

From Chattanooga. CANE 20 MINNESOTA VOL. INFANTRY...

In the olden time, during the wars of the Greeks and Romans, certain prizes were awarded to the soldiers who exhibited the greatest courage, strength, skill and prowess in battle...

I do not remember what penalty was paid by the soldier who claimed more than he accomplished, or who wilfully falsified or exaggerated his achievements...

"Young Soldier," in a letter from this place dated the 30th ult., and published in your issue of the 6th inst., gives to Gen. R. W. Johnson, and his Division, the credit of having made the successful and gallant assault on Lookout mountain on the 24th ult.

It is to be hoped that the members of his Division, thank Mr. Gaffney for thus appropriating the honors due our brothers from the Army of the Potomac, and bestowing them upon the brows of those whom they have come to succor with heart and hand, but who were not the victors of Lookout Mountain!

And the "Young Soldier" calls upon us to witness the 24th Brigade, 31 Division, 4th Corps, take the heights of Mission Ridge, with no end of prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon—the 6th Indiana and 5th Kentucky regiments of "Chickamauga heroes" captured 9 pieces alone!

It was easy for the President to maintain the position he had chosen to take against a delegation from a single State, and representing his considered, only a fraction of the people of the Union...

I remember to have seen a letter from this same "Young Soldier," soon after the battle of Chickamauga, in which he modestly claims, after landing the valorous acts of Johnson's Division of "Chickamauga heroes," on that bloody field, to have covered the retreat of Thomas' Corps from the field on Sunday night.

I was with the second Minnesota regiment, which had fought night for two days, opening the fight on Saturday morning on the extreme left of the grand line of battle, and leaving the field, the last organized force on the most distant part of the field, Sunday night—3d Brigade, 2d Division, 14th Corps, now 21 Brigade, (Vanderveer's) 3d Division, (Gardner's) 14th Corps, according to my observation and official reports, after having 153 out of 378, officers and men, on the field killed or wounded—nearly one-half—not one missing.

This regiment never yielded an inch of ground during all that fierce fighting, excepting under orders, and then in perfect order, and that third Brigade (Vanderveer's) received the name of the "Iron Brigade" from General Brannan, commanding Division, because of its great steadiness under fire and fierceness in the charge.

In the late battle of Chattanooga, Wood's Division charged the weakest part of the ridge, and a few moments in advance of Baird's Division on its left, so that Baird's Division had to fight the men who fled to the left from Wood's assaulting column, and the hand-to-hand contest of a most stubborn and sanguinary character was maintained by them with the rebels until darkness settled upon all around, and had driven the last of the enemy from the left of the ridge a full mile north of where they had ascended its steep sides, under the murderous fire of artillery and musketry from the infantry, and batteries lining its fortified tops.

In this assault the 2d Minnesota regiment had the advance, deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade, in which line they charged a full run and carried the first two lines of entrenchments at the foot of the Ridge capturing many prisoners, and driving out two regiments of rebels, then charged up the heights and fought with all the long-winded members of the other regiments forming the 1st and 2d brigades that had struggled ahead of their comrades and organizations, in the struggle to first reach the top and gain the long line of Ridge, with its ten cannon, by fighting for it inch by inch, and foot by foot, a regular promiscuous "free fight," every man his own general, until the top was cleared. Had they waited to organize and form a line, the rebels could have rallied and swept that narrow ridge with grape and canister, so that no force could have lived there.

I will make no mention here of the colors and prisoners captured by them, besides the ten pieces of artillery, nor the individual acts of daring performed, as it would trespass too much upon your valuable space, but will mention that the 2d Minnesota lost thirty-seven officers and men killed and wounded out of 185 that composed the assaulting party that is, one-fifth of the whole.

I will refer to the report of Quartermaster General Meigs, who not only stood on "General Wood," but went on to Washington to assist Mr. Lincoln in writing his message. Yesterday it seemed inclined to take the Union to task for not commencing on the message. His neighbor, would you have a man make a stone of work he had a hand in producing?

