Sanitary Commission
244 F. St

The Nashville Daily Union.

"OUR FEDERAL UNION: IT MUST BE PRESERVED."—Jackson.

PUBLISHED BY WM. CAMERON & CO.—OFFICE ON PRINTERS' ALLEY, BETWEEN UNION AND DEADERICK STREETS.

VOL. II. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863. NO. 205.

Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, *Mayor.*
WILLIAM SHANE, *Recorder.*
JOHN CHUMBLEY, *Marshal.*
Deputy Marshals—W. H. Wilkinson, A. G. Tucker, and James K. Polk.
Clerks of the Market—John Chumbley, *ex-officio*, first, Thos. McCarty, second; and Elijah Long, third.
Tax Assessor—William Dodson.
Revenue Collector—A. S. Shankland
Water Tax Collector—R. B. Garrett
Treasurer—R. Beary
Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.
Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Dodd.
Superintendent of the Water Works—Wm. Stewart.
Chief of the Fire Department—L N Freeman.
Sexton of the Cemetery—T. H. McBride.
Street Overseer—J. L. Stewart.
City Attorney—W A Brien.

CITY COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—M. M. Brien, President.
First Ward—Jno K Newman.
Second Ward—Joseph J Robb.
Third Ward—A J Mayfield.
Fourth Ward—H G Scovel.
Fifth Ward—Joseph B Knowles.
Sixth Ward—M P Driver.
Seventh Ward—M G L Claiborne.
Eighth Ward—Joseph Smith.
COMMON COUNCIL—Andrew Anderson, President.
First Ward—Jas Turner and John Carper.
Second Ward—T M Southgate and A Myers.
Third Ward—Andrew Anderson and Alex McDaniel.
Fourth Ward— ——— and Charles Sayers.
Fifth Ward—W A Cheatham and E B Glascock.
Sixth Ward—J Yarbrough and Wm Driver.
Seventh Ward—J E Rust and J W Grady.
Eighth Ward—Wm Baily and L D Wheeler.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Knowles, Southgate, and Anderson.
Water Works—Anderson, Smith, and Glascock.
Street—Sayers, Turner, Southgate, Mayfield, Cheatham, Yarbrough, Claiborne, and Baily.
Schools—Hoff, Knowles, and Wheeler.
Wharves—Carper, Turner, and Newman.
Fire Department—Myers, Rust, and Scovel.
Gas—Driver, Brien, and Grady.
Cemetery—Smith, Wheeler, and Baily.
Market House—Southgate, Newman, and Carper.
Sinks—Brien, McDaniel, and Myers.
Police—Yarbrough, Scovel, and Sayers.
Springs—Claiborne, Hoff, and Baily.
Work House—Cheatham, Robb, and McDaniel.
Improvements and Expenditures—Scovel, Southgate, and Driver.
Public Property—Robb, Driver, and Turner.
Poor House—Newman, Baily, and Southgate.

☞ The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Captain—John H Puckett.
First Lieutenant—Robert Scott.
Second Lieutenant—John S. Ingalls.

PATROLMEN.

Names—David McNabb, John Cavender, Joel Phillips, Wm Puckett, Paul Bergen, Wm Mulloy, Murphy Phillips, Sam'l Plummer, John Chenault, Neb Davis, James Miller, Wm Mayo, Wm Rice, Wm Baker, A H Byron, Bird Bruce, F R Nichol, Wm Stewart, Jesse Parry.

☞ The Police Court is opened every morning at nine o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hipsich. *Deputies*—Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.
Register—Hilliard Garrett.
Trustee—W Jasper Taylor.
Coroner—C B Gunter
Ranger—Alexander McDaniel.
Revenue Collector—W. D. Broughton.
Railroad Tax Collector—J. G. Briley.
Constables for the Nashville District—John D. Gower and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.
Clerk—P. Lindsley Nichol.

