Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. SHERRER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, '63.

Southern Kentucky.

We have no doubt of the fidelity and loyalty of General BOYLE, but there is no doubt that he has been grossly imposed on by unsound, or foolishly kind-hearted Union men, in reference to the real character of many of the rebels of Southern Kentucky. We say of *Southern* Kentucky, because we will testify only to what we know. For weeks past we have received information from time to time, that numbers of the original inciters of the rebellion in that end of Kentucky, after being arrested and taken to Louisville, have been allowed to return to their homes in quiet. These men recruited largely for BUCKNER and BRECKINRIDGE; advised and persuaded the rebels to occupy various towns in Southern Kentucky; aided them in seizing the State revenue from the Sheriffs; enlisted and drilled rebel soldiers; insulted and oppressed loyal citizens; stole horses and destroyed valuable property; and ceased their outrageous conduct only when constrained by superior force. It is said that these men have taken the oath. Experience certainly should have taught us how much value to attach to the oath of men situated as these rebels are. They are devoted to the rebellion, and would not scruple to take any oath which might blind the eye of credulous loyalists, and shield them from detection in prosecuting their plots against the peace and safety of the community. If Kentucky should be invaded again by the rebels, as seems to be apprehended by those whose opportunities, for knowing the likelihood of such an event, are superior, these returned rebels will be in their element. We have not a shadow of doubt that they are now busily engaged in preparing the minds of the young, the reckless, the desperate, and the corrupt, to join the black flag of rebellion, as soon as opportunity offers. In saying these things we are uttering not simply our own suspicions, but those of calm, but vigilant and sagacious loyalists of Kentucky. We think that we understand the rebels of Kentucky pretty thoroughly, and believe that the original mischief-breeders among them, who have taken the oath and gone home, will act as treacherously as their coadjutors did last summer in this State, in like circumstances. A Northern prison is the only safe place for such men; they are not to be trusted outside of a jail. We have written these things, because we feel serious apprehensions, that if a stop is not immediately made by the military authorities of Kentucky, to the practice of sending home men who have been rebels of dangerous character, we shall soon hear of their renewal of their villainies along the Louisville and Nashville Road and Cumberland River.

Kentucky Union State Convention.

This convention assembles to-day in Louisville to nominate candidates for the various State offices, which are to be filled at the August election. We shall receive dispatches to-night if anything of importance is done. Every patriot will pray earnestly that the spirit of loyalty and of wisdom may preside over the deliberations of this body, whose influence for promoting the peace of that State, or for fanning the flames of treason into a fierce blaze, will be so widely felt.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* says that the Southern Confederacy must be very cautious about its intercourse with the outside barbarians of non-slaveholding nations. "*A slaveholding people*"—says that paper—"*are a peculiar people, and they cannot admit an unguarded intercourse with every other people without danger to themselves.*"

This is a slur not only upon non-slaveholding nations, but a broad hint to non-slaveholding individuals of the South that they are a dangerous element, and *not to be trusted*. Let us remember that out of some eight millions of white citizens of the South, less than one twenty-sixth are slaveholders. What are we to think of the intimation of the *Mercury* that *twenty-five twenty-sixths* of the citizens of the South are a dangerous and suspicious class?

The Sandusky *Register* says that Capt. CULVER, of the 3d Ohio Cavalry, made a speech there recently in which he asked, in referring to the Army of the Cumberland:

"Do you suppose *that* army will turn back, with reversed arms, march past the graves of Stone river of the 1400 dead heroes buried there, and turn their backs upon them, and return home? NEVER! NEVER! That soil is ours, made sacred to us by the brave dead who slumber there."

Never! The robes of the soldiers who fell there fighting for Union and Liberty, are too sacred ever to be forsaken. We will guard them forever.

MORAL SCIENCE.—The chaplain at West Point Academy said a few years ago one of the text-books used was "Wayland's Moral Science" expurgated, the chapter on slavery being left out, by order of Jeff Davis, the then Secretary of War.—*Washington Chronicle.*

JEFFERSON has become very pious of late, and we presume his next expurgatory work will be to publish an expurgated Bible, the Ten Commandments being the chapter expurgated.

An Elegant Gift.

