NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL I. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862. NO 174

Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, *Mayor.*
WILLIAM SHANE, *Recorder.*
JOHN CHUMBLEY, *Marshal.*

Deputy Marshals—W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Steele.
Clerks of the Market—John Chumbley, ex-officio, first; L. Ryan, second; and John Seldock, third.
Tax Assessor—William Driver.
Revenue Collector—A. B. Shankland.
Water Tax Collector—E. H. Garrett.
Treasurer—R. Henry.
Wharf Master—Thomas Lenker.
Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Dodd.
Superintendent of the Water Works—James Wyatt.
Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Seabury.
Sexton of the Cemetery—T. H. McBride.
Street Overseer—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. G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheatham, 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 Creedy.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Knowles, Scovel and Cole.
Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.
Streets—Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Cheatham and Claiborne.
Wharf—Newman, Stewart and Turner.
Hospital—Jones, Mayfield and Sloan.
Schools—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.
Fire Department—Creedy, Driver and Newman.
Gas—Driver, Cheatham and Davis.
Cemetery—Smith, Stewart and Newman.
Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner.
Taxes—Hough, Claiborne and Davis.
Police—Cheatham, Brien and Anderson.
Bridges—Hough, Claiborne and Brien.
Workhouse—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.
Improvements and Expenditures—Cole, Scovel and Smith.
Public Property—Brien, Cheatham and Turner.
Poor House—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

☞ The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Captain—John Baugh.
First Lieutenant—Wm. Yarbrough.
Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.
Watchmen—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Daniel, Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Hughes, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Jackson, David Yates, and Charles Hulitt.

☞ The Police Court is opened every morning at 9 o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. *Deputies*—Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.
Register—Princess Garrett.
Trustee—W. Jasper Taylor.
Assessor—N. H. Belcher.
Coroner—John Corbitt.
State Tax Collector—J. G. Briley.
County Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson.
Assessor of Taxes for the Nashville District—John D. Gower and E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.
Clerk—P. Lindsley Nichol.

The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Justices of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. Nathaniel Baxter.
Attorney—David C. Love.

The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William K. Turner.
Attorney—Charles E. Diggons.

The Court meets the first Monday in April and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Frierson.
Clerk and Master—J. E. Gleaves.

The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.

E. Hide, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at *Nashville, Tenn.*

Nashville Lodge, No. 1—Meets every Tuesday Evening in their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: J. Fauser, N. G.; J. E. Mills, V. G.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Franklin 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.

Cumberland Lodge, No. 90—Meets at their Hall, on South Market street, every Friday Evening. The officers are: J. Covert, N. G.; Frank Harman, V. G.; James [illegible], Secretary; W. M. Malory, Treasurer.

Germania Lodge, No. 165, (German)—Meets at the corner of Union and Summer streets, every Monday Evening. The officers are: Charles Rich, [illegible] Friedman, V. G.; —— Butterlich, Secretary; [illegible], Treasurer.

Encampment, No. 1—Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C. P.; T. R. McBride, H. P.; [illegible], S. W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J. W.; John F. [illegible], R. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Canton Franch Encampment, No. 4—Meets at the same hall on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. The officers are: Jas. T. Bell, Henry Apple, H. P.; E. Maher, S. W.; B. Friedman, W.; Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, [illegible].

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY—*Continued.*

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post—Headquarters on High street. Gen. Negley, commanding.

District—Headquarters on Summer street. (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Provost Marshal—Headquarters at the Capitol. A. C. Gilem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry.

Chief Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. — Cherry street. Capt. S. Stevenson.

Assistant Quartermaster—Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. 37, Market street.—Capt. J. M. Hale.

Chief Commissary—Headquarters, No. 10, Vine st. Capt. R. Machtely.

Commissary of Subsistence—Broad street. Capt. S. Little.

Acting Commissary of Subsistence—Corner of Broad 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. R. Peirce, Surgeon, 8th 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 Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of 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.

With rebels and traitors it has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithstanding.