☞ The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge— ———
Clerk—David C. Love.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon M. M. Brien.
Attorney General—Geo. B. Stubblefield.
Clerk—Jerome W. Smith.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in April, August and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor— ———
Clerk and Master—J. S. Graves.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

NOS. AND LOCATION OF HOSPITALS IN NASHVILLE

The following is a correct list of all Hospitals in the city:

Hospital No 1—Old Gun Factory: Surgeon C W Horner, College street, on the mill.
Hospital No 2—University Building: Surgeon R D Lyelde, U S Vols, Market street, on the Hill.
Hospital No 3—Ensley's Building: Surgeon I. D Harlow, U S Vols, South-east corner Public Square.
Hospital No 5—Gun Factory. Surgeon G W Hogebook, U S Vols, upper end of Front street.
Hospital No 8—Masonic Hall: Surgeon W G Otterson, U S Vols, corner of Church and Summer streets.
Hospital No 9—Carriage Factory: A A Surgeon G W France, U S A, Market street, below the Square.
Hospital No 10—Paul House: A A Surgeon J. D Hoste U S A, on University Place
Hospital No 12—Broadway Hotel: Surgeon J W Lanton, U S Vols, corner Broad and Cherry streets.
Hospital No 13—Howe's High School: Surgeon R R Taylor, U S Vols, corner Spruce and Broad streets.
Hospital No 14—Nashville Female Academy: Surgeon J B Phillips, U S Vols, Church street, near the Chattanooga Depot.
Hospital No 15—Hynes's High School: Surgeon Wm M Chambers, U S Vols, corner of Line and Summer sts.
Hospital No 16—(Cumberland): A A Surgeon Rogers, U S A, corner of Broad and Front streets.
Hospital No 17—(Odeon): Surgeon R D Lyndo, U S Vols, Market street, on the Hill.
Hospital No 19—Morris & Stratton's Building: Surgeon J W Foye, U S Vols, No 4 Market street
Hospital No 21—Methodist Church: Surgeon S E Fellon, U S Vols, Church street, bet Summer and High.
Cumberland Hospital: Surgeon Clark McDermont, U S Vols, on Harding Place, west of the Penitentiary.
Prison Hospital—Second Baptist Church: A A Surgeon T G Hickman, U S A, Cherry street, on the Hill.
Convalescent Barracks (Maxwell House): Corner of Church and Cherry streets.

Medical Director of Department.

Surgeon—Glover Paine, U S A. Office, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Assistant Medical Director: Surgeon A Henry Thurston. Office, No 24 Cherry street, between Broad and Church.
Medical Inspector: Surgeon W Clendenin, U S Vols. Office, No 24 Cherry street, between Broad and Church.
Medical Director Reserve Corps: Surgeon William Varney, U S Vols. Office, High street, Geo Granger's old headquarters.
Medical Director of the Post: Surgeon L Watson. Office, south Summer street, near the City Cemetery.
Provost Marshal: Lieut Col Geo Spaulding.
Assistant Provost Marshal: Captain James S Boyd, 21st Illinois. Office at the State Capitol.
Commander of the Post: Brigadier General R S Granger. Headquarters, College street, between Church and Union streets.
Headquarters of the Commander of the District of Nashville: Gen. L. H. Rousseau. The Baxa residence, Church street, between Vine and Spruce.

I. O. O. F. DIRECTORY.

TENNESSEE LODGE, No 1: *Meets every Tuesday night*—S H McKown, N G; J L weakley, V G; John F Hice, Secretary; B K Spain, Treasurer.

TRASUE LODGE, No 11: *Meets every Monday night*—J L Parks, N G; W I Phillips, V G; T J Hopkins, Secretary; W F Brown, Treasurer.

SMILEY LODGE, No 66: *Meets every Friday night*, at their Hall on South Cherry street—James Wyatt, N G; N F Derieh, V G; E K Goodlett, Secretary, M C Colton, Treasurer.

AURORA LODGE, No 105 (German): *Meets every Thursday night*—John Heberich, N G; L. Locker, V G; A Winkler, Secretary; G Schade, Treasurer

RIDGELY ENCAMPMENT No 1: *Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday nights*—W F Fuller, C P; J Harris, H P; J L Weakley, S W; N K Grisham, J W; John F Hice, Scribe, B B Cutter, Treasurer.

