ville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

MERCHER, Editor.

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[illegible] crowd on the opposite [illegible] waiting its turn to gain ad- [illegible] Nearly all these persons are [illegible] lers who desire to leave the [illegible] try people who are anxious [illegible] home after transacting their [illegible] the city. Several clerks are kept busily employed in attending to the issuing of passes, many of the applications requiring considerable investigation and many worthy persons whose business is of an urgent nature are detained hour after hour. We heard a day or two since of an excellent citizen, a man of firm undeviating loyalty, who had been waiting for *two days* without being able to obtain access to Headquarters.—Meanwhile he was not only kept from his family and home affairs, but, was also incurring a heavy hotel bill, a matter which might be a trifle in ordinary times, but a most serious burden, at a time when men who used to handle thousands freely, can now hardly raise a dollar. We do not doubt that our military authorities are doing all they can to accommodate the public under the present system of granting passes, but most assuredly the system does not work well—it needs reforming. At present it is productive of endless annoyance, delay, irritation, vexation, and disappointment, both for those who apply for passes and those who grant them, and what is worst of all, the greatest sufferers are loyal people. It is a matter of little importance to us whether disloyal persons are accommodated or not; we do not think they deserve any accommodation; but it is a matter of very great importance that the interests and convenience of loyal people should be carefully attended to. We respectfully and earnestly press this matter upon the early consideration and revision of the authorities.

The Louisville *Democrat* says:

"Truly (the Abolitionists) have discovered at this late day that the slavery which they had proclaimed was a weakness at the South is its strength."

[illegible] the great alacrity manifested by many of our Federal officers to drive back the slaves of rebels from our lines, to consign fugitives to rebel masters, many of whom were in the rebel army, and to surrender slaves who brought them valuable information of the movements of the rebel forces, to the inhuman pleasure and vengeance of enraged rebel masters, have so terrified the slaves of Louisiana, Tennessee, and thus made them a source of strength, instead of weakness to the rebel Confederacy. Our own observation, as well as that of many other citizens of the South, has convinced us that many of the agents of the Federal Government in the revolted States, have greatly strengthened the rebels by pursuing the course indicated above, and that the docility and obedience of the slaves to-day in Louisiana, Mississippi, the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia, is attributable almost wholly to the policy of the Federal Government. Many loyal slaveholders themselves doubt seriously whether it is the duty of the Government to make the weakness of the rebels their *strong staff of support*. Did ever any civilized government before, or would any civilized government now, pursue such a course towards its rebellious citizens?

Bragg Growing Unpopular.

One of the most thoroughly detested men in rebeldom is General Bragg. Under the pretence of discipline he murders his own soldiers for the most trivial breaches of discipline. A short time since we published an account taken from a Southern paper of the shooting of one of his best soldiers because he spent a day with his wife and children, a few miles from camp, after an absence of six months. It seems from the following paragraph copied into the Chattanooga *Rebel*, that Bragg has been severely censured for inhumanity in a Mobile paper:

GEN. BRAGG.

Editors Mobile Register:—Allow me to ask one question of inquiry to your correspondent "Justice." Does he mean to convey to the minds of your readers (in his vindication of Gen. Bragg, against shooting soldiers without a trial, &c.) that the 5th case—the brave "Arkansas youth"—was shot by the authority of a "drum-head Court Martial," or was he shot, as "Justice" says, to make an example of? 2d. Does he pretend to class the brave youth from the State of Arkansas (who had fought under the gallant McIntosh and the brave Ben. McCulloch on twenty occasions,) with the *vilest of the vile—deserters, spies*, (see his 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th cases)?

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* indulges in the following fling at his fighting qualities, and seems to entertain as poor an opinion of him as a great many people do of Gen. Buell:

"Let us count no chickens, but work hard. The Yankee trouble may soon subside, as many others have done. If for example, Bragg should be as slow in fighting as he is in marching, Buell may whip him, and put the North in a good humor again."

Bragg's downfall is not far distant, and he will yet die the death of a traitor. He will find that the rebels will tolerate nothing but success.

The Late Battles in Maryland.