The Peace, a short time since supposed that the editor of the Union had gone to Washington to assist Mr. Lincoln in writing his message. Yesterday it seemed inclined to take the Union to task for not commencing on the message. His neighbor, would you have a man make a stone of work he had a hand in producing?

half, nor a quarter, but a portion—a small slice, say one-sixth—the mile they took, and held after such hard fighting, I think they are fairly entitled to "Young Soldier," or "any other man," may have the rest; but I would caution him, when next he views a battle from such an excellent and safe position, that he obtain more accurate and reliable information of what he writes, or else commit his testimony to what he actually sees and knows, and he may not commit the grave error of robbing others of well-earned laurels. Brave men are generally too modest, generous and magnanimous to be proud of wearing "honors thrust upon them" that were dearly purchased by the blood and lives of their noble comrades in arms, but would rather have their own commendable conduct overlooked and never mentioned in preference. Respectfully yours, GEO. A. J. OVERTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President has yielded to the demand made by the Loyal League representatives. Gen. Schofield has been removed and ordered to report to Washington.

Letters have been received here from prominent conservative members of the rebel Congress from North Carolina, asking, unofficially, upon what terms the Southern States would be permitted to return to the Union.

The inauguration of the army with political intrigues, Gen. Grant has received the highest praise from General Grant and Hooker, that it is not only very certain that Grant will be stayed in future, but that Congress will correct the management of the past in this regard.

WASHINGTON, December 14. IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES. Within a few days after Gen. Rosecrans had been removed from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, Secretary of War, Cameron, and the other members of the War Department, urged upon the President the policy of removing Gen. Schofield from the command of the Department of Missouri, and the appointment of Gen. Rosecrans in his stead, and represented the importance of doing this at once.

It was easy for the President to maintain the position he had chosen to take against a delegation from a single State, and representing his considered, only a fraction of the people of the Union, who had had a more potential voice, and spoke with an authority which Mr. Lincoln, in his present circumstances deemed it the better policy to yield. Senator Gratz was specially sent for, and as the result of an interview with him and the Loyal League Committee, an order was at once transmitted directing Gen. Schofield to report at Washington in person.

Meantime the President asked the Missourians how they would like Gen. Rosecrans to return to the command of the Department if a change were made, and the reply was that the appointment would be entirely satisfactory. The affair, of course, will remain in this shape until Schofield comes. Complaints have been made from Missouri against him, which amount to charges. When he comes here the President will confront him with his accusers.

If Gen. Schofield should be removed and Gen. Rosecrans made his successor, the appointment of the latter officer will be by the President direct, and in spite of the determined hostility of the War Department and the General-in-Chief. This hostility however, begins to be somewhat less bitter than it was a month ago.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 15.—Col. Misener reports from Columbia that rebel deserters and citizens are flocking to that post in great numbers, asking to be allowed to take the oath under the President's amnesty proclamation. Colonel M. says, in regard to the numbers arriving, that he never saw like this.

A few days ago, Capt. Perkins, of the 11th Tennessee cavalry, applied to Gen. Rousseau for permission to take the oath of allegiance and become an officer with the 15th, Mr. Wigfall offered a resolution inquiring into the treatment of prisoners, which was agreed to.

The Richmond Examiner says the prisoners are furnished daily with three-quarters of a pound of beef, and with one pound of bread, which is all they are allowed one-quarter.

The Senate passed a bill prohibiting the enrollment of substitutes in the army. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, offered resolutions regarding all whites into the army; requiring aliens to quit the country within sixty days or take up arms; to lay a direct tax on all land and property, including Confederate notes, and to expel all aliens after the expiration of six months; to prohibit the buying and selling of gold and silver coin, or notes of banks in the United States, or United States treasury notes, during the war, under a heavy penalty. Action was taken on the above resolutions.