OLIVE BRANCH ENCAMPMENT, No 4: *Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday nights*—I. Locker, C P; R A Campbell, H P; J L Park, S W; B Friedman, J W; T C Coleman, Scribe; J S Ward, Treasurer.

DEGREE OF REBECCAH: *Meets 1st Friday night in each month*—John F Hide, L M; Robt Thompson, A L M; J L Weakley, Secretary; Mrs C Byrne, Conductor; Mrs W F Brown, Warden; Mrs Chas Robertson, Sentinel.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission,

HAVE OPENED STORES AT NASHVILLE, MURFREESBORO, BRIDGEPORT AND CHATTANOOGA, where they have a general assortment of

SANITARY STORES.

Surgeons are respectfully invited to call upon the Agent in charge there, or in Nashville, as it may be most convenient.

It will facilitate the future distribution of these Stores, if Surgeons sending orders will state the number of men sick and their necessities.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME

Has been removed from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Depot to the PRANKERS' HOUSE, where discharged and furloughed Soldiers will find **Food, Lodging,** and allowed assistance in relation to their papers, as usual, without charge.

Branch office of the Commission at No. 6 Cherry street, Nashville, and at Murfreesboro and Chattanooga.

A. N. BEAD,
Sanitary Inspector

nov29—3m[?]

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

F. H. FRENCH

No. 21, Public Square.

FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

comprising every NOVELTY and STYLE, made of the best materials, in the most durable manner, by selected workmen which has given such reputation to his custom work, viz.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's,

Boots, Balmorals, Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c.

MENS,
BOYS,
YOUTHS,
and CHILDREN'S
Boots,
Balmorals,
Gaiters,
&c., &c.

Cavalry, Army and Officers'

BOOTS AND SCOTCH TIES.

Men's, Boy's and Women's Thick Work, Heavy Brogans, Planting Shoes, Thick Boots, &c., &c.

All Made to Order,
AND
WARRANTED.

WHOLESALE STOCK.

F. H. FRENCH

Has made arrangements to open a splendid assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES

For Wholesale Trade,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE.

oct5-3m

CINCINNATI

WATCH HOUSE.

IMPORTANT NEWS TO

DEALERS IN WATCHES!!

MR. C. RUBENS, of G. Rubens & Co., No. 15, Maiden Lane, New York, one of the heaviest Importers in New York, and who has his own

WATCH FACTORY

in CHEAUX DE FOND, SWITZERLAND, has just formed a Copartnership with Mr. MAX. NATHAN, of Cincinnati, O., for the purpose of opening

A Branch Watch Business

in Cincinnati, O., under the style and firm of

RUBENS & NATHAN.

We intend to make our House the Headquarters for all the watch-buyers of the South, West and North, as we get our goods direct from our Factory. Parties can save money and time by calling on us before going to New York, as we intend to sell at

NEW-YORK CASH PRICES,

and from 10 to 25 per cent. cheaper than any Cincinnati House.

RUBENS & NATHAN,

No. 55, West Fourth st., between Walnut and Vine, Up-Stairs, Cincinnati, O.

oct2-3m

P. S.—Parties who have no time to go to Cincinnati, can leave their orders with Mr. Joseph Levy, at A. Louis & Co., No. 36, Market st., who will attend to it by being furnished with a permit.

RUBENS & NATH

15 17

SA DINING SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

15 17

E. SPRAGUE,

(Late of Camp Dennison, Ohio.)

PROPRIETOR,

Nos. 15 & 17 Cedar Street,

THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS JUST BEEN renovated and entirely refitted, and we are now prepared to serve up Meals at all hours, and in the neatest style known to the culinary art.

☞ Our BILL OF FARE will consist of

EVERY SEASONABLE ARTICLE

KNOWN TO THE EPICURE.

We are determined to render the above, in point of comfort and responsibility, the most popular place in Nashville. ☞ Polite waiters always on hand to attend to the wants of its patrons.

The very best brands of

TOBACCO, CIGARS, etc.,

always on hand at moderate prices.

sp8-1y

U. S. 5-20'S

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest-bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty Loan," when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per Annum, at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that while the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.