The details received of the late battles in Maryland, show incontestibly the vast superiority of the loyal over the rebel army. The advantages obtained occasionally by the rebels consist wholly in a few ambuscades; just such advantages as a parcel of Indian savages might gain over a much less force of white men. But whenever anything like a fair trial of strength and skill was had, success was on our side. The great STONEWALL JACKSON proves to be in fact merely JOHN MORGAN, slightly blown up. He is evidently no match for McCLELLAN. It is worthy of notice that after all their boasts made of invading the loyal States, JACKSON in Maryland, like BRAGG in Kentucky, has employed himself sedulously in avoiding and flying from the Federal forces. We imagine that it will require several generations to establish the Confederacy at this rate. Meanwhile the resources of the rebels are being more and more diminished every day. The cross of affliction grows heavier, while the desired crown of triumph recedes rapidly and becomes invisible in the distance.

Death of Captain Prentice.

Our readers are already informed of the fact that Captain PRENTICE, son of the senior editor of the Louisville *Journal*, was killed a few days ago, while leading a Confederate company in an attack upon the Federal force in Augusta, Kentucky. Although few combatants were engaged, the fight was one of the most bloody and fiercely contested of the rebellion, and in it fell Capt. PRENTICE, mortally wounded. How terrible the intelligence must have been to the loyal and afflicted parent, may be realized by many of our loyal mothers and fathers, whose noble-hearted, but impulsive and misguided sons, once full of promise, now sleep forever in the untimely graves to which they were lured by the demon of rebellion. With unrestrained tears, of memory, for the dead, and of sympathy for the living, will all such parents read the following agonizing lament from the columns of Louisville *Journal*, which, like that of DAVID over the body of rebellious ABSALOM, as he slept in manly beauty and, in death—"Would to God I had died for thee, oh ABSALOM, my son, my son!"

"Breathes the resistless eloquence of war."

OBITUARY.

William Courtland Prentice died on Monday last at Augusta, Kentucky, of wounds received in the conflict at that place on the preceding Saturday. He perished in the cause of the rebellion.

It is not in the columns of a newspaper, it is only in the family circle or in the hush of solitude, that the emotions of a parent over such an event should have utterance. The tears of weeping eyes, and the fast-trickling drops of bleeding hearts are not for the public gaze. The deepest agonies should be content to fold their sombre wings in the soul. Consolation could not come from the world's sympathy; it can be looked for only from God and his angel Time. Nay, there are griefs that time itself has no power to allay or soothe, griefs that like running streams are deepening their channels forever.

Wm. Courtland Prentice was no common young man. He was remarkable in his powers and his temperament. A model of manly beauty, he had extraordinary intellectual energy, a strong thirst for strange and curious knowledge, and a deep passion for all that is sublime and beautiful in poetry and nature. He was generous, manly, high-toned, and of a courage that no mortal peril, come in what form it might, could daunt. He exulted in looking destruction face to face in all its ways. He loved wild and dangerous adventures for the very danger's sake. His eagle spirit lived among the mountain crags and shouted back to the shouts of the storm. Although kind, unselfish, and humane, he was impetuous, passionate, and of unconquerable prejudices. He was not unfrequently unjust in his judgments, and he permitted nothing to stand between him and the execution of his purposes.

This young man, if he had always directed his energies judiciously, could have made himself a distinguished ornament in any profession in life. He might have been an able and honored statesman in the service of the republic. But an intense Southern sympathy, in spite of the arguments, the remonstrances, and the entreaties of those who dearly loved him, made him an active rebel against his country. And, after a brief five weeks' service in the rebel ranks, he fell, soon to breathe out his fiery life, receiving meanwhile, far away from his family, the kindly ministrations of those against whose cause his strong right arm had been raised. Oh if he had fallen in his country's service, fallen with his burning eyes fixed in love and devotion upon the flag that for more than three-fourths of a century has been a star of worship to his ancestors, his early death, though still terrible, might have been borne by a father's heart, but alas, the reflection that he fell in armed rebellion against that glorious old banner, now the emblem of the greatest and holiest cause the world ever knew, is full of desolation and almost despair.

And yet we shall love to think of Courtland Prentice, that brave and noble though misguided youth, during the little remnant of our lives. Our love for him, undimmed by tears and grief, is and will remain an amaranthine flower upon the grave of our buried years.