It contends 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 the 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 heavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel office-holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted 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 station in society. Let it be shown how the self-styled defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading marauding bands of free-booters and mess-troopers over our State, kidnapping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning railroad bridges and cars, and murdering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the southern conspirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

Daily Union, single copy, per annum	$8 00
" " clubs of ten, each	7 00
Tri-weekly, single copy	6 00
" " clubs of ten, each	4 00
Weekly, single copy	2 00
" " clubs of ten, each	1 50

☞ 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. MERCER.

Editors of loyal 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 those events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(TEN LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.)

1 Square,	1 day,	$1 00—each additional insertion			$ 50
" "	1 week,	3 00—each additional square			1 50
" "	2 "	4 50	" "	"	2 00
" "	1 month,	6 00	" "	"	3 00
" "	2 "	9 00	" "	"	4 50
" "	3 "	12 00	" "	"	6 00
" "	6 "	18 00	" "	"	8 00
" "	12 "	25 00	" "	"	10 00

To ADVERTISERS in DETAIL

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column,	1 month	$15 00
" "	2 "	20 00
" "	3 "	25 00
" "	6 "	40 00
" "	12 "	60 00
Half Column	1 month	20 00
" "	2 "	30 00
" "	3 "	35 00
" "	6 "	55 00
" "	12 "	85 00
One Column	1 "	30 00
" "	2 "	40 00
" "	3 "	45 00
" "	6 "	70 00
" "	12 "	110 00

Advertisements occupying any special position *inside*, 20 per cent. additional; special position outside, 10 per cent.

☞ Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon; but every such change will involve extra expense, to be paid for by the advertiser.

☞ *Advertisers exceeding 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.

WM. CAMERON, for the *Union*.
JOHN WALLACE, for the *Dispatch*.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Nashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1862.

Congratulatory Order of General Rosecrans.

HEAD'QS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 180.

The General Commanding has foreborne to notice in Orders the facts and results of the battle of Iuka, until he should have before him the reports of all the commanders who participated in the action.

BROTHERS IN ARMS: You may well be proud of the battle of Iuka. On the 18th you concentrated at Jacinto; on the 19th you marched twenty miles, driving in the rebel out-posts for the last eight hours; reached the front of Price's army, advantageously posted in unknown woods, and opened the action by four, P. M.

On a narrow front, intersected by ravines and covered with dense undergrowth, with a single battery, Hamilton's division went into action against the combined rebel hosts. On that unequal ground, which permitted the enemy to outnumber them three to one, they fought a glorious battle, mowing down the rebel hordes until, night closing in, they rested on their arms on the battle ground, from which the enemy retired during the night, leaving us masters of the field.

The General Commanding bears cheerful testimony to the fiery alacrity with which the troops of Stanley's division moved up, cheering, to support, when called for, the 3d Division, and took their places to give them an opportunity to replenish their ammunition; and to the magnificent fighting of the 11th Missouri, under the gallant Mower.

To all the regiments who participated in the fight, he presents congratulations on their bravery and good conduct. He deems it an especial duty to signalize the 48th Indiana, which, posted on the left, held its ground until the brave Eddy fell, and a whole brigade of Texans came in through a ravine on the little band; and even then they only yielded a hundred yards until relieved.

The 16th Iowe, amid the roar of battle, the rush of wounded artillery horses, the charges of a rebel brigade and a storm of grape, canister and musketry, stood like a rock, holding the center, while the glorious 5th Iowa, under the brave and distinguished Matthias, sustained by Boomer with part of his noble little 26th Missouri, bore the thrice-repeated charges and cross-fires of the rebel left and center, with a valor and determination seldom equalled, never excelled, by the most veteran soldiery.

The 10th Iowa, under Col. Perezel, deserves honorable mention for covering our left flank from the assault of the Texan Legion. Sands' 11th Ohio Battery, under Lieut. Sears, was served with unequalled bravery, under circumstances of danger and exposure, such as rarely, perhaps never, has fallen to the lot of a single battery during the war.

The 39th Ohio and 47th Illinois, who went into position at the close of the fight and held it during the night, deserve honorable mention for the spirit they displayed in the performance of their duty.

