

Rebel Liberty to the Poor.

SOME "OLD TREASURES"—THE POOR USED AS CATSPAWS BY RICH REBELS.

In the Nashville Union and American of April 22d, 1861, the bloody-minded Secession organ which called for confiscation, banishment, imprisonment and hanging for all who remained loyal to the Union, we find this exceedingly magnanimous and stirring offer from one of our citizens. The editor of the Union calls it—

THE VOICE OF A VENERABLE PATRIOT.—R. C. FOSTER, Sr., sends to the Patriot the following patriotic proposition, which we gladly publish:

NASHVILLE, April 22, 1861. To the Editors of the Patriot: From age and infirmity I am unable to do service on the battle-field for the rights of the South; but I am a volunteer with any number of Tennesseans under like disability, to pay annually to the Governor of Tennessee two hundred dollars for the comfort and support of the wives and children of the citizen soldiers of Tennessee, whilst serving in defence of the constitutional rights of the South. R. C. FOSTER, Sr.

Noble, warm and generous proposition! It does credit to humanity. The promise held out is splendid. We have no doubt that many a poor mechanic, many a needy laborer as he embraced and kissed his wife and children before going into the rebel army pointed his family to this generous card, and consoled them in their bitter bereavement by exhibiting its all-comprehensive philanthropy. What about the fulfillment of the promise? Has it ever happened? Who has heard of its being done? What has become of this fostering care so kindly pledged to the poor? Why, it has turned out like the other promises of rich rebels to the victims whom they have trapped in their damnable net. We published the other day a list of cards from wealthy Nashville rebels, similar to the one which we have given above, in the magnificence of their promises and the nothingness of their fulfillment. Yes, confiding and misguided men have been seduced from their country's flag, and their dependent families, and are now wandering utterly deserted, friendless and penniless, in distant States, abandoned by the very tempters whose poisoned tongues and hollow professions corrupted, misled and ruined them. The Secretary of the Sanitary Commission at St. Louis wrote to Gov. JOHNSON on the 19th of March, that citizens of Tennessee formerly belonging to the rebel army were "wandering through the streets of that city without the means of living or returning to their homes." Gov. JOHNSON called upon the men of this place who had made so grandiloquent promises for aid, but not one dollar has been given! There is the real spirit of the Secession leaders. They are eager to use the poor as tools to do their work, and then cast them contemptuously away when they have got into power. The rebel organ itself, the Nashville Union and American, could not refrain from rebuking the extortion practiced by the wealthy upon the poor, and denounced it in its issue of September 15, 1861, in these terms:

We have an army of women in our midst, with an average of three children each, whose husbands are fighting our battles. These mothers care about thirty cents a day when they can get the work to do. Their helpless offspring are clad in the thin and worn garments of last spring, shivering and shivering in the winter, and for, even if it be upon cheap bread alone. Yesterday a reminder of us that they must have bread, as protest them from "winter's chilly blasts." There is within the limits of the city a sufficiency of coal, if economically used, to last until spring. This coal cost only three prices to mine and deliver is here, and twenty days ago, as we are informed, it could have been bought at twenty cents per bushel, and a handsome bonus would have been paid to the person who would have found a purchaser, because it would have been a good speculation on the part of holders to have sold out at that rate. Yesterday thirty days and forty cents per bushel were demanded, with an intimation that to dry the price may be fifty cents.

In the name of humanity, shall the army of women and helpless children—the wives and children of the brave men who are perishing in the field—be allowed to starve and die because the exorbitant prices demanded by holders has placed out of the reach of their limited means? A more gloomy prospect for winter is hardly to be had than the prospect of the poor of this city, and especially the cases where the heads of families have gone to drive the intruders from Southern soil. Almost every necessity of the low class is now more than a twofold price. It is truly some as if sharpers had conspired to monopolize the trade, and to fasten upon the necessities of those who are fighting the battles of their country. We hear one universal complaint, that the price of almost every commodity, as well as necessity, are exorbitantly high. The people who can earn no more now by the labor than they did before, the war commenced, cannot understand or appreciate this very advanced and they naturally conclude that speculators are at the bottom of the matter. We are in a state of things now the poor of Nash-

ville are to be cared for the coming winter, under the circumstances that surround us. The course pursued by traders generally in the South has produced a great deal of discontent, and not without apparent reason.

