

NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL. I.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1862.

NO 170

Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLIAM HILAND, Recorder.
JOHN CHUMBLEY, Sheriff.
Deputy Marshals—W. H. Williams, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Steele.
Chief of the Market—John Chumbley, second, first, J. Ryan, second, and John Hedrick, third.
Tax Assessor—William Driver.
Revenue Collector—A. B. Shankland.
Water Tax Collector—B. Garrett.
Treasurer—B. Henry.
Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.
Superintendent of the Harbors—J. Q. Dodd.
Superintendent of the Water Works—James Wyatt.
Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Searby.
Station of the City—T. B. McBride.
Street Crier—J. L. Stewart.
City Attorney—John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.
Board of Aldermen—M. M. Brien, President; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H. O. Scovel, Wm. S. Chestnut, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb.
Common Council—W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
Finance—Knowles, Scovel and Cole.
Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.
Streets—Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Chestnut and Claiborne.
Wharves—Newman, Stewart and Turner.
Hospital—Jones, Mayfield and Sloan.
Schools—Chestnut, Mayfield and Knowles.
Fire Department—Cready, Driver and Newman.
Gas—Driver, Chestnut and Davis.
Cemetery—Smith, Stewart and Newman.
Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner.
Slaves—Hough, Claiborne and Davis.
Police—Chestnut, Brien and Anderson.
Springs—Hough, Claiborne and Brien.
Workhouses—Chestnut, Mayfield and Knowles.
Improvements and Dependencies—Cole, Scovel and Cready.
Public Property—Brien, Chestnut and Turner.
Post Office—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

NIGHT POLICE.
Captain—John Daugh.
First Lieutenant—Wm. Yarbrough.
Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.
Police—Wm. Jackson, John Candler, Nib Davis, John Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Outreit, William Wagon, John England, J. W. Wright, John Pickett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hillis.
The Police Court is opened every morning nine o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Sheriff—James M. Hinton. Deputies—Thomas Robinson and J. N. Buchanan.
Register—Phineas Garrett.
Treasurer—Wm. Joseph Taylor.
Comptroller—N. H. Belcher.
Surveyor—John Corbett.
Revenue Collector—J. G. Briley.
Road and Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson.
Quadrangle for the Nashville District—John D. Gower and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.
Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.
Clerk—P. Lindsey Nichol.
The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Judge—Hon. Nathaniel Baxter.
Clerk—David C. Love.
The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.
Judge—Hon. William K. Turner.
Clerk—Charles E. Diggs.
The Court meets the first Monday in April, August and December.

CHANCERY COURT.
Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Frieson.
Clerk and Master—J. E. Glines.
The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.
Jonas F. Hines, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nashville, Tenn.
Tennessee Lodge, No. 1—Meets every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sumner streets. The officers for the present term are: O. B. Lessor, N. G.; J. E. Mills, V. G.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

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

Smiley Lodge, No. 90—Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are: O. C. Covert, N. G.; Frank Harman, V. G.; James Wyatt, Secretary; W. M. Malloy, Treasurer.

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

Highly Encouraged, No. 1—Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesday of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, N. G.; T. R. McBride, V. G.; O. F. Fuller, S. W.; Peter Harris, Jr., S. W.; John F. Hilde, Scribe; B. H. Oster, Treasurer.

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

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY—Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.
Post—Headquarters on Fifth street. Gen. Saylor, commanding.
District—Headquarters on Summer street. (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sibley, 2nd, 10th U. S. Infantry, A. A. G.
Post—Headquarters at the Capital. A. C. Gillet, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry.
Chief Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters on Chestnut street, No. 19, (Judge O'Brien's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bagham.
Assistant Quartermaster—No. 20, Cherry street. Capt. B. McPherson.
Assistant Quartermaster—Vine street, near Mrs. Park's residence. Capt. R. N. Leach.
Assistant Quartermaster—No. 21, Market street—Capt. J. M. Dale.
Chief Commissary—Headquarters, No. 19, Vine st. Capt. R. Macfadyen.
Commissary of Subsistence—Broad street. Capt. F. Little.
Acting Quartermaster of Subsistence—Corner of Bond and College streets. Lieut. Charles Allen.
Medical Director—Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old residence.) Surgeon, E. Swift.
Medical Purveyor's Office—Church street, Masonic Building. J. B. Porter, Surgeon, 5th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NASHVILLE UNION.