One of the most beautiful swords we have ever seen, is one recently presented to Lieut. OSGOOD, Post Provost Marshall of this place, by a number of his Union friends of this place. The blade and scabbard are engraved in the neatest style and finely finished. Lieut. OSGOOD may well congratulate himself that in discharging the duties of the most irksome and thankless of all military positions, he has been so fortunate as to secure so superb a token of approbation. The present was sent on behalf of the donors, with the following note from Mayor SMITH, to which we add Lieut. OSGOOD's reply:

LIEUTENANT OSGOOD, *Provost Marshal, Staff Gen. Commanding*

Allow me in behalf of the donors, Union friends of Nashville, to present to you this beautiful and rich sword-belt, and sash, as a token of their high esteem, for the fidelity and ability with which you have discharged the duties of the position assigned you, at the Headquarters of this Post, and for the sagacity, you have displayed in detecting and circumventing the wiles and plans of rebels and also the strict observance you have given to the orders of your superiors in command.

Take them--preserve them--hand them down to your posterity as mementoes of the services, you have rendered in crushing out this causeless and wicked rebellion.

Lieutenant OSGOOD replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, NASHVILLE, TENN., March 13, 1863.

JNO. HUGH SMITH, *Mayor of Nashville*:

SIR—Reversing the old order of things, allow me to say that, if from the fulness of the heart the mouth could speak, I would endeavor in appropriate phrase to thank you, and through you the "donors" for the splendid present accompanying it. I do not deserve such honor. It is true that I have honestly tried to do my duty in the position which I have held, in these Headquarters, though the pathway of that duty was not specially strewn with pleasures, and the consciousness of having thus acted, sustained me in many an hour of trial. But, sir, when to that consciousness is added this splendid token of your regard, accompanied with expressions of approbation made in the very prodigality of praise, I do feel that there is a bright side even to the life of a Provost Marshal.

However much though, sir, a too partial friendship may have over-estimated my deserts as a man, or the discharge of my duties as an officer, allow me to say that around this occasion and over this sword the warmest—the holiest feelings of my heart will always cluster—and cluster in such grateful spirit as shall incite to effort, which shall only cease with my life, for the integrity of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union; for the preservation of this glorious Government as our fathers made it. I can only say, sir, again, in common language, that I thank you—that I thank the other friends who, in conjunction with yourself, have done me so much honor.

Very truly yours,
LT. W. O. OSGOOD.

A Daring Deed.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, March 13, 1863.

EDITOR OF THE UNION:—Sir: An incident occurred in the Bradyville fight a few days ago, which I think deserves a notice in your paper. Lieut. SNELLING, of Co. D, 1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry, had his horse shot. He at once was forced to dismount. In a moment there came up from the bluff three rebels. Lieut. S., immediately demanding their surrender, placing himself behind a tree, they promptly obeyed. On examination, it was found their guns were heavily loaded, Lieut. S. having before discharged every load, held in his hand an empty pistol, which he presented and demanded their surrender. Such gallant conduct should not be overlooked. Give it a passing notice.

* * *

For the Nashville Union.

HEADQUARTERS, 36TH ILLIN IN VOL. INF'Y, Camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 15th, 1863.

EDITOR NASHVILLE UNION: *Sir*, I observe an error in a dispatch which you publish this morning, from the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

It was the 36*th Illinois Infantry* "that supported the Cavalry under Col. MINTY, at the upper crossing." I was ordered by Col. MINTY to deploy 160 sharp shooters and holding the rest of the Regiment in reserve, to force our way to the bank of the creek, which we did without any loss to the 36th.

Your obedient servant,
P. C. OLSON, Capt. 36th Ill. Inft.
Commanding Regiment.

JEFF. DAVIS will have no trouble in getting his subjects to observe his proclamation of a fast day. There must be unusual facilities for keeping any number of fasts in the Southern Confederacy at present. We are occasionally told that the reports which we receive from most Union refugees of the destitution which prevails there, are gross exaggerations, but the following paragraph from a late number of the Richmond *Enquirer*, speaks volumes:

BOARDING HOUSES SUSPENDED.

A great many of the keepers of boarding houses, who have, through a good many years, managed to keep a place of refuge and entertainment open for every passer-by, have succumbed to the times within the last week, and closed their establishments to boarders. The alarming price of provisions, coupled with the fact that the board already demanded would not justify an advance, appears to have determined the action of the boarding house keepers in the premises. At least a dozen declined housekeeping on the first instant, and their guests are thrown upon the town, and compelled to seek quarters elsewhere.

