# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1862.


## Our Guerrillas.

There are some five or six hundred rebel bushwhackers, operating around this place, within a circuit whose radius is some twenty miles in extent, who may be called with propriety *our* bushwhackers. They prowl in squads numbering from fifty to one hundred in the very vicinity of the city, and frequently come in smaller squads within a mile or two of our lines. On Sunday evening a dozen of them rode up and fired on our pickets on the Charlotte pike, without doing any damage; while a return fire brought two of the rascals down, who were then captured. The same evening a rare farce was played by these shirtless and unwashed fire-eaters. A fellow by the name of Calvert, who was a policeman here some years ago, belonging to one of these gangs, got on a big drunk and bet a hundred dollars that he could ride into the city in daylight and back again without being interrupted. The bet was taken by another bush-whacker as drunk as himself, the whole party being on a regular Robertson bender. CALVERT who seems to be a fellow of some practical humor, then asked for a flag of truce, and after stripping the whole company to the skin, a fragment of a shirt hanging to one sleeve was found at last on the person of a young Lieutenant, who being a nice young man, and going frequently into ladies company, indulged himself with this extravagant article of dress. Equipped with this flag of truce CALVERT rode into the city, and demanded the surrender of Nashville and the Federal army, the demand being made in the name of Acting Assistant Adjutant PAUL aid to Gen. S. R. ANDERSON! Whether the Adjutant is a relation of ST. PAUL or "Pretty Poll," we did not learn. The surrender was not made, and the truce-bearer rode back to his companions in disgust, to the great astonishment of a large number of rebels who believed that twenty-thousand Confederate soldiers were within three miles of the city, each fellow carrying a thirty-two pounder on his shoulder. We are patient—very patient—remarkably and eminently patient—but we confess that it does not seem impossible to scatter these impudent guerrilla gangs as easily as though they were so many partridges or pigeons. The only difficulty in the way of cutting them to pieces is that they run like rabbits when a Federal force of half their number comes in sight. Still we feel a little provoked, a little chagrined, that these marauders should insult us in this manner, and cut off our supplies of marketing. The families of rich rebels are supplied privately by friends in the country, while poor families have to pay enormous prices for marketing, or go without. Would not a little exercise be a frolic to our brave boys, who would greatly prefer to stir about than lie idle in camp? Our firm conviction is that all our annoyances are caused by less than six hundred straggling bushwhackers all told. We can wipe these fellows out if we make the effort; while the achievement would add greatly to the military ardor of our soldiers and the peace and comfort of the community.

## The Rebels Thanksgiving and its Recompense.

The 18th inst. was the day set apart by that pious individual JEFF DAVIS, as a time of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the glorious victories he has granted to the Rebel arms, in the work of robbery, rape and murder. Well, on that day several of our whining rum-drinking "Southern Rights" parsons, met at different private houses, and there kneeling down among a pack of malignants who have as little piety as patriotism, blessed God in the name of Christ, that he had given such success to JEFF DAVIS, the Rebel Confederacy and the Devil! After the praying and kissing was over, the assembled rebels feasted sumptuously, while but a few squares distant—the widows and orphans of Rebel soldiers were suffering all the tortures of hunger. God did not suffer this horrid blasphemy to go unpunished, for at that very hour he strengthed the army of the Union in Maryland, and enabled them to slaughter the ragged and stinking hosts of JEFF DAVIS by thousands, and drive them in utter confusion back to their dens. Never was an army more terribly defeated than was the rebel army at that time. Heaven looked down on its pirate banners with a continued frown, and proclaimed in every volley of the Federal cannon that God was on the side of the Union battalions. We advise JEFF DAVIS to drop his piety, or if he will pray to follow Aaron's advice in Titus Andronicus:

"Pray to the devils—the Gods have given us over."

And we advise the miserable hypocrites and Pharisees who officiate in some of our pulpits, to stop praying for the Rebel Confederacy. It is not a fit thing to be prayed for. It is beneath a Christian to think of praying for such a monster of sin. It is not worth a prayer—in fact it is hardly worth a damn. Our prayer is that all the blasphemous petitions offered to Heaven by JEFF. DAVIS and his ragged minions, may be answered like the prayers offered by them on the eighteenth of September!

