

# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1862

The New York Herald, in a very elaborate article compiled from facts furnished by the census of 1860, says:

If the Southern Confederacy should put every available man into the field, and strip every plantation of every effective man, Unionists as well as rebels, from eighteen to forty-five years of age, their force would be a quarter of a million less than the loyal States will actually have organized in the field during the present month. Add to this the tremendous naval power suddenly improvised by the North, equal to half a million of troops more, and what chance is there for the rebels? None.

Thus, the secessionists can see that they are engaged in a struggle which, on their part, is not only causeless and disgraceful, but utterly hopeless. Why prolong it until the South is a desert and her people ruined?

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.—From \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 of counterfeit Confederate money is in circulation at the South. The Charleston banks have six or seven millions received as good money. Louisville Democrat.

Every man can foresee the inevitable result of this state of things, if the Confederacy should ever be established. The whole issue of Confederate money would be repudiated, on the plea that its redemption would necessarily involve the redemption of many millions of the spurious currency.

THEIA, the marine goddess, is said to have baptized her son ACHILLES in the waters of Styx, to make him invulnerable, but unluckily the heel by which she held him was untouched by the waters, and there he received his death-wound. What a pity there was not an exemption law in those days, so that she might have made her high-tempered and heroic son immortal, simply by purchasing her *twenty niggers!*

"Thetis baptized her mortal son in Styx, A rebel-mother would on niggers buy."

The large slaveholders in the South are ordering the non-slaveholders to go out, half-fed and half-naked, to fight for their negroes. How long will it be at this rate, before they will order them to chop their wood, black their boots and curry and saddle their horses? The world is certainly moving.

The seceded States are variously denominated "Dixie," the "Southern Confederacy," "Secessia," "Davisonia," "Rebeldom," and "Cottondom." In view of the celebrated exemption clause in its conscription law we suggest that it might very appropriately be styled—the "Twenty-Nigger-Republic."

It is said that there is wonderful activity going on in the division of large estates in the South. The large slave-owners are giving their boys twenty niggers apiece, to enable them to dodge the conscription which is dragging poor white boys in the ranks as private soldiers.

The rebel Government has declared, by its recent legislation, that the large slave-owners must be allowed to stay at home and attend to their business, but that non-slaveholders shall not.

It takes twenty niggers to make a respectable white man in the Southern Confederacy. It is likely that the non-slaveholders will object to it on that score.

It is said that a fellow who was knocked down recently in a private quarrel, in this city, begged for help lustily, on the ground that he was on parole.

The owner of twenty slaves in the rebel Confederacy, is exempt from military service, and has thirteen votes. What a fortunate and important personage!

Accept assurances of my high esteem and sincere respect,

## Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication. It will be read with interest.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, October 17, 1862. General J. S. Negley, Commanding U. S. Forces, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL,—

In accordance with your communication of this date, I have the honor to state that I have named the principal detached works that strengthen the entrenched lines around this city, as follows:

The Fort on St. Cloud Hill—"Fort Negley."

The Fort on Capitol Hill—"Fort Andrew Johnson."

The Fort on Curry's Hill—"Fort Confederation."

The Fort on Ferry's Hill—"Fort Casino."

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,  
JAS. S. C. MORTON,  
Chief Eng' Army of the Ohio.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27, 1862.

Captain Jas. S. C. Morton, Chief Engineer Army of the Ohio, Nashville, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN,—

I was not aware that it was designed to change the name of the defenses constructed under your supervision, in and about Nashville, from those acquired by their location, until a copy of your letter to General Negley upon the subject was forwarded to me. That letter is as follows:

In running over the list of names, I find the fortifications or defenses of the Capitol have been, out of compliment, I infer, to myself, named "Fort Andrew Johnson."

As the skillful, talented and efficient officer, under whom the military defenses of Nashville have been so well and energetically constructed, has, from his innate modesty, no doubt, declined affixing his own name to any of them, I may be permitted to say that, while thankfully acknowledging the compliment implied, I doubt the propriety, under all the circumstances, of having my name bestowed upon this important stronghold. I am sure, as a citizen and public man, I do not deserve it. My adopted State has conferred upon me every honor that a State can confer upon one of her citizens, and in this the measure of my ambition has been filled. I certainly am not entitled to it for any military service or prowess, and such compliments should only be awarded to those who are entitled to them. I would rather an enquiring public would ask why my name was not given, than to ask why it was.