On Saturday last a company of the 5th Indiana, Colonel Graham, attacked a body of Morgan's men, about twelve miles south of Glasgow, and took ten prisoners and killed two of the gang. One of the prisoners was a young man named Prewitt, of Lexington, Ky.

Resolutions on the Resignation of Col. W. B. Stokes.

At a called meeting of the officers of the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, Lieutenant Joseph WORTHAM was called to the chair, Major John MURPHY appointed Secretary. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be, to draft suitable resolutions, relative to the resignation of Col. STOKES. Col. GALBREATH moved that Surgeon MOORE, Captain WORTHAM and Lieutenant BEATON, be a Committee to draft resolutions, and by whom the following were submitted, to wit:

WHEREAS, It has been deemed expedient by Col. W. B. STOKES, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, to resign the command of his Regiment, which he has so faithfully and ably held since the earliest period of its formation, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That we most sincerely regret the withdrawal of Col. STOKES, as we feel we loose thereby, a true friend and wise counsellor; the regiment a brave, resolute and gallant leader; the Federal Army an energetic and vigilant officer, possessed of a determination to conquer the Rebellion, unsurpassed by any one in the whole Army.

Resolved, That however much we regret the resignation, still we recognize in the reasons set forth by the Col. sufficient cause for the tendering and acceptance of the same. And as our memory shall ever fondly recur to the history of the past eight months while Col. STOKES commanded us, so shall the recollections of his universal and friendly intercourse, of his bravery, courage and soldierly conduct on the memorable but bloody field of *Stone River*, ever be the dearest jewels in the caskets of our memory.

Resolved, 3d. That, in addition to these feeble expressions of our feelings, our best wishes go with the Colonel wherever he may go; and in whatever sphere of life he may labor, we earnestly hope for his success and welfare.

Resolved, 4th. That, as the command of the Regiment will now devolve on Lieutenant-Colonel GALBREATH, who has our undivided respect and confidence, we will give him our hearty support in all his official acts, believing him to have the welfare of the Regiment at heart, and that in all his former conduct as an officer of the Regiment, he has verified the old latin maxim, "*Suavitee in modo, fortiter in re.*"

Resolved, 5th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Editor of the "Nashville UNION," and a copy be furnished Col. STOKES.

JAMES WORTHAM, *Chm'n.*
J. W. MRUPHY, Sec'y.

We see that the conservative organs are publishing a letter from the notorious CALEB CUSHING of Massachusetts, denouncing the Administration's mode of waging war. This is easily explained.

Some time since, Mr. CALEB CUSHING, caused it to be signified to Governor ANDREW that he was ready to accept a command in the volunteer army of that State. Governor ANDREW prudently declined the offer. Mr. CUSHING had been too intimate with the leaders of the Southern treason about the time of the outbreak of the rebellion, to say nothing of other objections.

Since that time his patriotism has cooled down to the freezing point, and his notions of the proper method of conducting the war seem to accord very precisely with those of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—that is to say, he is in favor of a war so prosecuted as to do the rebels no mischief.

How Lee's Army Keep Warm.

The following, from a correspondent of a rebel paper, shows how LEE'S army improvise tents:

There are but few tents, but this army is beginning to regard tents as a nuisance. Much soldiering has made them very sharp, and given them a full knowledge of the law of self preservation, and they seem to have the same instincts as the beaver, for their operations very much resemble the habits of that animal. Brigades move about near thick woods to get supplies of fuel and for benefit to health. When the troops stop to camp you see them scatter about and become very busy, and in the course of an hour or two the whole brigade has disappeared. You can hear voices and noises, and see moving things, and you almost think it a vision or a haunted place; but after some painful suspense you are enabled to understand this sudden and strange 'transmogrification.' The drum beat summons the men to duty or inspection, and, all at once, from holes, clay roots and hollow trees all around, you can see hundreds of heads protruding, and then the shoulders and finally the whole body, and then the entire brigade appears before you as it was a few hours ago. The soldiers have dug out holes, caves and cellars, over which is a roof of close brush, covered with a thick coating of dirt to turn rain and weather, while the tenement below is warmed by a snug and well filled fireplace cut in the solid earth on the side; and such are the winter quarters of Lee's army.

