

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MEYER, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1863.

The Real Cause of the Rebellion.

Without the help of the abolition war upon the social order of the South, secession would never have been attempted.—*Leu-Journal*

It seems to be a favorite employment with some Union newspapers to lay the burden, or at least half the odium of our civil war, upon the anti-slavery party. Editors who, through mistaken party zeal, thus divert the attention of the people from the original and real traitors, in our humble opinion, do great injury to the cause of the nation. To say that the rebels have been provoked to treason, by Republicans and anti-slavery men, is greatly to palliate, if not to justify their infamous crimes. It is virtually saying to the revolted States, that they are avenging themselves of repeated and aggravated insults in making war upon the Union, the Constitution, and the laws of the land. The history of this deplorable controversy for many years fastens the guilt and responsibility of the war upon the heads of a political faction at the South, who were fully determined to rule or ruin the nation. The "war upon the social order of the South," of which the *Journal* speaks, was a myth as unsubstantial as a gossamer's shadow. Slavery prospered under it, and slaves increased in value. The number of fugitive slaves, in 1860, was only one-fiftieth of one per cent, in all the slave States, and it is believed that far the greater part of these escaped to places of refuge in the South. Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, in a speech made in that State, October 24, 1858, bore the following testimony to the actual condition of slavery:

"The rock of Gibraltar does not stand so firm on its basis as our slave system. * * * In this very quarter of a century our slaves have doubled in numbers, and each slave has more than doubled in value. The very negro, who as a prime laborer, would have brought \$400 in 1828, would now, with thirty years upon him, sell for \$800."

Mr. A. H. STEPHENS used language equally as strong, on the same point in a speech delivered in 1859, in which he said that he "did not believe that slavery had sustained any injury by these agitations. On the contrary it had been greatly strengthened and fortified by the action of the government."

We are convinced that the declaration of the *Journal* is in opposition to the testimony of history, as to the true origin, and fountain-head of the Southern, or as it might more appropriately be styled the Cotton State rebellion. For more than a generation treason and disunion, and the establishment of a Southern slave Confederacy had been a foregone conclusion with the politicians of the Calhoun school to be embraced the moment the democratic spirit of the country should expell them from power. R. B. RHETT said in the Secession Convention of South Carolina:

"The secession of South Carolina is not the event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln, or by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering head for twenty years."

In the same Convention Mr. PARKER said:

"It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us, but it has been gradually culminating for a long series of years."

At the same time Mr. KLETT said:

"I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life."

And Mr. INGLIS said:

"Most of us have had this matter under consideration for the last twenty years."

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT said that he was "well aware, partly from facts within his personal knowledge, that leading Southern politicians had for thirty years been resolved to break up the Union as soon as they ceased to control the United States Government."

In 1790, Chief Justice Marshall, in a letter to Washington dated at Richmond, said:

"To me it seems that there are men who will hold power by any means, rather than not hold it, and who would prefer a dissolution of the Union, to the continuance of an Administration not of their own party."

What a correct picture he drew of Breckinridge and Jeff. Davis!

That quick-eyed and lion-hearted old

man, ANDREW JACKSON, was so firmly convinced that CALHOUN and the Southern pro-slavery politicians meant disunion, and the establishment of a Southern Slave Confederacy, that he said they had attempted rebellion, "first under the tariff pretext, and that the next time it would be the negro question."

According to General JACKSON, these traitors were determined to find a pretext. The *Journal*, in former days, worn a high reputation for its able advocacy of the tariff; but what would the *Journal* say of the fairness and truth of the historian who would assert that, "without the help of the tariff war upon the planting interests of the South, secession would never have been attempted?" Yet this assertion would be easier to prove, in our humble opinion, than the one which the *Journal* actually makes. In the same number of the *Journal* from which we have taken the paragraph which is at the head of this article, we find the following paragraph in an editorial:

The leading insurgents have avowed that this rebellion was not precipitated, but had been the work of the last thirty years since the days of nullification. We have in addition to this the confessions of *The Index*, a paper published in London under the influence of the secession agents there, which show that the thirty years of preparation did not pass without European aid and assistance. In its issue of December 4th, last, that sheet contains an article, extracts from which we find in the *Baltimore American*, which are written by one who seems to have been in the confidence of the late Sir William Napier. We have not the entire communication, but after stating that many years since "the sovereign States of the South had unalterably resolved to secede from the Union, &c."

It is not a very rational supposition that a plot so long formed, and fully matured, depended on the operations of an anti-slavery party for its manifestation.