It is not safe at all times and in all instances to name children, cities, forts, &c., after the living, for the bestowal is often regretted and repented.—There are names of Tennessee's illustrious dead, now resting within the protection of your works, far better and more appropriate, from patriotic and inspiring associations, for the defenses of the Capitol, than that of one whose merits have not passed through that trial in which all the living are to be tested. The name of JACKSON, the champion of the "Federal Union" in one of the darkest hours of its peril, and of POLK, who stood by him during his mighty struggle for the preservation of the Government, and who, during his own administration, extended the boundaries of the Union and thereby the area of freedom, would, it seems to me, inspire the hearts of our soldiers to make such a stronghold impregnable though assailed by fearful odds.

It may be, that in the shock of battle, some devoted one, now unknown, may yet pour out his heart's blood upon the massive altar-stones of our Capitol as a libation of the sacred cause of Liberty and Union, and history will proclaim that man, officer or private, entitled to the honor which you have assigned me.

I have never sought honors, in a military point of view, nor is it my desire to do so now. War is not the natural element of my mind. I have always endeavored to cultivate the arts of peace, and have therefore not pursued a military life. For my part, I would rather wear upon my garments the dust of the field and the digge of the shop, as badges of the pursuits of peace, than all the insignia of honorable and glorious war. My heart would swell with joy to see the sword and bayonet laid aside, and the soldier restored to his peaceful avocations. Heaven grant that ere long peace and good will may be restored to a misguided and divided people.

In conclusion I will state that I feel more than flattered at the compliment conferred, but a consciousness of duty performed is my present remuneration, and the only reward I ask in the future is the lowly inscription of my name with those who loved and toiled for the people.

Accept assurances of my high esteem and sincere respect,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

We learn that about eighty of Humphrey Marshall's men broke their guns and threw them into the streets at Lexington, the other day, saying they were tired of "old Tub," as a commander and went home.

The Confederate Congress bestows its greatest good where it finds the greatest number—of niggers.

## Captain Twyman.

This officer has been in this city for some time as a member of the Court Martial. His command of independent cavalry have arrived here, we learn, and their Captain will lead them immediately into service. We have no doubt they will do glorious service. All success to them. The following is from the Cincinnati Times:

### CAPTAIN TWYMAN.

Captain Twyman, the man that Morgan fears above all others, is here with his noble, fearless band of Independent Kentucky Scouts. Twyman hails from Hart County, Kentucky. For years he was a practicing physician in that county; with an intense love for the Union. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was urged to side with the traitors, he indignantly refused and expressed himself in such terms as to make himself an object of suspicion and hatred to the rebels. They tried to scare him, then hire him. They finally drove him from home, despoiling his fine property. He could stand it no longer, hastening to Frankfort, he offered his services to the Union cause, they were immediately accepted. He was authorized to raise a company of scouts to act in an independent capacity, subject to Gen. Buell.

His command was soon raised, the most of them his old neighbors, in whose families he had practiced for years. No time was lost in equipping them, and into the field he went. Since that time they have made it tell. Their great object is to catch Morgan. Twice they have nearly succeeded. In the last chase, Twyman in person pressed Morgan so hard that he had to abandon his horse and take to the water. He is now temporarily attached to Mundy, and will do a good work up here. He generally fights on his own hook. He is a genuine Kentuckian, with a strong love for the Union, and an intense hatred of traitors. Some of his band are men over sixty years of age. They all regard Twyman with almost veneration.

We have men enough, means enough, and will enough in the army to finish the work for which they were called out, if the proper policy is now pursued. Let us, then, unite now more determinedly than ever to close this fearful drama in our National history. Do it soon, or our Republic will have learned the art of war, and does not the history of all Republics show that it is a dangerous thing for them to learn the art of war, or, by habit, cultivate a taste for the same?

## Morgan's Escape from Elizabethtown.

The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger gives the following account of MORGAN'S escape from Elizabethtown, Ky., the particulars of which is obtained from Major Compton. We copy it on account of several very suggestive points which it contains:

Major Compton of this city, formerly of the 50th Indiana, accompanied Col. Day in the capacity of a volunteer guide, Col. D. being unacquainted, with the topography of the county.

