Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT 3, 1862

Kentucky.

The two following paragraphs are from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 25th ult. The first one flatly contradicts the gross falsehoods of the rebels about the uprising of the Kentuckians in their favor. One highly gifted Munchausen states that *twenty-three* regiments have joined Bragg since he entered that State.

We have seen citizens of Kentucky who have information of the most reliable character of the condition of affairs in the interior of that State, and they inform us that the stories of immense success in the rebel recruiting operations, are sheer fabrications and gross exaggerations. The Rebels claim to have raised nearly twenty thousand men in Kentucky. They have not raised five thousand. It is not true that nearly all the Union men in the central part of the State have been converted to rebellion by the presence of the rebel army. It is believed that the loyalty of Kentucky will be proven as sound as that of Maryland.

Passengers from Louisville, who left that city yesterday afternoon, report that all apprehensions of an attack by General Bragg had vanished. A large number of the secesh sympathizers were yesterday at work, on compulsion, in the trenches. General Buell's advance guard was within twelve miles of Louisville yesterday, at three o'clock, and the army will rech that point, if desirable, to-day. General Bragg is moving eastward and the presumption is that he perceives his advance into Kentucky a failure, and will make the best of his way out of the State. The question is as to whether he can get out. We hear direct from the Cincinnati regiments with General Buell. They are in high spirits and first rate health.

Brutal Outrage—Three Union Ladies Violated by the Guerrillas.

We were informed yesterday, on unimpeachable authority, of one of the most horrible and revolting crimes ever perpetrated on the soil of Tennessee. A party of guerrillas, five in number, belonging to DICK MCCANN'S command, it is said, went on last Tuesday night, to the house of a highly respectable citizen about eight miles from the city, on the Nubbin Ridge road, and violated the persons of his wife and daughter in the most brutal manner. The ruffians, whose lust and revenge were still unsatiated, leaving this scene of horror went to the house of a highly estimable widow in the vicinity and treated her in the same fiendish manner. These families are both represented in Colonel STOKES' cavalry, and the rebels unable to revenge themselves on the men, slaked it to the uttermost on the persons of helpless females, their wives and daughters. The atrocious crime was committed almost in sight of the Capitol. A few weeks ago we recorded a similar outrage committed by the guerrillas, on the person of a respectable young woman, the daughter of an aged and loyal citizen, and again our pages are blackened by the record of rebel shame. The heart sickens at the recital of such acts which disgrace humanity itself, and the cheek of the stoutest turns pale at the thought that the unchained passions of men, revealing in the breaking up of law and order consequent on this damnable rebellion, may soon make the chastity of women as little regarded as the lives of their husbands, brothers and sons are. These deeds are but the vanguard of a train of sins as black as those of the pit, which will certainly invade us and make Tennessee the most wretched of all countries, unless our armies sweep their authors from existence. We must not slumber nor be idle a moment when lawless men are so insolent and defiant. The only way to restore security and re-establish the wholesome restraints of the law over the lawless, is to crush out the rebellion, which is the parent and nurse of all that is villainous and infamous. Let every father, every mother, every man and woman who have the welfare of their kind and country at heart unite at once earnestly in the work of destroying that treason, whose overshadowing wing affords a shelter for every phase of human villainy.

The following is a list of guerrillas taken in the fight with the rebels on Wednesday. A number of them claim to be citizens, who were in the rebel camp to reclaim stolen horses, &c.:

List of Prisoners belonging to Col. James Bennett's Guerrilla Regiment.

J. T. Thompson, James U. Henneses, S. W. Morris, T. Y. Harris, W. O'Neal, W. H. Briggs, N. Hullery, H. S. Dobbs, W. M. Durham, W. J. Lassiter, James Carter, N. Floyd, S. T. Fever, T. Stafford, W. Bruce, W. R. Stanley, W. H. Harrison, W. Pelkiner, P. L. Stowe, J. Hardin, J. A. Cunningham, T. J. Warmack, N. S. Habey, H. R. Johnson, L. V. Lawrence, R. A. Bennett, T. Black, Capt. W. H. Barksdale, S. M. Corley, 1st Sergt., R. H. Lewis, E. J. Lewis, J. W. Phillips, Dr. J. R. Kirkpatrick, W. Bloodworth, D. Reed, D. W. Crunk, A. J. Hinkle, R. H. Elaw, J. W. Bruce, A. Sivol, J. K. Marshal, Corporal, N. Shivas, W. R. Jenkins.

