# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1863


### A Superb Flower.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Sharkey, the accomplished gardener and florist who superintends the horticultural department attached to the Lunatic Asylum, sent us a mammoth leaf and bud of that Queen of the Water-lilies, the oriental *Victoria Regia*. The leaf was considerably over three feet in diameter, and as round as a buckler. The bud, which was perfectly colored when we received it, was about the size of a large tea-cup, only longer, and judging from its prickly sheath, not remarkably promising. We placed it in a large bowl of water, and said mentally: "Now spread yourself, your Majesty." In the space of a few hours, it became evident that either our advice or the stirring inspiration of the day, was affecting its status deeply. Presently a large petal, snowy white without, but within lined with the brilliant pink of a fair sea-shell, was thrown out, like the advance flag of the body-guard to announce the approval of Her Royal Highness. A few hours elapsed, and the gigantic lily in full court-dress—the outer circlet of petals white, slightly veined with scarlet, and the inner circlet formed of a flounce of dark and very rich crimson petals overlaying the first, while a superb crown of orange hue adorned the centre—floated before our delighted eyes, upon the water, as magnificently as Cleopatra ever sailed, in her royal barge, down the waves of the Nile. This splendid representative of the Lily family measured one foot in diameter. Nor did this marvellous flower delight the eyes only, for it exhaled a most delicate and fragrant breath.

Your Majesty, you're one of 'em!

It must be richly worth a ride to the Asylum to see this lily blooming in its element, and we have a mind to pay Victoria Regia a call, when guerrillas will be less likely to confiscate patriotic editors. Mr. Sharkey, who superintends the Asylum gardens, is one of the most skillful gardeners in the country, and conducts his useful and beautiful department with much ability.

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The triumphal entrance of King Isham into Nashville has been indefinitely postponed on account of the weather. Ticket-holders will get their money back, may be, from the Treasurer of the Great Southern Rights Organization.

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Bragg probably feels the force of the proverb which says that there is "no Rose (crans) without its thorns."

### The Speech of L. C. Haynes.

*Mr. Editor:* I have been furnished with the Knoxville *Register*, of August 5th, 1862, in which I find a long speech delivered in Jonesborough, by *Landon Culprit Haynes*, at present one of the representatives of the rebel forces of Tennessee, in the bogus Senate at Richmond. In that speech, Haynes says that Andrew Johnson carried with him into the Lincoln army "the rag-tag and bob-tail portion of the Democratic party;" and that "Brownlow carried with him the disloyal, rebellious, and Lincoln portion of the Whig party."

Now, I have a few words to say in reply to this speech, and first, as to the remarks about Johnson. Haynes ran against the Governor for Congress, in a single-handed race, canvassing all the counties in the district, and there were about nine. They were both Democrats, and the Whigs stood off and let them have a fair showing. Gov. Johnson held Haynes up, every day, before the people, face to face, as a renegade from the Whig party, and as an expelled and disgraced Methodist Preacher, and as a liar, a hypocrite, a swindler, and a base villian. The result was, the Governor beat him about EIGHTEEN HUNDRED VOTES, and kept him out of the Federal Congress! I don't blame Haynes for his abuse of the Governor, but I think he ought to spare the patriotic Democrats, who came over to Kentucky and went into the Union army!

So far as I am individually concerned, I was a member of the Methodist Conference, at Jonesborough, and voted with the majority, to expel Haynes from the Ministry, and to disgrace him, upon charges of falsehood, slander, and all manner of villainies. He is a corrupt and swindling villain, who never would pay his debts, and would always contract debts wherever he could get credit. Whilst at Knoxville, he took fees from Union prisoners in jail, and mortgages on their farms, being employed because he was a secessionist, and it was supposed he could serve them, when he *knew* that no advocate would be heard before the court martial, and that he could be of no service to them. Some of them were executed, and he deprived their families of their homes!