## The President's Proclamation.

The following synopsis of the points embraced in the proclamation of the President which we published on Sunday, may not be unacceptable to some of our readers:

*First.* The President declares the object of the war, on the part of the Federal Government, to be the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States Government and the people of the revolted States.

*Second.* He says that he will recommend, at the next meeting of Congress the tender of pecuniary aid by the Federal Government to such loyal slave States as may have voluntarily adopted a plan for the immediate or gradual emancipation of the slaves within their limits.

*Third.* He will also recommend to Congress the colonization of negroes, with their consent.

*Fourth.* On the 1st of January, 1863, all slaves in rebellious States, or rebellious sections of States, shall be free forever.

*Fifth.* The representation of a State in Congress by members of the national Legislature, chosen by a majority of the qualified voters, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be evidence that its people have not been in rebellion.

*Sixth.* Particular attention is called to the act of Congress prohibiting all persons in the United States naval or military service from employing their commands to catch fugitive slaves; and also to the act confiscating all slaves of rebels who may come within our lines, and prohibiting the restoration of fugitive slaves to any but loyal masters: *all military officers violating these acts shall be dismissed from service.*

*Seventh.* He recommends that all loyal slave-owners shall be, on the restoration of the Union, *compensated for all losses* by act of the United States, *including the loss of slaves.*

The crowded condition of our columns this morning forbid any comments on the points above specified at present, but we expect to canvass them in a few days, if not ably, at least honestly and fearlessly, and with an eye single to the general welfare of the Union.

## South Carolina vs. Jeff. Davis.

That miserable, waspish, intolerant and domineering school of politicians in South Carolina who control the Charleston *Mercury*, are at their old trade of mischief making. The famous R. B. RHETT, one of the most noted fire-eaters of that fire-eating Commonwealth, Empire, or Kingdom, in a speech before the State Convention, recently, made a furious attack on the Richmond dynasty. The Columbia, (S. C.) *Guardian* says:

He insisted that Government was justly chargeable with weakness, vaccillation, and want of foresight. The plan it had adopted for raising and supplying the army was not the best, and disaster and defeat had been the legitimate consequences. He said that the inactive and sluggish policy of the Executive and Congress had dampened the ardor of our troops, and prevented those out of the army from enlisting.

The Richmond *Enquirer* retorts bitterly about "a class of churls and pretenders, who imagine they build up a reputation of wisdom for themselves by charging stupidity on every one else."

South Carolina will prove as refractory and ill-tempered in the bogus Government as in the old one. She will rule, but never obey. She will consent to the enforcement of the laws, provided she is allowed to enforce them, but on no other condition. Let us remember, too, that she is now a member of a Confederacy which legalizes secession; nay, actually embodies a declaration of the right of secession in its very Constitution? What prospect of peace has this so-called Confederacy?

## Valuable Geographical Document.

The science of Geography has lately been enriched by some facts of great value. The Arctic voyages have wonderfully enlarged its domains nor have discoveries been wanting in other regions. In a smaller way, however, we know of no announcement so entertaining and instructive as the one made in the following document, by which we learn that we are now, at this "present time of writing," in Nashville—out of the United States. We copy it for the benefit of the Archives of the State Historical Society:

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE,
August 23, 1861.

*To C. W. Nance:*

By authority vested in me by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Provisional Army of Tennessee, you are hereby appointed special police officer, to be stationed at Buena Vista Ferry, in Davidson county, with powers and duties, hereinafter described.

You are authorized and directed to stop all persons unknown to you or the ferry-man crossing the river at that point, and to examine all trunks, carpet-bags, valises, and other baggage, and to seize anything you have reason to believe to be intended to be carried INTO THE UNITED STATES.

* * * * * *

By order of B. C. FOSTER,
3d Brig. Gen'l Commanding.

J. B. CRADDBAD,
A. A. Adjutant General.

Ahem! Shade of MARCO POLO, MUNGO PARK, BRUCE, MALTE-BRUN, BAYARD TAYLOR, PINKERTON, ELISHA KANE, and Doctor LIVINGSTON, hide your diminished heads before the Brigadier General commanding the rebel army, and his Acting Assistant Adjutant General, who announce that the United States is a foreign country!

## Rebel Forces Etc.

We learn that Gen. S. R. ANDERSON was at Franklin yesterday with about three hundred cavalry. It is also reported, on what seems good authority that there are about three thousand rebel infantry collected at Murfreesboro, under the command probably at Gen. ANDERSON.