The General Commanding regrets that he must mention the conduct of the 17th Iowa, whose disgraceful stampeding forms a melancholy exception to the general good courage of the troops. He doubts not that there are a good many officers and men in that regiment, whose cheeks burn with shame and indignation at the part the regiment acted, and he looks to them and to all its members, on the first opportunity, by conspicuous gallantry, to wipe out the stain on their fair name.

To the brave and gallant Hamilton, who formed and maintained his division under the galling fire from the rebel front, having his horse shot from under him in the action; to the veteran and heroic Sullivan, young in years, but old in fight; Colonel Sanborn, commanding the leading brigade in his maiden battle; Brigadier General D. S. Stanley, indefatigable soldier, able aiding the advance division, to their staff officers as well as to the regiments which have been mentioned in this order, the General commanding tenders individually his heartfelt thanks and congratulations.—Their gallantry and good conduct commands his respect, and has added a page to the claims they have on the gratitude of a great people now struggling to maintain national freedom and integrity against an unhallowed war in favor of caste and despotism.

To Col. Kizner, Chief of the Cavalry Division, and to the officers and men of his command, the General Commanding here publicly tenders his acknowledgments. For courage, efficiency, and for incessant and successful combats, he does not believe they have any superiors. In our advance on Iuka, and during the action, they ably performed their duty. Col. Hatch fought and whipped the rebels at Peyton's Mills on the 19th, pursued the retreating rebel column on the 20th, harrassed their rear, and captured a large number of arms. During the action five privates of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, beyond our extreme right, opened fire, captured a rebel stand of colors, a Captain and Lieutenant, sent in the colors that night, alone held their prisoners during the night and brought them in next morning.

The unexpected accident which alone prevented us from cutting off the retreat and capturing Price and his army, only shows how much success depends on Him in whose hands are the accidents as well as the laws of life.

Brave companions in arms! Be always prepared for action, firm, united and disciplined. The day of peace, from the hands of God, will soon dawn, when we shall return to our happy homes, thanking Him who gives both courage and victory.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.
H. G. KENNETT,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief of Staff.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 17th.—General Prentiss to-night was complimented with a serenade. He graphically described the scenes through which he and his fellow-soldiers, taken prisoners at Shiloh, passed. He said he had become used to harsh language when speaking of the demons of the South, whose conduct toward our troops was characterized with murder and barbarity.

Colonel Jordan, Assistant Adjutant General to Beauregard, was the only rebel from whom they received the least courtesy. So help him Heaven, those who persecuted his comrades should never escape retaliation in full at his hands. The negroes are the best Union men in the South. The returning Shiloh prisoners who had sufficient clothing to completely cover their nakedness, do not number fifty.

Nothing in the way of garments was furnished them by the rebels; besides they were supplied with the most disgusting food.

After fully describing the unkind and offensive treatment they received, he inquired of his many listeners what they now thought of the boasted chivalry!

The people of the South are determined. There is a perfect reign of terror, and every sentiment for peace or compromise is instantly stifled. He said he found Union men bearing arms against our Government, but they were compelled to do so at the bidding of their masters.

The white race to-day in the South are in a worse condition than were the blacks before the war. The rebel Government has more men in arms than the North think—they fight well—their cause is desperate—they do not ask for transportation and for comfortable supplies.

They are compelled to take the field with or without food. It is time we should go to work without gloves. We punished them more at Antietam than many of us supposed. The prisoners had opportunities of seeing the large numbers of wounded who were carried South on the trains, besides the stragglers.

As to the Libby Prison, it was a palace compared to the ones in which they were confined. General Prentiss hoped there would be no halting till we crushed the rebellion. He was in favor of hanging the leaders and granting an amesty to their deluded victims. Some one in the crowd inquired: "What do they think of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation?" Many of the officers with whom he conversed blasphemously condemned it, saying it was damnable, and never could be enforced; but he (Prentiss) responded to them: "If you say you never can be conquered, and that you are bound to whip us, what harm can the proclamation work?" He would declare everywhere that the proclamation would do more to end the rebellion than all the battles fought. He was applauded throughout his remarks.