Here we have a picture of wretchedness and suffering in the families of those who had gone off after those enemies of their race, Harris, Bishop Polk, Cheat-ham, and others, which is enough to chill one's blood. And this is precisely the goal of suffering to which this hellish rebellion is hurrying the masses with the swiftness of Niagara's rapid. The rich rebels and those belonging to the "first families," (which usually means those who manage to live without working or paying their debts,) get good offices, or else amass fortunes by speculating off the necessities and miseries of the poor.

Rebel Freedom of Speech—and Rebel Presses.

wherever rebellion has obtained even temporary ascendancy all discussion ceases. No dissenting voice is heard to oppose or call in question the acts of the despot who with soldiers under his command tramples down the flag of freedom and with it all those priceless blessings of freedom of which it is the symbol. We look back with a shudder upon those fearful days during the reign of King Harris when all freedom of discussion by tongue or pen was strangled out and the "swift attention" of a vigilance committee hushed the remonstrance of every unlucky dissident. We find in the columns of the Nashville Union and American of August, 1861, an example of the mode in which the work of muzzling outspoken mouths was sometimes done.

MR. EDITOR: NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK IN PARIS.—Hon. Emerson Edgington had an appointment to speak in Paris Monday, but we learn that on that day a committee of citizens of Paris of all parties met him about a mile from town and informed him that he was regarded there as a traitor to the South, and would not be allowed to speak, and that if he attempted it the citizens would hang him. The committee advised him to return home, which advice he acted upon promptly.

The intolerant spirit of despotism exhibits itself in this infamous paragraph too plainly to be mistaken "Hang him! Hang him!" was the cry of the "Bloodhounds" of the Nashville Union and American just as another intolerant mob once shouted "Crucify him! Crucify him!" A correspondent of the same paper is warmly endorsed by the editors, says that the Union men in Nashville should be vigilantly watched, and that "A LONG ROPE AND A SHORT SHIFT SHOULD BE FURNISHED TO ALL UNION MEN IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT." Yes, this is the freedom of speech which is granted to all in the borders of the Confederacy, who refuse to bow the knee to the Baal of treason. Ridgeway the fiery hearted and dauntless was stricken down in Richmond, Brownlow was cast into a dark, damp and deadly cell in Knoxville, and Etheridge and Johnson, and Maynard, and others who stood up firmly for the rights of the people and the government which they had ordained were hunted down by "Bloodhounds" and men fiercer and more brutalized than bloodhounds, and threatened with "cold steel and bullets," or with "a short shift and a long rope." We cannot forbear asking in this connection how long rebels shall be suffered to shoot their poisoned shafts at the hearts of loyalty and of the Government, through the columns of ostensibly religious or neutral newspapers? If rebel despotism crushes out those journals which uphold the sacred cause of law and order, shall rebels be suffered to revive the drooping spirit of disloyalty, and encourage the thoughtless in their treason, by giving currency to absurd rumors, by making covert attacks upon the Government, by suppressing most that is favorable to the Union, and publishing all that is unfavorable, by heralding the intemperate words of a few zealots as the expression of the temper of the North, and by indulging in innuendoes and hints, and dark insinuations? Shall we be less vigilant in defending the Government, than traitors are in attempting to destroy it?

From New Orleans. A gentleman long connected with railroads in the South, was in the city yesterday, having recently left New Orleans. He reports the condition of affairs there as exceedingly discouraging to the rebel cause. The people are suffering for the necessities of life. In business there was nothing doing worth naming. Citizens were distrustful of each other. Disloyalty to the Confederacy was increasing, and there was an unmistakable desire for the re-establishment of National authority in the Crescent City.

The Southern Underground Railroad.

