DAILY NASHVILLE UNION.

VOL. I. NASHVILLE, TENN. SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1862 NO. 10

RATES OF ADVERTISING

(TEN LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.)

One Square	1 day	$1 00	each additional insertion	$	50
"	1 week	3 00	each additional square	1	50
"	2 "	4 50	" " "	2	00
"	1 month	5 00	" " "	3	00
"	2 "	9 00	" " "	4	50
"	3 "	12 00	" " "	5	00
"	6 "	18 00	" " "	8	00
"	12 "	25 00	" " "	10	00

RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE.

One square, one year, $30—each additional square $10

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

Advertisers exceeding the space contracted for will be charged for the excess.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET.

New Stock just received, and for sale low to close out Consignments.

200 bbls. Salt, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

100 boxes SALT, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 Coils ROPE, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

40 bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 half bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes SOAP, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes STARCH, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 chests TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 half chests TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 caddies TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 casks SODA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

100 gross MATCHES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & CO.

14 bbls. VINEGAR, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 kits SALMON, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

5 kits HERRING, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

2 kits SHAD, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

19 bbls. TROUT, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 bbls. MACKEREL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

4 bbls. CIDER, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes dried HERRING, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes Dried Scaled, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

80 kegs NAILS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

125 bags MEAL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

500 bbls FLOUR, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 casks HAMS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 casks SIDES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

200 bbls. fine POTATOES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 boxes fresh Garden SEED, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

8 bbls Onion SETS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 tierces Canvassed HAMS, with a large lot of all sorts of Goods, which we will close out low, at our old stand, No. 5 College street.

ap 8 B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

SUNDRIES

FOR SOUTHERN MONEY.

450 bags RIO COFFEE.
50 cases BLACK TEA.
20 barrels Crushed and Powdered SUGAR.
50 boxes Virginia TOBACCO.
50 boxes Star CANDLES.
50 boxes SODA, 7 lbs. each.
18 casks do. 112 lbs. each.
50 bbls. MOLASSES.
20 boxes ground GINGER.
50,000 SEGARS.
10 bbls. Tanner's OIL.
10 boxes TUMBLERS.
10 do DECANTERS.
10 kegs BUTTER, fresh.

All of which we will sell for Southern money.

TERRASS BROTHER,
March 15-1m No. 7 Market street

$25 REWARD.

A GERMAN, by the name of H. S. WEBER, belonging to Col. McCook's regiment, 9th Ohio Infantry, came to my stable on the 22d, and hired a Horse, Buggy, and Harness. The Horse is white, eleven hands high, about ten years old, fetlocks trimmed, hind legs well stocked. The Buggy is without top, square box, black buggy; he will no doubt attempt to sell the establishment. The above reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of the property.

H. H. HANMER.
arch 27—tf

HORSE STOLEN.

WAS stolen from the lower wharf on Saturday last, March 29th, a BAY MARE, about 14½ hands high, four years old; four white feet, and perfectly white face. She had on a saddle of the government pattern, with cushion and brass mounting, halter and bridle, when taken. I will give a suitable reward for her delivery to the livery stable of H. H. Hanmer, Front street.

JAS. I. SKEREET,
Apl 4—1w* Mo. 7th Pa. Cavalry.

Nashville Union.

SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1862.

Interesting Letter.

The following is an extract from a letter written from this city to the New York *Times*. It will be read with interest:

Several days since I reached Nashville by privilege of the special train provided for Hon. Andrew Johnson, now Military Governor of the State, who was accompanied by Hon. Emerson Etheridge, clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and Hon. Horace Maynard, M. C, from the Knoxville District, who were returning to their distressed State after the brief, though blighting reign of terror which has afflicted it. I was gratified that circumstances afforded me the opportunity of being in immediate contact with those who, as much from merit as the peculiar relations they occupy to the condition of their State, are the observed. As I was an original admirer, and of the same school of politics as that of Messrs. Etheridge and Maynard, it will not appear strange to any one acquainted with the natural and intellectual attractions of these gentlemen, that I am at this time united with them in feeling and sympathy. It had not been the case, however, with Governor Johnson, whom I had been schooled to oppose, and taught to believe that nothing good could come out of Nazareth. I know him now, however, as I had never known him before. Instead of the politician, I find him the statesman; rather than the man of prejudice, I find him liberal and tolerant in his views, just in his judgment, and slow to censure; rather than repulsive, courteous and inviting in his manner. His friends in Tennessee are legion, and give him a hearty welcome back to the State, and seem desirous to manifest their determination to sustain him in his efforts to restore them to the dignity of position of which they have been robbed by unscrupulous and designing demagogues and traitors; to the accomplishment of which I am satisfied he is devoting himself with an energy that must soon realize to them their anxious wish. It is true there are yet many in Tennessee who are not friendly to Governor Johnson's purpose, and would be gratified to increase the difficulties that already embarrass his efforts. They are powerless, however to harm, and only excite sympathy and pity rather than anger and resentment.

