

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1862.

Assessments and Confiscations.

While the courts of the Rebel Government, like filthy harpies, are seizing upon and confiscating the property of the loyal citizens of East Tennessee, for the benefit of the members of the rebel dynasty at Richmond, Governor Johnson and General Burnside, like "ministering spirits" of heaven are relieving the sufferings of the poor, by imposing assessments upon wealthy rebels. We are told that some of these assessmentists feel exceedingly aggrieved, and complain that they are treated with tyranny in being forced to give bread and clothing to the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, whose murders they are in the sight of God. Doubtless it is painful for some of these assessed individuals to be reminded by the charity tax-gatherer, that they are the authors of the distress and wretchedness which now afflict so many of our unhappy fellow-citizens; but then they should reflect that this assessment which is levied upon their property, is but a trifle, when compared with the confiscation practised in East Tennessee, which is daily sweeping into the rebel Treasury the entire estates of loyal men. The men who have been called on by Governor Johnson within the last week, to relieve the wants of our poor people, who are starving for food and shivering in their rags, are responsible in a large measure for the confiscation of loyal property, now going on in East Tennessee. JOHN OVERTON, the richest man in Tennessee, probably, gave his estate, valued at \$5,000,000, to the cause of rebellion. Who can estimate, then, the amount of mischief that man has wrought in so doing? Is \$2,500 a heavy penalty for him to pay? Ought he not rather to be deprived of every dollar of his property, and let its proceeds be devoted to paying the war tax? Other persons assessed equipped rebel companies; others gave sums of \$10,000, \$20,000, \$30,000, and \$50,000, to the cause of bloodshed and rebellion. What is the pittance which they are asked to contribute to the holy cause of charity, compared to these large sums? It is an easy thing to pay \$500 for a war-horse to present to a rebel officer, but a grievous burden to pay a tithe of that sum, to comfort and solace the family, which has been bereaved by the act of that officer. Then again it is possible that when some of these merchant princes were ostentatiously paying over little fortunes to JEFF. DAVIS and ISHAM HARRIS, visions of Cabinet offices, and Foreign Embassies, and fat contracts might have danced before their eyes; while, on the other hand, it is almost certain that contributions to charitable objects never bring in a pecuniary reward to the giver, who must look for his recompense in a better world—a place where few friends of the Southern Confederacy ever expect to arrive.

It appears then most unreasonable, that any one who has helped to stir up and promote the rebellion, should complain of this assessment. Thousands of loyal men in this State are being stripped of all they possess by the rebel courts, and why should our secessionists complain, if some of them are asked to contribute to the support of the poor—to sip a mouthful as it were from a bowl which they have forced others to drain to the very bottom? Whenever one of these aggrieved devotees of rebellion begin to croak over the little pittance for which they have been assessed, let the reply be: "Remember the confiscations in the Knoxville Confederate Court!"

Since writing the preceding article we have learned from Judge WARTWORTH, of the County Court, that there are now in this county 500 families of soldiers in the Confederate army, who are dependent on charity for support; and 450 other persons, most of them representing families, who are also destitute and must be fed and clothed by some public provision; and that this latter class is continually increasing. These facts fully establish the wisdom, humanity and necessity of the assessment levied by Governor JOHNSON.

Nearly one thousand unhappy families left, in consequence of this wicked rebellion, in mid-winter, without fire, food, or clothing, fill our pained ears night and day, with piteous supplications for relief. Shall these poor people perish, while those who have plunged them in the depths of affliction, revel in the enjoyment of every luxury which the taste of an epicure could ask?

State of West Virginia.

The bill for the admission of West Virginia, as a State, into the Union, has passed the House of Representatives. We regard this movement as singularly unwise and inexpedient in the present rebellious attitude of the larger portion of the old State of Virginia. In a time of peace, we would favor the division of Western Virginia from the Eastern portion of the State, as a measure of geographical propriety; but now there are many powerful, and to our minds irresistible reasons, why no such separation should be made. Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, in a speech in favor of the bill, delivered in the House of Representatives, said:

I say, then, that we may admit West Virginia as a new State, not by virtue of any provision of the Constitution, but under our absolute power which the laws of war give us in the circumstances in which we are placed. I shall vote for this bill upon that theory, and upon that alone; for I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding.