The public have long heard of a mysterious and invisible thoroughfare called the Underground Railroad, which is said to extend its subterranean track from the Ohio River to the Canadas, and whose unseen conductors spirit away negro slaves in the strangest manner. The officers of this road are generally supposed to be Greeley, Seward, Lovejoy and other negro-philists. It is certain that whatever notoriety these gentlemen possess is due in no little measure to their supposed connection with the Underground Railroad. This road appears to have stirred up a spirit of emulation in the bosom of our brethren in the Southern latitudes, and they seem fully resolved to win an equal share of laurels, such as they are, and honors, if there be any, with our Northern kinsmen. The gentlemen who are known as the peculiar friends of the "peculiar institution" have established a rival railroad for the abduction of slaves, which has commenced operations with the greatest promise of success. In fact, it bids fair to take all business of a subterranean nature out of the hands of the Northern Road, and monopolize all the negro-stealing in the country. In Kentucky the agents of the road, Buckner, Tilghman, Johnston and Marshall, have abducted on this road slaves to the value of \$400,000 in about four months. This is brisk business—it is lively, stirring and animating. It looks like operating to some purpose. It is a swift vehicle, and none of your slow coaches, like the old Delia Webster plan of running off one or two pitiful darkies at a time. The Northern Underground Road under Greeley never ran off over \$100,000 worth of slaves from Kentucky in a whole year, while Buckner's road carried off negroes at the rate of \$100,000 per month. There are several reasons which may explain the superior efficiency of the Southern negro-stealing road. We attribute the success of the rebel road to the location of the Southern officers—to their intimate acquaintance with the field of operations, and to their exquisite hypocrisy, which enables them to secure the co-operation of the persons whose slaves they intend to steal. In these three important respects they are infinitely better qualified for the African underground Railroad business than the officers of the Northern line. Secession in Kentucky and Tennessee seems to be concentrating all its energies in stealing negroes and burning bridges. It seems to be a point of honor with a thoroughbred Secessionist to steal negroes and burn bridges. Sometimes, just to keep his hand in, he steals horses, cattle and hogs. We advise the owners of the Northern Underground Railroad to sell out at any price, and take their pay in Confederate scrip, rather than be ingloriously driven from the field by Jeff Davis' road, which steals and runs off ten negroes to their one. Master Greeley's occupation is emphatically gone.

Proof at Manassas that the South has Armed the Negroes.

To the Editors of the Evening Post: In your issue of April 8th, you mention the project entertained at Washington, and probably approved by the Secretary of War, of forming negro regiments for occupying the towns and fortresses in the Gulf States which have been, or will be taken by the loyal troops. It may calm the scruples and fears of those who are startled at this proposal, to know that the organization of "negro regiments" is no novelty in the South. I have before me a curious and quite conclusive evidence of this fact in a letter which I picked up (with many others) in the fortifications of Manassas, which I visited on the morning after the occupation by the United States troops. The letter is dated "New Orleans, 31st December, 1861." It is in French, and is signed by "Paul Vialon," and addressed to "Captain Victor Bourges, &c., &c., Manassas Junction, Virginia." The passage to which I refer is as follows:

"You inquire of me who are the superior officers of the regiment of negroes here in this city. As far as I have been able to learn, the Colonel is Labatut, the Lieutenant-Colonel, Ogden; the Major, Bezan. As to the Captains, they are negroes or mulattoes.—Ever since they have been allowed to command companies, they think themselves greater than the whites, they take airs upon themselves, and act with such insolence to the ladies on Sunday at the Church of St. Augustine, that there are few of them who any longer attend there. But they will be put down very quickly; for two or three of them, within a few days, have barely escaped being killed."

Interest on Confederate Bonds.

We urge the holders of Confederate bonds not to insist on the payment of the interest on the bonds just now. Do wait, gentlemen! and don't be in a hurry! You know the money is bound to come, and why get impatient. We gladly comply with the request of a correspondent of the Nashville Union and American by re-publishing this touching appeal. "Every bondholder will, we are sure, be glad to agree to it."

Interest on Confederate Bonds.

LETTERS UNION AND AMERICAN: Allow me to ask you to suggest to the holders of Confederate States Bonds that they will not, pending the war, require the payment of the interest upon attached thereto. They have only ten years to run, let us show our glorious young Government, and the whole world that we are not only willing to wait for the payment but will contribute the principal also, (if necessary) to drive the Lincoln hirelings from our soil, and under the favor of Providence, establish our independence. Will not every newspaper in the Confederacy publish this request? Every bondholder will, I am sure, be glad to agree to it. VINE STREET, Nashville, August 21st, 1861.