At Muldraugh's Hill, to the astonishment of all, the whistle of the locomotive sounded, and the train, with a brilliant head-light burning, stopped upon the top of the hill, where the light could be plainly seen to Elizabethtown, and the arrival of the troops certainly known.

Major C. suggested to Col. L. the propriety of covering the head-light with blankets, and of moving the train with the least possible noise. He also suggested that the forces at once disembark, and be divided in such a manner as to approach and surround Morgan's camp, and take him by surprise. Being a civilian, of course shoulder-straps paid no attention to his suggestions. The result was that Morgan got away.

Major Compton finally, at the suggestion of Colonel Day, accompanied by another civilian, started out to reconnoiter Morgan's situation. They had proceeded but a short distance, when both were captured, and each mounted behind a cavalryman, were soon in Elizabethtown, where they were at once conducted into Morgan's presence.

Previous to the arrival of the prisoners, Morgan had robbed the Postoffice, and the mail bags, and a large amount of mail matter lay scattered about Morgan's room. Morgan told Major C. that he had made a good haul of green backs out of that little operation.

After being closely questioned, the prisoners were put under guard in Morgan's room, where they remained till the celebrated thief left the town.

Morgan, says Major Compton, was greatly alarmed lest he should be captured. In questioning Major Compton his voice trembled, and he betrayed every evidence of alarm, lest a large Federal force was pursuing and would surprise him.

He spoke of Dumont's pursuit of him, and the reported fights at Lawrenceburg and Versailles as the richest jokes of the season. He says that Dumont's troops threw a few shells at some eight or ten of his stragglers, and that no one was hurt.

After a notice of twenty-four hours, the military authorities last evening took possession of the splendid residence of Mrs. R. C. Ballard, at the corner of Brook and Broadway. It will be used as a hospital for officers, as we were informed.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has been appointed to the military command of Newport and Covington.

## INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

### Poor Prospect for Rebel Recognition—British Workmen on the Right Side.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post, ministerial, writes that though Slidell and Mason had not received their recall, Slidell was expecting it and both he and Mason had come to the conclusion that their mission could do no good. In Paris Mr. Slidell had not held any communication with the French Government. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries, from the first, has harmonized its policy with that of the Cabinet of St. James, and both had long since come to the conclusion that it is for the contending parties to invite mediation if required, and not for England and France to offer mediation, however much they may desire to see this war brought to an end. To recognize the South would be to interfere; to depart from that neutrality which is the policy of England and France toward the United States.

It was hoped and believed that some event of the war might, before this, have brought about an armistice, and that both North and South would have called in foreign powers, with a view to reconciliation. But as the war goes on, the contending camps become less men and more inhuman. The latest dispatches which reached the Government of this country do not hold out any alternative for a close of the war, but the exhaustion of both North and South; and as the resources of the North are known to be more extensive than those of the South, supposition on the spot gives the final victory to the North.

### LOYALTY OF THE BRITISH WORKINGMEN.

Staleybridge is one of those second class interior towns of England's manufacturing districts, where the lives and souls of some fifteen thousand people depend upon the spinning of cotton. To say they must have suffered greatly, these fifteen thousand, from the withdrawal of American raw material, is needless. But Staleybridge, either because its mill-owners have declined to adapt their machinery to India cotton, or because no time at all has been preferred by them to half time, has suffered acutely from the war, and the appeals of its people for relief have rent the hearts of all England. The sorrows of Staleybridge have been only a degree less poignant than those of Blackburn.

A public meeting was accordingly called on the 1st inst., at Staleybridge, to consider the necessity of petitioning her Majesty the Queen to take immediate measures for the recognition of the Confederate States of America. "Thou sands came. The largest hall in the town was much more than filled, that as many gathered without as were crowded within. The multitude is described as almost entirely composed of "working men." The Mayor presided, and there was a gentleman to move a resolution calling for the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and a gentleman to second it, and a gentleman to make speeches in behalf of it. After some discussion, however, an amendment was presented and carried with cheers, and something so near unanimity as to be reported as a hundred to one, that, "in the opinion of the meeting, the distress prevailing in the manufacturing districts is mainly owing to the rebellion of the Southern States against the American Constitution," and that recognition was not to be thought of. As at Blackburn, so here; the capitalists desired to inveigle working men into sympathy with the oppressors of labor, and were defeated.