THE INDIAN LEGION.—Major Thomas, commanding the Legion of Cherokee Indians, who have rendered much service to the Confederate cause in East Tennessee, was in our city yesterday. The Major is now with his aboriginal allies in the mountains on the border between this State and North Carolina, where he is in reality conciliating the tories. Let us mention a fact or two, communicated to us by Major Thomas, to the credit of these dusky warriors. They excel any troops in either the Northern or Southern armies for subordination—an Indian always executes an order with religious fidelity. They scrupulously respect private property—there are no reports of depredations where they are encamped.

They are the best scouts in the world, and hence the good that they have accomplished among the mountain tories and bushwhackers. A notice that Major Thomas's Indians are in a section of country brings in the dodgers at once, for they know that hiding out will not avail against the Cherokees. By their aid the Major has enlisted, without bloodshed, a great many men in his corp of sappers and miners, who have thus been converted from mischievous tories and bushwhackers into useful, simply yeers of the Confederate Government. The Major, if the war lasts, will yet be of inflate service to the Government.—*Knoxville Register* 21st.

Gallant Charge by the 1st East Tennessee Cavalry, &c.

"ALF," the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives the following interesting particulars of an expedition of some of Gen. STEADMAN'S Brigade, to College Grove, a little village beyond Harpeth River. The charge on the rebels by Major TRACY'S Cavalry was a very gallant affair.

TRIUNE, TENN., March 8, 1863.

After a four days' trip, without tents, we are once more in camp. Last Tuesday afternoon, General STEADMAN ordered Colonel Bishop, of the 2d Minnesota, to take his regiment, a section of the 4th Regular Battery, under Lieutenant Stephenson, and six hundred of Johnson's 1st East Tennessee Cavalry, and proceed, forthwith, to Harpeth River. Anticipating a fight, I went with the detachment. As we passed through Nolensville and Triune, the few butternut inhabitants gazed with apparent envy at our well-clad soldiers. About nine o'clock at night, we reached the river. Here the infantry bivouacked for the night; the artillery planted their pieces in eligible positions; while the cavalry crossed the river, and commenced the search for rebel gentry, who were supposed to be on short leave of absence to their homes. Quite a number of *citizen* soldiers were thus picked up. Major Tracy, of the cavalry, then proceeded, with a dozen men, to the residence of General Starnes, and surrounded it, hoping to find the General at home. But the bird had flown the day previous. * *

After collecting some twenty or thirty horses, they returned to their headquarters, this side of the river. At night, not relishing the thought of sleeping on a rail, I had the good fortune of sharing a bed with Lieut. Stephenson, who commanded the battery.

As we anticipated, an early "*reveille of musketry*" awoke the party, and mounting my sorrel Rosecante, I proceeded to investigate "why we do these things," or to learn what the *quarrel is all about*. Crossing the river, I caught up with Major Tracy, just as he was returning from his expedition to General Starnes' house. It was about 8 o'clock as we came in sight of College Grove, a little village about a mile beyond Harpeth River. Here we turned toward Triune, and had left College Grove half a mile to the rear, when we heard the rebels firing upon a few stragglers of the Tennessee cavalry. Major Tracy promptly countermarched his battalion, which was in the rear, and double-quicked back to the school-house at the town, and within a hundred yards of the rebel cavalry, who were drawn up in line, in the front and rear of some houses on the right of the road. The Maj. seeing they outnumbered him two to one, halted, and sent word back to Major Burkhardt to reinforce. He then formed a line of battle across the road, awaiting the other battalion. Just as it arrived, Maj. T. thought he saw signs of wavering in the rebel line, and immediately ordered squadron E to 'Forward by platoons! Double quick! Charge!' and galloping to the front, along with Lieut. Thurman, away they go. The rebels waver, break, and now comes the chase. The Major gains upon their rear, and brought rebel No. 1 to the dust, by the aid of a Smith & Weston revolver. The Major, now with wild excitement threw his cap in the air, and hallooing for the boys to follow, continued the chase. The race was fully a three mile race, in which we captured fifty-nine rebels. Thirteen were wounded by the sabre, four very severely. There were not more than fifteen or twenty of our men close on their rear at one time, and as the rebels turned on the roadside to surrender, the Tennessee boys never stopped to make sure of them, but yelled to them to drop their guns and dismount, and if they stirred before they returned, they would murder them. After going as far as the few thought it safe, they returned to camp, bringing the prisoners horses, and various implements of warare, 'sich' as fine English shot-guns and the like.