Mails.

We have strong hopes that we shall shortly have a resumption of the mails. The route of the rebels from Kentucky, and the quick and sharp work which our authorities have determined after long delay to use against the guerrillas, these foes of humanity, itself will in a few days effectually clear out the road, and our columns will again present their wonted variety.

Washington's Political Maxims.

This great man fought against tyranny: he established the liberty of his country. His memory will always be dear to the French people, as it will be to all freemen of the two worlds.—*Napoleon Bonaparte, Feb. 9, 1800.*

THE END OF GOVERNMENT.

Let us have a government by which our lives, liberties and properties will be secure.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

That the Government, though not actually perfect, is one of the best in the world, I have little doubt.

CIVIL LIBERTY.

The American Revolution, or the peculiar light of the age, seems to have opened the eyes of almost every nation in Europe. A spirit of equal liberty appears fast to be gaining ground everywhere, which must afford satisfaction to every friend of mankind. If we mean to support the liberty and independence which it has cost us so much blood and treasure to establish, we must drive far away the demon of party spirit and local reproach.

THE SPIRIT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The value of liberty was enhanced in our estimation by the difficulty of its attainment, and the worth of character appreciated by the trial of adversity. The tempest of war having at length been succeeded by the sunshine of peace, our citizen soldiers impressed a useful lesson of patriotism on mankind, by nobly returning, with impaired constitutions and unsatisfied claims, after such long suffering and severe disappointments to their former occupations. Posterity, as well as the present age, will doubtless regard, with admiration and gratitude, the patience, perseverance and valor, which achieved our Revolution. They will reach the remembrance of virtues which had but few parallels in former times, and which will add new lustre to the most splendid page of history.

Assassination.

We are informed that a highly respectable citizen of this county, whose name we have forgotten, a Union man, but very inoffensive, was shot and killed in his buggy the other day a few miles from the city, while on his way home, by a party of guerrillas.

Foraging Parties

Our foraging parties for some days past have been eminently successful, and vast amounts of corn, forage, cattle and other provisions for man and beast, have been brought in. The soldiers are easy on the question of *subsistence*.

FRANK, CERTAINLY.—The London *Athenæum*, in a review of a book just published by one of the rebel stipendiaries in England, ridicules the idea that there exists anything like "sympathy" between the South and Great Britain, other than that founded on interest. It says:

"There is a fashion just now to spack in an absurd tone of the South, to represent her as animated with European shivalry, formed by European culture, enamored of feudal traditions, and peopled with men and women drawn from the best blood of old England.—Sensible men would do well to discontinue this foolish and delusive rhodomontade, and recognize the truth—that the South can offer no just reason whatever why they should love England, and that in their own hearts the English friends of the South lean towards her simply because they want her cotton. * * * We stand in need of the slaveholding Federation as a "business connection," it is not in the nature of things that she can ever be (while she remains what she is) our trusted friend. * * She knows as well as we do that the Morrill Tariff sowed dissatisfaction between Great Britain and the North and the new Tariff Bill has completed what the Morrill Tariff began.—Not less clearly does she see that as is our hostility to the North so is our good will to her; *that it is the good-will of self-interest, leading us to her because we want to buy what she has to sell, not because we care for what she thinks*—least of all, because she "admires our aristocratic institutions."

The people of the United States are fully resolved to put down this damnable rebellion if it take fifty years of war to do it. But it will not take the half nor the quarter of fifty years to accomplish the work. If treason trifles with their patience much longer, they will exterminate literally every rebel in the land.

