NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL I. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 18, 1862. NO 189

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; Jos. L. Ryan, second; and John Reddick, third.

Tax Assessor—William Driver.

Revenue Collector—A. B. Shankland.

Water Tax Collector—E. B. Garrett

Treasurer—R. Henry.

Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.

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 McPhill 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. R. 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, Cheatham and Claiborne.

Wharf—Newman, Stewart and Turner.

Hospital—Jones, Mayfield and Sloan.

Schools—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

Fire Department—Cready, Driver and Newman.

Gas—Driver, Cheatham and Davis.

Cemetery—Smith, Stewart and Newman.

Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner

Slaves—Hough, Claiborne and Davis.

Police—Cheatham, Brien and Anderson

Springs—Hough, Claiborne and Brien.

Workhouse—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

Improvements and Expenditures—Cole, Scovel and Cready.

Public Property—Brien, Cheatham and Turner.

Poor House—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

☞ The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next 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.

Policemen—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Davis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Mayo, John Eagles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hulitt.

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

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. *Deputies*—Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.

Register—Phineas Garrett.

Trustee—W. Jasper Taylor.

Coroner—N. H. Belcher.

Ranger—John Corbitt.

Revenue Collector—J. G. Briley.

Railroad Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson.

Constables for the Nashville District—John D. Gower and J. 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 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 H. Diggons.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in April August 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.

JOHN F. HIDE, 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 Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Lemour, N.G.; J. E. Mills, V.G.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Trahne 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. Mallory, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 165, (German)—Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are: Charles Rich, N.G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; —— Bitterlich, Secretary; Geo. Seiferle, Treasurer.

Ridgely 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. H. McBride, H.P.; G. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Scribe; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Olive Branch Encampment, 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, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Friedman, J.W.; Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

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. Gillem, 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. R. 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. Macleely.

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. PIPPLE, 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 may 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,	5 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 address 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 these events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(TEN LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.)

1 Square,	1 day,	$1 00	each additonal 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	" "	5 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.

TUESDAY MORNING NOV. 18, 1862.

Some German physicans have adopted a theory that pulmonary diseases may be cured by eating grapes, and this agreeable remedy is said to be extensively applied in Germany and Switzerland. Our opinion is that the disease of *rebellion* may be treated with great success, by the use of "a little more *grape*." Dr. BURNSIDE and Dr. ROSECRANS, have used it with highly gratifying results.

Gen. Scott's Reply to Mr. Buchanan

The Relations of the President with Secretary Floyd Discussed.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I regret to find myself in a controversy with the venerable Ex-President BUCHANAN.

Recently (October 21) you published my official *report* to President Lincoln, dated March 30, 1861, giving a summary of my then recent connexion with our principal Southern forts, which, I am sorry to perceive, has given offence to the Ex-President. That result, purely incidental, did not enter into my purpose in drawing up the paper; but, on reflection, I suppose that, under the circumstances, offence was unavoidable.

Let it be remembered that the new President had a right to demand of me—the immediate Commander of the army—how it had happened that the incipient rebels had been allowed to seize several of those forts, and from the condition of others were likely to gain possession of them also. Primarily the blame rested exclusively on me. Hence, to vindicate my sworn allegiance to the Union and professional conduct, the report was submitted to President Lincoln at an early day, (in his Administration,) and recently to the world.

To that short paper Ex-President Buchanan publishes a reply of double the length in the Intelligencer of the 1st inst. My rejoinder, from necessity, if not taste, will be short, for I hold the pen in a rheumatic hand, and am without aid-de-camp or amanuensis, and without a printed document and my own official papers.

Unable, in my present condition, to make an analysis of the Ex-President's long reply, I avail myself of a substitute furnished by an accidental visitor, who has kindly marked the few points which he thinks may require some slight notice at my hands.

1. To account for not having garrisoned sufficiently the Southern forts named against anticipated treason and rebellion, according to my many recommendations, beginning Oct. 29, 1860, repeated the next day, and again more earnestly Dec. 13, 15, 28 and 30, the Ex-President says: "There were no available troops within reach."