MORE MAIMING.—The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* states, that one of the drafted men in Linton township, Vigo county, after being drafted, deliberately cut two fingers off his right hand for the purpose of evading the draft. The hand shows that two licks were made before the object was accomplished. A recent decision of the War Department says that persons who purposly maim themselves shall not be exempted, and accordingly he will be taken to Indianapolis as soon as he recovers.

One of the arrows discharged by the Indians in the recent massacre at Madella was taken from the body of one of the victims on the day after the fatal occurrence. The arrow penetrated through the heart to the depth of twelve inches. The Indians discharged these instruements with wonderful accuracy and terrible effect. Instances were seen of their having gone entirely through the body.

The Election News in Washington.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The character of the election news received last evening was generally considered as "mixed." There was a good deal of excitement at hotels last evening, and crowds were gathered to discuss the results of the Congressional elections so far as they had come in from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. There are large numbers of intelligent Republicans here from those States now in office, and their interest in the election is known. The talk in these circles reminded one of the old times previous to the war. There does not seem to be very much disappointment here in the result. Prominent Republicans from Ohio and Indiana have said for a month the Democrats would make large gains in those States, first, because of the absence of so many Republican volunteers in the war; and, second, because of the alleged mismanagement of the war during the past summers. It has been no secret in Washington for a long time that Governors Tod and Morton, and other leading supporters of the war in Ohio and Indiana, have urged here that public opinion in the West was violently opposed to the management of the war by Generals who avoided fighting whenever there was an excuse for it, always leaving the advantage of attack to the enemy. This feeling has been very strong all over the West, and has made itself felt in the elections to a certain extent. The rejoicing over the defeat of Vallandigham is great among the Ohio Republicans, and they are extremely sorry that Cox, of Columbus, is not in the same category, but the fact is that Cox is a better fellow at heart than Vallandigham. Cox generally supported war measures while in Congress, and Vallandigham was an open "peace Democrat."

CAPTAIN SEMMES, OF THE PIRATE ALABAMA.—Captain Semmes, of Confedeaate steamer Alabama, (290",) sports a huge mustatche, the ends of which are waxed in a manner to throw that of Victor Emmanuel entirely in the shade, and it is evident that it occupies much of his attention. His steward waxes it every day carefully and so prominent is it that the sailors of the Alabama term him "Old Beeswax." The officers of the Alabama are reported as very dainty gentlemen. In plundering a ship that take nothing but articles that suit them. If replenishing their stores, they invariably reject brown sugar, taking nothing but the best loaf. With kid gloves it is the same; they refuse colors, and will have nothing but pure white. And so it is with them all the way through. They appropriate everything they find worth having, and destroy the rest, and are pirates in every sense of the word, except that they do not take life—or, rather, they have not yet done so. The plan that Semmes has adopted to bring fish to his net is as follows: Whenever he captures a ship, after taking from her all that he and his officers want, he lays by her until dark, and then sets her on fire. The light of the burning ship can be seen many miles, and every other ship within seeing distance stands toward the light, thinking to rescue a number of poor fellows from destruction.

Semmes keeps in the immediate vicinity, awaiting the prey that is sure to come, and the next morning, the poor fellows, who have, to serve the cause of humanity, gone many miles out of their course, find themselves under the guns of the Alabama, with the certainty that before another twenty-four hours they will share the fate of the ship they came to serve. This plan will enable him to destroy an immense amount of property without much cruising. He can lay in one position and gather the ships around him during the night, ready for operations on the coming day, for weeks to come; for it will be a long time before her depredations can be made known, so that our unsuspecting merchantmen will be on the lookout for him. Again, he will be enabled to cruise for an indefinite length of time; for he uses no coal, depending upon his canvass entirely, which, it seems, is all sufficient for his purpose. He carries stores for eight months, and can always replenish from the prizes he may take. He will be here to-day, there to-morrow, and will be certain to be found where no one is looking for him.

MANUFACTURE OF SHOT.—The Dubuque shot tower having been purchased and closed up by a St. Louis house, in order to remove its competition, the citizens of Dubuque became indignant, and commenced experimenting to make shot by dropping metal down the deserted lead mine shafts, and with most satisfactory results. They are now going into the business quite strongly, having decided that there is no necessity for building fifteen thousand dollar towers, when a hole in the ground, with an expenditure of $500, will do as well.

