Nashville Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OBT 8 1862.

The Lavergne Fight.

We are indebted to Mr. B. C. TRUMAN, war correspondent of FORNEY's Press, for the graphic account of the fight at Lavergne, in to-day's issue. Mr. TRUMAN has been with our army ever since its entrance into this State, and is peculiarly successful in describing military matters.

Re-elected.

At the meeting of the City Council, on yesterday, our popular and excellent Mayor, JOHN HUGH SMITH was unanimously re-elected for another term.

The INSURANCE OFFICE of W. J. MARR, College street, just below *Union*, is the place to obtain the *best price* for Greenbacks, Tennessee money, Gold, Silver, and Southern Currency. Oct. 8, tf.

Kirby Smith's Retreat.

Travelers from Louisville confirm the news of KIRBY SMITH's route by General MORGAN. The skies keep brightening!

A merchant at Independence Hill fourteen miles from Murfreesboro', was robbed recently of $1,400 worth of goods and $4,000 in money by the guerrillas. His store was completely stripped. And these are the soldiers who protect our rights!

The rebel leaders who have been telling the people that the North was utterly bankrupt, and prostrate, a few days ago, by their Committee of Ways and Means in Congress brought in a bill to tax every citizens in the Southern Confederacy, *one-fifth of all his income!* If the rebellion lasts a few months longer we may expect to see them pass a law seizing all the property in the Confederacy for war purposes and compelling the owners to take pay in Confederate bonds.

There is an internal war in the bowels of our land and an intestinal war in the empty bowels of the Southern Confederacy.

If the Rebels continue to lose all their towns and cities, and exhaust their provisions, they won't have anything to evacuate, at all.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Prof. J. A. PINGUELY will have a Benefit this afternoon, at the Theatre. The programme is varied—consisting of the Drama, Music and Dancing. The performance will begin at 3 o'clock.

As Mr. PINGUELY has been long a resident of Nashville, and has made many warm friends, we expect to see the house crowded. We believe it is the first time he has ever appeared in the character of a beneficiary, and we hope his first effort will be abundantly successful.

MR. CHARLES H. GREEN, agent for the collection of claims against the government will leave for Washington City, D. C., in a day or two, and persons having Government claims can have them speedily collected by placing them in his hands, as he will take them direct to Washington, and will make returns in two or three weeks. All claims placed in his hands will receive his prompt personal attention. Persons wishing to have their claims collected, must hand them in at once to him at his office, No. 38 Cherry street, up stairs.

Sept. 7-21

Another Glorious Victory over the Rebels!

General Anderson's Camp at Lavergne Broken up and Routed!

Rebel Loss—Thirty Killed and Eighty Wounded.

Three Hundred Prisoners Taken!

The Enemy's Entire Camp Equipage, Stores, Arms and Ammunition Captured and Brought to this City.

Our arms at this point have been crowned with another brilliant success over the foes of our peace and happiness. The rebel camp, under Gen. ANDERSON, at Lavergne, fifteen miles from this place, of which so much has been said for the last week, and which the secessionists firmly believed would in a few days drive the army from this city, has been utterly scattered and annihilated by our industrious, fearless and resolute officers and soldiers, whose skill and valor are worthy of the loftiest praise.

For days past we could hear of nothing but Lavergne, Lavergne—Lavergne and ANDERSON and fifty pieces of cannon, and ten thousand rebels, with any number of reinforcements from divers places. It was the current talk of the rebels. General NEGLEY, finally concluded that this scare-crow had been flourished before us quite long enough, and determined to give it a quietus, similar to that administered to Col. BENNETT's camp near Goodlettsville. Officers and privates alike were eager for the conflict, and never did troops more heartily second the plans of their commander. It was resolved to place Lavergne and its accompaniments among the things that were, and due preparations were made. The following were the orders from Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 6, 1862.

General Palmer:

The troops under your immediate charge, consisting of
1st Regiment Infantry,
2 Sections Artillery,
Col. Stokes's Cavalry,
Col. Wynkoop's Cavalry,
Should march so as to arrive at Lavergne at 4 o'clock A. M. Dispose the cavalry in two (2) battalions—advance and rear—artillery supported by the infantry. From this disposition you can use your judgment in deploying right and left to surround the enemy, and give play to your artillery, which, if opportunity offers, use with best effect. The enemy's forces being poorly organized, armed, and drilled, they may easily be startled into a sudden panic, affording an opportunity and stimulating our cavalry (who are also inexperienced) in making a charge.