Look at the track of the rebellion, marked as it is with desolate cities, pillaged farms, burned bridges, blockaded railroads, rivers and highways, arson, rape, robbery and murder, and say whether you believe such a path as it is can possibly lead a people to happiness and prosperity.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 27th ult., says that Col. A. MCKINSTRY has taken charge of that post and the rebel forces between Hiawassi and Bridgeport. He has a corps of officers from Alabama.

Do the miserable rebels delude themselves that this great nation possesses less courage, less energy, less determination than their own wretched faction?

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* inquires whether certain Generals are West-Pointers. Some of those Pointers have turned out *setters*.

Gen. R. G. FAIN is raising a rebel brigade in East Tennessee. The Chattanooga paper says he has three regiments organized.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The "Aggressive Policy."

REBEL INVASION of MARYLAND

The True Cause of the Rebel Northward Move.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 12.]

The grain-growing and provision-raising country which stretches from the Potomac at Harper's Ferry to Memphis on the Tennessee is now exhausted of its provisions. The armies of the South have consumed everything in the central portion of it, and the joint armies of the two belligerent powers have consumed the supplies of the extremes. Much of the productive portions of North Carolina and the Gulf States have been also exhausted, and the general scarcity of all sorts of supplies is attested by the high prices of everything eatable. Wheat is worth two dollars and a half at Bristol, in the heart of a fine wheat country, and cattle are bringing seven cents gross in Southwestern Virginia, the chief cattle-raising region for the whole South.

Pork is not to be engaged now of the pork raisers of East Tennessee at twenty-five cents, though one-fourth of that figure has always been thought a good price after it had reached the markets of consumption. Hay, which used to be difficult of sale at fifty cents a hundred in the interior, now cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities to supply the demand at two dollars. *Every article of farm produce has gone up to these fabulous prices, and the ready payment of these tempting rates has exhausted the farming regions of the South of their supplies.* High prices now no longer command, in requisite quantities, the farm staples of the country.

The fact has resulted from the circumstance that a comparatively limited region of country has been compelled to support, not only its own population, but also the armies both of friend and foe. The exhaustion which has resulted is almost complete, as is shown by the fact that while a dozen eggs may be procured for three cents in Boston, they readily command a dollar in Richmond. As our armies have now advanced into Kentucky and Maryland, this scarcity of food will be relieved to the extent of the army supplies; but the exhaustion is so absolute that it must be some time before prices can subside to their accustomed rates.

There are two sources only from which Government and people can obtain the provisions necessary for its support. The first source is in the cotton country, in which unusual areas, heretofore devoted to cotton, are said to have been sown and planted in grain. It may almost be assumed that, in respect to grain, this source of supply will be ample for the emergency. But the rearing of animals cannot be increased with the same rapidity as that of grain crops; and the cotton country will remain still longer as a consumer of meats rather than a producer. The deficiency in cattle might possibly have been made up from Texas, and probably will be to some extent; but the command of a large portion of the channel of the Mississippi by the enemy will seriously diminish the supply of flesh derived from that quarter.

The great and true source of the meat supply is the State of Kentucky. If our armies could push directly forward into that State, and occupy it to the banks of the Ohio, the political advantage secured to the South would be of no small account compared with those she would derive in a sumptuary point of view. There are more hogs and cattle in Kentucky available for general consumption, two or three to one, than are now left in all the South besides, and steps ought to be taken by Government to drive these animals, as well as mules and horses, as the armies march forward, and place them within our lines. It is not only positively important to us that the animals should be promptly secured as they fall within our grasp, but it is negitively so, also, in depriving the enemy of the convenient supplies of meat for their army which they derived from Kentucky.

In this point of view, the campaign in Kentucky becomes doubly important, and assumes an interest as great as that in Maryland. We must not disguise from ourselves, however, the danger which exists of these armies not being able to make those rapid advances in the State which are expected.