Now, although it is true that, with or without the Ex-President's approbation, the Secretary of War had nearly denuded our whole eastern seaboard of troops in order to augment our forces in Texas and Utah, I nevertheless pointed out, at several of the above dates the 600 recruits (about) which we had in the harbor of New York and at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, nearly all organized into temporary companies, and tolerably drilled and disciplined—quite equal to the purpose in question—besides the five companies of regulars near at hand, making about 1,000 men. These disposable troops would have given (say) 200 men to the twin forts Jackson and St. Phillip, below New Orleans, an equal number to Fort Morgan, below Mobile, a reinforcement of 100 men to Fort Pickens, Florida, Pensacola harbor, and a garrison of 100 men to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, and the same to Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, which, like Forts Pulaski, Morgan and McRae, had not at the time a soldier—leaving about 200 men for the twin forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, where there were two weak companies, making less than ninety men. Fortress Monroe had already a garrison of some eight companies, one or two of which might, in the earlier period of danger, have been spared till volunteers could have been obtained, notwithstanding printed handbills were everywhere posted to Eastern Virginia, by an eccentric character, inviting recruits to take that most important work.

Now, I have nowhere said that either of those forts even with the reinforcement indicated, would have had a *near* garrison. Certainly not. My proposition was to put each in a condition, as I expressly said, to guard against a surprise or *coup de main*, (an off-hand attack, one without full preparation.)

That these movements of small detachments might easily have been made in November and December, 1860, and some of them as late as the following month, cannot be doubted. But the Ex-President sneers at my "weak device" for saving the forts. He forgets what the gallant Anderson did, with a handful of men, in Fort Sumter, and leaves out of the account what he might have done with a like handful in Fort Moultrie, even without further augmentation of men to divide between the garrisons. Twin forts, on the opposite side of a channel, not only give a cross-fire on the head of an attack, but the strength of each is more than doubled in the flanking fire of the other. The same remarks apply to the gallant Lieut. Slemmer, with his handful of brave men, in Fort Pickens. With what contempt might he not have looked upon Chase or Bragg, in front of him, with varying masses of from 2,000 to 6,000 men, if Fort Pickens and its twin Fort McRae had between them only 200 men.

I have thus shown that small garrisons would at first have sufficed for the other twins, Forts Jackson and Ft. Philip, also. My object was to save to the Union, by any means at hand, all those works, until Congress could have time to authorize a call for volunteers—a call which the President, for such purpose, might no doubt have made, without any special legislation, with the full approbation of every loyal man in the Union.

Second—The ex-President almost loses his amiability in having his neglect of the forts "attributed," as he says, "without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. Floyd;" and, he adds, "all my Cabinet must become witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration."

Now, notwithstanding this broad assumption of responsibility, I should be sorry to believe that the ex-President specially consented to the removal, by Secretary Floyd, of 115,000 extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition, from Northern repositories, to Southern arsenals, so that on the breaking out of the maturing rebellion they might be found without cost, except to the United States, in the most convenient positions for distribution among the insurgents. So, too, of the 120 or 140 pieces of artillery which the same Secretary ordered from Pittsburg to Ship Island, in Lake Borgne, and Galveston, Texas, for forts not yet erected. Accidentally learning, early in March, that under this posthumous order the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to Secretary Holt (acting for Secretary Cameron) just in time to defeat the robbery.

But on this point we may hear Ex-Secretary Floyd himself. At Richmond he expressly claimed the honor of defeating all my plans and solicitations respecting the forts, and received his reward; it being there universally admitted, that but for the victory over me, there could have been no rebellion.

Third—Mr. Buchanan complains that I published, without permission, on Jan. 18, 1861, my views addressed to him and the Secretary of War, Oct. 29 and 30, 1860. But this act was caused, as I explained to him at the time, by the misrepresentations of my *views* in one of the earlier speeches of the same Ex-Secretary after his return to Virginia.

Fourth—One of my statements complaining of the joint countermand, sent through the Secretaries of War and Navy to prevent the landing at Fort Pickens of Capt. Vodges' Company unless the fort should be attacked, is cited by the Ex-President to prove "a singular want of memory on my part," and a note from Ex-Secretary Holt is adduced to show that I had entirely approved of the joint countermand, the day (Jan. 29) that it was prepared. Few persons are as little liable to make a misstatement, by accident, as Mr. Holt, and no one is more incapable of making one by design. Yet I have not the slightest recollection of an interview with him on that subject. I do remember, however, that Mr. Holt, on some matter of business, approached my bedside about that time, when I was suffering from an excess of pain.

Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Holt and myself were all landsmen, and could know but little of the impossibility of land troops on an open sea-beach with a high wind and surf. Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, with officers about him of intelligence and nautical experience, ought to have said promptly that if Vodges had not to land except in case of an attack upon Fort Pickens, he might as well have remained at Fortress Monroe, as the prohibition placed the fort, so far as he was concerned, at the mercy, or (as the event showed) the want of enterprise on the part of the rebel commander at Pensacola.