## The Orleans Dynasty in the Field.

Letter from the Count de Paris to General Sickles.

CLAREMONT, Sept. 11, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have just read your letter to the New York Times in answer to the misrepresentations circulated about our departure from America, and I hasten to thank you for having taken up the pen under these circumstances. Although we are accustomed to calumny, and despite it, nevertheless it is very gratifying to see the facts put in their true light, and our situation so well understood and so clearly explained, especially by a member of the army with whose destinies we were associated during nearly a year.

We shall always remember that campaign with the army of the Potomac, as one of the best and most interesting epochs of our youth. It is with regret that we left our companions in arms, and nothing can be more valuable to us than such testimonials of remembrance and esteem. I need not add that our hearty wishes still accompany them; that the distance has only strengthened the interest we take in the success of the great cause for which we fought together. Depend upon it, however ignorant and prejudiced may be the public at large, there are still on this side of the Atlantic some hearts who follow with emotion the struggle of a great and free nation for her institutions, and who cannot believe in the ultimate success of the efforts of a deluded minority to establish a new community whose corner stone shall be so odious, so dangerous and so precarious an institution as that of slavery. Before ending this letter (for the bad English of which I must apologize,) let me still tell you, my dear General, how glad I should be to shake hands again with you, and to talk once more with you of your winter quarters in that wild corner of Maryland, or of the summer days when your tent was pitched on the field of battle of Fair Oaks.

I beg you, my dear General, to believe me always very truly yours,  
LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS,  
Comte de Paris.

All wish our armies to do more, and don't see why they are not more successful. Perhaps it is possible to do more some-times, but the commanding officers could give a good reason for every movement. They are more interested than any one else in their success. They have able Generals to meet, and can't do just as they please.

There is no doubt that the President has done his best to make the army effective. He has now at the head Gen. Halleck, who understands the business if any one does. General McClellan did not immediately pursue the enemy after the battle of Antietam. Why didn't he do it? No doubt he knows why. We had a General in Virginia who sneered at strong positions, lines of retreat, &c., who was for pursuing the enemy always, and fighting him at all hazards. He made the experiment and failed. No doubt the Seceas are dissatisfied. They don't see why their armies do not do better. The Generals could answer that they do the best they can. They have better discipline than the Union troops. They got the start after our successes, and brought their new levies into the field first, and in that have had some advantage, which they are losing every day. It is certainly not desirable that our troops should fight without a reasonable certainty of success. We want no unsuccessful fighting. It is immeasurably worse than no fighting at all. Bragg is getting away from our troops to the best of his ability. Why doesn't he do better? He, no doubt, concludes that it is better to run than to fight and get beaten; the latter is just what he is trying to avoid. He may run out of Kentucky, but then he does not get away from Buell. Buell can follow him into Tennessee, as well as through Kentucky.

After a desperate effort, the Confeds are falling back, instead of carrying on their cherished project of aggression. Their chances are to grow weaker, and to reach the point of an utter failure, before they can recuperate again. They are on the trot out of the State, and if

they do succeed in crossing the State line, which we still hope they will not be able to do, they have a long road to travel to get out of the way of our army. They can't run South always. They will, perhaps, get out of Kentucky; but if we get possession of East Tennessee, and cut off their source of supplies to the Virginia army, whilst McClellan presses it in front, and take this fall or winter, the rest of the important Southern seaboard, Jeff. Davis' dominion will be dried up; and that is a result that all rebeldom can't avoid.

We may blame Buell because he does not overtake Bragg and demolish his army but, no doubt, all Seceas are cursing Bragg if they dare, for running, and inquiring why he does not fight Buell and destroy his army.—Louisville Democrat.