The Nashville Union was commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebel South, and of advocating the restoration of the Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to secede. It holds as friends all who support, and as foes all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but FREEDOM AND NATIONALITY.
It contains for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and institutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring a Union must perish, no matter by what name it be called.
To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebel despotism at Richmond by a perfidious Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so hourly the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel office-holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minutemen, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbeted before the world. Let those ambitious and avaricious men who have plotted our ruin for their own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their "clim" in society. Let it be known how the city and suburbs of Nashville are now being ravaged by bands of free-booters and slave-trappers over our State, kidnapping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning bridges and churches, and murdering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, as it is, be known to the Southern conspirators, now circulating freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will surely triumph. Will not brave men everywhere rally in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.
Daily Union, single copy, per annum, \$3 00
" clubs of ten, each, " " " 25 00
Tri-weekly, single copy, " " " 2 00
" clubs of ten, each, " " " 15 00
Weekly, single copy, " " " 1 00
" clubs of ten, each, " " " 8 00
All communications on business with the Office, will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE UNION, and all communications to the Editor will be addressed to S. C. MERCEB.
Editors of local newspapers will do us a great kindness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance. The current transactions in Tennessee for months to come will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
(BY LINE OR LESS TO COMPOSITORS SQUARES)
1 square, 1 day, \$1 00—each additional square 50 cts
" 1 week, 3 00—each additional square 1 50
" 1 month, 8 00 " " " 3 00
" 3 months, 22 00 " " " 8 00
" 6 months, 40 00 " " " 15 00
" 1 year, 75 00 " " " 28 00
Half Column, 1 month, 20 00
" 3 months, 55 00
" 6 months, 100 00
" 1 year, 180 00
One Column, 1 month, 35 00
" 3 months, 90 00
" 6 months, 160 00
" 1 year, 300 00
Advertisements occupying any special position inside, 50 per cent. additional; special position outside, 10 per cent.
Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon; but every such change will involve extra expense to be paid for by the advertiser.
Advertisers occupying the space contracted for will be charged for the excess.

Marriage and Funeral Notices.
When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.
Announcements of Candidates.
FOR STATE OFFICERS, \$10 00
" COUNTY " 5 00
" CITY " 3 00
Cash required in advance for all advertisements, unless by special agreement.
We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we bind ourselves strictly to adhere.
W. M. CAMERON, for the Editor.
JOHN WALLACE, for the Proprietor.
Nashville, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Nashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.
Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Denderick Streets.
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1862.

From New Orleans.

We take the following from the correspondence of the New York Times, dated New Orleans, Oct. 7, 1862:
Brig. Gen. Weitzel has left the City Hall and the gay room of the Mayor, and taken up his quarters in the camp, as he is now with his brigade on the northern lines of the city. His command consists of the 12th and 13th Connecticut, the 75th New York, 7th Vermont, and 1st Louisiana, with Thompson's and Caruth's Batteries, and five companies of cavalry. It is decidedly one of the finest brigades in the service, has fought out for it, of which you will hear in due season. Brig. Gen. Arnold, familiar to the nation for his services at Pensacola, is now next in command here to General Butler. Gen. Sherman, of Port Royal fame, has taken Gen. Phelps's place at Carrollton. As the whole army General Butler commands is now in a most promising condition, we feel, in fact, trimmed up, spurred, and in fighting order, and we have entire confidence in our commander, simply because his actions, up to date, show that he has never made a mistake, has never taken a step backward, and his inadequate means considered, has accomplished an amount of practical benefits for his country not surpassed by any other General in the field.

I have, perhaps, neglected to mention, that since our troops were withdrawn from Baton Rouge, our gunboats have been most usefully employed in conveying our steam-packets up and down the river, and keeping the guerrillas away from the shore. On Wednesday last, about fifteen miles above Donaldsonville, the levee was noticed for miles to be covered with cattle. It was evident from their drivers that they were just in from Texas via the Opelousas Railroad, and that they were endeavoring to gain some point where they could be got across the river to camp Moore, or, in other words, to Jeff Thompson's forces. The result was the whole drove, sixteen hundred strong, were stopped by Captain Lowry, of the gunboat Sciota No. 1, and held for the United States Government. Meantime the few steamers left us from the great conflagration were pressed into service, and a fleet of six boats were landed opposite the cattle, and fourteen hundred head were secured, only two hundred escaped, though the whole were literally wild cattle. This accomplished, the fleet started down the river, conveyed by the gunboats Sciota No. 1, Kineo No. 3, Itaska No. 7, Katabdin No. 8. Things went on very quietly until the fleet reached a point nearly opposite Donaldsonville, when a force of at least two thousand guerrillas sprang from behind the levee and fired upon the boats, at the same time opening with four pieces of artillery. On the first discharge one man was killed on gunboat No. 3, two on board of the packet-steamers St Maurice, and the packet-steamers General Williams was disabled by a ball in her machinery.