In a word, being a liar, a thief, a perjured scoundrel, and an expelled hypocrite from the Ministry, qualify him for usefulness and *honorable* position in Jeff. Davis's *kindred* Government. And when these rebel Whigs, and low-flung Democrats, get back into East Tennessee, I advise Haynes to be getting out of that country, and to stay out!

July 8, 1863. W. G. BROWNLOW.

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The slaveholder is the natural enemy of the free working man; he cannot help but be so. The free working man, by his simple presence, does an injury to the slaveholder, because he is an example to the slave of a workman receiving wages. —*N Y Post.*

### The Employment of Negroes as Soldiers

S. C. MERCER: Some of our *soi disant* loyalists are manifesting a decided opposition to the enlistment of negro soldiers by the Government. I send you the following letter of Alexander Hamilton,—the giant whose cold hand is clasping our Union together to-day—in order to show them how the fathers of the church regarded this question. It will be found in the 1st Vol. of Hamilton's Works, page 76:

HAMILTON TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

HEADQUARTERS, March 14, 1779.

*Dear Sir:* Col. Laurens, who will have the honor of delivering you this letter, is on his way to South Carolina, on a project which I think, in the present situation of affairs there, is a very good one, and deserves every kind of support and encouragement. This is to raise three or four battalions of negroes, with the assistance of the government of that State, by contributions from the owners, in proportion to the number they possess. He wishes to have this plan recommended by Congress to the State, and, as an inducement, that they would engage to take their battalions into Continental pay. It seems to me that an expedient of this kind, in the present state of Southern affairs, is the most rational that can be adopted, and promises very important advantages. I have not the least doubt that, with proper management, the negroes will make excellent soldiers. It is a maxim with some great military judges, that with sensible officers soldiers can hardly be too stupid; and, on this principle, it is thought that the Russians would make the best soldiers in the world under other officers than their own. The King of Prussia is among the number of those who maintain this doctrine, and has a very emphatic saying upon the subject, which I do not recollect. I mention this, because I have frequently heard it objected to the scheme of embodying negroes that they are too stupid to make soldiers. This is so far from appearing to me a valid objection, that I think their want of cultivation—for their natural faculties are as good as ours—joined to that habit of subordination which they acquire from a life of servitude, will enable them sooner to become soldiers than our white inhabitants. I foresee that this project will have to combat much opposition from *prejudice and self-interest*. The contempt we have been taught to entertain for the blacks makes us fancy many things that are founded neither in reason nor experience, and an unwillingness to part with property of so valuable a kind, will furnish a thousand arguments to show the impracticability or pernicious tendency of a scheme which requires such sacrifices.

An essential part of the plan is to give them their liberty with their swords. This will secure their fidelity and animate their courage. Extraordinary exigencies demand extraordinary means.

With the truest respect and esteem,
I am, Sir, your most obedient ser't,
ALEX. HAMILTON.

A Laurens bent upon raising negro troops in South Carolina, and that, too, to fight that nation from whom, according to Russell, they now profess their willingness to receive a Prince!

The only questions with the patriotic South Carolinian, as they should be with us, were, can the negroes be raised, and will they fight? The latter he had, it seems, already decided in the affirmative. The prejudices, the selfishness and toryism of the contemptible little State, decided the former in the negative. Port Hudson and Milliken's Bend should satisfy scepticism itself that the negroes will fight, and, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, we could raise three hundred thousand of them. We could make raids into the interior for them, and thousands would of themselves find their way to our camps, where we could establish camps of instruction and in three months convert them all into good soldiers. Their physical capacity is excellent—they are thoroughly acclimated—they know the country perfectly—they have the sympathy of their color, diffused as they are, throughout the land, affording the means of procuring ample intelligence of the foeman's movements, and a thousand advantages for operating *a la Grierson*. We feel no intense sympathy for the negro. We do not even know that he is not as well off in slavery as he would be set free. This, however, is an immaterial question. We do not care to discuss it. We have only one interrogatory to propound to every measure relative to the war—Will it help to crush the rebellion? If it will, we are heart and soul for it. Three hundred thousand highly efficient allies, taken, too, from the producing corps of our enemy, and put into the field against him, will certainly assist the Government in its great work. Let us have all the whites and also all the blacks we can raise. Then hope will bid adieu to the Confederacy and the red planet of rebellion hasten to its setting in blood. A SOUTHERN LOYALIST.

