Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality!

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1861.

To Union Men Everywhere.

Friends, we have fairly commenced the publication of an unconditional Union journal in Nashville, and so far as it has been possible for us to have access to the post-offices of Tennessee, it has been a wonderful triumph, and has won the hearty approval of the people. But the mails are at present confined to a narrow limit, and consequently our patronage cannot grow rapidly south of the city of Nashville. We therefore ask all who feel a desire to have a loyal newspaper published in this city—one which will bring to light hundreds of crimes and outrages committed by the rebels during their ascendancy over us, and which the guilty authors believed would never be brought to light—to come up immediately and sustain us, by sending in subscriptions and advertising. It will be of infinite importance to the Union cause in this State to have an uncompromising Union journal published at the capital of the State. The task of conducting such a newspaper will be a most arduous and responsible one. But we have laid our hand to the plough, and we wish to do our work well and honorably. Will not our Union friends in all parts of the county pour in their subscriptions? Strike while the iron is hot! Let us keep the flag of the Union, of law and order, streaming defiantly in the very face of the enemy, as he sullenly retires to the Gulf.

Our terms are for the DAILY UNION: One copy $8, and $7 for clubs of 20 copies. When we get five hundred subscribers we will begin the publication of a tri-weekly at $6 for one copy, and $4 for clubs of 20 copies. When one thousand names are obtained we will publish a weekly at $3 for one copy, and $2 for clubs of 20 copies.

A Gross Fallacy.

It is amusing to hear the fallacies and sophisms by which the rebel aristocracy attempt to prove that our Government is not one of majorities. They appear to think that their trite maxim, that the Constitution was made to protect the minority, establishes the doctrine that the minority have some peculiar privileges and claims upon the government. The fact is, the Constitution or organic law of the land was established in the same manner by which all laws are enacted in subordination to the Constitution. *The Constitution is just as much the expressed will of the majority as Statute Laws are,* and the Constitution so far from being the peculiar charter of the minority, was adopted *under the protest of the minority.* The Constitutions, both State and Federal, are the *voice of the people*—the declared will of the majority, overpowering that of the minority. The true statement of the matter is this: The Constitution protects the majority and minority alike, but the mode in which that protection is to be extended belongs solely to the majority.

The Reign of Terror.

There was a day, and no longer ago than last February, when a man could not open his lips in Nashville for the Union without being threatened with banishment, confiscation, imprisonment or the gallows. The memory of that long and dreary reign of terror will live forever in the memories of our people. On the first of February last the Nashville Patriot, edited by Ira P. Jones and W. Hy. Smith, used this atrocious and bloody language concerning the Union men of West Tennessee, who were rejoicing at the coming of the Union forces:

"We trust that the name of each and every one of these vile tories will be taken down and sent to us. We want to keep them for future reference. *We will put their names so high on the roll of infamy* AS THEIR DESPICABLE BODIES OUGHT TO BE ON THE GALLOWS!"

Oh enviable freedom! Noble and magnanimous Confederacy which hangs the bodies of its unoffending people upon the gibbet and blackens their names with everlasting disgrace! Thank Heaven, that dark night has passed, and Nashville draws free breath once more.

Treason on the lips of a beautiful woman is as much out of place as a snail on a lily, a hornet on a rose, or a toad on a bed of violets.

The Great Fraud.

The legerdemain of Governor Harris and Gustavus A. Henry, A. O. W. Totten and Washington Barrow, Commissioners on the part of Tennessee—as they impudently styled themselves—by which Tennessee was hurried out of the Union into the rebellion, was a stupendous swindle, and furnishes a proof of the enmity of the rebel leaders to popular government, which should be kept vividly before the eyes of the people. These pretended Commissioners, Henry, Totten, and Barrow, met in secret session with Hilliard, Confederate Commissioner, and made the following infamous treaty, by which Tennessee was first surrendered to the military control of Jeff. Davis, and then required to go through the farce of a vote on the question of secession. We may add that but a short time before she had voted to remain in the Union by 65,000 majority. But here is the secret midnight treaty, as black and infamous as any compact ever made with the devil:

"Until the State shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the Constitutions of both powers, *the whole military force and operations, offensive and defensive of said State, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the direction and control of the President of the Confederate States upon the same basis, principles and footing as if said State were now and during the intervals a member of said Confederacy!*"