Let us waive the constitutional question involved in the measure, and inquire whether it be expedient for the restoration of Virginia, and the weakening of the strength of rebellion there. According to our understanding of the matter, the only legal and authorized State Government in Virginia is the Provisional Government of Governor PIERPONT. Governor LETCHER, and his Legislature, had deposed themselves by their treason. The State Government at Richmond is as much a nullity and a sham, acting without authority, as the pernegating Government of ISHAM G. HARRIS, and his perambulating Legislature. Governor PIERPONT is to-day the sole rightful legal Governor of Virginia, just as Governor JOHNSON is the sole, rightful Governor of this State; and LETCHER has no more legal power than HARRIS has. The Provisional Government of Virginia is, then, the Government of that whole State and empowered to make laws for the whole State. Here is a grand advantage, then, of which the progressive and loyal people of that State certainly ought not to deprive themselves. An act of gradual emancipation, or any other act, adopted by the Legislature of Western Virginia, would be valid over the entire State, provided the division be not effected, while on the other hand the division of the territory, would abandon the patriots of East Virginia, to long years of dreary servitude to the slave-breeders of Richmond. The creation of the State proposed would be subtracting the loyal and active population, from the former commonwealth, and leaving behind, as its controlling element, forever, a consolidation of the First Virginia Families, who would be no longer troubled at the presence of the sturdy democracy of the mountains. The admission of the new State would be in its operations an act for the perpetuation of slavery in the old Commonwealth. We want the Provisional Government at Wheeling to continue, and if its powers be restricted in any respect, let them be enlarged so as to make them as comprehensive and full as those of the Richmond Government were in the days of its legality. We don't wish to see the influence of West Virginia lost to that Commonwealth, any more than we would desire to have East Tennessee cut loose from this State. We do not wish to see the secession of one section of a State from another, any more than we wish to see the secession of one section of our country from the other; nor do we like the disunion of a State much better than the disunion of the States. Western Virginia, as the governing portion of the whole State can do all that she could do were her authority restricted to her own proper territory; and no doubt she can do much more beside. In seeking to become an independent State, at this time, she seems to us to be voluntarily renouncing a grand opportunity of reforming and restoring the old Dominion—throwing away, as it were, what would be the brightest jewel in the diadem of her future glory.

The Louisville Journal, and some other of our exchanges have published a paragraph stating that Ex-Governor, and now Brigadier-General, WM. B. CAMPBELL, of this State, was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. This is an error. General CAMPBELL has been assigned no command as yet, and has been in this city for some weeks past.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—The Indianapolis Journal learns that despatches have been received in official circles there which confirm the appointment of Assistant Secretary Usher as Secretary of the Interior, in place of Smith, resigned.—Louisville Journal.

Confiscation.

The Murfreesboro' Rebel Dinner of the 17th inst., says that the "Confederate Court at Knoxville has issued decrees in four hundred cases under the sequestration laws, embracing over a million dollars worth of property. Among the cases are ANDREW JOHNSON, HORACE MAYNARD, and JOHN COFFEY CHILDS, the WHEATMORE estate in Bradley county, and Ducktown Copper Mines."

We commend this statement to the consideration of those persons who are forever deprecating the injustice and impolicy of the Federal confiscation act. If the rebels confiscate the property of citizens, for being obedient to the laws of the country, may not the country with better reason confiscate the property of rebels and traitors? Why should ANDREW JOHNSON and HORACE MAYNARD be stripped of all their worldly goods, because they were loyal and patriotic, and BARROW, and HARDING, and OVERTON, live in the quiet and serene possession of princely estates, although like madmen they have walked to and fro, and scattered "firebrands, arrows, and death," among thousands of wretched and ruined families? We see no reason why the confiscation act should not be promptly and rigidly enforced against these men who have sinned so foully against their country. One powerful reason for the enforcement of the act is that it would place in possession of the Government a vast amount of property, the revenue accruing from which would very materially diminish the burdens of taxation. There is no justice and no policy in making law-abiding people pay a tax of one million of dollars, when there is forfeited property belonging to traitors and insurrectionists, still untouched. Let some of these fine estates, containing many thousands of acres of the choicest lands, in the vicinity of this city, now belonging to notorious rebels, be seized by the Government, and sold in farms of one hundred acres, to thrifty, industrious immigrants from other States, and we shall soon see Tennessee restored to loyalty practically. Confiscation is a blower which will peel off the dead skin of treason, and bring the glow of loyalty to the surface of the body; it will give life, and vigor, and warmth to the whole system. The times demand an extraordinary remedy.