### Strayed, Stolen, or Skedaddled.

Left the State of Tennessee on the 4th inst., in a highly demoralized and dilapidated condition, one Isham G. Harris, late Treasurer of the Tennessee Educational Institute. He has very red eyes, peaked nose, matted hair, slim legs, and very dirty and disordered apparel. He frequents whisky shops and faro banks. He talks much of Southern chivalry, and also of raising an army of beardless boys "over forty years of age" to invade the North, and says that one Southerner can whip five Yankees. Said he was going to Nashville, but it is believed he is travelling in the opposite direction. Has in his possession $2,000,000 belonging to us; also, a copy of Vallandigham's record. Any person arresting said individual will receive our thanks, and may keep Vallandigham's book for his trouble. [Signed]

THE CITIZENS OF TENNESSEE.

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To us the Union has but one domestic hearth: its household gods are still the same.—*S. S. Prentiss.*

### Dying Speech of King Isham.

"Let me wipe my hand, it smells of mortality."

As the sonorous proclamation of the sesquatulating and perambulating Isham recently fulminated from Winchester, is probably the last document which we shall ever get from that nimble-footed individual, unless it be his speech on the gallows, we will give a few choice extracts from it in our columns, for the benefit of future historians and compilers of works on rhetoric:

**Proclamation of the Governor of Tennessee.**

The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon Tennessee for six thousand troops, for the term of six months from the first of August next, under the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for local defence and special service," a copy of which is hereto appended.

(We fancy that we see the 6,000 coming!)

These troops will be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, but held for the defence of their own homes, and in no event will they be ordered beyond the limits of their State.

(That's a fact!)

This force must be composed of men over forty years of age, or such as from other causes are not liable to conscription, and if not raised by volunteering by or before the first day of August next, must be then immediately raised by a draft upon that part of the militia between the ages of forty and forty-five years.

(The "other causes" which will exempt men from service in the Confederate army are the *ownership of twenty negroes* and rich kin.)

As *volunteers*, you will have the right to organize your companies, battalions and regiments, by the election of such officers as you may prefer. You will be permitted to remain at your homes, engaged in your ordinary avocations until such emergency shall arise as to make it necessary to order you to the field.

(That is, your time will be delightfully divided between scraping up money to pay taxes to Harris and Jeff Davis, and guarding King Isham and Bragg in their flight over the mountains.)

You will be armed, and while on duty under orders, will be paid and subsisted as other Confederate troops.

(Highly encouraging. One pair of butternut breeches a year, and a quart of corn meal a day.)

When the emergency which called you to the field shall have passed, you will be relieved from duty and return to your homes and ordinary pursuits, your pay and subsistence being stopped until you are ordered again to the field.

(They will hardly feel embarrassed by the "stoppage.")

Volunteer companies, battalions or regiments of infantry, or mounted men, who furnish their own horses, will be accepted.

(Horses are becoming scarce.)

The enemy has shown that he fears to meet our gallant and invincible armies in the field unless he outnumbers us, two or three to one.

(Isham is insensible to fear! He can whip five Yankees with *cerulean abdomens!*

He has therefore resorted to a system of raids upon unarmed neighborhoods for the purpose of devastating and pillaging the country, destroying our resources and laying waste our homes.

(Bad Mr. Grierson, for example.)

Men of Tennessee! if you would resist these raids, predatory bands and incendiaries of the enemy, organize at once and stand ready to repel or crush them. If you would protect your private property, defend your wives and children, your personal liberty, your national independence and your lives, organize at once and stand ready to strike for them.

(Go it ISHAM! Call on 'em to protect that $2 000,000 School Fund. That will bring 'em.)