There is freedom of suffrage with a vengeance! If the vote on the question of Separation was meant to be fair, why this military treaty? The Clarksville Chronicle, a paper which always expressed its contempt for popular intelligence, came out boldly and *advised the Union men that it would be "safe to stay at home on election day!"* We had voting also in the camps, and here is a sample of a vote taken in Florida among the Tennesseeans in the army, although not a single company had left this State! The vote was reported in the rebel papers here as 737, while the returns in the State Department show only *seven* votes:

"I, John P. Grace, 1st Lieutenant, commanding company C, of 9th Regiment of the Army of the Confederate States, stationed at Pensacola, in the State of Florida, do certify that at an election of the State of Tennessee, on the Ordinance of Separation and Representation, passed by the Legislature of the State on May 6th, 1861, held at this place on the 8th day of June, 1861, under and by virtue and authority of an act of the said Legislature, passed on the 9th day of May, 1861, that the list of voters hereto attached are the same taken down by me, and that the same contains a true list of the voters at said election, and shows the result thereof."

"NAMES OF VOTERS.

"Wesley Pearson, Wm. L. Lewellen, Lewis L. Bender, John C. Ray, Samuel S. Huckaba, W. S. Ray, A. G. Ray.

"The above votes are all cast for Separation and Representation.

J. P. GRACE,
"1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment of the Army of the Confederate States.

"Pensacola, June 8, 1861."

It is the queerest thing imaginable that secessionists should deny that what is sauce for the Union goose is not sauce for the Secession gander. And yet this denial is made every day. Messrs. Jones and Bell, two gentlemen who have been connected with rebel newspapers in this place, who have exerted all their talents, whether they are great or small, in disturbing the peace of the State, and disseminating treason among the people, and instigating them to violence and bloodshed, who have been co-operating with "Vigilance" and "Bloodhound" committees, and in fine, have assailed the very fabric of society itself, have very justly been arrested by the authorities and will be held amenable to the laws which they have outraged. Whereupon Nashville rebels grow indignant at this assault upon the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech, and insist that Governor Johnson is *violating* the Constitution. Now we saw in a rebel Memphis newspaper only the other day the following paragraph copied from the New Orleans Crescent, giving an analogous case on the other side. Read it:

"A man named George Leopold has been arrested on the charge of using incendiary language. He didn't want to do military duty; would rather fight for Lincoln than against him, etc. George is not the only one who talks so strangely in this city, and is far from being the only one who acts strangely."

We venture to say that every rebel in Nashville will justify the rebel authorities in this arrest. And yet there is infinitely better cause for the arrest of Messrs. Bell and Jones than for that of Leopold in New Orleans, because the former were arrested for attempting to destroy a legally established government, while the latter was arrested for resisting a most foul and iniquitous usurpation which had no shadow of claim to his support.

Resolutions before the City Council, Public Schools, etc.

The resolutions subjoined were laid before our City Council by Capt. DRIVER, at their meeting on Monday evening last:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city of Nashville be, and he is hereby, requested and instructed to have the flag of the United States placed upon all public property belonging to this corporation.

Resolved, That the Board of Education are hereby required during the present week to take the oath of office taken by ourselves and other officers of this city or resign.

Resolved further, That the *Superintendent*, together with every male teacher in each of the Public Schools of the city of Nashville, shall be, and they are hereby requested to take the oath of allegiance prescribed to us, within five days from the passage of this resolution, or resign their respective positions.

Resolved, That we cordially thank the officers and soldiers of the *United States* for the unexampled kindness and courtesy hitherto extended to our fellow-citizens, and that, as men striving together with them for the re-establishment of the government of our fathers, we pledge them our most sincere and hearty co-operation.

Resolved further, That for hospital purposes and for barracks, the Federal authorities be permitted to have access to hydrants without charge.

We republish these resolutions for the purpose of giving them our hearty approbation. They are eminently just and proper, and are so expressed as to give no cause of offence to any one who is not a bitter enemy to his country. The resolutions which are of the greatest importance are the two in reference to our Public Schools. Indeed we cannot conceive of any question within the wide range of legislation which so deeply concerns the welfare and proper moral culture of our children, and therefore of the very stability and happiness of society itself, than that which embraces in its scope the education of the young. In Sparta, in Athens, in Rome and the Jewish theocracy, as well as in the enlightened nations of Europe, patriotism and loyalty have been ordered by legislation to be instilled into the minds of the young by those who had charge of their education. A school-room is the last place to be polluted by the step of a traitor to his or her country. We would as soon send a son or a daughter of ours to a gambling house or a brothel to have their minds and morals formed as to a school controlled by a rebel and a traitor. Away with such teachers of the young! We regret that the resolution does not include *female* as well as male teachers. The omission should by all means be supplied. Of the two we regard female rebel teachers as the most dangerous. A short time before the arrival of the Union troops at this place a female teacher in the Hume School in this city, was in the habit of making her pupils sing a song whose stupidity, wretched rhyme and rythm, and treason were all alike abominable. Here are two verses of it:

"Oh have you heard the joyful news
Virginia has Old Abe refused.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Virginia joins the Cotton States,
The news of which each heart elates.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
We'll die for old Virginia.
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Virginia joins the Cotton States,
The news of which each heart elates.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
We'll die for old Virginia.