Guard well against your force being scattered, inviting a stand from the enemy, who may possibly be in greater force than expected.

When your eye covers the ground occupied by the enemy, seek if possible to check his retreat east and west, expecting to be aided by Colonel Miller on the south.

The enemy have camps at Green Hill, Murfreesboro, Nolensville, the troops from which may present themselves on your flanks.

There is a train running from Murfreesboro; secure it if possible. Should any event prevent your moving to-morrow, inform me by couriers.

Encamp, however, as near to Nashville as possible.

Secure all the live stock and bacon possible, without particular reference to the kind.

In returning, guard carefully against an ambuscade, or a dash on your train.

I refer you to Colonel Miller's instructions for a perfect understanding of each other's momements.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 6, 1861.

Colonel Miller:

SIR: Your command, four (4) regiments of infantry, will march promptly at 9 P. M., to arrive before Lavergne at 4 A. M.

Keep to the left of the railroad, marching with the most perfect secrecy; unfixed bayonets.

Your object is to surprise the enemy, encamped near Lavergne, co-operating with forces under General Palmer, via Murfreesboro road, who should arrive at Lavergne simultaneous with yourself.

Bear in mind that the enemy have camps at Nolensville, Murfreesboro, and Green Hill, troops from which may dash into your lines.

Move cautiously but fearlessly. Strike with determination and judgment.

Upon returning, it will be well to send two regiments so as to strike the Nolensville pike (10 miles south of Nashville,) to cover the safe return of a large forage train out on that road. Bring all the cattle, hogs and sheep to be found.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

According to these instructions the whole command started, consisting of the 21st Illinois, Lieut. Col. MILES; first section of the 1st Kentucky Battery, Lieut. NELL; part of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. MAY; two sections of Capt. HOTALING's celebrated Illinois Battery; and Col. STOKES' 1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry—General PALMER's force keeping straight out on the Murfreesbero road, while MILLER's command, strictly in conformity to orders, took a different direction. Gen. PALMER arrived at Lavergne about half-past three, A.M., having been frequently fired upon by guerrillas and pickets during the whole route between our videttes and Lavergne. MILLER shared the same fate, but as he would naturally go slower than a force containing cavalry, he did not arrive in front of the enemy until the battle had began, which commenced at precisely daylight. Before the encounter, General PALMER took prisoners the men on picket duty at Lavergne, and sent them to this city, where they arrived at eight, A. M., yesterday.

The enemy, under command of Gen. S. R. ANDERSON, opened fire upon Gen. PALMER, and attempted to flank him by throwing the 32d Alabama on his right. The enemy, although they had but one gun, opened upon us, but, unfortunately for them, HOVALING's battery was but a short distance off, and returned the fire from two sections. The second shot from our artillery went directly through the enemy's powder magazine, which immediately blew up, causing the complete destruction of the whole work and everything within a respectable circumference around it. About this time the Alabama regiment above referred to made hostile demonstrations upon PALMER's flank, but to the surprise of friend and foe, Colonel MILLER's whole force, consisting of the 18th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. GIVEN; 20th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. NIESLING; 78th Pennsylvania, Col. SERWILL; 14th Michigan, Col ST. CLAIR, arrived, *via* a cornfield, and rattled away, throwing his force completely across the front, and on the Murfreesboro road on the right.

The 78th Penn. halted nearly in front of the retreating enemy, and when he attempted to pass the line to our left, Col. SERWILL threw his regiment rapidly by the left flank and completely in front of the enemy. During all this time the artillery was playing upon them with telling effect.

The cavalry dashed with great force against the line of the 78th, but was met by a succession of volleys of musketry. The 32d Alabama quickly threw down their arms, and the cavalry elevated a white flag, but the Captain of the battery not seeing it, kept on firing. The cavalry then fled in great confusion into the woods. Meantime the 18th Ohio had arrived nearly at the place where the enemy's artillery had made its first stand, and, by order of Colonel MILLER, was deployed as skirmishers to sweep the woods recently occupied by the Alabama regiment. The men swept the woods clear back by the camp, and took numerous prisoners, among them Colonel MAURY. Colonel MILLER, learning that Gen. PALMER's infantry had gone in the same direction, withdrew the 18th Ohio.