Let the beardless boy and the hoary headed father organize for the defence of their altars, their homes and all that is dear to freemen.

(How the devil can you get "beardless boys," when you say that you "force must be composed of men *over forty years of age?*")

Let every man who can wield a musket or draw a sword, who is so situated that he cannot swell the ranks of our army for constant duty, organize at once for home defence and special service.

(Come to Nashville and drum up some of your rebel whiskey bloats. They "swell" enough, but don't seem disposed to "swell the ranks of our army.")

While I may justly claim, without the fear of successful contradiction, that Tennessee has already furnished to the army of the Confederate States, more troops in proportion to population, than any State in the Confederacy, and in proportion to numbers engaged upon most of our battle-fields, Tennessee soldiers have bled even more freely than those of other States; much as she has already done in this struggle for national independence, I am proud to know that she is able and willing to do more, and that she will persevere to the end of the struggle however long and bloody it may be.

(Yes, you have made not only Tennessee soldiers, but every man, woman, and child in the State "bleed freely." They have poured out blood and money enough to turn all the mills in Lowell for a twelve month.)

I therefore appeal to you by every consideration of patriotism, personal interest personal reputation, national independence, and the high character you have hitherto borne as citizens of the "Volunteer State" to rise up as one man, organize, rally to the standard of your Government and in the majesty of your power make the invader feel that every hill-top bristles with the bayonets of freemen, and every mountain pass has become a Thermopylæ.

(Isham is just the man to lecture Tennesseans on "patriotism, personal interest, personal reputation, high character, etc.")

Give him a new and stronger proof of the fact that we stand as a unit—deeply, solemnly and irrevocably resolved on preserving independence at any rate and at every cost—that the march of the invader and the rule of despotism will be resisted at every step, now and forever, as long as there is a man or boy in Tennessee who can pull a trigger, wield a blade or raise a finger in defiant resistance.

(What a defiant resistance you made to the Army of the Cumberland at Tullahoma.)

With this spirit prevailing our whole people, under the Providence of a just God we will at no distant day be blessed with independence, peace and prosperity.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Winchester, on this the 22d day of June, A. D. 1863. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

(L. S.)

By the Governor:
J. E. B. RAY,
Secretary of State.

(We expect to be blessed by "the Providence of a just God," and the help of Uncle Sam, with "peace, independence and prosperity," and we expect to perfect these blessings by hanging King Isham on Capitol Hill, to the tune of the Rogue's March.)

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Correspondence of the Nashville Union.

CONNEAUTVILLE, PA., June 28, 1863.

*Editor of the Nashville Union:*

SIR—Here I am in a village of fifteen hundred inhabitants, on the Erie and Pittsburg canal, in the good old commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I came from Cleveland, Ohio, three days ago.

There is a good deal of excitement prevailing now, as Gov. Curtin's call for 60,000 new troops has just reached here. A number will be off to-morrow for the seat of war. I am afraid there is no great rebel force in this State, though rumor says there is. I hope Lee will march into the loyal States with his whole army. Such an event would wake them up, and cause the Government to put forth its strength, and at once suppress the rebellion.

Yesterday afternoon an old farmer drove into town and took me in his "cracky" wagon eight miles into the country, where there was perhaps a thousand persons gathered in a grove. There was music of the fife and drum, and patriotic songs, while flags of all sizes waved. The stand was festooned with beautiful flowers, the work of woman's hand, hundreds of whom were present, cheering by their smiles and words of song their brothers and friends on to patriotic deeds. As soon as it was known I was there—a Union man from the South—I was taken to the stand amid the cheers of the vast crowd. I spoke perhaps forty minutes, and at the close such cheers I never heard. In the course of my remarks I had occasion to mention the name of ANDREW JOHNSON, at which shout after shout went up for him.