A bill is pending in the rebel Congress for the issue of \$500,000,000 of coupon bonds of the Confederate States, bearing six per cent interest, payable in twenty years.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, offered a resolution of inquiry into the expedition of the Government making a distinction, in its prisoners of war, between those of African descent who enlisted in the North as free men, and those slaves in the South who had taken up arms, and who, on falling into our hands, ought to become the property of their owners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The New York Times correspondence, dated some days since, furnished the following information: The rebel inhabitants have been completely by surprise. Elizabeth City will be made the base of important operations. A detachment of 50 men from the 1st U. S. colored regiment has just returned, bringing in twenty wagon loads of contrabands that had sought the protection of Gen. Will on the road.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Traveller writes that the expedition of Gen. Banks to Texas is a glorious success. Union men are arming under the standard of General Banks in large numbers. All that the Texans required was a force to back them up, and they repeatedly said, that if a sufficient army was sent to assist them, they would soon have Texas all right; and they have already proved the truth of their statement, for Gen. Banks has recruited two regiments since he landed in that State, and the work is still going on.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The rebel Secretary of the Treasury Department says that the entire debt of the Confederacy in round numbers is \$1,000,000,000, of which \$800,000,000 are treasury notes, and \$200,000,000 are bonds. The Secretary says the amount needed to carry on the Confederacy was to the 30th of June, 1863, is \$475,000,000, besides the amount of the undrawn appropriations of last Congress, which reaches \$475,000,000, and if the entire year is estimated to include the entire year of 1864, the amount will reach \$1,427,000,000, which, says the hopeful Secretary, Congress is formally called upon to provide, and, if the legs of the Confederacy last so long, it will have, at the end of the year 1864, the debt of \$2,500,000,000.

A Step in the Right Direction. Mr. Horace B. Tabbets, formerly of this city, but for many years one of the largest planters in Louisiana, leaves for Washington to complete his arrangements for representing his constituents and working them by the aid of free colored men. Mr. Tabbets remained at home shut up within the Confederate lines, having two crops of cotton burned by the rebels, and the advance of Grant's army several months ago enabled him to communicate once more with the North. Since he has made several journeys to and from his place to mature his cherished plan of employing the black men and paying their wages. He has for some time been endeavoring to raise all bales of cotton per annum, and he calculates (unforeseen difficulties excepted) to raise five thousand bales the next season.

He reports that a great many of the planters of his region (Carroll parish) are returning to take the oath of allegiance and go to work for the Federal Government. He wishes Mr. Tabbets success in this important movement, of which he is the pioneer in Western Louisiana.—N. Y. Post 11th inst.

THEATRE. GUTHRIE & PLIN'S Managers. SMALL O. HAMILL Stage Manager. A. R. SIMON, Proprietor. A. H. ALLEN, Musical and Stage Manager. Thursday Evening, Dec. 17th. THE WORLD OF FASHION. SONGS BY STEWART. London Assurance. Friday Evening—Benefit Miss Jane Coombs. ALLEGORICAL TIME—Dances open at 7 1/2 o'clock. PUNCH AND JUDY. THE DRESS CHOCOLATE. 25 cents. Gallery, 15 cents.

NEW THEATRE. Corner of Union and Sumner. A. H. ALLEN, Proprietor. A. H. ALLEN, Musical and Stage Manager. Thursday, December 17, 1863. POCAHONTAS. GRAND PAS SAUL. THE HONEY MOON. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Orchestra Seats, 75 cents. Parquet, 50 cents. Boxes, 250 cents. Gallery, 15 cents. Commence at 7 1/2.

FOUND. BY William Ross, one of the City Police, in the City Hall, a pocket book, containing a quantity of money, and a card, which he has deposited with the City Clerk, for the purpose of recovering the same. Apply to William Ross, at the City Hall, or to the City Clerk, for further particulars.

Recruits Wanted! 2d Reg't Ky. Heavy Artillery. \$402 Bounty to Veterans. GOVERNMENT AND STATE BOUNTY TO NEW RECRUITS. A GENERAL RECRUITING Office for the State of Tennessee, now being established by the Government, is located at Bowling Green, Ky. Constantly engaged in strong organization, no matter what the number, and prompt military service. The wages are a constant and regular pay, and the Government will furnish the necessary clothing, and will also furnish the necessary transportation to the point of departure.

United States of America: MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE. WHEREAS, on the 15th day of December, 1863, an information was filed in the District Court of the Middle District of Tennessee, at Nashville, Tennessee, by the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, against the undersigned, for the purpose of recovering the same. Apply to William Ross, at the City Hall, or to the City Clerk, for further particulars.