The Interest is paid half-yearly, viz.: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5,000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes, and for investments of Trust-moneys, the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred Dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stocks, and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but an interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, November 25 1863.

dec10—1m-*

MAPS! MAPS! MAPS!!!

At the Great Western Map Depot,

NO. 107 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI.

Soldiers, Sutlers, Dealers, and Agents:

YOUR attention is called to the following, where you will find a general assortment of

Maps, Charts, Battle-Scenes, Medals, Prize Stationery,

Portraits of our different Officers, etc., etc., etc.

All of which are warranted of the best, and at New York prices.

Lloyd's celebrated Map of the United States, mounted in book form and in sheets. This Map has a great sale. It has all the railroads, distances between the stations, and the wagon roads, etc.

Lloyd's Great Railroad, Express, and Telegraph Map, with every mile of railroad and telegraph, up to the 1st day of August last. And every express and telegraph office—in mounted and sheet form.

Lloyd's Military Map of the Southern States, with a full description on the whole Rebellious coast; also a description of each county in the same. A valuable and good map.

Lloyd's Map of the State of Tennessee, acknowledged by Gen. Burnside officers to be the best and most correct Map ever published. Railroads, and the wagon roads, etc.

Lloyd's Map of Kentucky, ditto.

Lloyd's Map of the Mississippi River, with the name of every town and town site on the Mississippi river. Also the exact course of the river channel, islands, bars, etc., etc., etc.

Also,

WAR MAPS

Of the latest dates, in book and sheet form.

Illustrated Charts, Scriptural Scenes, Battle Scenes, etc.

Also,

Prize Stationery,

Of the best description warranted the best and cheapest in the market, to which the attention of all are requested.

Address, for circular or other information, to

GEO. P. JENKINS,
107 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

N. B.—Orders of all descriptions promptly attended to; wholesalers will find every thing they need in Stationery, Engravings, Maps, Cards, News paper, in any quantity, promptly filled

GEO. P. JENKINS,
107 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

dec6-1m

B. S. HAMILTON

SUCCESSOR TO
HAGAN & CO.,
PRODUCE, GROCERY,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4 SOUTH MARKET STREET,
NASHVILLE, TENN

march 28

Notice.

THE undersigned this day having sold to Messrs. McMullen & Gates their goods and business, at No. 26 Cherry street, Nashville, do recommend to the favorable notice and patronage of those hitherto dealing with us at the old stand, these our successors, who will there continue the same trade in Stationery and Kindred goods suitable for sutlers, postmasters, and others selling in the army.

Thankful for the patronage hitherto given us, we take pleasure in transferring our trade to the hands of reputable and fair-dealing men, and will find our successors to be

ALLEN & CO.

nov28—d

LOST.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the 6th instant, between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Stevenson, Ala., $300 in Greenbacks, and $300 in paymaster's checks, payable to the order of Capt. G. M. L. Johnson. Payment on checks has been stopped. The above reward will be paid on the return of the papers to headquarters Major General Rousseau, Nashville, Tenn.

Press copy.

dec15-3t

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for or using a $20 Lieutenant's Commission, lost or mislaying on the 2d inst., between Murfreesboro and Nashville. It is believed the same has been stolen for the purpose of drawing the pay due thereon. The Commission and Paymaster are requested to be on the lookout, and to arrest any person offering the same, as it is of no use to the owner, at Marshall.

dec10-1m ☞ Mrs. JOSEPHINE MYERS

M. M. GREEN. L. B. GREEN

GREEN & GREEN,

NASHVILLE, 43 College street. LOUISVILLE, Main and Fourth

HATS, CAPS, DRESS FURS,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT RETAIL.

Particular attention given to styles and qualities, and all goods warranted as represented.

Shirts Made to Order.

☞ LINEN, MUSLIN, AND WOOLEN SHIRTS made to order from measurement and warranted to fit.

A Complete Stock of Military Hats and Caps Always on Hand

March 16-ly

SINGER'S

Sewing Machine Oil,

Just received at

THACHER'S, Cedar st.

SINGER'S

Sewing Machine Needles,

(all sizes.)

Just received at

THACHER'S, Cedar st

BROOKS'

Sewing Machine Cotton,

(all sizes.)