## A Boast and its Refutation.

The Louisville *Journal* gives following extract from General KIRBY SMITH's proclamation to the people of Kentucky:

The Major-General commanding the Army of Kentucky finds that, in the supply of necessaries for the army, the notes of the Confederate Government are essential to procure such supplies; *The Confederate notes are perfectly secure and reliable*, and are convertible into eight per cent. bonds at the option of the holder. He, therefore, *calls on all, and requires citizens to accept the same in all* territory occupied by the Confederate forces. He requests them all to re-open their stores and resume business.

Here this Major-General of the Confederate army solemnly informs the people of Kentucky that the Confederate notes are "perfectly *secure* and *reliable*," and he "*requires* all citizens to accept the same" in payment of debts, etc. By his proclamation and the aid of cannon and bayonets he legalizes the notes of the Richmond Confederacy. He not only legalizes them by force, but also gravely assures the unhappy persons whom his soldiers compel to barter their crops for Confederate paper, that the notes they receive are perfectly good. In reply to this assertion of General SMITH, we might ask, whether any creditor in the Southern Confederacy would be willing to collect good debts, well secured, in Confederate notes? Would any creditor receive such money if he could help himself? Would any secession merchant in this city, take Confederate Notes in payment for goods? Would any intelligent farmer in this county accept such money for provender or provisions? But we need not ask such questions to refute General SMITH's statement. We find in the commercial column of the Richmond Enquirer, of September 18th, a far more effectual refutation of this empty boast of a rebel General, than we could elaborate in a whole page of facts and arguments.—Here is the refutation:

SPECIE.—We quote gold and silver at 100 to 140 per cent. in demand.

In the very capital of the rebel Confederacy gold and silver are at *one hundred and one hundred and forty per cent. premium.* In other words, it takes *two dollars* and *two dollars and forty* cents in Confederate money to get specie in Richmond, Virginia! We suppose the lower rate is for silver and the higher rate for gold. Gen. SMITH is effectually answered. And now we ask how much better than highway robbery is it to force farmers and storekeepers to take such trash in payment for valuable property? It is no better; nay, it is worse, for it is adding the insult of pretended honesty, to the crime of robbery. Why refugees from all parts of the Confederacy have told us that business men were eager to pay, very secretly, it is true, from fifty to one hundred per cent for U. S. Treasury notes.

## Negro Soldiers in the Rebel Army—More Testimony.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Gallipolis, says:

Several officers and men who were engaged in the late battles state that there are several companies of armed negroes in the rebel army in the Kanawha Valley, and this report is also made by contrabands possessing the Tribune attribute of intelligence. It may or may not be so as regards organized companies of darkies, but *it is certain there are negro soldiers in the rebel ranks under Loring.* Last week one of Captain Scott's men, belonging to the 2d Virginia cavalry, was fired upon by a negro who was ambushed along the road. The Ethiopian paid dearly for his target practice. He was run out of his hiding place and fell, pierced by more than twenty balls. *He was dressed in the regular gray uniform of the rebel soldiers, and was evidently an enlisted man.*

Here is another addition to the mountain of proof which we have already given, that negro slaves are hired by the rebels to aid in murdering loyal soldiers and breaking up the Government. Union men, will you suffer such infamous treason to go unpunished? Will you submit to be robbed of your liberties by a herd of ignorant slaves, driven against you by the whips of the cotton oligarchy?

## Kentucky.

As we write this paragraph, we are looking anxiously and eagerly, yet confidently, for tidings from Louisville. A letter from that city, dated the 23d inst., to a gentleman of this place, says that CURTIS' Army, probably 30,000 strong, had arrived, and had flanked the rebel army. We feel satisfied that the rebels must either retreat precipitately or be terribly defeated. And yet, if the news should be unfavorable, we shall not abate one jot of our faith in the triumph of the cause. THE UNITED STATES WILL LIVE.