The firing in the corn fields in front of the battery had by this time become scattering, irregular, and soon ceased. The 14th Michigan and the 21st Ohio had each taken an active part and secured many prisoners.

After Colonel MILLER arrived the fighting lasted thirty minutes.

As all the information which General NEGLEY could possibly obtain must necessarily be by couriers, at an early hour yesterday morning, deeming it expedient to risk no sacrifice of his troops, he sent out reinforcements, consisting of the 22d Illinois, 11th Michigan, 10th Michigan and a Battery, Gen. NEGLEY taking immediate command. The reinforcements proceeded to within a mile of the Insane Asylum, when they were met by Colonel STOKES and his regiment. The easy gait of the horses, the smile of the Colonel, the apparent good nature of his men, and the exhibition of several minature Confederate flags told the whole story.

The first remark that the dusty Colonel made to the General was, "General, we've got 'em!"

"Well," said the General, "what have you got?"

"By George!" ejaculated Col. STOKES, "we've got *everything*—two Colonels, several other commissioned officers, and nearly three hundred men, all their small arms, their guns, and all the flour, bacon, and other necessaries we could carry, after filling our own and all the enemy's wagons and every species of cart that we could press." The Colonel told the truth, for the road for miles was filled with soldiers, prisoners of war, and wagons loaded with stores of all kinds.

The rebels had but one gun, which was captured. We also took from the enemy four hundred small arms, a regimental stand of colors, fifty-six loads of flour, several hundred weight of bacon, forty beeves, and a number of horses.

Our loss, as far as can be ascertained, was 4 killed and 7 wounded.

The rebel loss in killed is thirty, and about eighty wounded. Notwithstanding our artillery made sad havoc with the enemy, the above figures are probably reliably, as seems to be confirmed by the rebel prisoners.

As near as we can judge, the number of prisoners taken was over three hundred, most of whom were taken to the Provost Marshal's office for examination. Their number embraced two colonels, several captains and lieutenants, ordinance officers, and quite a squad of sergeants and corporals. During the examination of the men, several of them avowed that their officers all ran away, and thus their capture was inevitable. One intelligent young man from Alabama stated that he was awakened by his servant, who told him that "the Yankees were coming." He disbelieved the report, and went to sleep again, but was awakened by the report of cannon and musketry. Hastily joining his company, he was ordered, with the whole regiment, to form in line of battle, but when the attack was made his officers fled, and he, with other new, inexperienced troops, followed them. On starting to leave the field, he was told by some of his officers that a large force of Federals were advancing from Murfreesboro, and said he, good-naturedly, "Before I really knew where I was, I was marching between the blue coats." Many of the prisoners state that they were sick of the war, and judging from appearances we think they have reason to be, for a more wretched looking set of prisoners it has never been our lot to witness. No two were dressed alike, and many were ragged, and all very dirty.

In addition to this, their fifteen miles' march did not enhance their looks. No doubt a parole will be acceptable to them. According to the statements made by many of them, they are quite willing to quit fighting and return home.

The rebel force was under command of General SAM. ANDERSON; but that individual informed his men that reinforcements were necessary, started towards Murfreesboro for them, and has not been heard of since. The cavalry were respectively under JOHN T. MORGAN, BIFFEL, and MCKINSTRY.

The uniform good conduct of the troops on march and under fire was loudly applauded by the officers, and perceptible to all. Nothing was disturbed of a private nature, except pressing teams, to carry captured stores. Another fact worthy of mention is, that the jaded and worn-out prisoners were treated with the consideration which characterizes our troops.

The dash of the rebels under Forrest upon Murfreesboro, a few months ago, was a decided success, and we must confess that General Negley's well-planned and well carried out attack upon Lavergne was no less brilliant.

Colonel STOKES' cavalry displayed signal daring and intrepidity, going into their work with coolness and alacrity of veterans, and the ardor of men whose souls burned with patriotism. They amply fulfilled the high hopes entertained of them. We predict for them a splendid reputation. The gallantry and coolness of Colonel MILLER are highly applauded. The opening of his fire upon the splendid rebel cavalry is described as truly brilliant: from one end of his line to the other blazed forth one sheet of fire, the rebels reeled in their saddles, the dead and dying strewed the ground, and the survivers betook themselves to headlong flight. General PALMER who won noble laurels at Island Number 10, acquitted himself as became an officer and soldier. He opened the fight and kept it up heroically. His skill and coolness were eminent everywhere.