Just received at

THACHER'S, Cedar st

The Largest Assortment of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES,

TOYS,
CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

ever brought to Nashville.

CALL AND SEE,

Quick, before they are gone.

London Porter;
Congress Water;
Parks' Still Catawba;
Parks' Sweet Catawba
Parks' Sparkling Catawba,
Parks' Catawba Brandy.
Celery Seed;
Mustard Seed;
Pickles and Sauces, at

THACHER'S DRUG STORE.

dec12—1w.

RESIGNED OFFICERS.

PAY ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, OR CASHED, by JNO. H. GREEN, U. S. Claim Agent, Office 40½ Cherry st—Up-Stairs.

Aug9

LAW AND CLAIM OFFICE.

WILL L. McCONNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS,

WILL practice in the Civil and Military Courts, and will prosecute

Claims against the Government

for property of citizens destroyed, or taken for public use; for losses of officers and soldiers lost in the service; for Pensions, bounty, Pay, extra Pay, Recruiting Expenses, &c., &c.

CLAIMS NOW CHEERFULLY ATTENDED TO.

OFFICE, No. 42½, Cherry-st., upstairs, P. O. Box 313, Nashville, Tenn. nov21-2m*

W. MATT. BROWN. THOS. CALLENDER.

W. MATT. BROWN & CO.

AGENTS,

For the sale and letting of real estate, and for every description of business requiring the services of an agent.

Office—No. 41, Cherry street nov22-1m

United States of America:

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

WHEREAS, on the 15th day of December, 1863, was information was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district, by Horace H. Harrison, Esq., Attorney of the United States for said district, against 9 cases of boots and shoes, marked "C. B. Hall & Co., Nashville, Tennessee," shipped, in contraband, that on the —— day of —— 1863, at Nashville, in said District and land, said property was seized by Joseph B. Dillon, Esq., Surveyor of Customs, as forfeited to the United States for causes in said information set forth, Alleges to be true, (?-?): That on the —— day of —— 1863, said property was transported from Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, to Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, without a permit of a duly authorized Officer of the Treasury Department, or with one, that it was fraudulently attempted, and for other causes in said information specified, and praying for process to enforce the seizure and confiscation of said property, and that a period was concluded in interest in the same might be cited to appear on the return day of said process and interpose their claims.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition of said Court, under the seal of said Court, I do hereby give public notice to all persons concerned in interest in said property, to appear before said Court at the Federal Court Room in the Capitol at Nashville, on the third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to interpose their claims.

E. R. GRADDICK,
U. S. Marshal, Middle Dist. of Tenn.

dec17—d4t.

Recruits Wanted!

2d Reg't Ky. Heavy Artillery.

$402 Bounty to Veterans.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BOUNTY TO NEW RECRUITS.

A GENERAL RENDEZVOUS and Recruiting Office for this favorite regiment, now being raised by special authority, has been established at

BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Comfortable quarters, in strong fortifications, no picket duty or long marches, and pleasant military duties, should induce all volunteers to select this Regiment and favorite arm of the service.

THE NEW BOUNTIES will be REFUNDED to those coming to this office to enlist, or forwarded on application.

Officers (or those qualified to be such) wishing to recruit for this regiment, will address, stating the number of men they can obtain,

Capt. T. B. WIGFALL,
Bowling Green, Ky.

dec17—2w*

Nashville Union.

Freedom and Nationality.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1863.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

SINGLE COPIES ..... 5 Cents.
PER WEEK ..... 25 Cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Payable in Advance.

(TEN LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.)

1 Square, 1 day.	$1 00—each additional insert'n,	$0 50
" 1 week,	3 00—each additional square,	1 50
" 2 "	4 50 " " "	2 00
" 1 month,	6 00 " " "	3 00
" 2 "	9 00 " " "	4 50
" 3 "	12 00 " " "	6 00

TO ADVERTISERS IN DETAIL

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column, 1 month	$15 00
" " 2 "	20 00
" " 3 "	30 00
Half Column, 1 "	20 00
" " 2 "	30 00
" " 3 "	35 00
One Column, 1 "	35 00
" " 2 "	45 00
" " 3 "	50 00

☞ Advertisements inserted in the Special Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line for the first insertion; for each additional insertion ten cents; in the Local Column thirty cents per line for the first insertion, for every additional insertion fifteen cents.