A RAILROAD THROUGH THE PYRENEES.—The great chain of the Pyrenees has at last been crossed by a railroad, which extends from the Port of Bilboa on the Bay of Biscay to the town of Miranda on the river Ebro. The entire distance is 66 miles—all within the limits of Spain. South of Bilbao the mountains rise very abruptly, and there occurred all the engineering difficulty in crossing. The summit is at an elevation of 2,163 feet above tide level, and this has been obtained by a maximum grade of 76 feet to the mile. The first train passed on the 21st ult., and on the day following the road was formally opened, a large number of grandees being in attendance. The road will be continued down the Ebro to its mouth. On the Bay of Biscay a pier one mile long is being constructed, giving that place the best harbor on the Northern coast of Spain.

A contraband, on his way to the earthworks with his spade on his shoulder, said: "Here goes; niggers first, Secesh next, and white folks last."—*Louisville Democrat.*

## Natchez Bombarded by Commodore Porter.

### Surrenrender of the City to the Federals.

### BAYOU SARA BURNED.

The New Orleans Delta of September 9th gives full particulars of two battles by the iron-clad gunboat Essex, the destruction of Bayou Sara, and the bombardment and capture of the city of Natchez.

The United States iron-clad steamer Essex, Commodore W. D. Porter, arrived from up the river yesterday. We have some very important and interesting news by this arrival, comprising some of the acts and doings of this monster iron ship with iron hearts.

About a week (more or less) ago, as the Essex was cruising along in the river, the lookout reported the rebel gunboat Wm. H. Webb in sight. Chase was given immediately, and she was pursued past the guns at Vicksburg. The Essex then started down the river, and on reaching Natchez, sent a boat's crew ashore for ice. The boat, on nearing the shore, was fired into by the rebels and several of the crew wounded. For this act of temerity the whole shooting force of the Essex was brought to bear upon the ill-fated city for about two hours and a half, when a deputation was sent down with a proposition to surrender the city and hoist the Stars and Stripes. Commodore Porter then ordered the firing to cease, and proceeded down the river until off Bayou Sara, where he came to a stop long enough to burn that ill-fated abode of rebels. There were but two houses left standing—one belonging to a gentleman who is said to be friendly to the Union cause, and the other the property of a lady. We did not learn what insult was the immediate cause of this visitation of vengeance.

On Sunday, as the Essex was coming down the river, a rebel battery of thirty-four guns, opposite Port Hudson, opened upon her, and a fierce battle, at not more than eighty feet distance, began, which lasted an hour. At the end of that time the battery was silenced and the steamer passed on down.

The rebel battery was mounted with guns of very heavy calibre; but the circumstance only suffice to prove the remarkable powers of resistance of the Essex. Her iron sides were struck in a multitude of places with 10-inch and other sized balls, the result in all cases being the same—a slight indentation into the sides of the steamer, and then the ball breaking into a thousand fragments and falling harmlessly into the water. The Essex commenced with the upper gun, and silenced them all, one after the other. She is truly a formidable craft, and comes fully up to the most sanguine expectations of her designer and builder, who, our readers will recollect, is Commodore Porter himself. Certainly nothing the people of New Orleans have ever seen in the shape of an "iron-clad" can compare with the Essex.

In the contest with the battery at Port Hudson, the smoke pipes and the ventilator were perforated in numerous places, and present something the appearance of being rust-eaten.

It was impossible to ascertain what the loss of the rebels was, as those engaged in the Essex were too well protected by iron armor to permit their seeing more; but as the action was at very close quarters, the loss on shore must have been heavy. There was no casualty on the steamer.

The names of Porter and Essex have already passed into history in a former generation, and the exploits of the gallant old frigate in the waters of the Pacific, have been the animated theme of discourse around millions of American hearthstones. This generation can now, too, boast of a Porter, the son of the gallant sailor who shed so much lustre upon the United States Navy; and the Essex, too, a craft of his own invention, named after the famous cruiser, and, like her, distinguished for being almost without a rival in her line of service.

Some of the guerrillas that infest the right of the river, above New Orleans, fired from ambush upon a railroad car containing United States soldiers, near Bootee station, yesterday morning, September 5th. Several of these bushwhackers were punished on the spot, among the rest an officer, supposed to be the leader, who, becoming a little bold after the assault was made, came out upon the track, and was instantly shot dead. The report that our troops lost a battery there is entirely false.