A religious-rebel sheet, called the "True Presbyterian," edited by that ardent rebel Rev. Stuart Robinson, has made its appearance in Louisville. It needs a visit from the Provost Marshal. The Reverend Editor is not one of the "salt of the earth," however much his trading propensities may lead him to trade in that article.

Correction.

The Louisville Democrat makes a mistake in saying that a Vigilance Committee has been appointed in Nashville. No such Committee has been appointed. We suppose the Democrat's error originated in too hastily glancing at the old Vigilance Committee, appointed during King Harris' reign, a list of which we gave some days ago.

That Aristocratic sheet, the London Morning Post, advertises for sale "the most beautiful cat in England; price three hundred guineas." The announcement regarding a "barren necessary cat" is addressed to wealthy connoisseurs.

A Confederate Joke.

The rebel Congress recently adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ports of the Southern Confederacy are open to the free entry of goods from every nation of the world except the United States.

That is exactly like the rest of rebel declarations to declare that ports are open which everybody but a poor deluded rebel knows are closed by a vigilant and efficient blockade. Doubtless the rebel Congress fancied that this would do the business for the blockading fleet, and compel them to set sail immediately in another direction. In soberly passing laws, appointing commissioners, and adopting resolutions, and in coining and circulating all kinds of absurd and impossible rumors, these poor humbugged people strongly resemble a set of people in the madhouse. Nobody but a rebel could live so long on wind.

Read the following. What a wild frenzy must have possessed the hearts of Southern men who would train their slaves to warfare, place firearms and other weapons in their hands, and worse than all, teach them how to concentrate their strength and act in concert! The rebellion seems to be led either by knaves or madmen. Let all who love law and order wash their hands from its enormous sin:

Proof at Manassas that the South has Armed the Negroes.

To the Editors of the Evening Post: In your issue of April 8th, you mention the project entertained at Washington, and probably approved by the Secretary of War, of forming negro regiments for occupying the towns and fortresses in the Gulf States which have been, or will be taken by the loyal troops. It may calm the scruples and fears of those who are startled at this proposal, to know that the organization of "negro regiments" is no novelty in the South. I have before me a curious and quite conclusive evidence of this fact in a letter which I picked up (with many others) in the fortifications of Manassas, which I visited on the morning after the occupation by the United States troops. The letter is dated "New Orleans, 31st December, 1861." It is in French, and is signed by "Paul Vialon," and addressed to "Captain Victor Bourges, &c., &c., Manassas Junction, Virginia." The passage to which I refer is as follows:

"You inquire of me who are the superior officers of the regiment of negroes here in this city. As far as I have been able to learn, the Colonel is Labatut, the Lieutenant-Colonel, Ogden; the Major, Bezan. As to the Captains, they are negroes or mulattoes.—Ever since they have been allowed to command companies, they think themselves greater than the whites, they take airs upon themselves, and act with such insolence to the ladies on Sunday at the Church of St. Augustine, that there are few of them who any longer attend there. But they will be put down very quickly; for two or three of them, within a few days, have barely escaped being killed."

Interest on Confederate Bonds.

We urge the holders of Confederate bonds not to insist on the payment of the interest on the bonds just now. Do wait, gentlemen! and don't be in a hurry! You know the money is bound to come, and why get impatient. We gladly comply with the request of a correspondent of the Nashville Union and American by re-publishing this touching appeal. "Every bondholder will, we are sure, be glad to agree to it."

Interest on Confederate Bonds.

LETTERS UNION AND AMERICAN: Allow me to ask you to suggest to the holders of Confederate States Bonds that they will not, pending the war, require the payment of the interest upon attached thereto. They have only ten years to run, let us show our glorious young Government, and the whole world that we are not only willing to wait for the payment but will contribute the principal also, (if necessary) to drive the Lincoln hirelings from our soil, and under the favor of Providence, establish our independence. Will not every newspaper in the Confederacy publish this request? Every bondholder will, I am sure, be glad to agree to it. VINE STREET, Nashville, August 21st, 1861.