General Buell has been as much abused for tardiness as any officer in the nation, even McClellan not excepted. He has now an opportunity to vindicate himself to the minds of all, but there is only one way to do it. He must clear Kentucky of rebels at once. He has the force to do it, and we believe he is the very man to do it. We predict that, in four weeks, his name will be one of the most honored in the world.—*Louisville Journal.*

General Buell has not only an opportunity to vindicate himself by routing the rebels, but if he does not push forward on Bragg's army with alacrity, he may rest assured that his reputation is utterly ruined. His sole excuse for inaction would be the lack of troops, and from that want he assuredly does not suffer, for the Government has supplied him magnificently.

"AMERICAN DEGENERACY."

The Slanders of the London Times Exposed at Home.

The London *Times* of August 9th spoke of Americans as "degenerate and insensate people, isolating themselves only that they may indulge their own fierce vices uncontrolled." To this the London *Spectator*, the ablest of the English weekly journals, makes the following reply, than which nothing could be more complete:

VAGARIES OF ENGLISH OPINION.

Of the many strange vagaries of English opinion the strangest is that which the *Times* on Wednesday embodied in two strong words. That journal, which, aware that its articles weigh in America more heavily than dispatches, writes every now and then as if it wanted war, styled the Americans "this insensate and degenerate people." To the first epithet we take no objection, though it is scarcely one which applies to a race whose most disagreeable quality, next to their self conceit, is their habitual "smartness." The civil war, simply as such, is, of course, open to any amount of reprobation, even from men who, were India again in revolt, would support its suppression by any and every means short of depopulation. Misery is rarely just, and the war creates among certain classes a degree and extent of misery which would account for any disgust and palliate almost any virulence. But how sensible Englishmen, familiar with the history and incidents of the war, can draw from them evidence of American degeneracy, is to us unintelligible. To us they seem on the contrary to relieve the Americans from some of the severest reproaches which previously rested on their national character.

THE FACTS.

Let us look at the facts. No sooner had the war commenced than the Northern people, supposed to be the one which of all others preferred material objects, laid aside every pursuit and staked their lives, their fortunes and their future on a war for an "idea," that idea being the one which in England we call patriotism. Taking the lowest view of their conduct, they still have the motive which justifies Italy in declaring war for Venetia—they fought for their national completeness. Believed to be disinclined to service and incapable of discipline, they enlisted in hundreds of thousands, and the Times' correspondent bears witness from the Pamunkey to their wonderful patience and suffering which equals that of our soldiers in the Crimea.

Supposed to be guided wholly by impulse, they answered the frightful disaster of Bull Run by creating a new army and raising loans on a scale of more than European profusion. "Impatient and fickle," they waited more than five months for McClellan to organize the army, without abating one jot of their purpose, or becoming even in language more virulent against their foes. "Incapable of self-restraint," they have pardoned McDowell in spite of a defeat which risked their existence as a nation, and upheld McClellan through all his wearisome delays. A "mere mob," they suffered the President to postpone the national pride to the public security, saw the *habeas corpus* suspended without a struggle, and gave up Mason and Slidell in the very midst of their joyous excitement at the capture. "Worshippers of the 'Almighty dollar,'" they have deliberately mortgaged the North that the war might not be starved, and the nation split into halves.

Without organization, and almost without a government with no adequate revenue, and with half their own strength in open insurrection against them, they have fought on steadily for fourteen months, and in the very thick of the contest have created a navy and organized an army such as raises the Union to the rank of a first-class power. And, be it remembered in their praise, they have so fought without the excitement of success, have sustained defeats innumerable, have been compelled to cast aside statesman after statesman, to see general after general condemned as ignorant, dishonest, of wanting in fidelity to the cause.

They have done all this, too, without revolutionary measures, without upsetting the authority of the States, without interfering, save for three months, with the routine of daily life. They are called "vindictive," and so they are in speech; but, after fourteen months of a rebellion commenced by a treachery without a parallel, Gen. Butler was the first to inflict death on a man convicted of treason. President Buchanan, *whose life in England under the same circumstances would not have been worth an hour's purchase*, lives at Wheatland still unmolested.