Well, I have been in the loyal States now two weeks, and though I have heard much of copperheads, I have not seen one yet. Certainly every man and woman with whom I have conversed yet, is unconditionally for the Union, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war. The people are becoming more and more united in this, I think, every day, and if Lee will successfully invade Pennsylvania, there will be no peace party here at the end of a month. It is now confined to a few heartless politicians and low Irish, as I am informed, and, in part, I believe it, as I have met no peace man yet.

There are many little things in the customs of the people here that seem strange to me. The people are all at work, and hence you see no idlers in town or country. There is more business doing on the Canal here than I ever saw on the Cumberland River in the busiest season. Boats pass every hour in the day, and, for aught I know, in the night too. Coal, lumber, iron ore and salt, seem to be the principal freight.

I am near where the celebrated J. R. Graves formerly lived and taught school. He and his brother taught in Ashtabula County, Ohio. They were such ultra Abolitionists that the people of J. R. Giddings' County could not endure them. On this account, their school-house was burned down, and they were driven away. Many of their old students here cannot believe that J. R. Graves ever became a slave-holder, so radical did he profess himself against it while here.

I shall go from here to Philadelphia, where I desire to be on the 4th.

MORE ANON.

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### An Order from Gen. Bragg.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 2d inst., publishes the following order of Gen. Bragg:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T. No. 2,
TULLAHOMA, Tenn., June 2, '63.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—I. The enemy has seen fit to expel from his lines, and send to our midst not only those supposed to be guilty of crimes, but non-combatants found at their houses in the peaceful pursuit of life. In the perpetration of these outrages on humanity, and these violations of civilized warfare, he has prostituted the flag of truce to the base purpose of protecting the guards who drive forth these exiles. Hereafter that flag will not protect these guards, but they will be seized and sent forward to be treated as spies or prisoners of war as the circumstances in each case may require.

By command of General BRAGG.
H. W. WALTER, A. A. G.

Does Bragg wish to make the world believe that "non-combatants in the peaceful pursuits of life," but loyal to the Union, have never been molested, nor fined, nor imprisoned, nor banished, nor hung by the minions of the Southern Confederacy? The memory of the outrages perpetrated by Forrest, McCann, Churchwell, Champ Ferguson, Starnes, and others, and the infamous edicts of the Vigilance Committee of Nashville, rise up to rebuke his brazen insolence. Why, thousands of the best citizens of the South have been forced to fly from the "bloodhounds" of rebeldom to save their lives. Bragg, who murders his soldiers in cold blood, by hundreds, for the most trivial offences, is the last man who should speak of inhumanity.

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From the N. Y. Post.

### What the Slaveholders Mean.

Why are the free white working men of the slave States called "white trash?" Because they are ignorant, poor, despised by the rich slaveholders, and dependent upon them. Why are they so? Because labor is scorned by the slaveholding class as mean and degrading. But the condition to which they have reduced the white working men of the slave States, to that state the slaveholders mean also to reduce the white working men of the free States. That such is their hope and intention, and that the war is on their part a war for the subjugation of the freemen of America, is plain from many of the authorized writings of the rebel leaders. In an article in a recent number of the Richmond Literary Messenger, entitled "The Great Danger of the Confederacy," this danger is shown to lie in the aggressive force of democratic ideas; and the writer warns his readers, the slaveholders, that the Confederacy must be guarded, especially, against this danger. He has no words too strong to express his horror of democratic institutions.

THE SLAVEHOLDER'S OPINION OF DEMOCRACY.

He says:

"Pure democracy is indeed a form of despotism, and in many cases most hideous and malignant, and utterly repugnant to the true spirit of liberty. To establish the facility with which democracy may become the perverted instrument of crime and cruelty, we need not refer to Socrates condemned to drink the fatal hemlock, and Miltiades languishing in a prison, to gratify the insatiable atrocity of a bloodthirsty democracy—we have only to witness, enacted among those who were lately our fellow-citizens, the spectacle of an unbridled tyranny established not only over a democracy, but amid the most enthusiastic manifestations of its approbation."