We condemn the statement of the *Journal*, because it looks like an abandonment of the strongest position of the Union party, to-wit: that the war for the preservation of the Union is a war for the perpetuation of free government, and that the enemies of the rebellion, in opposition to democratic institutions, and not to abolitionism. Here is a proposition which all can comprehend, which is easy to be established, and which is universal in its application. Why weaken the force of such a war-club, by idle clamors against the bug-bear of anti-slavery, as if the crime of destroying the nation was no greater than the crime of destroying slavery, or as if the national cause could be helped by taking half the odium of treason from the shoulders of JEFF. DAVIS, and placing it upon the shoulders of anti-slavery men? Let the important fact be proclaimed to the country, that this Southern conspiracy is the work of an intolerant, selfish, and despotic faction, which, to use the forcible language of a rebel journal, the *Raleigh Standard*, "as it broke up the old government, because it could no longer control it, so it is ready to break up the Southern Confederacy for the same reason."

Mr. CALHOUN and his satanic associates did not believe in the fundamental principles on which WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON erected our Government, nor do their disciples who are now in armed rebellion against it believe in them; they are infidels to the gospel of human freedom. We must also consider that the anti-slavery party is the legitimate offspring of the system of slavery, and the aggressive and despotic spirit of slavery, and that without slavery there could be no abolition party. The most earnest opponents of the system of compulsory labor were the Southern statesmen of the Revolution of '76. Hon. A. H. STEPHENS said in his noted Savannah speech:

"The prevailing ideas entertained by him (JEFFERSON) and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution were, THAT THE ENSLAVEMENT OF THE AFRICAN WAS IN VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OF NATURE; THAT IT WAS WRONG IN PRINCIPLE, SOCIALLY, MORALLY AND POLITICALLY. * * * Our new Government is founded upon EXACTLY OPPOSITE IDEAS; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not the equal of the white man; that slavery is his natural and moral condition."

Perhaps "moral condition" is a misprint for normal condition; but this is of little consequence. We shall not at present quote the opinions of the illustrious fathers of the Revolution of '76, who lived in the South, upon the vexed question of slavery; suffice it to say that Mr. STEPHENS has not stated their abhorrence of the system too strongly. They unquestionably did believe it a blunder in politics, and a sin in morals. To expect, therefore, that such a system will not be discussed, and opposed, is to expect men to trample upon the plainest precepts of morality. The sensitiveness of pro-slav-

ery men generally on this point is well known. There is a most significant unwillingness to have this great question discussed as all other questions are. The avarice and tyranny of the slaveholder has for many years made it worth one's life to question the divine origin and excellence of slavery in a Southern community; and lynch-law has sealed the mouths which dared to speak against it. Slavery has been holy ground, on which no profane foot has dared to tread. That day has gone forever, and slavery, like all other systems and institutions, must submit to free inquiry and discussion, even though its extinction and abolition be the result.

First East Tennessee Cavalry.

The Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday, the 13th inst., makes the following announcement:

MILITARY REVIEW.—Gen. Boyle will review the First Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Robert Johnson, at ten o'clock this morning, in the vicinity of Seventh street and Broadway. At the conclusion of the interesting exercises Col. Johnson's command will parade through some of the principal streets of the city. As the regiment is under marching orders, this will be the last opportunity our citizens will have to witness a display by this gallant corps.

Col. JOHNSON is a son of the worthy Chief Magistrate of our State, many thousands of whose loyal people, especially in that portion of the State which greets the rising sun, and whose mountains kiss the heavens, will watch the fortunes of the young soldier with a deep and peculiar interest.

May the eagles of his native hills ever follow him with omens of victory, until "Danger's troubled night depart, And the star of peace return."

Picture of Richmond by a "Chivalry."

The Richmond correspondent of the *Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy* draws the following not very flattering picture of the capital of Virginia:

But a few years since it was a smoky, thrifty, industrious city, of some forty thousand inhabitants, without any other pretensions to notoriety than its political pre-eminence as the capital of the old commonwealth, and its social position as the lying-in hospital of those dilapidated relics of antiquity, the F. F. V. For more than a dozen years past I have visited Richmond during its winter season of activity and excitement, when the Legislature and its Supreme Courts attracted strangers from different parts of the State, and, yet, even with these accidental advantages of position, there was less evidence of progress to the eye of the stranger than can be witnessed in Milledgeville, Montgomery or Raleigh during the dullest period of a summer solstice.

The truth is Richmond had reached its old age; the feebleness of senility had come upon it, and how long it would have continued to hobble along in its crutches was only a question of time, when the exigencies of the revolution suddenly transformed it into the metropolis of the Confederacy.