This was certainly one of the most gallant affairs of the season, and may be considered among the most successful charges of the war; for while not a man of ours was injured, fifty-nine rebels were taken, and I saw more saber cuts that day than any time since I have beent with the army.

How Rebel Troops Treat Union Citizens in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following has been forwarded to the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI, Jan. 24.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a statement of a few of the outrages committed upon citizens of Alabama by the rebel troops. While all their leaders, from the President down, are boasting of their carrying on this war in accordance with the laws that govern nations in such cases, and are charging upon our troops all kinds of depredations and outrages, I think a few simple facts must put them to blush, and make these parties and our press and our people who are seconding the efforts of Jeff. Davis to cast stigma upon us ashamed of the work they are doing. I merely state what I know to be true.

Abe Candi and Wm. Mitchell were hung two weeks ago for being Union men. They lived on the Hackleboro' settlement, Marion county, Alabama. Mr. Hallwork and daughter of the same county, were both shot for the same cause. The latter was instantly killed; the former is yet alive, but will probably die. Peter Lewis and three of his neighbors were hunted down by three hundred bloodhounds and captured. The houses of Messrs. Palmer, Allsby, Williams, and the three Weightmans and some thirty others, were burnt over their heads, and their children turned out of doors; and the community notified that if they allowed them to go into their houses or fed or harbored them to any manner, that they would be served the same. Mr. Peterson living at the head of Bull Mountain, was shot, &c.

I am now feeding some one hundred of these families, who, with their women and children, some gray-haired old men, and even cripples on crutches, were driven out and found their way here through the woods and by-ways without food or shelter. All done for the simple reason that they were Union men, or that they had brothers or relatives in our army. The statements of these people are almost beyond belief did we not have the evidence before us. I am informed by them that there are hundreds of loyal men and women in the woods of Alabama waiting for an opportunity to escape.

I am very Respectfully, your obedient servant. [Signed:] G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier General.

To Captain R. M. Lawyer, A. A. G., Memphis.

LATE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—There is no doubt the rebels will evacuate Vicksburg, if they have not already. The Federals have succeeded in destroying an important bridge, cutting off another important communication.

The rebels will probably retire to Jeakson, which is strongly fortified. This will expose Port Hudson, and render its fall certain.

Gen. Stahl has been placed in command of the entire cavalry force in front of Washington.

Gen Burnside is still here waiting final instructions for his new command.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.—Eight hundred paroled prisoners en route to Chicago were delivered at Richmond, Ind., last night. While there they completely demolished the office of the Jeffersonian, anti-war sheet. They arrived here to-night and threatened the Sentinel office. The militia authorities placed a guard in front of the office to prevent any disturbance.

A large indignation meeting was held here to-night in regard to an article in the Cincinnati Enquirer insulting to soldiers' families.

OIL SPRINGS, C. W., March 16.—A serious riot occurred here on Saturday night between the whites and negroes. The whites organized in force and marched to the negro quarters and ordered them away and then destroyed their property and burned their houses. The negroes fled to the woods. Three of the rioters have been captured. Several were wounded.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A vessel from Matitlan confirms the capture of that place without opposition by two French gunboats on the 9th of February.

A steamer from Havana on the 9th, brings late Mexican news that the French army started for Puebla February 19th. It is presumed the attack would commence March 1st.

4,000 Egyptians had arrived but the voyage disagreed with them. 100 were in the hospitals.

There were alarming reports from St. Domingo. Two districts had risen under Gen. Lucas. Troops are being sent from Cuba. Several war vessels are also ordered there.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The ship Wild Hunter and Idahoe sailed for Honolula.

The bark Chapman, seized yesterday by the officials, arrived lately from New York, and was purchased by the secessionists. The prisoners confess that a full compliment of men were to be taken aboard at a rendezvous down the coast, and that they hoped to capture the steamer Oregon while en route for Mazatlan. They were to transfer a portion of the Chapman's crew aboard the Oregon to help capture the two California treasure steamers before the alarm reached San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The newsmongers are agape to-night with details of a raid by rebels, 6,000 strong, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, to the right and rear of our lines, across the United States Ford, commenced last night to induce a battle to-day; while on the contrary we have the best of intelligence that there is no force opposite Falmouth, save Jackson's corps of three divisions, with some small detachments of Longstreet's command.