Again he writes:

"The South is now engaged in a death struggle with a radical democracy, the willing instrument of consolidation in the hands of an abolition oligarchy. * * * But the struggle will not end with the physical triumph of the South over the North. Our success will be a staggering blow to tyranny, [the tyranny of democratic institutions, namely,] and will doubtless paralyze its arms in many a fierce encounter. But we need not hope for exemption from that never ending conflict of liberty and despotism."

Slavery he thinks to be one of the most important safeguards against the revival of democratic government in the South, as well as against the influx of the foreigners, the Irish, Germans and others, whom the slaveholders hate so bitterly, but who have helped so largely to make the free states, where they are welcomed, rich and prosperous.

"That benign institution of Slavery, *which it is now the pride and glory of the South to ascribe to the conception of Divinity, and which this war has proved to be, next to the devoted patriotism and undaunted resolution of her sons, the great element of power in the Confederacy*, will prove, in preventing too heavy an influx from foreign shores of that class of population devoted to menial pursuits, another bulwark against the encroachment of those tendencies to democracy which have been the Pandora's box of disintegration and ruin to all republics."

He cautiously hints that something else is needed to crush out the democratic spirit.

"Additional safeguards must be provided in the *characteristic and intrinsic mechanism of our social system.*"

Note what follows:

"The people are the source of power. In them resides the germ and essence of sovereignty. This attribute of sovereignty is inherent, and cannot be surrendered. The people may yield certain powers to accomplish desired ends, but they cannot deprive themselves of the privilege of deciding, in the first instance, the form of government, institutions and laws under which they are to live."

And so they are to be asked to set up the slaveholders to rule them—they have been, indeed, asked to do this in some measure already by those conspirators; eager to enter on their rule. In Virginia they put upon the people the indignity, two years ago, of voting to disfranchise the whole population, excepting only a few property holders. Here are the writer's views, and at the same time his opinion of democratic institutions:

"Let it be our first duty, then, in the infancy of our republic, while it is yet capable of receiving beneficent impressions, to impress upon it those features which will protect its durability against those perils which all history teaches us will constitute the greatest obstacles to success. No enlightened man will deny that these dangers proceed from extreme democratic and popular characteristics, which are now stamped upon every feature of our national and social organism. That spirit of levelling agrarianism, which succeeded in degrading everything beneath the heel of an ignorant and vicious democracy, which sought to remove every barrier of distinction between virtue and vice, between enlightenment and ignorance, which sought to equalize all by entitling all alike to the fullest enjoyment of the rights of citizenship; which not only invited to our shores, there to re-enact the crimes which had condemned them to punishment at home, the refugees from the jails and penitentiaries of Europe, but declared them entitled to a voice in all the councils of the nation as weighty as that of the purest and most enlightened native of the soil.

"We have no special objections to royalty when restrained by constitutional barriers. The glorious career of freedom in England—illustrating for centuries the beauty and truth of free government—demonstrates that royalty and liberty are not incompatible. Certainly, the condition of a subject of the Czar of Russia, the most absolute of monarchs, is preferable to that of that democratic government, which we are nevertheless assured is the 'freest and best government the world ever saw.'

"Let us seek at once to eradicate every vestige of radical democracy, every feature tending to make ours a popular government, making it subject only to the intelligent and virtuous, and those who are interested in its successful administration.

"One among the most important subjects claiming our attention will be the standard of citizenship.

"When the struggle for independence is finished, the door of our Janus closed in token of the termination of the bloody strife, and the laurels of victory entwine the brow of the youthful confederacy, we cannot forget the duty of gratitude, and deny the fullest privilege of citizenship to any of the noble heroes who have rescued us from the chains of servitude. 'The gallant foreigners' who have sustained us in this pious struggle, all are entitled to the common boon of liberty. But no foreigner who comes among us after the struggle is over should ever enjoy the elective franchise. If we cannot check the spread over our territory of that spawn of ignorance and crime which flows in endless issue from the prisons and dens of corruption in the marts of Europe, we can at least shut out its cankering effects from the vitals of our body politic. We sadly need, too, a property qualification for native as well as foreigner."