It will require several weeks for Bragg and Hardee, Buckner and Cheatham to move the heavy columns to the banks of the Ohio, and the enemy may have time from the prolific Northwest, to throw considerable armies in their path. *The campaign in Kentucky is not only for procuring another State to the Confederacy, but for meat and bread, and must partake of those delays incident to vastly important undertakings.*

Telegraphic Correspondence Daily Commercial.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

Intelligence from McClellan is meagre in quantity, and uninteresting. No active movements have occurred within the last day or two, his operations being chiefly confined to reorganizing our forces, and other preparations necessary to finishing the rebel rule in Virginia.

The belief is entertained that active operations will not long be delayed, and the greatest confidence is felt in the ability of our armies, within a very short time, to avenge Bull Run and end the rebellion in the Old Dominion.

Late rebel accounts from Richmond report that the rebels are in high glee over the capture of Harper's Ferry. The amount of their capture is greatly exaggerated, while their losses are, by some papers, placed ridiculously low.

The exploit of Colonel Price, of the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry, in forcing a reconnoissance to Ashby's Gap, is regarded as particularly brilliant and important. This point is on the route from Washington to Winchester, and is sixteen miles from Aldie. He discovered a regiment of Virginia cavalry, killing four, wounding twelve, and capturing the rebel commander, Col. Green, two Lieutenants and some twenty others. Our entire loss was only one man. He encountered no rebels until he drove in the rebel pickets at Aldie.

The Confederates have undoubtedly evacuated all the country this side of Bull Run Mountains, and have fallen back from the line of railroad leading from Gordonsville to Winchester, their main body being massed at the latter place.

Large numbers of prisoners have arrived here within the last two days from Richmond, among whom are many of the civilian nurses, captured at the last battle of Bull Run. They were marched near Harper's Ferry, after being captured, and then taken to Gordonsville, and thence shipped to Richmond. They were treated very well, and allowed to receive money from acquaintances in Richmond, many of whom are from Washington. Pope's officers are mostly confined in the Libby Prison, and are treated with undue severity. None of them have been released.

The entire number of prisoners now exchanged amounts to about 10,000.

The President was serenaded to-night by the Marine Band, at the White House. A crowd, perhaps 1,500 or 2,000 people, were present. The President came out and made a short speech, at the close of which he proposed three cheers for our brave soldiers who won the glory of the 14th and 17th. They were given, and also three cheers for McClellan, and the crowd then adjourned to Secretary Chase's.

Chase made a short speech, and was followed by Cassius M. Clay, who said, in the course of his remarks, that every one who did not endorse emancipation is a traitor. Secretary Bates was subsequently serenaded, at his residence, and the crowd dispersed.

The Department is in reception of very little information, relative to the Northwest, beyond what is gathered from the newspapers of that section. It is believed that there is great culpability, if not actual complicity, among the Government agents in that vicinity. Various measures will be at once prosecuted to end the difficulty.

General Hooker is just now the hero of the day. He is improving rapidly, and thinks he will be able to resume his duties in two weeks. He stated last night that on Tuesday before the last battle, he had positive information that 25,000 of the rebel forces in front of our troops, had been withdrawn to aid Hill and Longstreet at Harper's Ferry, and that if allowed, he could have captured what was left before the balance could have come up.

The specific charges against General Julius White, now under arrest, are not allowed to be made public. It is believed that they consist in the fact that he allowed the command to be surrounded, when he, as a general officer, could have prevented it. He professes to believe that he will be able to establish his innocence and will receive an honorable acquittal.

Samuel and Henry Hendig, formerly of Cincinnati, but latterly acting Assistant Claim Agents, under the firm of Carson & Co., were to-day arrested and committed to the Old Capitol on the charge of defrauding the Government.

One of your correspondents with the army writes that we have buried in all about 4,000 rebels on the battle-field of Antietam, and our killed have all been buried and our wounded cared for.—Sharpsburg is a perfect ruin, and was completely sacked by the rebels before leaving.

Rebel stock in this section is much below par.

The Department has given official notice that there will be danger in crossing the plains in the direction of Utah or the Pacific coast, from hostile Indians.