Colonel Gillem.

General ROSECRANS has promoted COL. GILLEM, of the First Middle Tennessee Volunteers, to the command of a Brigade, composed of the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Illinois, and Eighty-first Indiana Volunteers, and Captain CARPENTER'S Battery. Col. GILLEM has been acting as Provost Marshal of this place for some months, and has discharged his multifarious and perplexing duties with much ability and credit. He has the grit of a genuine soldier in him, loves work, and takes an honorable pride in his profession. He has seen hard service already in the field, and we may say without flattery, that he will win an honorable eminence, if ever he finds an opportunity, and an enemy, for he will not neglect the first, nor shun the second. May the greenest laurels of the patriot be woven by the fingers of victory for the brows of the soldiers of the new Brigade and its gallant Colonel.

The following communication, which has just been handed us, is an evidence of the high esteem entertained for Col. GILLEM, by our community:

Major-General ROSECRANS, Most Honored Sir: The undersigned most respectfully request that you will permit our friend, COL. ALVAN C. GILLEM, to remain in his present location in this city. His generous and noble disposition having gained for him the merited approbation of all good and loyal citizens. We sincerely trust that you will be liberal in your decision, and grant apparently the small favor asked, though really largely appreciated. Your compliance with the above, will ever be esteemed an everlasting favor by

Most honored sir, your most obedient servants,
MANY CITIZENS.

The trunk of an old sycamore, in Fourth street, Philadelphia, that had shaded the continental Philadelphians of a hundred years ago, beneath whose branches Andre is said to have sat, and Arnold courted his wife, was cut down a few days ago. Fitzgerald rather profanely says, "there was no relic of the spot remaining save this hoary and blasted tree."

We have read a paragraph lately which says that the bayonet is rarely used—that its object is to inspire terror, which is attained without a necessity for the application. Participants, however, in the battles of Schleswig-Holstein have described to us bayonet practice of fearful character, where whole files of contending forces were found after the strife mutually transfixed by the bayonet.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 18.—A party of six guerrillas surrounded a Union man's house and store at Claysville, Kentucky, keeping the old man and his clerk in the house until they stole all the money, and such articles as they could carry. They then took the old gentleman into the woods and hung him. One of the party subsequently went back and cut him down, supposing that he was dead; but he survived the hanging, and is now after his cowardly assassins.

A large cavalry force of rebels have crossed the Tennessee river, and threaten to destroy the railroad between Corinth and Columbus. They are enforcing the conscription law in the territory occupied by our troops, and have eluded capture so far.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Wine Exhibition inaugurated at the last meeting of the United States Agricultural Society, to come off in January next, has been postponed indefinitely by the commission, on account of the disturbed state of the country.

The preparations for a grand Christmas dinner for the hospital inmates, under the supervision of Mrs. C. B. Smith, is going on finely. The fund is already large and is daily increasing, and the patriotic ladies of this city have taken hold of the good work with a will.

A committee, representing the Border State Congressional delegation, consisting of Messrs. Hall, Crittenden, and Crisfield, called on the President this morning to urge him not to issue his emancipation proclamation. The President heard them quietly, but gave no definite answer. Messrs. Maynard, Henderson, and other Border State men refused to sanction the committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The petition presented to-day by Mr. Colfax was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It was from numerous editors and publishers in favor of the reduction or abolition of the duty on paper.

It will be gratifying to the friends of soldiers wounded in the battle at Fredericksburg, that upon their own application, they can be sent to military hospitals in their respective States.

CAIRO, Dec. 19.—A train from Jackson to Columbus was fired into to-day by guerrillas. No damage done.

An arrival from Vicksburg reports the rebels vigorously employed in fortifying that place. They have extended their works from the river eight miles, and have seventy guns mounted on the river, and 200 in all. The citizens for some time have been busy packing their furniture and goods preparatory to evacuating the place upon the opening of the anticipated Federal attack. Cotton burning is still kept up by guerrillas.