## Disgraceful.

We take the following from the Louisville Journal. It furnishes another illustration of the debasing influence of treason:

Surely every one has been struck with the bad faith and disgraceful conduct of the rebel armies on the battle-field.—Again and again they have worn the uniform of the United States and gained time by the cry "do not fire on your friends," as a shot after this was murder by the laws of all civilized nations. They have carried our colors, and thus protected themselves from the law. This is condemned by all the laws of war, as it is by every honorable feeling that Heaven has given to man; it is as false as Joab or Judas Iscariot. It is mean and dastardly. But about as low a meanness as we have heard of in the war occurred at Chaplin Hills. When the battle was over and the night had covered the dead and the wounded under the dark trees, it was natural for the friends on either side of the combatants to look after their dead companions, and especially for those who might be prostrate and languishing under wounds but still alive. At this time sacred to humanity, the Bishop Gen. Polk stationed himself with a small and secret force under the shadow of the forest, by the side of the dead, hyena like, and when a benevolent and christian heart came to look for his dead and wounded friend, he would take him prisoner, march him off and strip him! This act so disgraceful to human nature is absolutely true and can be fully attested. Shame! shame upon the rebellion which has turned men to fiends!

## FOR SALE.

ONE PAIR MATCHED HEULES, and 6 years old. I will warrant them to be the best in the city. Will work in either single or double harness. Any persons, a want of such will do well to apply at once, as I have no further use for them. I will dispose of them on the most reasonable terms.

M. McCORMACK,  
70 Cherry Street, near Broad.

## STOLEN.

A NOTE FOR FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, executed by James H. Watson to Benjamin H. Waters, payable in Silver, dated sometime in June, 1862, and due about the first of January, 1863. All persons are hereby warned not to buy said Note, as it has never been assigned or transferred to any one by me.

BENJAMIN H. WATERS.

## NOTICE!

NASHVILLE, October 23rd, 1862. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE Capt. HENRY STEVENSON, will please call on the undersigned, at the Office of Lewis, HAYES, or on Mr. BREA, and settle the same. And all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement to his father.

C. S. STEVENSON,  
Administrator.

## \$30 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE TENNESSEE PENITENTIARY, October 13th, 1862. A Convict by the name of WILLIAM SEWARD. Said Seward is about twenty five years of age, five feet ten inches high and weighs one hundred and thirty two lbs. Has Black Hair—Dark Skin and Blue Eyes, and is badly pock marked. I will give thirty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me or his confinement in any jail so that I may get him.

JAMES CAVERY,  
Agent Tenn. Penitentiary.

## 24 24 24 24 24

## Startling Intelligence!

NOTICE TO CHEEVERS, SMOKERS, SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, AND EVERYBODY. COME TO

NO. 21, DEADERICK STREET,

Where you will find the

CHEAPEST TOBACCO,

in Nashville. Don't forget the place.

NO. 24, Deaderick, Near Cherry.

F. BUSH & CO.

24 24 24 24 24

I. O. O. F.

THE Annual commencement of the E. Worthington Grand Lodge of Tennessee, will be held in this city on Wednesday, October 23rd, 1862, at 9 o'clock. A prompt attendance of the Representatives is earnestly requested.

JOHN F. HIDE, G. Sec'y.

## Quartermasters' Certificates

PURCHASED BY

CHAS. H. GREEN

OFFICE, No. 58 Cherry St., (Up Stairs.)

## Dr. King's Dispensary

FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. KING, formerly of New York, to the last four years of Louisville, Ky., and who has devoted his attention to the treatment of private diseases for 30 years, calls 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, by the manner in which they may be treated, and he has a long list of names of those who have been cured, and who are now in the enjoyment of perfect health, and who are now in the enjoyment of perfect health, and who are now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Subscribers cured without causing medicines or interference with business. Objections of date, obliquely cured a few days, by an operation, which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists health cannot be enjoyed. Forgive us some cases more minutely and under the microscope, and all the diseases of the eye, growing out of neglect or bad treatment, can be effectually cured in a few days.

Specialties.—Particular attention being given to the treatment of all diseases of the eye, growing out of neglect or bad treatment, can be effectually cured in a few days. Particular attention being given to the treatment of all diseases of the eye, growing out of neglect or bad treatment, can be effectually cured in a few days.

Persons suffering abroad, by writers and stating their name, with the enclosed, direct to Dr. A. King, No. 1, Broadway Street, Nashville, Tenn., will have the necessary medicines sent to their address. Office hours from 9 o'clock to the evening until 10 o'clock, except on Sundays.