The gunboat Sciota, at the time of the attack, was in the lead, and nearest the shore, and most melancholy to relate, Lieut. Charles H. Swaysey, of the U. S. Navy, who was standing on the wheel-house, was instantly killed. This catastrophe has spread a gloom over our fleet and among the army officers ashore. The attack was dastardly, and for an officer of the presence and accomplishments of Lieutenant Swaysey to be thus sacrificed, has caused a bitter feeling that will be hard to allay. It will be remembered that the gallant Swaysey was the first Lieutenant on board of the United States gunboat Varuna, Captain Boggs, which fought so valiantly at the taking of Fort Jackson. In that fight, after the united fire of the rebel fleet had killed or driven our men from their guns, Lieut. Swaysey, assisted by his captain, Boggs, assisted in firing them, and continued this conduct, worthy of Hull and Decatur, until the Varuna was sunk. There is something heart-sickening in recording the death of this officer. If he had fallen in a fair field, in hot blood, while performing his duty, we would weep, and yet be comforted with the fact that he gave up his life gloriously struggling with a brave foe, but to be assassinated, we can hardly reconcile ourselves to the fact that he is really dead. Lieutenant Swaysey was a native of Taunton, Mass., and was unquestionably one of the most promising officers in the navy, and his death, from the sudden growth of his headquarters, may make the rebel Van Dorn's proclamation literal, that "there shall be no inhabitants living within seven miles of the river bank."

On Wednesday morning next, Oct 8th, the paroled rebel soldiers in this city, who enter their names in the proper book to be exchanged as prisoners of war, will be sent to Baton Rouge or some other point on the river, there to be turned over

to the rebel authorities. I have conversed with several of these men, and they are a little disgusted at the result of what I deem in many cases was a bit of brazen-doggy, for there were but two hundred and forty odd who reported for exchange out of the many thousand rebel soldiers who are now in citizen's dress walking about the streets of this city, and in a large number of cases getting their living from the Government authorities; for you will observe that in the last official publication of provisions distributed by the United States authorities, there were nine hundred families of acknowledged Confederate soldiers receiving relief. The rums may not be uninteresting as giving a glance at the internal life of New Orleans. This enormous charity, this unheard of thing of a Government conquering a city and then feeding the people, finds no parallel in history. We have distributed the following provisions:

Pork, - - - - -	221 bbls.	- 44,200 lbs.
Beef, - - - - -	92 bbls.	- 18,400 lbs.
Bacon, - - - - -	41 tes.	- 12,810 lbs.
Split Peas, - - - - -	79 bbls.	- 13,926 lbs.
Hard Bread, - - - - -	17 bbls.	- 1,626 lbs.
Loaves of Bread, - - - - -	- - - - -	- 77,949 lbs.
Total, - - - - -	- - - - -	- 168,010 lbs.

The number of families receiving aid is - - - - -	9,046
Families of Federal soldiers, 917	- - - - -
Destitute, - - - - -	7,196
Families of Confed. soldiers, 900	- - - - -
Number of persons, - - - - -	30,420
Total number of families who have received aid, - - - - -	9,857

The printed blanks furnished by the United States authorities, to be filled up by our citizens and returned to the Provost Marshal, have been taken advantage of by individuals to get off a little wit and a great deal of ill-nature. One woman, under the heading of "Sex," put down "she added;" another, under the head of "Occupation," entered "grass widow;" another, in better taste, wrote "mother of a family." A Mr. Patterson, it seems, was more than usually desirous of giving information, for he departed from the strict necessity of the case, to give utterance to various opinions and comments, all of which had a most unhappy result, as will be seen by the following official document:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, Oct. 6, 1862.
The Major-General commanding the Department orders that Uriah G. Patterson be confined for six months at Fort Pickens, at hard labor, with a twenty-four-pound ball attached to his leg by a chain, for an insulting and seditious report to the authorities of the United States.
By Order of Major-General BUTLER,
FRED. MARLIN, Lieut. and A. D. C.