Gen. Hurlburt has ordered the drinking houses and saloons in Memphis closed immediately. Persons violating the order directly or indirectly, will be severely punished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House, has sent a communication to the Speaker, in which he states that the requisitions of the Secretary of War for the payment of troops has always been promptly met at the treasury when an absolute want of means did not prevent. He says since the 1st of July last the sum of \$66,554,281 has been paid on such as follows: For bounties on enlistments, \$7,500,000; for recruiting, collecting, drilling, and organizing troops, \$10,173,360 41; for ordinary pay \$48,881,931 23. The amount of requisitions of this description now in the Treasury Department unpaid is \$28,700,000. These unpaid requisitions are about equal to the amount required for pay during one bi-monthly period when the resources of the treasury became inadequate to the demand upon it.

The Secretary of the Treasury communicated the facts to the Secretaries of War and Navy, and requested them to designate particular requisitions which they regarded as most urgent, to amount to \$1,000,000 daily. To this extent requisitions are daily met from customs, from internal revenue, from the proceeds of conversions of temporary loans, and from new issues of United States Treasury Notes. These resources, though large, are, as Congress has already been informed, inadequate.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.—Rev. Dr. McPheters, of the Pine Street Church, has been ordered by the Provost Marshal-General to leave the State within ten days for encouraging the rebellion. Three members of his church were appointed trustees and directed to fill the pulpit with a loyal man.

Rags.—To illustrate the present value of rags, the following instance is to Point:—A few days since a lady in Newark, N. J., employed a man to clear up her somewhat extensive garden. Noticing a heap of old rags which had been lying neglected for some time, she had them gathered up and washed. For the rags she received the sum of two dollars and seventy-five cents.

It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy; you can put more on a man than he can bear. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acids; but love and trust are sweet juices.

It may be recorded as a memorable fact that the original estimated expense of the new dome of the capital was \$345,000; the actual cost of which, including the crowning statue, will be about \$800,000. The only instance, we think, known of the expense falling below the estimate.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The statement has come to us in two different forms that a cavalry engagement took place between the rebel Forrest and General Dodge on the 18th, in the vicinity of Corinth, Miss. We have no details as to the result, but we indulge serious apprehensions for the fate of Gen. Dodge's command, as it is said that Forrest's force is almost as two to one to the Federals. We are treated to a repetition of the old rumor that John Morgan has designs upon the Nashville Railroad, but we cannot think that he has the temerity to incur so great a risk. Van Dorn, with a rebel force of fifty thousand, is said to be at Stevenson, marching to reinforce Bragg, while Kirby Smith is moving forward to sustain John Morgan. The rebel force in Tennessee is estimated at seventy thousand, of which twenty-five thousand are represented to be at Murfreesboro'. The rebel pickets yesterday were within eleven miles of Nashville in the direction of Murfreesboro', and there was no prospect of an immediate collision.—Louisville Journal, Dec. 20th

STATISTICS OF THE JESUITS.—From a book lately published in Austria it appears that there are at present 7,221 Jesuits. Of these there are 348 in Austria, 265 in England, 542 in Belgium, 2,203 in France, 156 in Galicia, 561 in Germany, 126 in Zealand, 742 in Spain, 246 in Maryland, U. S., 19 in Mexico, 403 in Missouri, 206 in the Kingdom of Naples, 201 in Holland, 277 in the province of Turin, and 226 in that of Venice. There is not one in Russia.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.
S. B. DUFFIELD, Manager.
CLAUDE C. HAMILTON, Stage Manager.
S. T. SIMONS, Treasurer.

Monday Evening, Dec. 22, 1862.
SATAN IN PARIS!
PAS DE DEUX, WOOD SISTERS.

TWO BONNYCASTLES!

EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on Louisville BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
A. G. SANFORD & CO.,
EXCHANGE AND MONEY DEALERS,
53 College street, Merchants' Bank.

TREMONT HOUSE,
Late PLANTERS' HOTEL.

ACTON YOUNG, Proprietor,
(Formerly of Nashville, Tenn.)
6th, bet. Main and Market Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE,
AN EXTRA HEAVY SUTLERS' TENT,
with a Fly. Size 14x18.
Apply to MORRIS & STRATTON,
No. 14 Market street.