Marriage and Funeral Notices, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

Announcements of Candidates.

For State Officers	$10 00
" County "	8 00
" City "	5 00

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we bind ourselves strictly to adhere.

WM. CAMERON, for the *Union.*
JOHN WALLACE, for the *Dispatch.*

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 25, 1863.

HENRY S. FOOTE'S ATTACK IN THE CONFEDERATE HOUSE ON JEFF DAVIS.

[Proceedings of the Rebel Congress on Wednesday, December 9—Richmond Enquirer Report.]

Mr. Foote offered a resolution instructing the appropriate committee to provide for the increase of the pay of soldiers.

In supporting his resolution, Mr. Foote said that the matter was not only of grave import, but it was a patriotic duty. He further urged the question at some length, assuming that no action in regard to the currency would fully restore to its nominal value, and that therefore, injustice was done the soldier in refusing him an equitable compensation. He contended that the President was opposed to the increase of soldiers' pay, from the fact he stated in his message that the suggested action upon the currency would obviate the necessity, by *approximating* the nominal value of the money. He wanted the *whole* value secured.

Mr. Gartrell, of Ga., vindicated the President from the imputation, and argued at some length to show that the increase of the pay of the soldier was one of the President's most eager wishes.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Foote then offered an amendent instructing the appropriate committee (Military) to inquire into the causes of the late disaster near Chattanooga, and ascertain and report whether it was owing to a want of valor in the troops, as stated in the President's Message or to other causes.

Mr. Foote said he would now defy the most devoted champions of the President to take issue with him here. Whoever charged that army with a want of valor, he negatived; whosoever undertook to throw the responsibility of that disaster upon that army, or upon any portion of it, he would take issue with him. A more valiant body of soldiers the world never saw. He would undertake to say that the President himself was responsible for that defeat, and he was prepared to prove it; and, furthermore, he would show that he had endeavored to skulk the responsibility and throw it upon the brave men who had bared their breasts to the battle. No man should denounce those true men as wanting in valor, with impunity. It was an accusation dishonorable to the author, and discreditable to all, which would tend to the demoralization of our troops, and may be productive of still worse disasters. After that unfortunate campaign in Kentucky, it was urged upon the President to remove from the command of that army General Bragg, who had proven himself already incompetent for his position. It is known how he permitted the inferior and partly demoralized army of the enemy to pass him and secure communication with Louisville, from which they received heavy reinforcements and supplies; and further on, (for he had the proofs,) he had proposed to divide his army into different detachments, and would have carried out his plan, but that he was outnumbered by the opposite opinions of his council, who told him that the plan was un-Napoleonic, and that he would be overwhelmed if he attempted it. The President was called upon then to remove him as incompetent, and even dangerous. When he came out of Kentucky, from what proved to have been only a jeans expedition, and a perfect failure as a military affair, he (Mr. Foote) took part with his colleagues and again urged his removal. They waited upon the President; it would be out of order to say what occurred. But the result is known—Bragg was not removed. That man (Bragg) has been most odious to both the army and people for more than a year, and the President must have known it. But he visited the army and said there was no cause for the complaints. I also visited the army, continued Mr. Foote, and mingled with the men, and addressed nearly every brigade in it—not, however, upon Bragg, because I would not for the world have sown any discontent. But I found the whole army distrustful of him. One thing is certain, he has driven away every one of his best Generals. He has driven away the skilled and gallant Polk; he has forced the noble hearted Buckner to leave him; he has calumniated Breckinridge, and victimized McCown. Everybody knows he is on bad terms with Hardee. He is so constituted that he can not agree with any of his commanders. What is more, one of my colleagues has received a letter from Bragg himself, in which he said—only five weeks ago—that he could not command that army effectively unless he was clear of, unless there were cashiered, twelve Brigadier-Generals and a whole regiment of field officers. President Davis was appealed to by nearly every officer there for his removal. But he stood up for Bragg; he had committed himself to the country; he had expressed his opinion publicly, of Bragg's eminent fitness for the command, and was determined to risk the safety of the country upon it. For the same reason, and under the same circumstances, Pemberton was retained. That was the sole reason of the fall of Vicksburg. To show the pertinacity of the President, the Military Court directed to inquire into the conduct of Pemberton was dispensed with in two days after it met, by the order of the President. When this man had surrendered—dishonorably surrendered his command to the enemy, the President made him his companion, carried him with him to Bragg's army, and, if the truth must be told, many a soldier, as they rode along the lines, said, "there goes the traitor who delivered us over at Vicksburg!" Even then, the President had the temerity and unblushing disregard of public sentiment, in his own State, and elsewhere, to offer to that same Pemberton the command of Polk's corps; and if he had undertaken that duty, he would have been slain in the earliest hour of battle, or even before a battle, by the hands of his own men. I will further add that, upon the proposition sending Longstreet into East Tennessee, the President concurred with Bragg, and that army was divided. Inferior in numbers to the enemy, but inferior to none in the world in valor, Bragg's army was left against an overwhelming foe in front. By this order, the President did not leave more than 30,000 men under Bragg, while the enemy numbered from 100 000 to 125,000. Before this force, the most valiant and experienced soldiers of any time or any land, in numbers like to ours, must have been overwhelmed. What now does the President say? Does he come forward boldly and generously and say: "I am responsible for the disaster?" No! He charges *them* with want of valor. I charge him not with want of valor, but with want of confidence in the opinions of others, with gross mismanagement, with contempt for the sentiment of the people of the country.