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### Thoughts on the Fourth of July.

NASHVILLE, July 4th, 1863.

*Editor of the Nashville Union:*

SIR:—How wonderfully we are constituted! When the army of our country first entered this city with the banner of Liberty floating over them, and the same old stars and stripes that our departed sires rejoiced under, tears of joy ran unbidden and unchecked down my cheeks. And on yesterday, when one of the brutal acts of inhumanity to man was being recited by one of our citizens from East Tennessee, tears of sorrow and of love mingled together with a prayer to God, to assist in crushing the rebellion.

To-day my heart leaps for joy in beholding that same banner, with her stars and stripes wafted by the gentle breeze o'er land and sea, (which is the true light of the world.) And its sentiments are at this moment being proclaimed over all the earth that man is capable of self-government; while the ringing of bells and the cannon's roar are putting us in remembrance of our Nation's birth, we have, sir, the sad reality that our brothers, friends and neighbors are at this very moment weltering in each other's blood. Let christians, saints and angels fall to the earth and cry aloud for this hellish work to be stopped.

The above, Mr. Editor, are the reflections of one of the most obscure citizens of this city and of the ever to be respected Government of the United States of America, which now does, and ever will, include Maine to Mexico, and from the raging Atlantic to the mighty Pacific. And now, sir, on this the anniversary of our national birthday, I can offer no greater token of respect to those who freely gave their lives and fortunes to establish and maintain our country, than the word "WASHINGTON." M.

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Mr. Moore of Mississippi said on a certain occasion:

"Those pestilent and pernicious dogmas—"the greatest good of the greatest number"—"the majority shall rule"—are, in their practical application, the frightful source of disorders never to be quieted, philosophies the most false, and passions the most wild, destructive and ungovernable. In America, by reason of the operation of causes wholly extraneous to the considerations of government and society, the republican experiment has been prolonged beyond recorded precedent; but, painful as the reflection must be to all such as subscribed to the Utopian philosophy, and have an abiding faith in the capacity of man for enlightened self-rule, it must be confessed that the experiment of the democratic republic of America has failed. The institution of a hereditary senate and executive is the political form best suited to the genius and most expressive of the ideas of the South'"

Tennesseans may well ask whether it will contribute to their interest, peace and happiness to perpetuate a system of domestic slavery, which gives birth to such atrocious heresies, and fosters a spirit utterly antagonistic to the cardinal principles of free government.

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☞ LET THOSE WHO HAVE DOUBTED THE virtues of **Bull's Cedron Bitters**, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 3, 1863

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,
Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.
CHAS. B. COTTON,
Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.
COL. B. DENT,
Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky.
REV. D. P. HENDERSON,
Vice-Pres't of Sanitary Commission.
BARNEY, HUGHES, & Co.,
Publishers Journal.
GEO. P. DOREN
Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.
HUGHES & PARKHILL,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
DAVIS, GREEN & CO.,
Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main St., Louisville
HART & MAPHOHER,
Lithographers, corner Market and Third Sts., Louisville, Ky.
JULIUS WIATER,
Clothing Merchant, corner 3d and Market Streets, Louisville, Ky.
CAPT. S. F. GILDERTS,
of teamer Major Anderson.
MAJ. L. T. THOMAS,
Paymaster U. S. Army.
C. M. MEIGGLE,
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
COL. JESSE BAYLES,
4th Ky. Cavalry.
GEORGE PRENTICE,
Louisville Journal.

See advertisement in another column.

June 18-3m

FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail, at M. Marburg's Auction Store, College street Nashville, Tennessee.