A large Union meeting was held at Jefferson City, September 2d. Judge Heistand gave an able exposition of the American troubles, showing a philosophic comprehension of them, and presenting his whole case with great force and power. He proved that the South has wantonly gone into rebellion; that that rebellion, under the circumstances, was a great crime, of terrible malignity. He painted in glowing colors the prosperity of the South at the breaking out of the rebellion, and gave in contrast a dark and sad picture of the state of New Orleans and Louisiana entire when the national fleet passed the forts. Rebel victories and dispatches were criticized, and their exaggeration and falsity exposed. He went back to the origin of the rebellion, and showed the sources from which it was derived; he showed that the poor would have no chance against the rich, the weak against the strong, under the system inaugurated by the secession leaders.

SKIRMISH NEAR FLORENCE, KY.—FIVE REBELS KILLED.—Last evening before dusk a scouting party of 53 of the 10th Kentucky cavalry, under Major Foley, when near Florence, Ky., engaged a party of rebels one hundred and one strong. The rebels, after a short engagement, were routed, with a loss of five killed and seven wounded. Among those killed was one citizen, a rebel sympathizer. Our loss was one killed and one wounded. The enemy sent a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead and take care of their wounded, which was granted.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 18th.*

Carlyle lately made the following characteristic utterance with reference to the American war: "It is," said he, "the dirtiest chimney that's been afire this century, and the best way is to let it burn itself out!"

BRECKINRIDGE'S NEPHEW.—A nephew of Breckinridge has enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois. He expressed the amiable hope that a bullet shot from his rifle should lay his traitor uncle low.

## Important Rebel Movements.

*Breckinridge at Holly Springs with a Large Force—Villipigue within Fifteen Miles of Memphis—Memphis to be Attacked—Contemplated Occupation of Fort Pillow—Price to cross into Missouri—Demoralization in Price's Army—Desertions—Wholesale Conscriptions—Rebel Hopes of Plunder in this City.*

MEMPHIS, Sept. 19, 1862.

To-day I had a conversation with a gentleman who has just arrived from Grenada, Mississippi, and received information in respect to rebel movements now on foot, that is not only important, but startling. The gentleman in question had been detained a prisoner at Grenada for some days past. He is a man of intelligence, capable of drawing his own inferences from all that he saw and heard, and his opinion is entitled to the highest consideration. The conclusion arrived at is, that the great movement of rebel forces toward the North, along the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi and Tennessee railroads, the leading ideas of the rebel commanders are, to recapture this city, to get possession of Fort Pillow, and to cross Price's army from that or some other point on the river above here, into Missouri.

There are some reasons for thinking that these attempts are to be made very soon, perhaps within a few days. There is no longer room for doubt that they contemplated a sudden descent upon some point in this vicinity.

My informant was at Grenada during the whole of last week, and says that during that time and up to the time when he left, immense trains, some of them seeming half a mile in length, crowded to their utmost capacity with troops, were continually passing Grenada on their way to Holly Springs, two, three and even four such trains being sent back past Grenada during the same night. This was understood to be Breckinridge's division, and during the last ten days as many as sixty or seventy thousand troops must have passed northward. The crowded state of all the northward going trains on the road may be inferred from the fact that eight men who had deserted from Price's army, and who were to be sent back to him at Abbyville, had been taken down to every train that passed for three days, but in none of which room could be found for them.

These forces were transported by the railroad to Holly Springs, which is about forty miles southeast of this city, but it was well understood throughout the army that they were to move immediately from that place as soon as the entire force had come up.

Price, whose army is represented as large but much demoralized, is also moving up to join Breckinridge at Holly Springs. The only figures I could obtain relative to the strength of Price's division was that he had 15,000 cavalry; but setting his whole force at 20,000, which is much below what rumor gives him, and adding these to Breckinridge's division already at Holly Springs, it makes the enemy's force at that place in the neighborhood of 100,000.

Grenada, it will be remembered, is at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, and from there, after seeing the forces pass up on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, my informant came by the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad to Senatobia, on his way to this place.

Gen. Smith's recent expedition broke up the road and destroyed the bridge over Cold-Water beyond Hernando, and trains do not now run further north than Senatobia, and he was obliged to come in a hack from Senatobia.

Although orders had been received from the rebel headquarters at Jackson to escort him beyond the lines, and he had been provided with guard for that purpose he was several times stopped and detained by guerrillas who who were holding the road between Senatobia and this city. Last night he was arrested by them and compelled to go several miles eastward from the road to where they were encamped. He was detained all night, but allowed to proceed this morning.

