NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL I. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1862. NO 198

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; Jas. 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 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 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 E. 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. HINE, 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: S. S. Leasseur, N. G.; J. E. Mills, V. G.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Trabue 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. 105, (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. Seifferle, 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. Euller, 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. Macfeely.

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. Pirtle, 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,	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 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 " " "		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 "	5 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, NOV. 28, 1862.

For the Daily Union.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 25, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—After the stormy discussion preceding the last Presidential election had passed away in the Northern States, and, to a casual observer there, things seemed to have been brought to a peaceful termination by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, the good people of the loyal States, together with thousands of those inhabiting the now-revolted States, who had opposed his election by all honest means, working, speaking and voting against him, finding they had been beaten at the ballot-box, said, Amen, thou art the choice of the people and we are for you. Political demagogues harangued the South and North also; setting forth that under the rule of a minority President the institution of slavery would be destroyed.

Amongst those of the South, who earnestly opposed this doctrine, was L. C. HOUK. He, with others of his native State, Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, HORACE MAYNARD, Dr. W. G. BROWNLOW, and a host of patriots, were for sustaining the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, knowing that they had rights under the Constitution which he as a patriot dare not assail.

After the election *King* HARRIS decreed that *an election* should be held in the State of Tennessee. What was the result? Will some secesh sympathizer tell us the State was for separation? No, soldiers must be brought to aid in hellish perjury at the ballot-box, being the rebel hordes of Louisiana, Alabama and other surrounding States. These devils voting over the heads of bona-fide residents, overawed and by force of arms compelled them to be silent; and offered them in many instances personal violence. This was the dawn of that freedom which the so-called Southern martyrs dared to offer loyal but helpless citizens of the State of Tennessee. And by this unfair and foul means ISHAM G. HARRIS and his clique, with a rotten Legislature, carried the State of Tennessee out. But thanks be to God, East Tennessee has sons whose nerve, and untiring zeal in the cause of the Union dare defy the armed minions of HARRIS and his master Jeff-zebub.

While the handful of Federal troops were in Fort Sumter, and as yet unmolested, the people of East Tennessee looked quietly on. But when their Flag, the Flag that had long years since been bequeathed them by the blood of their fathers, was assailed by these miscreant wretches, and recreant sons, they resolved on terrible revenge. Yes, these patriots turned their faces towards old Kentucky, and with fearful curses on those whose treachery drove them thence, they left the homes of their birth.

Tongue can never tell the sufferings and privations to which these gallant men were reduced. They pushed their way through the crags and narrow passes of the mountains and entered Kentucky, ragged and weary, and almost famished from hunger. But they were met by their Kentucky brethren who welcomed them to their homes, and offered them both shelter and food.

Immediately they were formed into the First and Second Regiments of East Tennessee Volunteers, and reported to General NELSON, then commanding at "Camp Dick Robinson." In the ranks, *as a private*, was L. C. HOUK. Soon after the organization of the First Regiment of East Tennessee Volunteers, he was promoted to the position of Regimental Quartermaster, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of the whole Regiment.

Immediately after the battle of Mill Springs, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he applied for, and obtained the authority, to raise the Third Regiment of East Tennessee Volunteers. In a short time his Regiment was made up by bringing men through the different Gaps of the Cumberland Mountains, exposing themselves to every hardship, and narrowly escaping the enemy's pickets that covered almost every path. He organized his Regiment, numbering eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Flat Lick, Kentucky, and entered the service of the United States.

The Regiment was stationed at London, Kentucky. And on the entrance of KIRBY SMITH'S force into Kentucky, the greater portion of the Regiment was detached and ordered to Richmond, Kentucky, under command of Lt. Col. JOHN C. CHILES, Col. HOUK remaining in command of the other portion at London, consisting of *less than two hundred* effective men, was attacked by a rebel force of cavalry under Col. SCOTT, variously estimated at from *twelve to sixteen hundred* men. With firmness, and a brave resolution. Col. HOUK gallantly engaged the rebels, and, though overcome by superior numbers, succeeded in bringing away *one hundred and forty men* to Cumberland Gap, the Headquarters of Brigadier-General MORGAN. The enemy's loss known, amounted to one Lt. Colonel, one Lieutenant, and eleven others killed, besides the wounded not ascertained, while the Federal loss was *five men wounded* and captured, *two of whom were shot by the enemy whilst prisoners of war.*

Arriving at the Gap, and rendering his official report of the engagement to Gen. MORGAN, the Colonel was highly complimented by that officer in an order issued in which was contrasted his conduct with that of the officers in command at Murfreesboro.