Amidst their crowd of new men, one indeed has issued orders which have made his name a by-word, but the only charge against the remainder is that of over lenity. When France, invaded by coalesced Europe, rose in arms, all Europe admired an outburst which was not in any one feature nobler than that which because Americans brag and are personally disagreeable, we are to accept in America as evidence of degeneracy. The war, so far from destroying all that is good in them, is annealing the hearts of the nation—hardening them, we fear—but burning out also the dross.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE AT ISSUE.

"But the war can only end in one way. Why not accept the facts, and let the South begone?" Simply because Americans are only Englishmen in their shirt sleeves, and while a hope remains they cannot give way. Pluck and tenacity, however unreasonable, are not exactly signs of degeneracy. We fought for years to keep colonies which the greatest men among us declared all the time we should be unable to conquer; and though we recognise the folly of our persistence it has not injured our national character. "The North is plunging itself in debt;" True, and better so than plunge into a system of requisitions which the French tried *after* exhausting assignats, and without certainly much apparent degeneracy. They "are eating up their future." We have one, nevertheless, who have bitten just five times as deeply into the cake!

America has still not incurred a larger debt than we contracted to conquer the States, though we had then but half the American population. "She is destroying the source of population." It is true, the waste of life is most fearful, but it must in any case be less than the destruction caused by the Irish famine—a catastrophe we have survived, and which too many of us in our secret hearts do not to this hour regret. "The Union has surrendered its principle, the right of mankind to choose their own form of government." That grand principle is ours also, but we are not going to pell India, nor if Ireland rebelled to-morrow should we dream of the peaceful ballot box. A nation must exist before it can proclaim any principle whatever, and though we can conceive of a people so loftily consistent, that they would carry out a grand principle which visibly involved their own destruction, that was not a height to which we have attained, nor does it lie in our mouths to charge the northern people with failure to reach a standard of virtue from which we ourselves recoil.

THE ANGLO-SAXON NOT A DEGENERATING RACE.

There are enough causes of sadness in this American war, without charges of degeneracy addressed to the only race who, save ourselves, stand up for the right of political freedom. It is melancholy that the progress of the world should be stopped by the wretched fear of democracy produced by the conflict; melancholy that eight millions of human beings should be encountering death to retain the slaves whom the twenty millions who fight for them will not enfranchise; most melancholy of all, that in the providence of God we, who introduced slavery, must, though now free of the stain, bear our share in the consequences of that great crime. There is misery in store for the South and for the North; for the man stealers and those who have legalized the theft; for the toiling of millions of Lancashire, and for those who supply the object of their labor. But among those miseries the greatest of all, the degeneracy of a branch of the Anglo Saxon race—of the only people who amidst many errors and many crimes, are still consciously toiling on for a higher future—will assuredly *not* be found.

Particulars of Gen. Morgan's March from Cumberland Gap.

The Latest European Intelligence

John Morgan Repused in Carter County.

Affairs on the Potomac.

Movements of the Rebels in Missouri.

A Battle in Progress at Corinth.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 4.—M. C. Garber, Quartermaster General in Gen. George W. Morgan's division, telegraphs the following to the Madison Courier:

"The advance brigade of Gen. George W. Morgan's command from Cumberland Gap, arrived at Greenupsburg, Kentucky, to-day (the 3d inst.,) after an exhausting march of sixteen days—having the roads to make in may places. The men are shoeless, and naked. For days they have been without rations, gathering their subsistence from the standing corn in the fields, which they grated to make bread, after the fatigues of the day. The men bore the hardships and privations of the march with the greatest fortitude. They were marched and under arms twenty hours a day, skirmishing the woods on each side of the road, and repelling the attempts of the rebel cavalry in front and rear.

"The enemy blockaded the way in every place suitable, and harassed the column as much as possible.

"Our column is ten thousand strong, with a magnificent park of artillery, consisting of twenty-eight pieces, six of which are 20-pounders, and four hundred wagons, all of which were brought off in safety.

"The works at Cumberland Gap were left in ruins."