During last night several messengers came and went between the camp where he was detained and Villipgue's camp which he afterwards learned was about fifteen miles north of Hernando, consequently about fifteen miles from this city.

What Villipigue's force was he did not learn; he only learned that Jackson's cavalry and Pierson's cavalry which have been scouting through the country west of Hernando to the rives, had joined Villipigue, and that various other bands of guerrillas were expected in.

During the time that the gentleman was retained as a prisoner at Grenada he was confined in a building temporarily arranged for a guard-house and military prison, the windows were barred and without sash, and he could hear all the conversation that passed between the guards and the persons who came and went between the railroad depot and the town, and in all these conversations the contemplated attack on this city, and Fort Pillow, and the crossing of Price into Missouri were common talk. After his release he found it was the same throughout the army and among the citizens.

Price's army, as before mentioned, is said to be much demoralized, and many of his men are deserting. Seventeen deserters from Price were brought in to the prison at Grenada at one time. These men had deserted and were trying to make their way to the Federal forces at Helena, and had reached the river a short distance above Helena. While they were looking for skiffs or canoes, or some means of getting across the river, they were overtaken by the guerrillas and carried back to Grenada. They were miserably clothed, all of them ragged, and several of them barefooted. They said that the whole of Price's army were in the same condition. They were Missourians, and said they had not seen nor scarcely heard from their families for sixteen months. They had been in the rebel service that length of time, and had only received four months' pay.

These men also said that it was understood in the army that the programme of operations was to be as before mentioned, but they had no idea whether the move was to be toward Fort Pillow first, and after the crossing of Price's division into Missouri, to fall back on Memphis, and attack it on the north in conjunction with Villipigue's attack on the south, or whether the first dash was to be from the east and south on Memphis, and afterwards on Fort Pillow. All that they were certain of was that these were the three objects in view in the movement of their own division up to join Breckinridge.

Price's men, they said, were composed mostly of Missourians—some from Arkansas—all whom had been absent from their families as long as themselves. They represented the whole division as being miserably clothed, miserably fed, decimated by disease, and generally demoralized. They were determined to go back to Missouri, and Price's only expedient for keeping them together as an army was to take them there.

When Van Dorn's order rescinding his declaration of martial law went into effect in Mississippi, and Provost Marshals and guards were dismissed, the military prison at Grenada was ordered to be closed. All of the prisoners, with one or two exceptions, were forced into the ranks as conscripts, and as such sent off South to the camp of instruction at Brookhaven, Miss., a little south of Vicksburg. Among the prisoners thus conscripted were a number who fled from Vicksburg and other places to escape conscription, but who had been arrested at Grenada on their way North.

My informant was questioned very closely by the Provost Marshal at Grenada, and by several other officers, as to whether the Northern merchants in Memphis had not very heavy stocks of goods on hand, and many other questions in reference to money in the city, etc., which confirmed his impression of their contemplated attack on this city, and their hope of plunder, if it should fall into their hands.

When my informant reached the Federal lines near this city he of course anticipated detention, arrest, and at least some investigation as to where he came from, but yesterday morning he rode through the lines into the city without being asked for a pass, or even, I think, without being stopped at all by our pickets.

How near the gentleman's ideas of the rebel movements now taking place are correct, it is impossible to say, as the country in the neighborhood of Holly Springs has been entirely cut off from communication with this vicinity for months past. That Breckinridge is at Holly Springs, or perhaps by this time north of there with a large force, is corroborated by the reports which we heard a week ago of Breckinridge moving up to cut off Hurlbut's division, on their march from this place to Bolivar, and which it now seemed was part of a much more important plan of operations.

W. L. F.

(Special to the New York Herald.)

WASHINGTON Sept. 21.—A number of wounded officers arrived here during the day, among them Gen. Hooker. His wound, only so far as it is liable to super-induce lockjaw, is not considered dangerous. The General is attended by his staff.

As Mr. Chase and other members of the Cabinet manifest apprehensions touching the condition of Gen. Hooker, it is inferred that it is intended to give him an important command; perhaps the Western Department.