* * * *

Ah! the stars and bars we'll fling on high,
And for our homes we'll fight or die.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

Our cause is right, our quarrel just—
In the God of battles we will trust.
Hurrah! Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
We'll die for old Virginia.
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll die for old Virginia.
Our cause is right—our quarrel just—
In the God of battles we will trust.
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll die for old Virginia.

And so on through four long tedious, dreary, stupid verses of idiotic reiteration. The teacher who would introduce such trash into a school of young children, deserves an immediate discharge on the ground of incompetency. We call the attention of the Council to the importance of making all teachers take the oath, female as well as male. And some of them should be dismissed without being required to take the oath. The subject is one of momentous importance. Let the work be done thoroughly and promptly.

The resolutions in reference to the Union officers and soldiers are well merited compliments to their chivalry, generosity and magnanimity. Every word in them is deserved.

GETTING READY TO LEAVE.—Letters from Havana state that Jeff Davis, within the past six weeks, has had a large amount of money deposited in the banks of that city. If this is reliable, it would seem to indicate that the rebel chieftain is looking forward to an early immigration movement, and is sending on his "valuables" in advance.

"Cold Steel and Bullets."

We have before us a copy of the Nashville Banner of April 29, 1861, which contains a remarkable example of what the rebels mean when they talk about free speech and a free press. The Banner copies the following correspondence from the Memphis Avalanche:

TRENTON, TENN., April 16, 1861.

To J. D. C. Atkins and R. G. Payne:

Etheridge speaks here on Friday. Be here to answer him Friday or next day. ——.

The following is the answer to the above:

MEMPHIS, April 16.

To Messrs. ——:

I can't find Atkins. Can't come at that time. If Etheridge speaks for the South, we have no reply. If against it, OUR ONLY ANSWER TO HIM AND HIS BARKERS MUST BE COLD STEEL AND BULLETS.

(Signed) R. G. PAYNE.

Payne, who has since gone to another world, was a violent and leading rebel of Memphis. It is very plain what he meant by speaking "*against the South.*" Every one knows that he meant speaking against secession and disunion. And this man, a leading champion of Southern Rights and Southern freedom, telegraphs to his friends that if one of the most eloquent and gifted statesmen of the South—one who has been again and again honored with a seat in the councils of the nation by the people of Tennessee—should dare to open his mouth in defense of the Union, he was to be murdered by "*cold steel and bullets!*" Neither the Memphis nor Nashville papers contained the least hint of disapproving this mode of discussion.

Rebel Literature.

The following resolution passed by the rebel Legislature of this State, is a sample of the superior refinement and cultivation which the oligarchy claim for themselves. The author, who deserves a medal for so precious a contribution to the curiosities of literature, is Senator LANE, of Athens:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the conduct and treasonable movements of Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard, Emerson Etheridge, and such others of our public men as have expatriated themselves from our State, are regarded as alien enemies of our people; and the infamy and turpitude of whose offences win the sovereign contempt and perfect indignation of all good and loyal citizens, as well also as the just punishment of the law in such cases made and provided."

"The *conduct and treasonable movements* of ANDREW JOHNSON, etc., *are regarded as alien enemies.*" Accomplished and erudite rebels! No wonder the rascals thought the public fund for the education of children was useless, and therefore seized it for the purpose of treason. What is the use of spelling, reading and writing, we would like to know? And who will deny that rebel aristocracy is a polite and learned institution?