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, Oct. 4. — John Morgan came to Carter county with a force of about ten thousand men. The Olive Hill Home Guards fought them all day, and killed about twenty. The rebels burned about thirty-five houses, and then retreated to Licking river. The rebel forces returned to Olive Hill last night. I came here for help, and five hundred men from the 117th Ohio go over.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Col. H. T. Sanders, 19th Wisconsin Volunteers, having marched with a detachment of his command from Racine to Prairie du Chien without having his commissaries duly provided and secured, and having contracted for subsistence for his men at an extravagant price, without regard to the interest of the Government, has, by direction of the President, been dismissed from the service.

The Military Commission, of which Hunter is President, is understood to be investigating the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and has summoned several witnesses.

It is believed that the nearest point to Washington, on the southern side of the Potomac, at which there are any rebels in arms, is the Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 51 miles from Alexandria. This morning one of Gen. McClellan's scouts brought in a man named McKenny, who was arrested near Leesburg, on a charge of being a spy in the service of the rebellion. He was taken before the Provost Marshal, who sent him to the old Capitol Prison.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The prize steamer Sunbeam, of London, Falsom master, has arrived from New Inlet, N. C., September 30.

The Sunbeam was captured Sept. 28th off New Inlet by the U. S. gunboats State of Georgia and Mystic, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington. She was built of iron, 205 tons burden, and has an auxiliary engine of 38-horse power. She was built at Berkenhead five years ago, and has a cargo of brandy and gunpowder valued at $250,000. Her former Captain (Hepburn) states that she was from Liverpool, bound to Mexico, and was putting in for coal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Despatches from Cairo to-night say that a battle has been raging in the vicinity of Corinth since yesterday morning. At three o'clock this afternoon, which is the date of the latest report from Bethel, cannonading was still heard. Communication is cut off at Bethel; consequently we cannot obtain particulars. Bethel is twenty miles this side of Corinth.

(Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.)

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Oct. 1.

Last evening rumors were afloat of sounds of artillery firing in the direction of Sarcoxie, but were deemed unreliable. To-day these rumors increased, and by noon word was received that a fight had taken place.

The enemy's forces are unknown, and we have not learned the result.

A fugitive from McBride's command came in to-day, and from him we learn that nearly every able-bodied man in the northern part of Arkansas is either a conscript or a refugee, and their treatment is represented as being very cruel. Their houses are robbed by armed bands of plunderers, who seize them, with all their property that can be of any possible use to their army, leaving women and children to starve for want of the necessary food.

Advices from Sarcoxie, of Sept. 26th, state that two brigades of Kansas troops had arrived there.

The rebel Coffee, with 3,000 troops, was at New Antonia, 25 miles South of that place, where Colonian's advanceguard arrived, but a rebel Major, who was there on a visit, escaped, and gave Coffee notice of our approach, when, it is said, he immediately retreated South.

The rebels at Sarcoxie say they have 10,000 at Cow Skin Prairie, and that Hindman, with 30,000 is in Arkansas, near the line; and that as soon as they join forces, they will march directly on St. Louis.

All the prisoners taken tell of rich booty promised them when they take St. Louis. It appears that such promises are the great incentives used by the rebel Generals to keep their men together.

HELENA, Sept. 26, via CAIRO, Oct. 2.—An expedition, consisting of the companies of the 33d Illinois, a company of cavalry, and a detachment from the 1st Missouri Artillery, all in command of Col. C. E. Lippencott, went out into Mississippi, day before yesterday, and returned last night. They went sixteen miles out into Mississippi, and captured three hundred bales of cotton, which they brought to the river.

A train which had been sent out to their relief was attacked by guerrillas when about ten miles out. A short fight ensued, in which Sergeant Thomas Mason, of company D, 33d Illinois, was killed, and Captain Leander H. Potter wounded; four others of the same company were slightly wounded.

Rumors are afloat here to-day that a large force is hovering near this place.

Important movements are evidently on foot, as several of the largest boats which were about to leave for the North to-day have received orders this afternoon to remain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Arrived—Ships Battler and Christopher Hall, from New York, and Lotus, from Hong Kong, with dates to August 21.

The markets are quiet.

New York dates received overland to the 11th ult. The papers have a list of passengers which sailed on that day for California.

Sandwich Island advices of September 15th state that Prince Albert, infant son of the King, had died at Honolulu in August.