COPIES OF REPORT RETURNED.
Uriah G. Patterson, aged 48 years.
Residence—No. 441 South Poydras street, First District.
Occupation—Police officer before subjugation of New Orleans; since, a non-commissioned prisoner of war, confined within the Military District of New Orleans.
Registered Alien—Registered. Born free.
Taken Oath of Allegiance.—To support the Constitution of the United States as revised, amended, adopted, and defended by the Confederate States.

Registered Enemy.—Of the Constitution as interpreted and executed by the present Abolition Government of the D-I-S-United States, but a friend of the Constitution and Union as interpreted by the immortal, pure Henry Clay.
Neglected to take Oath or Register.—Neglected to take oath.

We are promised in a few days a printed list of the registered "enemies of the United States." The number is quite large, and it will be interesting to know from what particular kind of people this crop of defunct traitors are gathered. If all this disgusting treason means anything, it is this, that the leniency of the National Government is misconstrued, for these infatuated people are as ignorant of the responsibility they have assumed by their conduct, as they are of a sentiment of genuine patriotism.

Yesterday morning was attended the funeral of Capt. T. A. Crowley, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers. The Captain was apparently perfectly well twenty-four hours previous to his death, when he was suddenly attacked by what is here termed a congestive chill, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was an officer of fine abilities, devoted to his profession, and had proverbially one of the best drilled and best cared-for companies in his regiment. His remains were taken to St. Patrick's Church, when every honor was paid to his memory and virtues that could be by the priests, in the performance of their imposing religious service. I mention the circumstance as a marked contrast to the brutal conduct of Rev. Mr. Leacock (Episcopal) of Christ's Church, who refused to perform the burial service of the remains of the lamented McKay, and only under compulsion would assist at the last honors paid to the brave Gen. Williams, who fell at Baton Rouge.

Major-General Butler left yesterday on the steamer McLellan for Pensacola,

where he will, I understand, make a short sojourn.

Before the arrival of our forces here, murders averaged about three a week, and as many as six have been perpetrated in as many days. Under Gen. Butler, the crime of murder has become so uncommon that the Press of the city, just at this time, are using all their energies to work a very disgusting affair of the kind, the novelty of the incident seeming to make the reporters quite crazy with excitement. The time was not long since in this city, when a murder was either entirely overlooked, or dismissed with a line.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Manchester (N. H.) American, of the 14th inst., contains the following:

A gentleman by the name of James M. Smith, a native of the eastern part of this State, has just arrived in this city, direct from the interior of North Carolina. He has resided in that section for the last seven years, and had previously lived 8 years in other parts of the South. He escaped to the Union lines at Newbern. Mr. Smith states that the Proclamation of President Lincoln has produced the greatest consternation among the large slaveholders of that portion of the State. Indeed, so great is their terror that a large body of them have united in a petition to the Governor, imploring him to use his influence with the Confederate Government to secure the return of the troops belonging to that State, in order that they may be protected from a slave insurrection, which they believe to be imminent. The Governor has also been requested to call a convention of the people, to take measures to bring the State back into the Union, that they might avail themselves of the offers contained in the proclamation. He says that as soon as it was known that the proclamation had been issued, measures were taken to prevent any more of the soldiers, raised there by conscription, from leaving the State. He is of the opinion that in a very short time the proclamation will be known to the slaves in every nook and corner of the State.

A Maryland correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that Gen. McClellan has been opposed to making any advance until spring, and that nothing but the advice of the President and the urgent demand of the American people has induced him to arrange his plans for moving upon the enemy. If we believed that McClellan has been seriously in favor of going into winter quarters, we should certainly give him up as a hopeless case. But we believe nothing of the sort.

At any rate, we presume it is now a settled fact that the Army of the Potomac will move upon the rebels, and move soon. Certainly it should move soon, for October is drawing to a close, and rains and deep mud usually come with the coming of November. We expect a battle in a few days, and if one takes place, it will be terrific beyond all parallel in this war. Considering the immense magnitude of the opposing forces and the momentous importance of the issues involved, we can of course look for nothing but a struggle most desperately-contested on both sides. Neither side can afford to be beaten. To us defeat would be a terrible thing; to the rebel Confederacy it would be death. Let the shock come.

If our army is victorious in the pending battle, we trust that the victory will be a whole one. We have had quite enough half-victories—enough issues from which nothing issued—too many results from which nothing resulted. We have a right to expect that no Gen. Miles or Col. Tom Ford of Harper's Ferry will figure in the next great fight, but that the rebel army will be routed and pursued and pressed upon until every semblance of an army shall be crushed out of it.—Louisville Journal, 23d.