Late from Richmond — Interesting Particulars by a Refugee.

[From the Washington Republican.]

From a gentleman who has lately arrived from Petersburg, we are enabled to gather many interesting facts and incidents in regard to the situation of affairs in Richmond and Petersburg. This gentleman's name is Moses W. Corey, and he is personally known as a perfectly reliable man, and his statements, as far as his personal knowledge goes, may be depended on.

He is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, but having business and family connections in Petersburg, though a Union man, he determined to stay and brave the storm. Being of quite feeble health, he hoped to evade the army. When the militia draft was made he succeeded in obtaining exemption papers, which had to be certified to by two well-known physicians. But the Conscript act was more stringent; and though the examining physician pronounced his liver affected, and perhaps his lungs, yet he said he must take him, as the Confederacy was sorely pressed for men, and already had many in worse condition in their ranks.

By unusual exertions and favorable influences Mr. Corey succeeded in getting a furlough for one month. He determined not to serve the Confederacy, and began to look about for an opportunity to escape. Leaving a lucrative business and property behind him, taking his wife who was in ill-health, and under pretense of taking her to the country, he took the cars towards Suffolk, going about eighteen miles. Here a private conveyance had to be obtained to go a few miles farther, then another and another, going from plantation, to plantation, under various pretexts, until the party arrived at one of our pickets, about two miles out of Suffolk. They were escorted to the office of the Provost Marshal of Suffolk, where they promptly took the oath of allegiance, and were sent to Norfolk thence by the way of Fortress Monroe and Baltimore, arriving in this city on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Corey says that he is satisfied that the rebels had an army of two hundred and fifty thousand before Richmond, a large number of whom were new conscripts. Yet he is satisfied the city could have been taken if our army had moved on promptly from Williamsburg. *Petersburg never has been fortified.* The city would have fallen an easy prey to our army at any time. The Union men were fully confident of the ability of our army to take either city, and the rebels themselves had but little doubt of the capture of the city. All the tobacco in Petersburg was removed from the warehouses, and either placed in sheds beside the river, ready to be rolled in, or arranged with combustible material so that it could be promptly burned on the approach of the "Yankee arms."

The Unionists were astonished that the capture of Norfolk was not followed up so as to cut the Petersburg road, and thus prevent the concentration of the thousands of conscripts who were daily pouring through Petersburg into Richmond about that time. Five thousand troops per day was no unusual number to be seen day after day for many weeks. It was said that North Carolina alone sent forty thousand conscripts into the field.

The disappointment of the Union people on the issue of the battles before Richmond can be imagined. From a feeling of elation and confidence, with a hope of speedy deliverance, they were prostrated to the very depths of disappointment and chagrin. Sadness and gloom settled down on many a household, and many "to the manor born" participated in the gloom.

Mr. C. says that at the present time everything in the shape of a soldier fit for duty is sent forward to "Stonewall" Jackson. Nothing but a few "home guards" and convalescents are left in the fortifications about Richmond and Petersburg. Even the picket guard between the latter city and Suffolk has been removed, which fact accounts for our informant's success in getting away. He would undoubtedly have been pursued and captured as a deserter, but for the small force at command.

Mr. Corey says that now is the time to move on to Richmond, by the way of Suffolk and Petersburg. There is no possibility of resistance at Petersburg. The rebels commenced about six weeks ago to throw up earthworks southeast of the city. A very small force is also at Richmond, though the fortifications are stronger. The Merrimac (or Virginia No. 2) is now nearly ready. Her crew are now in Fort Darling, and constitute its principal garrison.

Now is the time to take the rebel capital. It can be done, and what a shaking such a blow would give the Confederacy! How loyal and true hearts the world over would bound with joy! Sound again the rallying war-cry, "On to Richmond!"

While the army was in the vicinity, business in the cities of Richmond and Petersburg was good, and the people got along very well, as money (Secesh notes) was very plenty; though the prices of necessaries of life were enormous. But fears of distress and want began to haunt the poorer classes, in consequence of threatened famine and scarcity of employment.