Possibly there are other parts of the reply which a superficial reader may think require comment or elucidation, and indeed here is another marked for me by my kind visitor.

Fifth—The Ex-President has brought together a labyrinth of dates respecting the arrival and departure of rebel Commissioners, armistices, &c., with which, as I had no official connection, I may have made an unimportant mistake or two. But as I have not by me the means of recovering the clue to those windings, I shall not attempt to follow him.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW YORK, Fifth-Avenue Hotel,
Nov. 8, 1862.

The Southern Kentucky Railroad.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer.]

Some time since the propriety of building a railroad from Cumberland Gap to some point in the interior of Kentucky or on the Ohio river—or rather, from some point on the Ohio river to some point in East Tennessee—was discussed in the public prints. This was a civil project. The President of the United States, in his last annual message, recommended to Congress the building of such a road as a military road. Congress failed to endorse his recommendation, and thus the matter dropped. By a dispatch from Washington of October 31st, we think it probable that Mr. Lincoln will again ask Congress to make such a road. We feel satisfied that a portion of our Representatives and Senators in Congress were ignorant of the importance of that road, or that it would have been built. We feel it to be our duty to suggest some facts with reference to said road, showing the necessity for the Government to take hold of it immediately and build it.

When the Confederate army took possession of Lexington, they got, we should think, at least $1,000,000 worth of stores, besides arms sufficient to arm 18,000 or 20,000 men. They also got immense quantities of ammunition and clothing. During last winter, spring and summer our army at Loudon, Barbourville, and Cumberland Gap, an army of about 15,000 men, had to be supplied with provisions, arms, and everything by wagon trains, and it is difficult to imagine the immense number of wagons, mules, horses and teamsters required to supply such an army, and that, too, over a road of one hundred and thirty miles—one hundred miles of which was almost impassable. We have been informed by men who traveled along the road, that it was a rare thing to travel over three consecutive miles of the road without finding a dead mule or the remains of a wagon. After a time, too, it was difficult to get forage in the mountains (for that cannot be called an agricultural country), and hundreds of government mules were permitted to stray off and die. The amount thus lost by the Government, or the extra amount thus paid out to provision the Cumberland Gap army, and supply it with ammunition and clothing, would, we hazard nothing in saying, have built the railroad as recommended by the President.

Besides, had the road been finished last August—and it could have been done—this last rebel raid never would have been made into Kentucky. The Government could and would have sent troops and supplies along the road to Cumberland Gap and hence into East Tennessee, taken possession of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, cut off the supplies of the rebel army in Virginia, destroyed the principal means of communication between the Confederate army in Virginia and that in the South, and thus have given the rebels all they could attend to at home.

We are satisfied that until possession is taken of the East Tennessee and Virgina Railroad by the Government, this rebellion will not be crushed out. Whenever that is done, the rebel army will be compelled to evacuate Virginia. It is emphatically the backbone of the rebellion. How is the Government to get possession of that road? Either by keeping bodies of troops all along the Louisville and Nashville, Nashville and Chattanooga, and East Tennessee and Georgia Railroads, or by making a road from Paris, Lexington or Nicholasville via Cumberland Gap to Morristown or Knoxville, Tennessee.

We have done without the last at a considerable loss to the Government and partially tried the other at a great cost, and failed in holding it. It is for Congress to determine which is the most economical of the two. If it should be determined to build the road, then a question will arise as to what route shall be adopted—several having been suggested.

1st. It has been suggested that the route adopted should be from Lebanon, Ky., via Columbia and Burksville, to the Tennessee line, and one route going thence to McMinnville and the other to Kingston, Tennessee.

2d. From Lebanon via Danville to McMinnville, Tennessee.

3d. From Danville via Mt. Vernon, London and Williamsburg, Ky., Big Creek Gap to Clinton, Tennessee.

4th. From Nicholasville to Danville, Ky., thence to Mt. Vernon, London and Barbourville to Cumberland Gap.

5th. From Paris, Lexington or Nicholasville to Cumberland Gap, on or near the route surveyed by McKee.

Without desiring to destract from the merits of any of the above proposed routes, we will give briefly our opinion of them all. Before doing that, however, we will suggest that the line of the proposed railroad ought to be selected with a view to its present military advantages, and to its future usefulness after this damnable rebellion shall have been crushed out.