The Hawaiian Minister resigned on the 8th of August last, in consequence of a vote of the Representatives expressing a want of confidence in Gregg, the Minister of Finance.

Rice culture continues to excite much attention, The heaviest yield this year is estimated at 88,000.

The first whaler of the season, a French ship, arrived at Honolulu on the 8th of September, from Kodiach, with but a poor report.

The British steam frigate Termagant left Honolulu on September 8th, for South Pacific and home.

Arrival of the Steamer Jura.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 4.—The steamer Jura, from Liverpool on the 25th, via Londonderry on the 25th ult., was boarded by the news yacht at 9 A. M. to-day. Her advices are one day later than those by the City of Washington.

The North America, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 25th.

Political news unimportant.

The news of McClellan's victories over Lee was read with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool, and gave an impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of Surats.

The Times of the 25th in an editorial says, "After the recent events, it is not impossible that we may yet see Garibaldi crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American, and fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling for freedom."

The Morning Post remarks that, to be consistant, Garibaldi should go to the other side, where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves.

The Post endeavors to prove Pope's incompetency from his reports.

CAIRO, Oct. 3.—I have just returned from Columbus, where I learned the following particulars from Supt. W. J. Stephens:

Yesterday morning, freight trains from Columbus to Corinth was fired into five miles beyond Bethel Station, 29 miles from Corinth, by guerrillas. They had cut the telegraph wire and tore it down for some distance. The section men saw the attack and brought the report to Bethel. The rebels were in considerble force, and if they had torn up the track before the arrival of the train, it is no doubt captured; if they had not, it probably escaped. The train consisted of twenty cars laden with commissary stores and forage.

A force has gone down from Jackson and Bethel, and if the rebels are still there a collision is inevitable.

Trains have arrived to-day at Columbus from Jackson, but nothing has come from Corinth, and telegraphic communication is cut off.

The steamer Fanny Bullitt arrived this morning from Helena with about 400 sick on board, four of whom died on the way up. Much suffering was occasioned on the way up for want of nurses and food, neither of which had been suitably provided. But four nurses had been detailed, and some of the sufferers had scarcely anything to eat all the way up. Men lay in their berths in the filth where they had been for days, and that, too, in the agonies of death, nearly naked and covered with fleas. J. Neil Burke, medical director of the army of the Southwest, and Dr. Mills, of the 17th Indiana, are responsible for this outrage on humanity.

Several Iowa Commissioners are here on their way to the various camps to take the vote of the Iowa troops.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—A private telegram from San Francisco states that the Captain-Sergeant of the ship Phantom, who was reported drowned when the ship was lost on Porter's Shoals, has been picked up, together with the specie ($500,000,) and arrived at Shanghai.

The Provost Marshal of St. Joseph, Mo., has ordered that all persons entitled to foreign protection shall claim it within five days after the date of the order, and afterwards wear the word "Foreign" printed on their hats or caps in a conspicuous manner. Persons who may be found without the badge will be held liable to military duty.

Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT, Thursday Evening, October 2.

The money market is considerably excited in consequence of the local demand for Silver changes in Gold and Demand Notes we have no change to note. Bankers are offering 118 for Gold, 116 for Silver, and 114 for Demand Notes. General trade remains very dull.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Small sales of Flour at $4 75@$5 00. No sales of Grain.

GROCERIES—Sales of 12 hhds Sugar at 10½@11¼c; 15 hhds crushed at 11½c; 1 bbl White Sugar at 12½c; 5 bbls at 13½c; 1 bag Syrup at 30c; 11 bags Coffee at 23c.

APPLES—A few sales at $2 75@3 00.

COAL—We quote Pittsburg, wholesale at 15c, retail at 20c.

COTTON YARNS, &c.—Sales of 35 bags at 30c for 500's.

HAY—Light sales at $15.

HIDES—Green Hides we quote at 5c.

TOBACCO—Sales of 50 hhds as follows: 1 at $9 25; 10 at $12 00@12 75; 14 at $13 00@13 75; 10 at $14 00@$14 75; 6 at $15 00; 3 at $17 00@17 75; 1 at $18 75; 1 at $21 25; 1 at $22 00; 1 at $23 75; 1 at $26 00; 1 at $27 75; 1 at $28 00; 1 at $29 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, October 2—8.