We give the following list of retail prices as a sample of the boasted Southern independence, and as showing the manner of "getting along without Yankee manufactures."

Coffee, $3 50 per pound; tea, $16 per pound; sugar, from 60 cts. to $1 per pound; salt, 60 cts per quart; molasses, $5 to $7 per gallon, (this article run up to these almost fabulous prices after the capture of New Orleans); butter, $1; cheese cannot be obtained; eggs, $1 per dozen; matches, 37 cts. per 1 cent box; soap, 75 cts to $1 per pound; flour $13 per barrel; corn meal $2 50 per bushel; potatoes, $1 per peck; onions, 10 cts. apiece; wood, $12 per cord.

"Uncle Sam's green backs" bring a premium of 75 per cent. for 'Confederate' money. Virginia State bank notes 30 per cent. premium.

The following prices will interest our lady readers: Calico prints, $1 50 per yard; cotton cloth 75 cts. to $1 25; hoop skirts, from $15 to $20; ladies' cotton hose, $1 per pair; gaiters, $12 to $15 per pair; slippers, $6; paper of pins, $1 50; spool cotton, 50 cts; no ribbons to be obtained; black crape, $4 per yard.

A Noble Speech of General John A. Logan.

General JOHN A. LOGAN, before the war a member of Congress, and one of the most influential leaders of the Democratic party in Southern Illinois, now a Brigadier General in the Federal Army, was on a visit to his home last week, and, in a speech at Carbondale, uttered the following noble sentiments. The Carbondale Times gives the report of his speech, which it says was the best of his life, and drew forth applause from his hearers:

The circumstances under which we meet are strangely different from those of any other period of our history. At other times we met to descant upon the numerous advantages and blessings of this great and good Government, and the best political measures to perpetuate free institutions; now the great question is, how shall we save it from the vortex of rebellion, from the whirlpool of treason, which is threatening to overwhelm and utterly destroy republican liberty? In regard to the best method of crushing the rebellion and ending the war, almost every one has his own views, and not a few are ready to lose confidence in the ability of the Government because this or that policy was not adopted, because this or that defeat occurred, or in consequence of some imaginary or real mistake that has been made. This is all wrong. The men who are guiding the Ship of State have done the best they could, and are entitled to our confidence and sympathy. They are but men, and we should strengthen the hands of the President and our Generals in this trying hour, by overlooking mistakes and using our influence in trying to impart to others confidence in those on whose shoulders rest so much responsibility. How little do we know of the toils, the cares, and the anxiety of those brave hearts who have labored with all their might to crush the monster secession.

These are times that demand the most heroic energy and undaunted bravery. Every patriot in the land is called upon to come to the rescue of his country, to do his part in this struggle, and the man who fails to lend his influence and energies in this crisis, who lingers while liberty bleeds, is worthy of a traitor's doom. This is a fearful war, the influence of which will be felt for ages. It is a struggle between republicanism and anarchy. It is too late now to inquire into the causes that brought on the war, the day of compromises has long since ended; it is by the sword, the bullet, and the bayonet that this national difficulty is to be settled. We have a cunning and powerful foe with which to contend—he is in fearful earnest, and has been all the while—the die is cast, the Government must be preserved. It may cost millions of blood and treasure, but we must conquer. The world is looking with anxious heart to the result of the war, the prayers of the down-trodden portion of the Old World are ascending to God for the preservation of the Union—this hope of all the world. All things else sink to insignificance compared with the solution of this problem. PARTY LINES AND PARTISAN FEELINGS SHOULD BE SWALLOWED UP IN PATRIOTISM. In this connection I must say that I am sorry to see men in Illinois to get their country for their party While your brothers are falling in their country's service like leaves of autumn before the wintery blast; while their bones are bleaching beneath a summer's sun; while the nation is suffering throes of agony and crying for help, you are wrangling over conventions and candidates. In the name of God, fellow-citizens, cease this clamor, turn politics over to old men and women, and rally like true soldiers to the standard of your country. I was once a politician, but so help me God, I will never sheath my sword for courtly halls or civil honors until my country is saved from the bloody tornado that is desolating the fairest land on earth—never until the old flag floats in triumph from every hill top on Columbia's soil. *These are my politics, and all there is in the army at Jackson. Indeed I am surprised to find men talking of anything else.*