The excitement along the road and on the streets was tremendous; the whole population turning out, while squads of from three hundred to five hundred persons, at the entrance of the city, on Cedar street, Church street, High street, and around the Capitol, literally blocked up the way in their intense eagerness to see the troops and their prisoners, who were a most woe-begone looking set, and lineal descendants of the "Knights of the Sorrowful Figure." Poor men, little did they seem to know of the true character of this deplorable contest. Dupes of wicked and cunning leaders, led astray by mere political blacklegs, we felt most sincerely and profoundly sorry for them. Why should they be torn from home, wife, children, friends and business, because HARRIS and BRECKINRIDGE were no longer the favorites of political fortune? General NEGLEY and our other officers were greeted cordially along the route by the waving of flags, handkerchiefs and other tokens of approval. There were hundreds, yes thousands of the sons and daughters of Tennessee, whose hearts beat high with hope and joy at this triumph of the dear old flag, more precious to their souls than aught besides on earth.

Thus Providence has crowned our arms with a another victory over the forces of treason, anarchy and depotism; may it be but the precursor of a long series of triumphs, each one far outshining its predecessor in splendor.

We do not need the express authority of the Constitution for any measure which is necessary to save the country. THOMAS JEFFERSON, during his Presidency, saw that the acquisition of Louisiana territory was absolutely necessary to maintain our independence and secure our safety. He acquired that territory without any authority whatever from any article of the Constitution; but if he broke the Constitution he saved the Union. In like manner, if any act, any measure, any policy, be demanded, by the necessities of the hour to preserve the Union, we may most rightfully and justly do it, even though the Constitution may not sanction our conduct. If a certain remedy will cure a disease, we may apply that remedy, although it be condemned by every physician from Æsculapius down to his disciples of the present day.

How many men are now prosperous, feel more secure, and better protected, more confident of enlarging their fortunes, and less anxious about the safety and happiness of their families under the rule of JEFF DAVIS, than they did under the Federal Government? Is there one from Yorktown to Galveston?

"Republican States are like the sheaves in the harvest field. Put them up singly and every gust blows them down; stack them together, and they defy all the winds of heaven." SEWARD.

MURDER WILL OUT.—A WEALTHY Russian family, consisting of five persons, disappeared from the town of Layback about forty years ago, and no trace of them was ever discovered. Suspicion fell upon a hotel servant, as shortly after their disappearance he purchased a hotel for the sum of thirty thousand florins. Proofs were wanting, however, and he was discharged. The man and his wife having lately died, leaving a large fortune, the heirs caused the house to be repaired, and while digging a short distance below the surface, five skeletons were discovered, three in one place and two in another, and from the position in which they were placed, it is evident that they had been bound together with a rope. A chest full of plate was also discovered in the house.

Bank-Note List.

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

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

Bank of Tennessee	78	dis.
Union Bank	15	"
Planters' Bank	15	"
Merchants' Bank	25	"
Bank of the Union	25	"
Traders' Bank	35	"
Bank of Commerce	40	"
City Bank	25	"
Farmers' Bank	50	"
Bank of Paris	55	"
Bank of Chattanooga	55	"
Bank of Memphis	50	"
Beck's Bank	35	"
River Bank	60	"
Commercial Bank	50	"
Southern Bank	40	"
Bank of Nashville	25	"
Bank of Shelbyville	25	"
Grove Bank	60	"
Bank of Dandridge	60	"
Bank of West Tennessee	55	"
Bank of Middle Tennessee	25	"
Northern Bank	25	"
Georgia and South Carolina	40	dis.
North Carolina and Virginia	35	"
Alabama	40	"
Louisiana	20	"
Gold	16@20	prem.
Silver	11@12	"

DOUBTFUL—WILD CAT.

North-Western Bank of Georgia	50	dis.
Bank of the Empire State, Georgia	75	"
Bank of Athens, Georgia	60	"
Fulton Bank	60	"
Bank of Whitfield	—	"
Timber-Cutters' Bank	60	"

Refuse the Issues of all Banks mentioned below.

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

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

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.30-3tt.

Government Claims.

ANDREW McCLAIN

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE collection of claims of every kind against the Government of the United States intrusted to his care.