Yet, even now, its absolute importance as a city of the Southern Confederacy is, by no means, enhanced. If the seat of Government were removed to-morrow, in six months, its former bituminous aspect and political insignificance would return.

Let us ask why Richmond should have thus declined, and why it is forced into a temporary life only by the presence of the rebel capital? Few cities have the natural advantages of Richmond, its location is beautiful, it has river and railroad facilities; its water power is splendid; it is in close connection with the most fertile regions in the United States. There is no natural obstacle to its becoming a great and enterprising city, instead of a decaying tobacco market, and to use the contemptuous language of the correspondent which we have quoted, "the lying-in hospital for dilapidated F. F. V's."

The explanation of this is, that in Richmond are fully illustrated the inevitable effects of the internal aristocratic abstractions and nonsense which her politicians have been teaching Virginia and the South with such deplorable success. To degrade labor, to discourage invention, to check enterprise, and to breed negroes for the cotton market have been the sum of their teaching. Gov. Wise thanked God that there was not a newspaper in his district. Such instructions and instructors are enough to degrade and destroy any State or city, however richly endowed with natural gifts.

It is of great importance that the moral depravity of our foes should be established by irrefutable proof.—*Richmond Whig*.

So it seems that the moral depravity of the Northern people has not yet been established to the satisfaction of the *Whig*. Nobody doubts his depravity, or that of the rebel leaders.

LATE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following dispatch has been received at Headquarters here:

St. Louis, Jan. 11.

To General Halleck: "I have good news from Springfield. Our troops have repulsed the rebels, and we hold the place. The rebels were retreating. I have three columns going towards them."

"The troops, including the enrolled militia, behaved nobly."
[Signed:] S. H. CURTIS, Maj.-Gen. HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—A resolution was presented in the Senate this evening, stating that in consequence of numerous inflammatory articles having lately appeared, and that danger of violence was to be apprehended in the election of a United States Senator, the Senate adjourn Wednesday morning. The resolution passed the first reading by a strict party vote, and was laid over till tomorrow morning. Should it pass previous to 12 o'clock an election can take place, and the position remains vacant for one year. Great excitement prevails.

PORTERS MURKIN, Jan. 11.—It is reported in Richmond that the rebel gunboat Merrimac is now lying under the guns of Fort Darling, having gone below the blockade, and cannot return on account of the low water.

At Newbern, on Wednesday, there were fifty-five Yankee transports. The forces there include the commands of three Major-Generals, which give a force of fifty-five thousand. There is a fleet at Beaufort. It is supposed that an attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—Late last night Gen. Curtis received despatches from Col. Crabb, commanding at Springfield, that the rebels were repulsed at every advance on that place and that we hold the town. Our loss is 17 killed, and the number wounded is not known. We buried 35 rebels, and many more were taken off the field. They left a large number wounded on our hands. There was but little of the town destroyed, and that was done by our troops.

New York, Jan. 11.—Two barks loaded with coal fell into the hands of the enemy. The Westfield, the flagship of Com. Renshaw, was not engaged, being ashore in another channel. Her crew were transferred to transports, and Renshaw, fearing she would fall into the hands of the rebels, blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident, the explosion occurred before the boat containing Renshaw, Lieutenant Zimmerman, and the boat's crew got away, and they were consequently blown up with the ship.

The crew of the Westfield arrived at New Orleans on transports, and the remaining troops are on the way back. They did not arrive until the place had been evacuated. All the fleet are on the way to New Orleans.

The rebel force was estimated at about five thousand, under Gen. Magruder. Our land force, under command of Col. Burrill, of Massachusetts, probably did not exceed three hundred, the residue not having arrived or not being disembarked in time to fight.

Our loss was estimated at from 150 to 200 killed and 200 taken prisoners, the navy suffering most, it is thought. The rebel loss was much more, as our guns were firing grape and cannister continually in their midst.

The rebels had several batteries on shore. The Federal troops were on one of the long wharves, and it is said, repulsed two charges of the rebels before they surrendered.

Advices from New Orleans state that Jacob Barker's paper, the National Advocate, published an extra on the 2d containing rebel reports of victories at Murfreesboro and Vicksburg, and Jeff. Davis' speech at Jackson. This caused a ferment and the rebels were hilarious and saucy. On the morning of the 3d General Banks sent a guard to Baker's office, and the Advocate was, for the third time, suppressed. This step gave great satisfaction to the Union men.

Captain Clark, Post Commissary at New Orleans, had tendered his resignation, and would probably go North in the course of a month.

Specials this morning are quite barren of news.

The gunboat Montgomery arrived today from Mobile bar, in eight days. No news.