The rebels under Col. SCOTT, on their march to Richmond, Ky., encountered the command under Lieut.-Col. CHILES at Big Hill. Here, as at London, the gallant Third, under their veteran leader, made the hell-hounds bite the dust. But outnumbering us *five to one*, the Lieut.-Col. and his whole command, after a stubborn resistance, were (with the exception of Major Cross and some eighty men, who made their escape to Louisville, and soon afterwards were in the battle of Chaplin Hills,) captured, together with all their camp equipage.

So, Mr. Editor, though this regiment is not as fine in appearance as many others, yet it is willing to work, and has already shown proof that no regiment is composed of better fighting material.—The regiment at present only numbers three hundred and ninety-two men for duty, owing to the absence of those who were captured, but since exchanged, and now at Camp Chase, Ohio, and Annapolis, Md. But with this little band, and under the leadership of their adored Colonel, the flag they bear will never be surrendered until their bodies lie weltering in their own blood.

I was instigated to write this by hearing a remark made that the regiment was not well drilled. It is drilled to hardships, the officers sharing them alike with the men, and sooner or later none can boast of prouder honors than the deserving little Third. And under such men as Colonel L. C. HOUK, we may well be satisfied to trust that the destiny of a regiment will be the brilliant achievement of honor and glory. More anon.

Yours, truly, KNOX.

Delinquent Officers.

The Louisville *Journal* makes the following very just remarks:

General Halleck's orders, commanding truant officers to post back to their regiments, immediately, not having produced the desired effect, it is now said that delinquents will be summarily dismissed from the service. It is intimated, in the same connection, that privates who have committed the same offence of desertion will be punished with labor at the ball and chain, and other severe penalties. We see no good reason for such a distinction. If we made any distinction at all, we would have the officers punished for desertion more severely, and not less severely, than the privates. They have pocketed more of the public money than the privates, they are, at least in theory, more intelligent, and their example has more influence.

If a private who deserts is punished with a ball and chain to one of his legs, we say let an officer have balls and chains to both legs.

When Bragg was in Kentucky he said he had "brought his knitting with him," thereby indicating that he had come to stay awhile.—*Boston Post.*

And he actually went out of Kentucky *knitting his brows.*

The following proposition would have one good effect, if it were carried out—it would most thoroughly purge this State of disloyal citizens; and as it is now generally admitted that patriots and obstinate traitors cannot live together peaceably, its adoption might be beneficial to the Commonwealth. We commend it for the present to our rebels for serious consideration:

Conscript the Rebels.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 26, 1862.

Editor Nashville Union:

DEAR SIR—There are a great number of propositions being made through the papers, and otherwise, looking to the proper adjustment of the existing relations between the loyal and disloyal of Tennessee! Some propose to hang, some to imprison, which in many cases, no doubt, would be just, and ought to be done! I propose, however, a different line of policy to be pursued towards the rebel masses! As we occupy rebel territory it would be eminently just, and certainly *patriotic*, to draft, or conscript, every rebel whose hypocrisy, or social position has enabled him to escape the rebel conscription! They should be parcelled out to the various regiments, and if not made fight, they should be forced to perform fatigue duties, and thereby lessen the labors of the patriot soldiers, who are moved by impulses of love to country. This course ought to be pursued.

Governor Johnson, if he has the power—if not, he should procure it—should issue a proclamation, ordering every able-bodied rebel within the Federal lines in the limits of Tennessee, immediately into camps, and they should be forced to bear some of the burthens and hardships of the war they coerced the loyal people to engage in. They should be made to feel and experience a little of what the loyal people of the South have experienced.

This policy would bring them to appreciate their foul treason. It would be turning the tables upon them in a way to cause them to engage in no more rebellions. It would be treating them after their own practice, and, above all, doing them right.

I am, L. C. HOUK,
Col. 3d Regt. East Tenn. Vols.,
U. S. Army.

Tennessee Rebel Flag.

The Wisconsin *Journal* says that in the Governor's ante-room at the Capitol is suspended "a rebel battle-flag, some four feet long and two wide. It is a red cross, with eleven white stars on a blue ground, and is made of very cheap material. It has the following inscription attached to it:

Battle Flag 1st Tennessee Volunteers,
Captured by
Private RICE, Co. H, 1st Wisconsin Volteers,
During bayonet charge of the Regiment at the battle of Chaplin Hills, Oct. 8th, 1862.

Federal loss, 5 killed and 7 wounded at the point of capture. Confederate loss, by actual count on the following day, 11 killed, and by statements of Confederate Surgeons 12 were wounded at the same point.

Salt Excitement in Georgia.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, November 19.]

A letter from Dalton, Georgia, states that a number of ladies in that place had gone to the State Depot and demanded of the agent some salt. He directed them to the Commissary's office, when the repaired thither and demanded salt or blood. That officer gave them some salt, which supplied their immediate wants. It is reported, says the Rome *Courier*, that this same thing was done at several other places on the State Road.