OFFICE ON UNION STREET,
between College and Cherry streets, (up stairs) over York's Book Store, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

REFERENCES:

Davidson county—Edward H. East, Samuel E. Hare, Horace H. Harrison, A. J. Duncan.
Wilson county—Hon. Jordan Stokes.
Smith county—Dr. F. H. Gordon, J. W. Bowlin.
DeKalb county—Col. W. R. Stokes.
Warren county—Robert Cuin, George J. Stubblefield.
White county—William Bonson.
Rutherford county—Edward L. Jordan, William B. Tully.
Bedford county—William H. Wisener.
Marshall county—Abner Steel.
Sumner county—Balie Peyton, Thomas Trimble.
Jackson county—David Shepherd.
East Tennessee—Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, Hon Robert McKinney. sep16-1m.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fi fa* to me directed from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Middle District of Tennessee, I, E. R. Glascock, Marshal in and for said District, will expose for sale, publicly, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in the city of Nashville, on the 18th day of October, 1862, the following slaves, property of Allen B. Crockett, namely: Mary, about 40 years of age, with her infant son, William; and Peter, ten or eleven years of age; the slaves aforesaid having been levied on to satisfy a judgment in favor of Clark, Adams & Clark, against A. B. Crockett, rendered in said Court on the 24th day of April, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. E. R. GLASCOCK,
sep12-1tt. U. S. Marshal, M. D. T.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of *fi fa*, to me directed by the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Middle District of Tennessee, I, E. R. Glascock, Marshal in and for said District, will expose for sale, publicly, to the highest bidder, on the 18th day of October, 1862, at the Court House door, in the city of Nashville, all the right, title, claim, and interest which John T. McKinley has in and to the following described lots, or parcels of land, in the town of Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, state of Tennessee, together with the buildings and improvements on the same, viz: a lot containing by estimation 87 square feet, fronting 25 feet on the public square in Murfreesboro, running back northward from said Square 150 feet, without a building on it, vested in said J. T. McKinley by deed registered in book 9 of the Register of Rutherford county, page 604; also a lot designated in the original plan of said town of Murfreesboro as No. 70, beginning at a stake, southeast corner of said lot, running thence West 130 feet, to a stake, thence west 11¼ feet to W. C. Fletcher's corner, thence north 56 feet to a stake on the street, thence east with the street to the northwest corner of the Presbyterian Church lot, thence south 130 feet to the beginning, vested in said McKinley by deed registered in book 5, page 521; a lot in Murfreesboro, bounded as follows: beginning with a stake 24 feet north of said McKinley's southwest corner of lot purchased from Jones, thence west 185¼ feet to the street, thence north 85¼ feet to a stake, with said street, corner of lot formerly owned by Fletcher, thence east 85¼ feet to a stake, thence south to the beginning, vested in said McKinley by deed registered in book 7, page 190; and a lot bounded as follows: beginning on northwest corner of lot owned by James McDowell, S. n., running thence north with the street 55 feet to the corner of the street, thence east with the street 72 feet to a stake, thence south 55 feet to a stake on said McDowell's line, thence west with said line 72 feet to the beginning, vested in said McKinley by deed registered in book 6, pages 310, 311; said property being levied upon to satisfy a judgment in favor of De Courcy, Inloes and Co., against J. T. McKinley, and a judgment in favor of Meader and Co., against Hall & McKinley, rendered in said Court on the 30th day of April, 1862, and on the 1st day of May, 1862. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M.
E. R. GLASCOCK,
sep12-1tt. U. S. Marshal, M. D. T.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of *fi fa*, to me directed from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, I, E. R. Glascock, Marshal in and for said District, will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Nashville, on the 18th day of October, 1862, all the right, title, claim and interest which Noble D. Ellis, has in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, to-wit: in the 12th district of Davidson county, Tennessee, fronting on the West side of Buena Vista Turnpike road, about two miles from Nashville, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the centre of said Turnpike road at the Northeast corner of Maxwell Hastings' or Fox's five acres, and runs with the North line of said five acre tract, South 71¼ deg.; West 79 68-100 poles to a stake on Bailey's line; thence with Bailey's line North 6 deg.; West 215 19-100 poles to a stake, corner of a tract of eighteen acres, sold by C. W. Sanger and Jas. C. Owen to Jas. Wadsworth, Trustee for Davidson county; thence with the Sanger line of same, South 71¼ deg. East 50 95-100 poles to a stake in the centre of Buena Vista pike road; thence along centre of said road 18 deg., 30 41-100 poles to the beginning, containing 8 acres, 120 square poles more or less. Said property being levied upon to satisfy judgments in favor of J. Peters & Co., Winston, Swift and Johnson & Clark, Baker & Clark, rendered in said Court, on the 30th day of April, 1862, against the said Ellis, and Susannah Moore, Administrator of C. C. Moore deceased. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M.
E. R. GLASCOCK,
sep12-1tt. U. S. Marshal, M. D. T.