We have received a map of the Southern Confederacy. We have looked over it in vain for the location of the last ditch.—*Louisville Journal.*

No wonder you can't find the "last ditch." 'Tisn't there. Its got a "name" but hasn't any "local habitation." It's like a rainbow, whose end appears to come plump down upon the nearest hill, but keeps travelling as you approach it. It's like the mirage of the desert, which you can see just as plain as the nose on a man's face, but can never catch. It's like your shadow, which jogs along close to you, but somehow manages to keep a little ahead when you chase it. It's a royal article to talk about, but has no substance. It is like the "beloved eye and beloved star" of the girl's song, it looks near enough, but "oh how far" it is! If we only had a plantation enclosed by that "last ditch," we would be the greatest land proprietor in the world, as we would never be able to reach the limits of our farm, though riding on a locomotive at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

THE WARTRACE SKIRMISH.—A gentleman from Shelbyville has given us some particulars of the skirmish at Wartrace, eight miles from Shelbyville, which we noticed the other day. A company of Col. Starn's cavalry, belonging to Floyd's brigade, came at daybreak upon a party of the Forty-second Indiana, of less than half their own numbers under Maj. Shanklin, of Evansville. A desperate fight ensued, in which four Federal soldiers were killed and twenty-five slightly wounded. Four rebels were killed on the spot, and twenty of them wounded, two or three mortally. Among the rebels killed were Capt. Wilson, of Chapel Hill, and Dr. Duke, surgeon of the battalion. One of the rebels who had been in Shelbyville a few days previous, passing himself off as a Union man, was shot through the forehead with a minnie ball. Our informant says that our troops behaved with wonderful gallantry.

One of the Sad Effects of the War.

So the Richmond *Whig* of a late date heads a paragraph. And this is the "sad effect:"

We hear of many large farmers in the upper country who have left their beautiful estates, and, with their negroes, have gone further in the interior. Families from Loudon, Fauquier and Culpepper have been impelled to these hasty retreats from hearthstones dear to them and their little ones, by the near approach of the ruthless invader.

The effect may be a sad one to the writer of the paragraph, but unless he is a dunce it certainly cannot be an unexpected one. The speedy abolition of slavery is a certain consequence of secession. Just so long as the rebels persist in surrounding the institution of slavery with an immense military force and disturbing it by impressments, by abductions, by excitement, and by a general feeling of insecurity, so long will the work of destruction go on with accelerated velocity at the hands of slave-owners themselves. This will be the inevitable result, even though not a single slave should be interfered with by the invading forces. Secession is Abolition.

A Choice Notice.

The following announcement appeared in the Nashville *Banner* of April 30, 1861:

Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, the accredited agent of the Southern Confederacy, will address the General Assembly this morning at 11 o'clock, in the Hall of Representatives. *Spectators will be admitted, the seal of secrecy having been removed so far as the delivery of this address is concerned.*—*Republican Banner, April* 30, 1861.

Gracious permission to you, oh people! Be thankful for the indulgence of your masters, Spread-Eagle Henry, and I-sham Harris, in allowing you to be admitted into State secrets so far as to hear a speech. Kind masters, how your humble servants thank you for "removing the seal of secrecy *so far as the address was concerned!*"

Island No. 10.

The capture of this rebel Gibraltar, which was by far the strongest fortification, as well as the most important one which the rebels had, has been comparatively overlooked in the tremendous excitement and interest attending the contemporary battle of Pittsburg. And yet it was a magnificent exploit on the part of our indomitable troops. Its importance increases as the particulars are revealed. Eighty siege guns, and thirty field pieces, 4,000 small arms, 400 wagons, 56,000 solid shot, and immense supplies of ammunition, hundreds of horses and mules, vast supplies of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, all the tents, utensils, clothing—in fact, all that the rebels had, besides ten steamboats and two steam-tugs, are among the spoils of this bloodless victory.

The Island was indeed the key to the Mississippi and we confidently expect to announce the fall of Memphis in a few days, as the result of the combined genius and valor of Gen. POPE and Commander FOOTE.

BEAUREGARD A LIAR.—Whatever may be Beauregard's skill as a General, he is a notorious falsifier and braggadocio. His report of the battle of Pittsburg recalls very forcibly to mind his celebrated proclamation at Alexandria, dated May 5, 1861, in which he says that the Union army are "Committing acts of violence and outrage too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim BY THEIR ACTS, if not on their banners, that their warcry is BEAUTY AND BOOTY."

The people of Nashville have witnessed the quiet and orderly demeanor, and soldierly bearing of the Union soldiers for several weeks, and they know how base must be the heart of a man who could coin a calumny so black as that uttered by the boasted leader of all the rebel chivalry. Beauregard won't tell the truth if he can help it.