Your country calls for aid and it needs it now. It will receive voluntary assistance if it can get it; if not, men will be forced into the ranks. There are many reasons why men do not go to war, and very few why some men should not go. Frivolous reasons are often given for not volunteering, but the most powerful reason is, they *do not want to go!* When I hear a man say he will go only with a certain man, or in a certain company or regiment, or that he will not go into an old regiment, or that he will not go without an office, I feel sure there is something wrong about that man's heart. He don't love his country as he should. Your country needs you now worse than at any other time, and if you want to go into the service you can find no better or more honorable place than in an old regiment. Why object to filling the places of the brave boys who fell at Belmont, Donelson, or Shiloh, whose bodies sleep in soil contaminated by the footsteps of rebels? In sickness or in health, in the camp or on the battle-field, the best place for the young soldier is by the side of the veteran.

But there are some who say, "I can't go—this is a war to *free the niggers!*" This charge is not worth attention; but although no such object is contemplated in the prosecution of this war; yet the negroes are getting free pretty fast. It is not done by the army, but they are freeing themselves, and if this war continues five years not a slave will be left in the whole South. Now let me say to those who are anxious about the interests of slavery, if you wish slavery to continue, *join the army and help us to whip out the rebels quick, and there will probably be a few old stumps left; if not, then slavery must go.* Now, my principles on this question are, if the master is engaged in the attempt to overthrow this Government, take the lives of our people and desolate our homes and the slave gets free, it's none of my business. It is a family quarrel in which I shall not interfere. If the question was presented to me as to which should live, the Union or slavery, I would say the Union with my latest breath. The Union is worth everything. If the sacrifice of a million of men was necessary to the salvation of this Government, and nothing else would save it, and I was the arbiter of its destinies, I would consign the million to death—and die with them.

I am for a vigorous prosecution of this war—to do this we must have men, and thousands of them. If necessary I would call out every able-bodied man in the loyal States—turn the Government over to our mothers, wives and daughters. I would give those who wanted to go an opportunity, and those who did not want to go, I would make an opportunity for them. I would make them fight for the Government. I would stretch the army from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and with fixed bayonets, and in solid phalanx, I would give the order, "Forward, march!" to the Gulf of Mexico. Every man I met, who was willing to fight for the Government, I would place a musket in his hands, let him fall into the ranks, and to every one who did not, I would give the order, "Double-quick time, march!" I would drive every one before me, and those who would not, submit, when we reached the Southern boundary line, I would pitch head and heels into the Gulf.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that Col. E. E. Cross, commanding the 5th New Hampshire, at the battle of Antietam, went in about 300 strong and lost 110 men and 4 officers. "Col. Cross was struck in the head by a piece of shell, early in the day, but, with face crimsoned and eyes dimmed with blood, he led his men till the battle closed." Col. Cross commanded a brigade in the battle.

New Advertisements.

24 24 24 24 24

Startling Intelligence!

NOTICE.

To Chewers, and Smokers soldiers, Citizens and Everybody

COME TO

NO. 21 DEADERICK ST., 21

WHERE you will find the Cheapest Tobacco in Nashville. Don't forget the place.

21 DEADERICK NEAR CHERRY.

F. BUGH & CO.

Oct.3-d1m

24 24 24 24 24

Proclamation of the Governor.

BY virtue of the power and authority in me vested, as Military Governor of the State of Tennessee, I do hereby appoint the following persons to hold and exercise the functions of the respective offices attached to his and their names, and to perform the duties thereof according to law, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

John Carney, Alderman. James Turner and Wm. Roberts, Councilmen.

SECOND WARD.

Jos. J. Robb, Alderman. S. M. Southgate and A. Myers Councilmen.