"What can I do for you Mr. President?" said a well-known citizen on taking leave of Mr. Lincoln at the White House as he was about to leave for the North the other day. "Try, sir, to take the gas out of the New York papers!" was the President's reply.

Explosion of a Shell.

Henry Burrier, a German, living in Beutz street, above Second, visited the recent battle-field last week, and brought away as objects of curiosity, three exploded spherical shells. Upon examining them on his return home, he discovered that they were surrounded by rims of lead (which confined the charge of powder in the shell) and the wise conceit entered his head to put the shells in the stove and melt the lead off. No sooner had he hit upon this economical idea, than he placed them in the stove and went about his business, expecting to find the lead melted off upon his return. Meanwhile, his industrious wife was busily engaged at the wash tub behind the projecting side of an old-fashioned chimney, when—bang!—one of the misssiles of death bursted, tearing the stove, part of the chimney place and furniture of the room to pieces, and a portion of it falling into the wash-tub. Vexed, but not disconcerted, Mrs. Burrier scolded a little at her husband for putting "these foolish things in the fire," and taking up the tongs, pulled the other two shells, which were partly well heated, out of the coals, and threw them into the street. Her escape was almost miraculous, being principally due to the intervening and massive chimney.—[*Frederick Examiner.*

GOVERNMENT COTTON.—The amount of Government Sea Island cotton brought to New York during the past season was nearly 2,000 bales, and the sum realized from its sale about $600,000. Recent advices from Port Royal state that the new crop is beginning to come up, and promises well. The first cargo may be expected here within a fortnight. The entire cotton crop this fall, from the Carolina Sea Islands, is estimated at not less than 3,500 bales. This has been grown and will be gathered under the direction of the Government. A small portion only will be ginned on the spot. All the rest of it will be brought to New York, and given out to those contractors who have already been engaged in ginning for the Government.

SILENCE OF SINAI.—There is nothing more striking in the region of Mount Sinai, than the death-like silence which prevails there. The trickling of brooks, the fall of waters, the waving of trees, the hum of voices and insects are unknown. From the highest point of Ras Sasafeh to the lowest peak, a distance of about 600 feet, the page of a book, distinctly but not loudly read, is perfectly audible. Mysterious noises are sometimes heard, but they are supposed to proceed from the rush of sand down the mountain side—sand here playing the same part as the waters and snows of the North.

At a special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, an address and resolutions were passed condemning that sort of neutrality that Great Britain exercises in allowing her citizens to build, arm, and man privateers to burn and destroy American ships and commerce on the high seas, the case of the Alabama and the Brilliant and other vessels being especially referred to. The Chamber regard it as not less a crime against humanity than a violation of neutrality, as henceforth the light of a burning ship at sea will be considered by American masters as a decoy for their own destruction. Members of the Chamber seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the subject.—*Lou. Jour.*

A NEW SWINDLING DODGE.—Jane Melanderee was charged before the police court at Chicago, on Saturday, with carrying on a new and ingenious begging swindle. She visited various stores and asked for a postage stamp, alleging she was too poor to pay three cents to send a letter to her husband who was in the army. When taken she had eleven dollars and fifty-five cents in money and a host of postage stamps, most of which showed that they had been attached and afterwards taken off. She plead in extenuation that she wanted to go home to Minnesota, and thought she could raise money enough to pay her fare by that process. She was fined five dollars and costs.

"See here, stranger," said a St. Paul landlord, addressing a person from below, a few days since, "haint you been making a nice thing out of that there war on the Potomac? and here we never interfered, 'cept to help you on with it, and now what in thunder do you want to end our war for; we ain't done you any harm, I reckon!

There have been more new steamers built at Pittsburg this summer than for any corresponding period during the past ten years. Some of the steamers have been purchased by the government, and will be used as gunboats.

Gen. W. E. Woodruff has been assigned to the command of the corps known as the Kansas Division, late Gen. Mitchell's, now attached to Gen. Alex. McCook's corps of Gen. Buell's army.