JOHN SLIDELL.—It seems that this man, whom the London Times noticed as being worth, personally, about as one negro—he may be worth less, for aught we know—before he left the United States for Europe, sold all his property in the South, amounting to two or three hundred thousand dollars, and invested the whole in English and French securities. Herein he plainly showed that he had no confidence in the rebellion; and yet such a man would lead his countrymen into this difficulty, and ruin the fortunes of thousands of men, while he carefully secured his own. He never expects to return home, and in fact he would not dare to do so. He would not dare to show his face again in Louisiana, to meet the scornful and vindictive gaze of a people whom he has deceived and abused. He has managed with more cunning than some others of the leaders, who have yet to save themselves.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Union and American of this city of [illegible] 1861 that "Confederate notes [illegible] soon be at par from the Potomac to the [illegible] Grande." That's a—but as near the [illegible]th as all other rebel predictions.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

THE undersigned will rent his dwelling house, on Capital View, with a few acres of land, if desired, near the Hyde's Ferry Turnpike Road, about three miles from Nashville, if application be made soon.

THOS. G. JAMES.

april 17-1w*

CHINA,

GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ALSO,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, Low for Cash,

BY H. CAMPBELL,

No. 74 Public Square.

Hams, Shoulders, Dry Beef, Bologna Sausages, Cod fish, Mackerel in bbls. ½ do. and kits, Whitefish, Leaf Lard in kegs, Oysters, Oranges, Cigars, Crackers, Cakes, Candle wick, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Buckets, Sardines, Pigs Feet, Potatoes, Vinegar, Wrapping Paper, Ground Spices, Soaps, Star Candles, Ped cords, Plough Lines, Matches, Clothes Pins, Wash Tubs, Market Baskets, 100 boxes Starch, Smoking Tobacco, Pepper, Coffee, Butter, Herring, Cranberries, Nails, assorted sizes, Clover Seed, Coal Oil, Lard Oil, Brooms, Washboards, Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, best Flour bbls. Coffee, Sugar, Tinware, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.

And China, Glass, and Queensware, wholesale and retail.

Call soon, if you want

BARGAINS.

H. CAMPBELL.

april 17-2w

PARSON BROWNLOW'S

BOOK.

THE MANUSCRIPT IS NEARLY COMPLETED, and will be put to press forthwith.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To canvas every State, County, City, Town, and Hamlet in the West, together with Kentucky and Tennessee, for the sale of this

WONDERFUL BOOK.

It will be no trouble to introduce, and you can realize a handsome profit by engaging in the sale of it.

Send for Circulars, giving description of the work, price, &c. Address

APPLEGATE & CO.

Western Publishers,

14 Main St. Cincinnati.

april 17-6t

Proposals for Fresh Beef.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, April 23d, 1862, for furnishing FRESH BEEF to the U. S. Troops, serving in the "District of the Ohio," for two months, commencing May 1st, and ending June 30th, 1862.

The Beef must be of the first quality, and to be delivered at the Camps in equal portions of fore and hind quarters (necks and shanks excluded) at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the use of the troops.

Each Proposals must be accompanied by the names and residences of two sureties.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef" and directed to R. MACKELLY, Captain & Com. Sub.

April 16-7t Nashville, Tennessee.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, for cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes, or Specie, at the U. P. (Formerly Doyle & Co.) PACKING HOUSE, in Nashville, Tenn., at 12 o'clock, M., on SATURDAY, April 19th, 1862, about 14,000 lbs. of PORK CRACKLINGS, captured from the rebels. R. MACKELLY,

April 16-td Captain & Com. Sub.

Cow Strayed.

STRAYED from the Cabbot Hill, on the 13th day of March, 1862, a Durham COW, within a few days of the calving; speckled Cow with a red neck and a split in the ear. Any person that will return her or give information of her whereabouts, will be handsomely rewarded by giving the information to Mr. Gray, on the Charlotte Pike.

ap 15-3t

HEADQUARTERS FOR

MILITARY GOODS!

H. G. HAMLIN, JR.,

NO. 62 FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO, and No. 49 Cherry Street, (after Adams' Express Company,) Nashville, Tenn., has now a full assortment of

Silk and Worsted Sashes,

COMMON AND FINE GOLD EMBROIDERED PASSANTS, from $1.25 to $15 per pair.

SWORDS—All qualities and prices; plain and fancy Belts, Sword Knots, Hughes, Spurs, Regulation Hats and Caps, &c., &c.—all at Eastern Prices.

Military men are invited to call and examine for themselves. apr 11-1w*

HORACE H. HARRISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

42 CEDAR STREET.....NASHVILLE, TENN

april 11-1y