Charleston and Mobile papers of the 4th inst, have been received. There were seven blockaders off the former port on the 3d. The pirate Florida, says the Mobile *Tribune*, left when nine blockaders were in front of Mobile. She was chased nineteen hours, but finally ran out of view, and on her way destroyed a new Yankee brig, on her first voyage. The papers contain many advertisements for the enrollment of conscripts.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, giving an analysis of the conscription law, and dwelling upon some of its features and probable results, says:

If there is a necessity for a further increase of men—there can be but little occasion for more officers—the ranks of the old regiments will be filled up. The new recruits will be interwoven with the veterans of the Peninsula, of Shiloh, of Roanoke, of Pea Ridge, of Lexington, and Boston Mountain and Murfreesboro; having, by ready example, the drill, the discipline, the cool courage and efficiency of those who have survived battle fields that have been made memorable by their valor and their endurance. So the officers who have won their spurs will have full ranks gathered under their old riddled banners. Shreds and patches they are; but, tattered and torn as they may be, they are worth all the flaunting standards of new regiments that could be sent to the front by all the Governors within the next year. So by the new law are preserved the historic recollections of the regiments that went out strong both in spirit and in numbers, but that now have only the daring will—the numbers, alas, sleeping where they foremost fell.

A hogshead of tobacco was sold by Messrs. MORLIDGE & CALDWELL, of Newport, Ky., on Saturday, at the high price of $125 per one hundred pounds.

Commercial.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

MONEY MARKET, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 18.

The money market was quite dull yesterday, with but few transactions at the rates current on Saturday the bankers buying gold at 55@55½ ⅌ cent prem., and selling at 65@60 ⅌ cent. We quote the buying rate of silver at 45@45½ ⅌ cent premium, and the selling price at 55@55½ ⅌ cent. Demand notes sell at 35@35½ ⅌ cent prem. The bankers buy Kentucky notes at 10@12½ ⅌ cent prem., and Indiana notes at 60@62½ ⅌ cent premium. The demand for the notes of the three old banks of Tennessee is good at the decline, the bankers buying at par. Government certificates of indebtedness are bought at 97½@98. Southern currency generally is quoted at from 35 to 50 ⅌ cent discount. Eastern exchange sold at 90@½ ⅌ cent discount buying and par selling. Canada currency sells at a premium of 50 ⅌ cent.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour is dull, with light sales comprising at $4.75@5, and of extra and family at $5.25@6. Wheat lower, with sales 2,000 bushels at $1.20@1.25 for red and prime white. We quote per sack [illegible] from the country at 60@70 ⅌ bushel, and in bulk at 70@75. Sales 200 bushels Rye at 60c. Oats in demand at 60@70c from wagon. Sales of Corn at $1.10@1.20. Sales shipstuffs at $10@[illegible] per ton, shorts at $11, and bran at $10.

COTTON.—Sales of 100 bales Western Tennessee at 11 [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Sales of 20 hhds sugar at 7½@7¾, 25 hhds [illegible] at 14@14½, crushed and powdered sugar at 11@11½, a few barrels New York molasses at 65c. Sales of 25 bags Rio coffee at 23½@24c.

PROVISIONS.—Sales from store at 13@13½ ⅌ lb. [illegible]

ONIONS.—Sales from the country at $1.20@1.25 ⅌ bbl.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

ONE OR TWO GOOD BARBERS AT T. M. SCHLLER'S GALLERY, cor. Cherry and Union streets.
March18—1w [Dispatch copy.]

THEATRE.

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

Wednesday Evening, March 18, '63.

OTHELLO.

PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

CORSICAN BROTHERS, POCAHONTAS AND LOVE OF KILLARNEY in rehearsal.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL

COR. SUMMER AND UNION STREETS.

SPRAGUE'S MINSTRELS
CORNET BAND!
AND
Theatrical Troupe!

Comprising fifteen Talented Performers,

Including LA SELLE LOUISE, the charming dance and comedienne.

New Scenery and Stage Equipments

Wednesday Evening, March 18th.

THE NEW FARCE OF

Doctor Shop in an Uproar.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 7½.

K. SPRAGUE, Proprietor. J. R. ALLEN, Business Manager. March18

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Ducals at 25c.

We have a large stock of Prints—good colors and choice patterns, which we are offering at the above low figures. They were bought cheap and will be sold cheap.