I told him twelve months ago that unless Bragg was removed Tennessee would be in the hands of the enemy, and now my bleeding State attests the truth of my and the whole country's prediction. The President never visited the army without doing it injury—never yet, that it has not been followed by disaster. He was instrumental in the Gettysburg affair; he instructed Bragg at Murfreesboro; he has opened Georgia to 100,000 of the enemy's troops, and laid South Carolina liable to destruction. I charge him with having almost ruined the country, and will meet his champion anywhere to discuss it. Would to God he may never visit the army again; would to God he had yielded to the public sentiment of his country; would to God he had been able to appreciate the truth that when confidence is once lost by the people in an officer it is suicidal to retain him.

The vote was about to be taken on the resolution, when,

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, suggested that the matter be referred, as usual in matters of such special inquiry, to a special committee.

Mr. Foote assented, and for the present withdrew his resolution. He then offered the following:

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to inquire whether there be any ground for the allegation made by the enemy, in formal official letters and otherwise, that the prisoners of war detained by us in custody have been refused adequate supplies of a wholesome and nutritious character, at any time, and report the result of the inquiry therein, in order that not a moment should be lost in vindicating the honor of our own Government in regard to this solemn and interesting matter, and that no plausible pretext shall remain for the maltreatment of our own valuable soldiers, now detained in Northern prison houses upon the plea of needful retaliation.

In explaining and urging this resolution upon the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Foote said that his design was to investigate facts, and he had a few to offer; not to give information to the enemy, but to give information to this House, and to the country, that the honor of the country may be protected.

A certain Commissary General, who was a curse to our country, had been invested with authority to control the matter of subsistence. This man, this monster, this Northrop, has steadily placed our Government in the attitude charged by the enemy, and has attempted to starve the prisoners in our hands! Here, Mr. Foote read a letter from the Quartermaster for the prisons, Captain J. Warner, addressed to Gen. Winder, and placed on the record at Col. Ould's office, which stated that he (Capt. Warner) had, from the 1st to the 20th of the last month, been able to obtain meat for the prisoners in a very irregular and meager manner from the department, and that for six days only of the period was he able to obtain a regular supply; for twelve days the supply was irregular and inadequate, and for eight days they got *none at all!*

This Commissary General, who, he was told, (continued Mr. Foote,) was a sort of pepper doctor down in Charleston, and he must say looked as like a vegetarian as his practice would indicate, had actually made an elaborate report to the Secretary of War, showing that for the sustenance of a human Yankee carcass a vegetable diet was the most proper that could be adopted. [Laughter.] He had other facts which he would bring forward, in addition to this, to show that this Northrop should be turned out. For the honor of the country he should be ejected at once.