A letter from an officer on the United States steamer Bibb, off Charleston, says Fort Sumter is plated with railroad iron.

REGRES AND PATRIOTISM OF CALIFORNIA.—What is there not in California? Discovery follows discovery there. The squatters find gold, the gold-busters find silver, the silver miners stumble on quicksilver, fruits of every kind grow in profusion; in short, no sooner is anything wanted by the world, than California furnishes it. Now that North Carolina has stopped sending forth her naval stores, California comes to the rescue, and tells us that she is getting turpentine and rosin for us, and will soon be furnishing a large supply. And, besides all this, she sends \$150,000 to the Sanitary Commission, and puts into the service a regiment that offers \$50,000 for the privilege of coming East to get a shot at the rebels. Is not California a sister worth having?

A dispatch from Memphis, dated December 24th, states that in consequence of the disturbances in the vicinity of that city, the election for Congressmen in the neighboring districts had been postponed for twenty days.

The Nashville Mail.

It is known that a difficulty has arisen between the Post-office Department and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and that the company have refused to transport the mails over the road after the expiration of the contract for the year 1862. At Nashville, a few days ago, the conductor on the passenger train for this city, acting under instructions from the management of the road, expelled Mr. Kelsea, the mail-agent, from the train; and refused to bring the mail to this city. Subsequently, by order of the military authorities at Nashville, the conductor was arrested for ejecting the mail agent. The extent of Mr. Kelsea's embarrassment may be imagined. A compromise was agreed upon, however, and Mr. Kelsea was permitted to bring his mail over the road, and arrived here last evening with three or four back mails, having left Nashville on Saturday morning. Arriving at Elizabethtown yesterday, Mr. Kelsea brought the mail matter to Colesburg and thence by rail to this city. By the terms of the compromise, the agent was permitted to bring the through mail from Nashville, but was not allowed to supply any of the intervening offices. We learn that Gen. Rosecrans deems it a military necessity that the mails shall be regularly carried between this city and Nashville, and we presume he will require the railroad company to perform the service. Mr. Kelsea is a most indefatigable officer, and performs his duty on all occasions.—*Leu-Journal*, 12th.

We understand that the present arrangement for carrying the mails over the Louisville and Nashville road is only temporary, but we have good reason to believe that nothing but an invasion by the enemy will interrupt its future transportation.

Ye Fire-eating Man.

Ye mighty scribe of ye Montgomery Mail waxeth wroth at ye Lincolmites.—He writeth thus:

"If the enemy should get to Columbus or Mobile, they will have to march over the dead bodies of a hundred thousand Confederate soldiers. And should they reach these cities what then? We answer for Mobile—she will never surrender, for sooner than stoop to the disgrace of New Orleans, her citizens will apply the torch to every house, and burn the town to ashes. We know something of the gallant spirits of Mobile; we know them to be as true as steel; and that when their noble city is attacked, they will raise the battle-cry of Palafox at Sarapossa, and proclaim war—war to the knife."

Mercy on us! But ye poor scribe perhaps wanted a lively paragraph. He did not mean it.

Top-Rails.

Camp Welles was located upon the farm of a noted secessionist named Hogan. We arrived there after dark upon a rainy, chilly evening. In accordance with orders from headquarters, Colonel Casement directed us to "burn only the top rails." In the morning the General visited our camp, and upon approaching Colonel Casement, remarked, "Colonel, your men are instructed to only take top rails, and they have taken the whole fence." Colonel Jack quickly replied, "Yes, General, but they took the top rail each time!" "Well," said the General with a smile, "in future they must take the top rail but once first."—*Army Letter*.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The Louisville Democrat of the 14th inst., says:

The train due from Colesburg, where after eight miles travel "overland route" the connection is made at Elizabethtown, with the trains from Nashville, arrived yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, bringing a large trip of passengers, among whom were a large portion from Nashville. No mails or express freight was brought. A train will make regular runs hereafter, leaving daily, and arriving at 2 o'clock P. M. Everything is in fine working order, save the condition of the trestle-work, and perhaps slight damage to the road lying between Colesburg and Elizabethtown, the distance being about eight miles, which is traveled by different means of conveyance. We learn that the damage done to the road and trestle-work is being speedily repaired, and we expect that about the latter end of the month the Louisville and Nashville railroad will be in splendid order and the trains running regularly again.

Governor SEYMOUR says in his message to the New York Legislature:

"Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard, which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution."

Well spoken.

A prisoner in Missouri, John Leban, was recently sentenced to the State prison for life, for some heinous crime, and afterwards an additional eight years for horse-stealing.

Bank-Note List.

CORRECTED DAILY BY W. E. CHILDS & CO., No. 53, COLLEGE STREET.