CAPITOL RESTAURANT
AND
OYSTER SALOON,
No. 18 CEDAR STREET,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

MY RESTAURANT IS ALWAYS SUPPLIED with all delicacies of the season, all of which will be served up in a style that cannot be surpassed in the city.

Fresh Oysters, Game, and Fish,
RECEIVED DAILY DIRECT FROM THE EAST.

I also keep constantly on hand a good assortment of FANCY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERIES, which my customers can be supplied on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city. Thankful for past favors, I will be pleased to see my friends and customers at all times.

WANT TO PURCHASE
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
Of Southern Money;
ALSO,
TEN THOUSAND
Of Tennessee Money.

By
W. E. CHILDS & CO.,
No. 52 College Street.

WANTED,
BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A GOOD Room, with Board, in a private family, and not too far from the business streets. Best city reference given, if needed.
Address A. D., P. O., Nashville, Tenn.
Dec 20-31

ROBERT MOORE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ASSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, TOBACCO, LARD FEATHERS and PRODUCE generally, will receive our best attention. my14

Freights for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WE ARE FORWARDING COTTON, TOBACCO, &c., on more advantageous terms than if received through from Cumberland River.
my14

ROBERT MOORE & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

W. H. MORGAN, D.D.S.
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO Church street, second door West of the St. Charles Hotel, opposite the McKendree Church.
Dec 19-20

DINING SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT.

E. SPRAGUE,
(Late of Camp Denison, Ohio.)
PROPRIETOR.
Nos. 15 & 17 Cedar Street.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS JUST BEEN renovated and entirely refitted, and we are now prepared to serve up Meals at all hours, and in the most stylish known to the culinary art.
Our BILL OF FARE will consist of
EVERY SEASONABLE ARTICLE
KNOWN TO THE EPICURE.
We are determined to render the above, in point of comfort and respectability, the most popular place in Nashville. Politely waiters always on hand to attend to the wants of its patrons.
The very best brands of
TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.,
always on hand, at moderate prices.
Dec 19-20

CHOICE GROCERIES,
AT WHOLESALE.

Brown, Crushed and Powdered
SUGAR,

Cheese, Star Candles, Spices,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,

FRESH BUTTER
SODA, INDIGO,

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING, AND FOR SALE to dealers and families on favorable terms.
None but the best Articles kept.

Give us a call,
At WM. LYON'S STAND,
MARKET STREET,
Dec 18-19 Between Church and Broad.

W. E. Childs & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 52 North College St.,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR UNCURED MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER.
Dec 20-21

W. Mat Brown & Co.
GENERAL
BUSINESS AGENCY,

FOR SELLING
REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE,
Renting of Houses, Etc.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL business entrusted to their care.
Office, No. 46 Cherry street, between Union and Broadway.
Dec 16-18

FOR RENT,
THE FOUR HOUSES, CORNER BROAD and Market streets, occupied respectively by J. Sirochi, Druggist, Thos. Hobson, J. Longest, and the one adjoining, now vacant. Also, two excellent DWELLING HOUSES, on Sumner street, the one occupied by Marie de Hood, and the one adjoining.
Occupancy can be had from the first of January, for the year 1863. For particulars, apply to
Dec 19-20 W. G. HASKY, Agent.

HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY HORSES WANTED, for which we will pay the highest market prices. They must be from five to eight years old, brown hands high, and of dark color.
Apply at the stable of D. A. HENDERSON, Cherry street, where either of the undersigned may be found.
Dec. 13-14 H. S. JYBER.

WANTED FOR CASH,
Cotton Rags,
Hemp and Damaged Cotton,
Old Rope and Gunnies,
(In large or small lots.)

INGHAM, SWIFT & CO.
AT
FRENCH & REID'S,
Corner of Market and Clark streets.
Dec 19-20

CRUSHED SOAP—5 Bbls. COVERING'S BROWN SOAP. NEW OILS AND SUGAR.
5 Bbls. PALM SOAP.
5 Cases STAR CANDLES.
1 Keg SOAP.
5 Bags COFFEY.
For sale by WM. LYON.