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BEADLE & COMPANY, GENERAL DIME-BOOK PUBLISHERS. No. 118 William St. New York. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1850. The publications of this extensive House have been a "household word" in all sections of our country. They are everywhere, and everybody's favorite. They are the only dime books that are good. The books are adapted to all ages and all classes of readers. They are of the kind, and perfect and complete as ever the critical could desire. They have, therefore, obtained a circulation unparalleled in the history of dime books, and have been a reputation for excellence never before accorded to works of their price. The motto: "Responsibility is the name of the game." is applicable and eminently just. This is now conceded both by the trade and the public. In offering, therefore, their list of DIME BOOKS, the publishers desire to make them known to the public, and to show that they are the only dime books that are good. They are the only dime books that are good. They are the only dime books that are good.

I. SCHOOL SERIES—Comprising Dialogues, Spoken, and written, for the use of Schools, and for the use of the young. II. FAMILY HAND-BOOK—Cook Book, Receipts, Dressmaker, Physicist, etc. III. HAND BOOKS FOR POPULAR USE—Lectures, and other works, for the use of the young. IV. HAND BOOK OF GAMES, etc.—Chess, Backgammon, Cricketer's Companion, Guide to Swimming, Trill Book for Company and Squad, etc. V. POPULAR BIOGRAPHIES—Washington, Grant, Lincoln, etc. VI. MISCELLANEOUS—Works of various kinds, for the use of the young. VII. MISCELLANEOUS—Works of various kinds, for the use of the young. VIII. MISCELLANEOUS—Works of various kinds, for the use of the young.

THE FOLLOWING LIST REMARKS OF THE REV. THOMAS H. BRIDGES, D. D., President of the Law School at Lebanon, Tenn., and was for 20 years on the Supreme Bench of Tennessee. "Mr. Dolbear has spent many years in teaching and perfecting his system of instruction. He is a man of high intelligence, and his system of instruction is one of the best in the world. He is a man of high intelligence, and his system of instruction is one of the best in the world. He is a man of high intelligence, and his system of instruction is one of the best in the world.

PHONOGRAPHY. A simple and easy way to acquire the principles can be learned in a few hours, and a small amount of practice will enable one to use for the daily purposes of life. None but those who are acquainted with it can do so. It is a system of shorthand, and is the only system of shorthand that is practical. It is a system of shorthand, and is the only system of shorthand that is practical. It is a system of shorthand, and is the only system of shorthand that is practical.

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PHONOGRAPHY. W. E. CHILDS & Co. EXCHANGE BROKERS, 362 College Street, Nashville, Tennessee. DEALERS IN GOLD AND SILVER, and UNCURRENT MONEY. ALSO: BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE. And Pay the Highest Prices for Government Vouchers.

The Attention of OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS is particularly called to this notice. A CHECK ON NEW YORK is the safest way to send a REMITTANCE HOME, and is worth for all over the loyal States. We would also inform the business community that we receive Deposits, etc.—

LEE S. DUNN & Co., No. 25 Union Street, Pay the Very Highest Price for all sorts of GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, including Vouchers, Interest, &c. &c. Nashville, May 18—

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT, REAL ESTATE AND COMMERCIAL BROKER, JOHN H. GREEN, No. 40 1-2 Cherry St., Nashville, Tennessee.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS WANTED. ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, RECEIPTS, ALLEGED, COLLECTED, OR CASHED, on the most favorable terms. 150 N. GREEN. Office No. 40 1/2 Cherry St., Nashville.

Gold Pen Depot. No. 72 Cherry Street, NASHVILLE, TENN. THREE Pens are warranted 14 carats fine, and perfect in every respect.

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PRESENTATION. FOLDING CAMP COATS, and CHAIRS, all styles. Drab, Buff and White. Castor Gloves, Lined Cal. Lined Cashmere, Scarf TIES, and LINEN COLLARS. New style Paper Collars, very desirable.

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N. DERBY. 66 COLLEGE STREET, ONE DOOR FROM THE SQUARE.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS. Winter