THIRD WARD.

Ed. Molloy, Alderman. Andrew Anderson and Alex. McDaniel, Councilmen.

FOURTH WARD.

H. G. Scovel, Alderman. L. B. Huff and Charles Sayers, Councilmen.

FIFTH WARD.

W. S. Cheatham, Alderman. J. H. Knowles and W. A. McCullough, Councilmen.

SIXTH WARD.

M. M. Brien, Alderman. T. J. Yarbrough and Wm. Driver, Councilmen.

SEVENTH WARD.

M. G. L. Claiborne, Alderman. Wm. Stewart and Thos. Crosby, Councilmen.

EIGHTH WARD.

Jos. Smith, Alderman. Wm. Reilly and Wm. Sanford, Councilmen.

(L. S.) IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Nashville, this October 1st 1862.

ANDREW JOHNSON, G. TENN.

EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

I. O. O. F.

THE Annual Commencement of the R. Worthy Grand Encampment of Tennessee, will be held in this city on Monday, October 27th '62 at 9 o'clock A. A prompt attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

JOHN F. HIDE, G. SCRIB.

Oct 3-d3t.

I. O. O. F.

THE Annual commencement of the R. Worthy Grand Lodge of Tennessee, will be held in this City on Wednesday, October, 29th, 1862, at 9 o'clock A. A prompt attendance of the Representatives is earnestly requested.

JOHN F. HIDE, G. Sec'y.

Oct. 3-d3t.

Notice.

ALL persons wishing to join an Independent Company to fight for Uncle Sam will meet at the Capitol at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Oct-2-2t

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Godbolt & Seckerson, at Dry Goods Business, 40 Market Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. Seckerson assuming the debts of the concern.

J. SECKERSON.
J. GODBOLT.

Sep 26—d3t

Cavalry Volunteers.

THE LAST CHANCE!

A FEW MORE RECRUITS WANTED TO COMPLETE the Wm. B. Stokes Cavalry Regiment which is nearly full. Rendezvous 68 Cherry Street.

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

Sep.-26-d1t

Absent Volunteers.

JERRY SHEAR,
THOMAS MCDONALD,
THOS. DONAHO,
ALBERT W. KENT,

Will report themselves immediately, at 68 Cherry Street or they will be treated as Deserters.

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

Sep.-26-d1w

House Servant Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE A SERVANT GIRL, UNmarried, who is capable of doing all kinds of house work. The best of references will be required, as well as given.

Apply at No. 29 Market street, opposite the Watson House. aug29-tf

Horses for Sale!

ONE BAY MARE, accustomed to single harness, a slowy and fine traveler.

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 I do not intend to keep them.

Apply to JOSIAH B. A[illegible]

Quartermasters' Cert[illegible]

PURCHASED BY

CHAS. H. GREEN

OFFICE, No. 38 Cherry St., (Up Stairs.)

NOTICE!

A Notice will be held at the Office of the Travelers Marine and Life Insurance Company, on Monday the 6th day of October next, for Directors of said company, for serve for the ensuing twelve months.

A. W. BUTLER, Secretary.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29, 1862. sep29-d

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,

Sutlers' Goods of all Kinds,

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

Call and See.

GRIFFITH & PARSONS,

No. 4 COLDSPRING ST., NASHVILLE, TENN.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.

MACHINE NEEDLES

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

ALSO, MACHINE OIL,

And every thing pertaining to Sewing Machines. All kinds of

MACHINES REPAIRED,

At W. Freeman's Wall Paper Store, Cor. Deaderick Street and Public Square.

aug20-tf By F. SPARKS.

Dr. King's Dispensary

FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.

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, flatters himself, having attended to a practice for so many years, and cured so many thousands, he is enabled to cure all diseases of a private nature, no matter how bad they may be from improper medical treatment, or from exposure of their own. Dr. King's Dispensary No. 25 Deaderick street, between Cherry and Locust, Nashville, Tenn., will have the necessary medicines sent to their address. Office hours from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening.

sep18-tuSwly