mutters: "I tell you Joe, that *fly and lime dust* won't answer." And he goes on muttering—"I wonder what the d—l that doctor meant by *krunic infarmation!* That's not my kind. Here's a pump. Let's wash this infernal lime dust out of my peepers." And we left him sputtering at the town pump.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Important from North Carolina.

Sharp Battle at Plymouth—Three Hundred Union Troops Flog Fourteen Hundred Rebels—The Federal Troops Commanded by an Orderly Sergeant—The Commanding Rebel Officer and Forty Prisoners Captured, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 3.

On Tuesday, the 2d instant, a battle occurred at Plymouth, in North Carolina, between three hundred Union soldiers and fourteen hundred rebels, under command of Colonel Garrett. The rebels were composed of cavalry and infantry. They intended attacking Plymouth and burning it to the ground, in consequence of the stern loyalty of its inhabitants. They came on Tuesday night within three miles of the town, intending to bivouac for the night, and make the attack in the morning. This plan was frustrated through the energy of one of the loyal natives, who came quickly into town and reported the fact to Captain W. H. Hammell, of Hawkins' Zouaves, who, with his own company and a company of loyal North Carolinians occupy the town.

As soon as the news reached headquarters all was bustle and activity. The approach of so large a force justified considerable alarm; but there was boldness and determination instead of cowardly fear.

Unfortunately, Captain Hammell was sick, his First Lieutenant was also sick, and his Second Lieutenant disabled by a wound received in a former engagement, so that the command of the little army devolved upon Orderly Sergeant Green. No time was to be lost, and in an hour the two companies, some of Captain Flusser's brave tars, and a greater portion of the male citizens of the town moved out to give fight to fourteen hundred rebels. After a short march they came upon the rebels, who were in the bushes. Sergeant Green commanded our little band in a manner which would reflect vast honor upon a General. The rebels were surprised. A fight of one hour's duration terminated in the rout of the rebels, the capture of the Colonel who commanded the whole force, and Lieutenant Fagan, who commanded the cavalry. With these forty other prisoners were captured and about thirty of the cavalry horses. Thirty of the rebels were killed. Sergeant Green lost three in killed—Sergeant Miner, of Company F, of the Zouaves, Charles Lewis, of the North Carolina company, and a sailor whose name was not ascertained. When the rebels broke and fled, the North Carolina company, under Sergeant Green, together with the Zouaves, followed them until they were scattered to the four winds.

Were it not for the fact that nearly half of Captain Hammell's company of Zouaves were sick with the swamp fever, the result of this most brilliant engagement would have been still more telling than it is.

Sergeant Green has done what would make many a man a Colonel if not a General. His conduct leaves a lesson worth learning. Let the country say—"God bless Sergeant Green and his band of heroes!"

A scouting party, under command of Col. Hickman, and consisting of Company E, Capt. DeHart, of the Ninth New Jersey regiment, captured on Sunday last two guerrillas, and also forty stand of arms, belonging to the regular rebel troops.

END OF THE GARIBALDIAN MOVEMENT.—Contrary to the general expectation of the press and the public opinion in Europe, the Italian Government has succeeded in putting an end to the movement of Garibaldi. While marching from Reggio toward Naples, he was overtaken by the royal troops, and in a sharp contest which ensued, he was defeated, wounded, and compelled to surrender. An Italian frigate was immediately ordered to convey him to Spezzia. The Government, of course, regards the entire movement as ended, and has already ordered the blockade of the Italian coast to be raised.

In the meantime General Morgan's supplies are daily getting shorter, and there is no means whatever of his adding to them, and famine must speedily stare him in the face. When we expressed fears on this subject a fortnight ago, the telegraph replied by asserting that Morgan had supplies for *thirty days*, and was therefore in no danger. Nearly half that time has now gone, and since then every avenue of supply has been taken possession of by the rebels. It is evident that prompt measures will have to be taken by the Government, if we would save ourselves from a disaster in the Southwest, which we can ill endure.

N. Y. Times, 9th.

The Times is not posted. Lieutenant Harrington, of the Twenty-second Kentucky, belonging to Morgan's command at the Gap, left that point at sundown August 23d. At that time there were abundant supplies for *sixty days*, and foraging parties were of weekly occurrence, increasing the stores.—*Louisville Democrat.*