Call Soon. March18—1w

BOY LOST.

MY LITTLE SON, GEORGE, LEFT HOME ON Sunday, the 8th inst., since which we have had no trace of him, but from his great passion for soldiers, horses, and the fife and drum, it is presumed that he is with the soldiers either within the vicinity of Louisville or Nashville.

George is about eleven years old, has a very perceptible injury on the sight of his right eye, and has lost three of his upper front teeth.

Officers, soldiers, and others who may be able to communicate any information of our wayward boy will do for a very grateful father upon his distressed parents by addressing or calling on me at the Hardware house of J. G. Dodge & Co., Louisville, Ky.

March18—1w J. G. DODGE.

I. O. of G. T.

"DIXIE" LODGE, I. O. OF G. T., IS LOCATED IN the Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and working under the authority of the G. L. of the State of Illinois, meets every Monday night at Templars Hall, in Edgefield, opposite Nashville.—Templar brothers in good standing from other regiments, brigades and divisions in the army are respectfully solicited to meet with us.

W. H. HEADLEY, Co. 88, W. C. T.
W. H. HOWGATE, W. S.
March18-1w

47 WOOD & HIE. 47

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY AT

No. 47 Broad Street,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, AND RETAILING them in large or small lots to suit purchasers. We also pay cash for old Rags, Gunny Bags, old Rope, &c., &c., at No. 47 Broad street.

March18—tf WOOD & HIE.

RAGS WANTED.

I AM PAYING 24 PER HUNDRED FOR CLEAN Cotton and Linen Rags, delivered at my Paper and Bag store, Northeast corner Public Square.

March18—1y SOUTHGATE.

WANTED,

500 GOOD CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES, for which the highest market price will be paid.

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A. H. FERRIS,
19 Cherry street, (up-stairs.)
March18—w

NEW STOCK
OF FINE
MILITARY GOODS,
AT THE OLD STAND,
56 College Street,
ONE DOOR FROM THE SQUARE.

N. DERBY,
MILITARY TAILOR,
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JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID LOT of Officers' Fine Regulation

OVERCOATS,
AT LOW FIGURES,

Fine Heavy Beaver Blouses;
DOUBLE AND SINGLE-BREASTED

DRESS UNIFORM COATS,
For Staff—Infantry and Cavalry;

500 *Pairs Officers' Pants,*
Dark and Light Blue Vests,
New Styles Military Vests
Double and Single-Breasted Jackets,
(Beaver and Cloth,)
Sashes and Sword Knots,
Small Fine Field Glasses,
(New styles,)
100 *Pairs Three-Row Gold Embroidered*

SHOULDER-STRAPS,

For Major Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Surgeons, Captains, 1st and 2d Lieutenants; Staff, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

Smith's Patent Metallic Straps,
By the single pair, or hundred.

WREATHS—Bugles, Cross Cannon, Cross Sabres, Hat Cords, and all kinds of Military Trimmings, Cords, Braids, &c.

RUBBER GOODS—Blankets, Pouches, Silk Rubber Coats, &c.

7,000 PAPER COLLARS,
50 Doz. Fine
WOOLEN OVERSHIRTS,
(Extra large and long,)
Undershirts and Drawers,
Fine Shaker Woolen Socks,
Gauntlets, Gloves, Suspenders,
Ties and Scarfs.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR UNIFORMS, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ New style gold-plated Staff Buttons, very fine, for presentation; Gold-plated and finely-chased presentation Spurs; Mexican Spurs; Silver-plated Button Spurs; Screw Spurs; Regulation Spurs, &c.

Officers' Entire Outfits.
56 COLLEGE ST.,
Feb5-3m Sign of the American Flag.

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AT
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JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF—

Fancy Calicoes,
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DOMESTICS.
Irish Linens, Towels,
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WHITE GOODS,
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Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods!
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ALSO a well selected stock of—
BOOTS AND SHOES,
To which the attention of the public is invited.

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March18-3m Oliver & Felon's old stand

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IN
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GET A COPY OF
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IT IS THE MOST INTERESTING BOOK
Written on the Rebellion,
And shows what it costs to be a
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Illustrated with Steel Plate Portrait of the Author,
Besides numerous wood Engravings.
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Address
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March18-3t

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ACTON YOUNG, Proprietor.
CORNER OF MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS,
Sixth, bet. Main and Market sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
March18-3m