The vote was then taken on the resolution, and it was lost.

THE NEWS

By Thursday Night's Mail.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Advices from Knoxville to the 10th state that the main body of Longstreet's army is at Rezersville. During his retreat, Longstreet lost 3,000 men, prisoners and deserters. There were swarms of fugitives from his ranks and his army was worn out by hard service. The disheartened, retreating rebels suffered intensely for clothing and food.

Longstreet abandoned his siege-train of six guns after burning the gun-carriages. The guns fell into our hands.

Two of our heavy trains were met between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, with supplies for our army.

There were thirty days' supplies at Knoxville when the rebels retreated. The people around Knoxville are destitute, the rebel army having consumed everything eatable. Longstreet's army is represented to be demoralized in an extraordinary degree by their hardships and disasters in East Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—The Government is in constant communication with Gen. Grant, who is pushing his arrangements for carrying out his plans with great energy. Nothing has transpired in his vicinity of late to change the aspect of affairs there.

CAIRO, Dec. 14.—On the 1st inst. Natchez was threatened by the rebel General Adams with 3,000 men and ten pieces of artillery. Col. Johnson, in command, was reinforced by General Graham, from Vicksburg, who went in pursuit of Adams and captured a few prisoners, but could not bring on a general engagement. This is the end of an affair which at one time seemed to be quite serious.

By the steamer Belle Memphis, from Memphis on the 11th, and the City of Alton, from New Orleans on the 3d, I have an extra New Orleans Times of Saturday, Dec. 5, bringing important news as follows:

"Another victory has been gained by the soldiers of the Department of the Gulf over the rebels in Texas.

"Important official information has been received at the Department headquarters that all the rebel forces at Port Cavallo were captured by our forces, and not a man lost on our side. Major-General C. C. Washburne commanded the Union troops.

"All the garrisons guns fell into our hands. It is not known what number of the enemy have been taken, but at last accounts from there previous to the capture the rebel garrison consisted of 1,000 men, under command of Col Bradfute.

A Texas refugee informs us that about two months ago there were seven heavy guns and five field pieces in the port of Cavallo.

Port Cavallo and the captured works are located on a point of the Peninsula which separates Matagorda Bay from the Gulf. The posession of this point clears the entrance to the Bay and gives the Union army the command of several important places, viz., Saluria, Port Lavaca, and Matagorda.

A short distance back from the Bay are Victoria and several other towns, all of which are open to the occupation of our troops.

A large quantity of cotton had been accumulated at Victoria at the time of the capture of Brownsville. As there is no chance of the owners getting it out of country, and no means of removing it except by the slow process of the ox teams, it will probably soon become the property of the United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Herald's correspondent, off Charleston on the 8th, says it was rumored that Dahlgren would not use the ironclads again in Charleston harbor.

Dahlgren is preparing for a great movement, and the ironclads won't leave until our flag waves over Charleston or its ruins.

Fort Sumter is still subjected to a heavy fire. Our guns have full possession of the harbor. In the city darkness prevails at night.

The street lamps are not lighted, nor lights allowed in any house. Nothing but famine and terror prevailed in the city, and were it not for the military leaders the city would be surrendered. Great activity prevails in both departments.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—A special to the Democrat from Fort Smith, dated the 15th, says: A gentleman named Taylor arrived here to-day, having left Benton, Texas, one hundred miles south of Red River, on the 1st. It was understood when he left that the Federals had possession of the entire coast, including Sabine Gulf, Galveston and Brownsville, and that the Federal force was ascending Red River, marching on Alexandria, where the Rebel General Tayler awaited an attack.

Gen. Magrader had ordered the circulation throughout the State of his pledge of devoting life, liberty and property of citizens to support the Confederacy. Those refusing should be considered as enemies and traitors, and treated as such. One-fourth of all the negroes have been conscripted and promised their freedom. The State is fairly crowded with slaves and stock, taken there by rebel owners from States further East and North. The Confederate army in Texas was generally at posts on the outskirts of the State.

Kirby