The first route goes from Lebanon to McMinnville, to which point there is already a road via Nashville, and running almost paralled with the proposed route. But, say its advocates, we propose also to run from the Kentucky State line to Kingston, Tennessee. Why the necessity of making so much railroad? Why not make the road from McMinnville to Kingston, and thus have the connection between Louisville and Kingston complete? This first road, even as proposed, would not afford much better facilities for communication than we now have.

The second is some better, but very little. We think the selection lies between the third, fourth and fifth routes. In making the selection of the northern terminus of the road, we presume the authorities will select that point which is most easy of access from different points North. The Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington railroad, and the Covington and Lexington railroad concentrate at this point. Does, Paris, Nicholasville or Danville present the same advantages? Then as to distances by the shortest usually traveled road. Danville to Stanford, 10 miles; to Crab Orchard, 10 miles; to Mt. Vernon, 23 miles; to London 26½ miles; to Williamsburg, 30 miles; to Tennessee State line, 17 miles; making in all 106½ miles. Add to this the distance from Nicholasville to Danville, where the Central railroad is uncompleted, and it makes 129½ miles. Then the railroad from Lebanon to Danville, 28 miles, making 157½ miles of railroad. The distance from Nicholasville to Lancaster is 23 miles; Crab Orchard, 13; Mt. Vernon 13; London, 26½; Barboursville, 24; Cumberland Gap, 30—in all 129½ miles.

Lexington to Richmond, 26 miles; London, 48; Barboursville, 24, and Cumberland Gap 30—in all 128 miles.

Of course the railroad could not run by the roads thus spoken of, but it would not vary the figures greatly.

We think the road should go to Cumberland Gap and thence to Morristown, which is on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Morristown is some forty miles from the Gap. At that point you have all the advantages of the East Tennessee and Virginia and East Tennessee and Georgia Railroads that you would have at Knoxville and in addition thereto you connect with a railroad already completed, or far advanced toward its completion, running via Ashville, North Carolina, into South Carolina. A considerable portion of the road from Cumberland Gap to Morristown is already graded, and the piers for the bridge over Holston river are erected. We are then satisfied that the road ought to be made from Lexington, Ky., to Morristown, Tennessee; and are satisfied that a careful survey of the routes will clearly demonstrate these facts.

If the road should be thus made it will run through the center of the mineral region of Kentucky. Keep the thing concealed as long as we may, that mineral region of Kentucky will one day be the wealthy portion of our State. The mountains of Kentucky, in the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap are rich in copper, as fine iron as the world has ever seen, lead, coal, (both bituminous and cannel,) salt, and other minerals. Besides this, that portion of our State is peculiarly adapted to the raising of sheep and the growing of grape. And what is more profitable than these two last? The road from Lexington to Cumberland Gap will more nearly strick the center of this mineral region than any other. We think that a fair survey of routes will show its superior advantages over every other, and only ask that it shall be done.

A Rebel Parole.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The following is an exact copy of a certificate of parole, the original of which is in our possession, given by a Lieutenant T. A. Boykin to a private in the 49th Indiana regiment, and is precisely like all those granted to the prisoners taken in Kentucky, so far as we have seen. There may be others of a different form, but we think there are none:

"CRAB ORCHARD, Oct. 9, 1862.

"This is to certify that Christopher C. Moore, private, Co. G, 49th Ind. Regiment, has this day been paroled by me upon oath not to perform any field, garrison, police, guard, or constabulary duty of any nature whatever (this includes service against Indians), until he has fairly been exchanged according to the terms of the cartel agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed by the Confederate and United States Governments. Nor to give any information which he has acquired while a prisoner, or which he may acquire while within the lines of the Confederate forces, concerning the numbers, disposition or movements of these forces.

"Lieut. T. A. BOYKIN,
"Commanding Detachment."

The clause prohibiting service against the Indians is significant. It adds one more to the many convincing proofs that the Indian revolt in Minnesota was stirred up by rebel emissaries and rebel sympathizers.

EXTRA BILLY SMITH.—Ex-Gov. Smith, or he who is more familiarly known as "Extra Billy," resides in this town, on the Culpepper road, and was found at his home yesterday, and was paroled. He is yet confined to his house with wounds received in battle and a fever that supervened. He talks despondingly of the affairs of rebeldom, and predicts that one more battle will settle the fate of the Confederate States.—*N. Y. Times' Army Cor.*