Flour unchanged. Wheat in light supply and firmer, but not quotable higher; red 90@95c; white 90@1 21. Corn and Oats higher and in good demand. New Corn 50c; old 65. Oats 40c. Rye declined to 56c. Barley $1 10. Whisky 20c. 150,000 lbs loose shoulders sold at 4½c; loose hulk shoulders would bring 5½c. Groceries firm.

River unchanged. Thermometer 84. Cloudy in part.

CINCINNATI, October 2—9 M.

No change in Flour or Wheat. Corn firm at 40c. Oats firmer and a shade higher; new 40@41c. Barley $1 05@1 10, and in active demand.

Whisky advanced to 20½c, sell in good demand.

A continued good demand for bacon shoulders, with sales of 150,000 lbs at 4½c for loose; 4¾c was subsequently offered and refused; 100,000 lbs hulk shoulders sold at 5½c. No change in meat part. Lard unchanged. Groceries firm at full prices.

Gold advanced to 21c; demand notes to 18c; silver firm at 1c. Exchange steady.

NEW YORK, October 2—8 A.

Flour is good export and home trade demand, with moderate receipts; prices still tend upward; sales of 25,000 bbls at $5 25@5 45 super State; $5 45@5 75 for extra State; $5 25@5 45 for super western; $5 95@6 for common to medium extra western; $5 10@5 for common to good shipping brands extra R H O; and $6 10@7 25 for trade brands do., closing firm, with no sellers at the inside quotations. Canada Flour has again slightly advanced, with a limited supply and fair enquiry; sales 200 bbls at $5 60@5 70 for common, and $6 10@7 25 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour steady. Corn Meal steady.

Whisky quiet, with sales of 500 bbls at 20½@20¾c for State and western, including a favorite brand at 20c.

Wheat is lower, with only a moderate export demand; sales 17,000 bushels Chicago spring at $1 10@1 11; 29,000 bushels Milwaukee club at 1 16@1 18; 18,400 bushels amber Iowa at 121@123; 48,000 bushels winter red western at 127@130; 28,400 bushels amber Michigan at 130@132; 19,700 bushels extra choice do at 133@134; 15,800 bushels white Michigan at 133@134, and 13,800 bushels white Michigan at 136@140. Rye quiet and without material change; sales 300 bushels North river at 80c, afloat. Barley scarce and in fair request; sales 2,500 bushels two rowed Canada at 105, and 1,200 bushels four rowed at 105. Corn opened heavy and closed about 1c lower, with moderate business doing for export and home consumption; sales 121,000 bushels at 54@55c for mixed western in shipping order; 55@56c for eastern and 44@46c for damaged and heated. Oats dull at 37@40c.

COFFEE—Rio more active and prices advanced full ⅛c per pound; sales 3,000 bags at 22¾@23¼.

SUGAR—Raw, quiet; sales 600 hhds at 9¾@9⅞c for Cuba; 10@11 for New Orleans; 30 boxes Havana at 9¾; refined in good demand and firm.

MOLASSES—Quiet, but prices very firm; sales 26 hhds Cuba at 35c, and 15 hhds P. R. at 45c.

PORK—More active; prices have slightly advanced; sales 4,700 bbls at $11 62½@11 75 for mess, closing at $11 62½@11 75; $11 50 for prime mess; $10 37½ for thin mess, and $10 25 for prime.

BEEF—In moderate demand and firm. Price mess Beef in fair demand and steady; sales 100 tierces at $21. Beef hams quiet.

CUT MEATS quiet and firm at 4¾c for shoulders, and 6@7½c for hams. Bacon sides steady; sales 500 boxes long and short rib-ed middles on p. t.

LARD—Continues firm, with a fair demand; sales 1,620 bbls at 9⅞@10c. Cheese in fair demand and firm at 7½@9½c.

MONEY more active and firm; call loans 4@5; prime paper 6@8 cent. Sterling exchange quiet at 108 @108½ for bankers bills. Gold opened firm at 2¼, closed heavy at 2¼. Government stocks firm; U. S. 6s of 1881, 104¾@104⅞; 7 3-10 treasury notes 105¼@105⅜. Stocks irregular and generally heavy.