The President to-day appointed Hooker Brigadier-General in the regular army, in recognition of his valuable services.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Satisfactory evidence having been submitted that Capt. Solomon J. Houck, 71st Ohio volunteers, did not advise the surrender of Clarksville, Tenn., and that he signed the card justifying its surrender under a misapprehension of its contents, the President directs that so much of General Order No. 120 as cashiers him be revoked.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington Sept. 20.

*General Order.*—Com. George Henry Preble, senior officer in command of blockading force off Mobile, having been guilty of neglect of duty in permitting an armed steamer to run the blockade, is, by order of the President, dismissed from service from this date.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Gov. Curtin telegraphed from Hagerstown notifying all military organizations to wait at home for further orders. Probably all danger is removed, the rebel army being in full retreat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The steamship Ellen Foster arrived from New York. The steamer Golden Age sailed to Panama, carrying 425 passengers and $800,000 in treasure for New York, and $397,000 for England. Of the treasure sent, $12,000 was voluntary contributions from citizens of San Francisco to the National Sanitary Fund.

Markets for the week closed quiet.—Merchants manifest no desire to lay in stock.

General Wright has issued an order giving notice to all concerned that the provisions for confiscation will be enforced in this State and throughout the Department of the Pacific.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, Sept. 20.—Messengers dispatched by acting Gov. Paddock to the northern settlements of this Territory, 200 miles from here, report the panic created by the massacres in Minnesota entirely subsided; that the settlers have returned to their homes; no hostile Indians are within the limits of this Territory; that there is not the remotest probablity in any section of trouble from Indian depredations.

GARIBALDI'S COMPANIONS COMING TO AMERICA.—It is probable that most of Garabaldi's foreign companions-in-arms will make their way over to America and join the Federal armies. If so, they will prove valuable acquisitions, as many of them are excellent officers.


# New Advertisements.

## Cavalry Volunteers.

## THE LAST CHANCE!

A FEW MORE RECRUITS WANTED TO COMplete Col. Wm. B. Stokes Cavalry Regiment which is nearly full. Recruiting Office on Cherry street.

A. CLARK DENSON, 2d Lieut.,
First Tenn. Cavalry Volunteers.
Recruiting Officer.

Sept. 26-tf

## Absent Volunteers.

THOMAS MCDONALD,
JOHN WILSON,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
ALONZO W. KENT,

Will report immediately (unconditionally) on Cherry Street (or they will be treated as Deserters.

A. CLARK DENSON, 2d Lieut.,
First Middle Tennessee Cavalry.
Recruiting Officer.

Sept. 30-d3t

## Notice.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a good room (by furnishing the same) at a No. 1 Boarding House in a convenient part of the city by applying at this office. sep 30-d3t

## Horses for Sale!

ONE BAY MARE, accustomed to single harness, a show and fine trotter.

ONE BROWN MARE, good under the saddle, a blooded animal and fast traveler; also,

ONE DOUBLE SETT OF HARNESS, all of which will be sold cheap, as the owner does not need them. Apply to JOSIAH B. ALLEN,
sep30-d3t* 47, College street.

# 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

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FAMILY GROCERIES,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

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HAMS, BACON SIDES,

SHOULDERS,

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Mustard, Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs,

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BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE,

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Whitefish, Herrings,

BROOMS, BUCKETS,

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CANDIES, FRUITS, WINES,

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Suttlers' Goods of all Kinds,

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

Call and See.

GRIFFITH & PARSONS,
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July 18—3m

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For Grover & Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe Machines,

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DR. KING, formerly of New York, for the last four years of Louisville, Ky., and who has devoted his attention to the treatment of private diseases for 20 years, flatter 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 Deaderick street, between Cherry and the square, second story, where he cures all diseases of a private nature.

Disorders cured without nauseous medicines or interference with business.

Strictures of old or recent date, effectually cured a few days, by an operation which causes no pain. Where strictures exists health cannot be enjoyed. Perhaps no disease causes more mischief and undermines the constitution so much.

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Seminal Weakness.—Particular attention having been given to this disease, and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on in many cases by the destructive habits of thoughtless youths, and excessive indulgence of the passions, a neglect of which will undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for business or society, and cause premature old age.

Females who may be laboring with any difficulty or the Womb 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 Deaderick street, Nashville, Tenn., will have the necessary medicines sent to their address. Office hours from 9 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening.

Sept 24-d&w3m