These quotations are for United States Treasury Notes, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky:

Bank of Tennessee	3	dis
Union Bank	2	"
Planters Bank	3	"
Mechanics' Bank	5	"
Bank of the Union	5	"
Traders' Bank	5	"
Bank of Commerce	5	"
City Bank	5	"
Farmers' Bank	5	"
Bank of Paris	5	"
Bank of Christiana	5	"
Bank of Memphis	5	"
Bank of Nashville	5	"
Commercial Bank	5	"
Southern Bank	5	"
Bank of Madison	5	"
Bank of Shelbyville	5	"
Bank of Danville	5	"
Bank of West Tennessee	5	"
Bank of Middle Tennessee	5	"
Northern Bank	5	"

Georgia and South Carolina	28	dis
North Carolina and Virginia	25	"
Alabama	25	"
Louisiana	25	"

Buying—Selling

DOUBTFUL—WILD CAT.

North-Western Bank of Georgia	60	dis
Bank of the Empire State, Georgia	75	"
Bank of Athens, Georgia	60	"
Fulton Bank, Georgia	60	"
Bank of Whitefield	60	"
Timber-Cutters' Bank	60	"

Excuse the Issues of all Banks mentioned below.

The following Tennessee Banks are broken, or have been wound up, and their Notes, if any are out, are utterly worthless:

Agricultural Bank, at Brownsville	
Central Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Memphis	
Mechanics' Bank, at Memphis	
Memphis Saving Institution, at Memphis	
Exchange Bank, at Murfreesboro	
Miners' and Manufacturers' Bank, at Knoxville	
Bank of East Tennessee, at Knoxville	
Bank of Trenton, at Trenton	
Bank of Jefferson, at Dandridge	
Bank of Clarksville, at Tazewell	
Bank of Tazewell, at Tazewell	
Lawrenceburg Bank, at Lawrenceburg	
Citizens' Bank, at Memphis	
Bank of America, at Clarksville	

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.
S. E. DUFFIELD, Manager
CLAUDE C. HAMILTON, Stage Manager
S. T. SIMONS, Treasurer
Friday Evening, Jan. 16, 1863.
WILLIAM TELL!
DANCE, WOOD SISTERS
STAGE STRUCK TAILOR!

BE in preparation, the fine old Comedy of THE BELLES STRATAGEM. Also, THE FEMALE GAMBLER, or Plot and Passion, will shortly be produced.

EXCHANGE.

Sight Checks on Louisville BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. G. SANFORD & CO.,
Exchange and Money Dealers,
25 College Street, Merchants' Bank

WANTED TO RENT.

A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE, ON A part of a large one, suitable for a small family, for which a liberal price will be paid. Must be conveniently situated to the Square. The best of references given, if required. 25¢ Apply immediately at this office. Jan 16-63

NEW FURNITURE—Consisting of 30 Bu cases, Washstands, Wardrobes, Breakfast Dining Tables—various styles. For sale by WM. LYON.

150 PLOWS, assorted,
1,000 BUSHELS DRICHARD GRASS SEED,
500 BUSHELS BLUE GRASS SEED,
In store, and for sale by WM. LYON.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE A VERY FINE BUGGY, WITH NEW Harness, which I wish to sell. Any one wishing to purchase will find me at No. 9 College Street. WILLIAM S. GIBBS.
Nashville, Jan. 1-10

WANTED FOR CASH.

Cotton Rags,
Hemp and Damaged Cotton,
Old Rope and Gunnies,
(In large or small lots),
INGHAM, SWIFT & CO.,
607-AT
FRENCH & REID'S,
Corner of Market and Clark Streets.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of HALL'S FRESH WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. Hall withdrawing. All remaining accounts will be settled by Messrs. KASCH & FRIEDMAN, the successors to the late firm.

JOS. HALL, CHARLES FRIEDMAN, ADAM KASCH,
Nashville, January 10th, 1863. [Jan 12-63]

FRESH WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, MADE FROM Kentucky White Wheat, in barrels, sacks and half sacks, delivered to all parts of the city.

W. W.
50) BARRELS EXTRA FAMILY (White) Wheat FLOUR, just received, for sale by W. W. LYON, 41 Market Street.

CORNER OF MARKET AND CLARK STREETS.
2 BBL. NEW DRICHARD GRASS SEED,
5 BUS. BLUE GRASS SEED,
5 BUS. BLUE GRASS SEED,
1 KEG SODA,
5 BBL. COFFEE.
For sale by WM. LYON.

DAMAGED FLOUR—30 Bbls. for sale by W. E. CHILDS.