New Advertisements.

I. O. O. F.

TRABUE LODGE, No. 10, I. O. O. F., meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Monday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

☞ A full attendance is requested.

Oct10-3d J. L. PARK, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Members of Olive Branch Encampment No. 4 I. O. O. F. are hereby notified, that an adjourned meeting of this Encampment will be held this (Friday) evening, October 10, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance is earnestly desired. By order.

R. A. CAMPBELL, Scribe.

oct10-1t

WANTED,

$500 SMALL TENNESSEE BILLS FOR which we will pay 1½ per cent premium in larger bills on the same banks.

W. E. CHILDS & CO., No. 62 North College Street, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oct10-2t

LOST.

A "VOUCHER," against the U. S. for $187 60, given by Captain J. M. Hall, A. A. M., to Wm Rodhegan. Supposed to have been lost on College street, between Union and the Square. Any one finding it will please leave it at this Office, and receive a liberal reward for their trouble. Payment has been stopped on it. It can only be collected by the owner. Oct.5-d1w

24 24 24 24 24

Startling Intelligence!

NOTICE TO CHEWERS, SMOKERS, SOLDIERS, CITIZENS and EVERYBODY.

COME TO

NO. 24, DEADERICK STREET.

Where you will find the

CHEAPEST TOBACCO,

in Nashville. Don't forget the place.

NO. 24, 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 Carter, Alderman. James Turner and Wm. Roberts, Councilmen.

SECOND WARD.

Jos. J Roth, Alderman. G. M. Scallgate and A. Myers Councilmen.

THIRD WARD.

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

FOURTH WARD.

H. G. Sowell, Alderman. L. B. Hull and Charles Sayers, Councilmen.

FIFTH WARD.

W. S. Cheatham, Alderman. J. B. Kennedy and A. McCullough, Councilmen.

SIXTH WARD.

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

SEVENTH WARD.

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

EIGHTH WARD.

Jas. Smith, Alderman. Wm. Billy and Wm. Sanders, 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, GOVERNOR.

EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

GRASS SEEDS—Blue, Orchard, Herds and Timothy Seed, for sale by

WM. LYON.

Cavalry Volunteers.

THE LAST CHANCE!

A FEW MORE RECRUITS WANTED TO COMplete Col. Wm. B. Stokes Cavalry Regiment which is nearly full. Recruiting Office 60 Cherry Street.

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

Sep.30-tf

Absent Volunteers.

JERRY SHEAH,
THOMAS McDONALD,
THOS. DONAHO,
ALONZO W. KENT,

Will report themselves immediately, at 66 Cherry Street or they will be treated as Deserters.

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

Sep.30-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 showy 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 the owner does not need them.

Apply to JOSIAH B. ALLEN, Aug30-1w* 41, College street.

Quartermasters' Certificates

PURCHASED BY

CHAS. H. GREEN

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

NOTICE!

AN election will be held at the Office of the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, on Monday the 6th day of October next, for Directors of said Company, to serve for the ensuing twelve months. A. W. BUTLER, Secretary.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29, 1862. sep29-td

GRIFFITH & PARSONS

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

DRIED BEEF,

HAMS, BACON SIDES,

SHOULDERS,

COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS,

Mustard, Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs,

NAILS,

BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE,

SOAPS, CANDLES,

MACKEREL

Whitefish, Herrings,

BROOMS, BUCKETS,

COARSE & FINE SALT,

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

CANDIES, FRUITS, WINES,

ROBACK BITTERS,

Suttlers' Goods of all Kinds,

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

Call and See.

GRIFFITH & PARSONS,

No. 7 COLLEGE ST., NASHVILLE, TENN

July 18—3m.

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.

aug2-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, (latter 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 Vacquette, sound story, where he cures all diseases of a private nature.

Disorders cured without nauseous medicines or interference with business.

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

Syphilis, with all the diseases of the skin, growing out of neglect or bad treatment, can be effectually cured in a few days.

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 inconsiderate youths, and excessive indulgence of the passions, a neglect of which will undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for business or society, and causing premature old age.

Females who may be laboring with any difficulty, a be Would 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 9 in the evening. aly18-tnkwly