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, at 8 o'clock. A prompt attendance of the members is earnestly expected. JOHN F. HIDE, G. Scribe.
oct. 2-dio.

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 8 o'clock. A prompt attendance of the Representatives is earnestly requested. JOHN F. HIDE, G. Sec'y.
Oct 2-d4.

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-5-2t.

KENTUCKY
Library Association Co
LOTTERY.

R. FRANCE & CO.,
MANAGERS.

Draws Daily at COVINGTON, Ky.,
AT 12 AND 5 O'CLOCK.
Under the Superintendence of Sworn Commissioners.

CAPITALS
$5,000 to $40,000!

Tickets from One Dollar to Ten Dollars.

Orders for Tickets will be promptly sent by return mail, and our official Drawings sent to all correspondents.

☞ All orders for Tickets, address

R. FRANCE & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Circulars sent free to all ordering.
July29-ddm

M. L. ALEXANDER,

Auction & Commission
MERCHANT,
No. 71 PUBLIC SQUARE,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS, AND WILL GIVE prompt attention to the sale of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Merchandise generally.
☞ All sales Cash, and returns made promptly.

REFERENCES:—Morris & Stratton, R. S. Hollins & Co., A. J. Duncan & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
ag5-tf

No. 71 East Side Public Square
GOODS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have a large lot of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

WOOLEN GOODS, for Gentlemen's wear; DRESS and TRIMMING SILKS, &c., in that line; QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, SHOES, BOOTS, &c., &c.
☞ Persons wishing anything of the sort for the approaching winter's use, would do well to supply themselves while they can. We have also a large lot of BOYS' CLOTHING.

SINCLAIR & ROSS,
sep19-1m 71 East Side Public Square, (up stairs.)

Charles H. Green,

AGENT FOR THE
COLLECTION OF CLAIMS
AGAINST THE
U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Office, No. 38, Cherry Street,
(UP STAIRS.)
July 29—tf.

Situation Wanted.

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

Address Box 772, Louisville, Ky., or "M. B. M." Nashville, Tenn.

☞ A satisfactory letter from Rev. J. J. BULLOCK, Lexington, Ky. aug17-2w

REMOVAL.

STADLER, BRO. & CO.
HAVE
REMOVED
TO
No. 31 Market Street,
Opposite Watson House.
sep16-2w [Dispatch copy.]

Justices' Court.

NIXON, CHAFFIELD & WOODS, Plaintiffs,
vs.
J. O. GRIFFITH, Defendant.

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

The plaintiffs, Nixon, Chaffield & Woods, in this action having obtained an Attachment against the defendant, J. O. Griffith, and issued to Constable John D. Gower, and returned by him, levied on sundry articles of furniture belonging to the defendant; and on motion of plaintiffs, by counsel, it appearing to the satisfaction of said Justice, that the defendant is a nonresident 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 25th day of September, 1862, and plead, answer, or demur to said attachment, otherwise the cause will be set down for trial ex parte on that day.

G. M. SOUTHGATE, J.P.
August 21st, 1862-4w. p's. fee, $3.00.

Justices' Court.

JOHN BROWNS, Pltf.,
vs.
A. FRIZE, Deft.

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

The plaintiff, John Browns, in this action having obtained an Attachment against the defendant, A. Frize, and issued to Constable John D. Gower, and returned by him, levied on sundry articles of chattles belonging to the defendant; and on motion of plaintiff, it appearing to the satisfaction of said Justice, that the defendant is a nonresident 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 September, 1862, and plead, answer, or demur to said attachment, otherwise the cause will be set down for trial ex parte on that day.

G. M. SOUTHGATE, J.P.
August 7th, 1862-4w. p's. fee, $3.00.

NEW MUSIC.
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