S. F. DAWES,
General Agent for Nashville.


## New Advertisements.


### $25 Reward.

LOST ON CHERRY STREET, opposite Lt. Osgood's office, or at the Capitol, a Ladies' Watch, without chain, and doubled cased, with green floral on each side, with crystal broken and not running, the finder will confer a favor on a Lady by leaving the same at this office and getting the above reward. July 2—3t

### SUTLERS

### AND OTHERS,

WHO are desirous of shipping Freight from Louisville to Nashville, can make their arrangements by applying on board the steamer CATAWBA, Capt. SAWYER, Master—Upper Landing, Nashville. The steamer will leave Saturday morning, July 11th. July 2—3t

### STRAYED,

FROM MY SLAUGHTER PEN, ABOUT the beginning of last week, three beef cattle, branded "A U" on the right rump. I will pay a reward of Five dollars per head or delivered at my Slaughter pen, or at George Morris's stock yard, North Market street.

July 8—3t ADAM C. E.

## Amusements.

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

MLLE. CHRISTINE,
ZAVISTOWSKI BALLET TROUPE,
and Mr. J. NICKINSON.

TWO GREAT PIECES.
Thursday Evening, July 9, 1863.

### Veteran of '76.

Terpsichorean Melange.

By Mdlles CHRISTINE,
LA PETITE ALICE,
EMELINE,
and FANNIE.

SONG.....Mr. A. STEWART.

### FO-CA-HON-TAS.

In preparation—"Massaniello," "Military Education, etc. July 8.

## EXCHANGE.

### SIGHT DRAFTS

ON

### CINCINNATI,

### NEW YORK, and LOUISVILLE.

We will furnish Sight Drafts as above, for any amount, which can be Cashed at par in any town in the North, or Northwestern States.

A. G. SANFORD & CO.,
Exchange and Money Dealers,
MERCHANTS' BANK.
College Street, between Union and the Square.

Feb7-dwtf

## LEE S. DUNN & CO.,

No. 25 Union Street,
Pay the Very Highest Price for all sorts of
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS,
*Including Vouchers, Horse Receipts, &c., &c.*
Nashville, May 19—tf.

### FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

AT

### R. G. PAGE'S

### CHEAP TABLE!!

**Goods Marked Down 50 per ct.**

Good Figured Lawns at 15 cents.
Excellent do do 25 cents.
Superior do do 30 cents.
Choice selection of best Light Prints at 25 cents.

AT CO T.

Embroidered Sets, Collars and Cuffs.
do do do Sleeves.
Linen do do do
Bonitton do do do

Bleached Domestic only 25 cents.
do do do 19 cents.
1 yard wide Brown do 23 cents.

We have arranged a Cheap Table, which will be kept filled with a General Assortment of Goods, at Prices which are DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

57 College Street.

June2—1m.

## WALKER, M'KERNAN & CO.,

U. S. CLAIM AGENTS
AND
Commercial Brokers.

Nashville and Indianapolis.

WALKER & McKERNAN, 41 Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn.

McKERNAN, PIERCE & CO., No 77½ West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

July2—3m

## Government Claims WANTED.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT CLAIMS collected or cashed

WALKER & McKERNAN.

☞ Office 41 Cherry Street.
July2—3m

### PENSIONS, BOUNTY,

AND BACK PAY, procured for Widows, Parents, Heirs, and disabled Soldiers.

### Descriptive Lists

Procured, and papers corrected, for discharged soldiers. WALKER & McKERNAN.

☞ Office No 41 Cherry Street.
July2—3m

## AT

## No. 46 Union Street,

Can be found a fine assortment of
**Choice Liquors,**
*WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW.*

Fine Old Guard Brandy, 1840;
Fine Old Pinet, Castillon & Co., Brandy, 1846;
Fine Old Bourbon Whisky;
Blackberry Cordial, 1859;
Best Blackberry Wine;
Ginger Wine;
**Imported St. Julien Médoc;**
Sherry Wine;
Still Catawba Wine;
Nick Longworth's Sparkling Catawba, quarts and pints.
FINE BRANDY PEACHES, in jars and bottles;
Imported Brandy Cherries;
Citron Bitters; Can Fruits; Pickles;
Sardines; Smoking Tobacco;
Sunny South and Old Buck Brandy.

**Tobacco and Cigars.**

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Remember the number

**46 Union Street.**

June 7—6m