"Salt or blood!" There is something more terrible in these words spoken by Southern mothers, than in the cry of "Bread or blood!" which was to be uttered by the laborers of the free States, according to the predictions of the secession papers of Nashville, two years ago. The North prospers, and the South is starving.

The Mobile *Tribune* has discovered that Perryville was a bad affair for its rebel friends. It says:

The first accounts from Perryville recounted a tremendous victory. The whole Confederacy jubilated, shouted aloud and stamped its feet in triumph. But soon the glory departed from that Israel, and the true condition of our army, the victim of mismanagement and incapacity was seen.

The *Tribune* is, however, wholly mistaken in supposing that JACKSON or BEAUREGARD would have done any better than BRAGG.

There are but fifteen students at the University of Virginia. All their leisure hours are employed in playing "Home, Sweet Home," on the flute and the accordeon.

The President's Message.

The newspapers are amusing themselves with all sorts of speculations in regard to the position which the President will take, in his forthcoming Message, in regard to the Emancipation Proclamation. Some of them assert, of course without knowing, that he will retract it entirely. That very intelligent and well informed Republican journal, the New York *Post*, has the following special dispatch from Washington, under date of the 21st inst:

The President's Message is nearly finished. Mr. Lincoln will argue his emancipation policy at length in it, not only in regard to the Military Proclamation of Emancipation in the disloyal States, but in relation to his gradual emancipation policy in the Border Slave States.

Mr. Lincoln is particularly fond of adhering to his old ideas, and of retaining impressions made years ago upon his mind. Henry Clay was for many years his political idol, and nothing in that great man's life made so deep an impression upon him as his eloquent advocacy of gradual emancipation in Kentucky. The speeches and letters of Mr. Clay upon this subject are treasured up by Mr. Lincoln, and he will be quite likely to refer to them in his message.

The subject of emancipation is continually upon the mind of the President, and all the attempts of pro-slavery presses or of the peace Democrats to drive him from the position he has deliberately chosen, wil utterly fail. Those who are intimate with the President know that he smiles at the newspaper stories of an attempt on the part of John Van Buren, Fernando Wood and others of that stamp to drive him to the adoption of pro-slavery principles. He will not leave his old ground, and the message will settle that question.

It is said that the message will be unusually long, and that it will be furnished to the newspapers of the country on Monday the first day of December.

New Fortifications on the Lower Mississippi.

It may not be generally known that our river fleets will have another strong point to capture as a penalty for not opening the river in July last. The rebels are now busy in fortifying Port Hudson, La., one hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans. The same engineer who laid out the works at Vicksburg has just completed the plan of fortifications at Port Hudson. General Villipigue, who was said to be the best heavy artillerist in the Confederacy, had just been placed in command there at the time of his death. Ten or twelve guns are now in position, and in two weeks from the present time Port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburg, and will prove a serious bar to the ascent of Farragut's fleet.

The rebels are now running steamboats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence, a distance of more than three hundred miles. They are also running boats on the Red River, and bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large quantities of salt from the new salt works on Red River, about fifty miles above its mouth. A late statement is, that these works are producing ten thousand bushels daily, all of which is sent east *via* Vicksburg. One object of the fortifications at Port Hudson is to prevent the Federal forces reaching these salt works. The talked of expedition to open the Mississippi and sever communication between the rebels on the opposite side of the river, cannot perform its mission any too speedily.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

A Washington letter to the *Commercial*, dated the 23d inst., says it will not be wondered at if Longstreet finds General Hooker in his rear, unless he has this morning skedaddled back to Richmond.

A Panama letter says that among the passengers on the Ariel for New York is Mr. Mackay, of the Department of State, who brings intelligence from Bolivia. Mr. Mackay reached La Pase on the evening of the 15th of October, when President Acha opened his batteries upon the city. The next day after in a severe fight of six hours his troops carried the town by storm, with a loss of three hundred killed and mortally wounded. Mr. Mackay entered the city with the troops and found Mr. Carther, United States Minister, in the Palace administering to the comfort of the wounded and dying. He had been so engaged during the fight. Gen. Perez and other rebels were captured on the night of the 16th. The President displayed much moderation after capturing the rebellious Capital.

General Butler has cleaned out the rebel clergymen of the Episcopal persuasion in New Orleans. He sentenced the Rev. Messrs McCoy, Hedges, and Hilton to Fort Lafayette, and Rev. Mr. Jessup to Fort Warren. There is now not a single Episcopal clergyman in the city.

Some of the shinplasters circulating in Western New York are made payable at Utica next July, in strawberries, *if the crop does not fail.*