A religious-rebel sheet, called the "True Presbyterian," edited by that ardent rebel Rev. Stuart Robinson, has made its appearance in Louisville. It needs a visit from the Provost Marshal. The Reverend Editor is not one of the "salt of the earth," however much his trading propensities may lead him to trade in that article.

Correction.

The Louisville Democrat makes a mistake in saying that a Vigilance Committee has been appointed in Nashville. No such Committee has been appointed. We suppose the Democrat's error originated in too hastily glancing at the old Vigilance Committee, appointed during King Harris' reign, a list of which we gave some days ago.

That Aristocratic sheet, the London Morning Post, advertises for sale "the most beautiful cat in England; price three hundred guineas." The announcement regarding a "barren necessary cat" is addressed to wealthy connoisseurs.

New Advertisements.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 15, 1862. Deserted the U. S. Service.

On the 15th instant, the following names, to wit: JOHN COOK, FRANK COOK, WILLIAM TAYLOR, THOMAS KNIGHT, GEO. WAGNER, JOHN WALSH, PHILIP C. PROOKER, PHILIP BURRASS, STEPHEN RICHARDSON, JOHN WALSH, JAMES WALSH, THOMAS CHAMP. All residents of Hart Co., Ky. Also, RHEUBEN LOHR, A resident of Green Co., Ky. Thirty dollars reward for each one when delivered to the nearest barracks. The deserters are all members of Tryman's Independent Cavalry Co. GEN. DUMONT, By order of Commanding Post at Nashville, Tenn. April 14.

Notice.

An election will be held at the office of the "Commercial Insurance Company" at their office, in Nashville, on Monday, the 5th day of May next, for the purpose of electing eleven directors for the ensuing twelve months. JAMES WALKER, Secy. Nashville, 15th April, 1862.

\$10 Reward.

STOLEN or stolen from my premises, in Nashville, Tenn., on Wednesday, the 17th of April, 1862, a mare, with a white blaze on her face, and a white star on her forehead. I will give the above reward for the delivery of said mare to me. MIKE KAPPHAN, April 22.

FOR RENT.

THE undersigned will rent his dwelling house, on T. S. post 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 22-62.

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, Cods, Mackerel in bins, 1/2 do. and kits, Whitefish, Leaf Lard in kegs, Oysters, Oranges, Apples, Crackers, Cakes, Cattle-wick, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Buckets, Sardines, Pigs Feet, Potatoes, Vinegar, Wrapping Paper, Ground Spices, Soap, Star Candles, Box Coric, 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, Broome, Washboards, Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Best Flour bins, Coffee, Sugar, Tinware, Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes. And China, Glass, and Queensware, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want. H. CAMPBELL, April 17-62.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.

THE MANUSCRIPT IS NEARLY COMPLETED, and will be put to press forthwith. ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED. To canvass every State, County, City, Town, and Town in the West, together with Kentucky and Tennessee, for the sale of this. WONDERFUL BOOK. It will be no trouble to introduce, and yet you can realize a handsome profit by engaging in the sale of this excellent Circular, giving description of the work, price, &c. Address APPLEGATE & CO., Western Publishers, 63 Main St., Cincinnati. April 15-62.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MILITARY GOODS!

H. G. HAMLIN, JR., No. 67 POPPINE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO, and No. 49 CHURCH STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN. Has just a good assortment of Silk and Worsted Sashes, COMMON and FINE GRENADIERES, FANCY HATS, from \$1 to \$15 per pair. SWORDS—All qualities and prices, plain and fancy. Also, Sword Knives, Razors, Axes, Knives, Bayonets, Hilt and Caps, Ac., &c.—all at Wholesale and Retail. For Military orders apply to our office and catalogue for themselves. April 11-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, 50 lots of high and low land, in U. S. Territory, State of Iowa, at the U. S. Office, at Nashville, Tenn., on SATURDAY, April 15th, 1862, about 18,000 ACRES OF PORK CRACKED &c. Call on the office. H. MACKRELL, April 10-62.

</