Distribution of Salt in Richmond.
The following advertisement in the Richmond Dispatch tells a gloomy tale in very few words:

SALT.—The Council of Richmond having deemed it prudent to require that recipients of salt under the arrangements made by said Council in reference to that indispensable article, (salt,) should produce a certificate, sworn to before some person authorized to administer an oath, as to their residence, size of family, &c., the undersigned having learned that many persons, amongst whom were the widows of Confederate soldiers, have been made to pay a fee of twenty-five cents to obtain ten cents worth of salt, (two pounds) proposes to devote three and a half hours each day, during the continuance of the Council's very humane interposition in behalf of its fellow-townsmen, to relieve all persons who may be necessitated to accept of the privileges afforded by the Council aforesaid, from this inhuman requisition.
I. A. GORDON,
Notary Public.

All the Tennessee Secesh prisoners at Camp Chase have been exchanged, and will soon leave for Dixie.

From Richmond.

Capt. EDWARD B. BUTTWEILL, formerly of the Navy of the United States, has arrived in Washington from Richmond, where he has been confined in the common jail as a prisoner during the last fourteen months. Capt. B., being in Richmond on private business about the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, obtained a pass to return to Washington City, the place of his residence, and had proceeded some distance on his journey when a telegram was transmitted for his arrest, and he was taken back to Richmond and committed to prison, where he remained until some days ago, when, through the aid of legal counsel, he was carried before a judge by a writ of *habeas corpus*, his case examined, and he discharged. The reason for his arrest and imprisonment was understood to be that he, being a native of Virginia, had not offered or had refused to enter the Confederate service. He left Richmond on Saturday with other discharged prisoners, and brought files of Richmond papers to the 11th instant, from which the *National Intelligencer* gives the following extracts:

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE TWO ARMIES.
The correspondent of the Savannah Republican (P. W. A.), under date of Winchester, September 23rd, writes as follows:

The heavy work of the campaign is probably at an end. Jackson may be left in this valley, but the greater portion of the Confederate army will, it is thought, take up its position behind the Rappahannock, preparatory to going into winter quarters; while the main body of the Federal army will return to Washington, leaving a division at Fredericktown and another at Hagerstown. From the Rappahannock to the Potomac the country has been laid waste. Corn, wheat, hay, bacon, hogs, beef cattle, and even mule cows, were either destroyed or appropriated by Pope's army, and there is not food and forage enough in the country to meet the wants of the few inhabitants left behind. Mill-houses, threshing machines, manufacturing establishments, wagons, carriages, and farming implements were burned or rendered useless, bridges blown up, horses and stock killed or carried off, and furniture and private libraries and papers wantonly mutilated or committed to the flames. With these facts before him the reader may form some adequate idea of the difficulties the army encountered on its march through this blasted wilderness, and at the same time see how impossible it is for it to go into winter quarters north of the Rappahannock. The condition of the people in the Valley of the Shenandoah, where we now are, is somewhat better, though far from good, whilst the climate is more severe; and the transportation of supplies wholly dependent upon wagons. Below the Rappahannock we would have two railways, that from Richmond, and that from Lynchburg, which meet at Gordonsville.

PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF THE CONSOLIDATION LAW.

By a general order dated the 2d instant, issued from the Army Headquarters in Richmond, "the execution of the act approved April 16, 1862, commonly called the Conscription Act, and of all the amendments thereto, is suspended by direction of the President in the States of Kentucky and Missouri. Troops from those States will, until further orders, be received into the Confederate service under the Acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act above referred to, and the execution of which is suspended, ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY TOWARD GORDONSVILLE.

The Yankee force, which for some days has threatened an advance on Gordonsville from the direction of Manassas, is now ascertained to be a body composed mostly of new levies, under the command of Gen. Sigel, and estimated to number from thirty to fifty thousand. On Wednesday last the main body of this force were between Centerville and Occoquan creek, whilst their cavalry pickets were thrown out as far south as Cattlett's station, where Cedar creek crosses the Orange and Alexandria railroad. We hear it suggested in official circles that this corps is sent into this region to a camp of instruction in which they may become seasoned to actual campaigning. But we see no reason to alter the opinion, hitherto frequently expressed, that their mission is to create a diversion which shall relieve McClellan of the presence in his front of the army of Northern Virginia.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.—Colonel McLeod Murphy, invited to be an independent candidate for Congress in New York, in reply says he is a War Democrat, has pledged and pledges anew his life, fortune, and sacred honor to support the Government in its efforts to crush this unholy rebellion.