The friends of the Union abroad as well as in Tennessee have cause to congratulate themselves that such a man occupies the place now filled by Gov. Johnson, conscious that he is dealing with the most delicate period of this rebellion, and appreciating that fact, his acts will be prompted by the most serious and anxious discussion of their propriety. It is not his wish to wield the power at his command to oppress. No! it would be unnatural. The people of Tennessee are his own fellow-countrymen, who have often honored him with their confidence and trust, and I do not believe him capable of abusing them at this time. I have before me the address issued by him on his arrival, the tone of which I very much admire, and the spirit of which, I am confident is entertained by a large majority of the people of the State. This address reflects the policy which, while it is liberal and just to all, is calculated to encourage the wavering and timid, and is most kindly inviting to those who, untrue to themselves, had departed from their duty as citizens, and arrayed themselves under an unfriendly banner, whose emblem was treason and whose influence was most baneful to morals, virtue and truth. I heartily trust the invitation will be appreciated and respected. I believe it will, for it is true, I know, that very many who at this time serve in the rebel army are not there from inclination or choice, but, in Gov. Johnson's own language, "were carried away by excitement or overawed by seditious clamor."

In reference to the disloyal sentiment in Nashvile and Davidson County, there is yet a feeling of resentment to the authority of the government, and many give to it an unwilling and ungraceful adherence. This feeling, however, is passing away under the liberal and generous policy of the authorities that now prevail. There are encouraging evidences of the disposition of *many* to renounce their sympathy with the rebellion, and to return in good faith to their allegiance, to which they are so gracefully invited by Gov. Johnson.

Acquainted, as I am, with Nashville and its society, I must confess the absence of many familiar faces; they are returning, however, and to-day I met upon the streets a number who, under the false but since corrected impression that the National army might treat them rudely, had fled their homes in fear and anxiety for their personal safety, and who, no doubt, are amazed at the consideration and probity with which the soldiers demean themselves. Nor is it uncommon to hear exclamations of astonishment from the lips of Nashville citizens, and confessions that their minds had been abused as to the true character of the army. They now embrace as friends those whom they so recently regarded as foes.

Ohio Generals at the late Battle.

The two highest Generals in command at Pittsburg Landing, Generals GRANT and BUELL, are Ohioans. Gen. GRANT is forty years of age, a graduate of West Point, and served honorably in the Mexican war. His commission as Brigadier was dated May 17th, 1861. He was engaged during the most of last year in Missouri, subsequently having command of the division that occupied Paducah, Ky. He commanded at the battle of Fort Donelson, and upon the creation of the new military district of Western Tennessee, hs was appointed to the command, with the rank of Major-General.

General D. C. BUELL, is now forty-two years old. He was born in Ohio and reared in Indiana. He was a graduate of West Point, and has been in the army twenty years. He served as Lieutenant, Captain and Adjutant in the Mexican war, receiving a severe wound at Churubusco. When the war broke out he was a Lieutenant-Colonel in California. He was appointed a Brigadier-General by Congress, and put in command of a division of the Potomac Army. Although a Major-General, he is outranked by GRANT, who therefore had command of the combined armies at Pittsburg Landing.—General BUELL arrived with his army at the decisive moment, in time to save our army and win the day.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, another very prominent officer in the late battle, is also an Ohioan, having been born at Lancaster, in that State. He is now forty-two years of age. He married the eldest daughter of the Hon. Thos. EWING, and now has a family of six children. After graduating at West Point, he went to California, but in a few years returned, and was appointed President of the Louisiana Military Institute. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he resigned his position, and visited Washington for the purpose of exposing the extent of the insurrection. He was in command of a Brigade at Bull's Run, and was soon after transferred to Louisville, where he remained until Gen. BUELL was placed in command.

The following is the President's Message on the Emancipation of Slavery in the District of Columbia:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia," has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the Constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in the District, and I have desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been in my mind any question on the subject, except one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken the course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the true principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in this act. In the matter of compensation, it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days of the passage of the act, but not thereafter; and there is saving for minors, femmes covert, insane or absent persons. I presume there is an omission, by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

Signed,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

☞Queen Victoria, it is said, since Prince Albert's death, is withdrawing herself more and more from the world, and devoting herself to her religious duties. Recently, the parish minister of Osborne had occasion to visit an aged parishioner. Upon his arrival at the house, as he entered the door where the invalid was, he saw sitting by the bedside a lady in deep mourning, reading the Word of God. He was about to retire, when the lady remarked, "Pray, remain. I should not wish the invalid to lose the comfort which a clergyman might afford." The lady retired, and the clergyman found lying on the bed a book with texts of Scripture adapted to the sick; and he found that out of that book portions of Scripture had been read by the lady in black. That lady was the Queen of England.

The Price of Battle.

The startling reports of the Union loss and the rebel loss, at the great battle of Pittsburg Landing have very naturally called up a comparison of figures with some of the celebrated sanguinary struggles of former times.

The battle of Waterloo was fought June 18, 1815. Allied army on the ground 72,000 men; loss about 50,000 men. Napoleon's army 80,000 men; loss 40,000 men.

Battle of Jena, October 14, 1806. French army 80,000 men. Prussian army 100,000 men. The Prussians lost 30,000 men killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all, and the French 14,000 in all.

At the battle of Borodino, Russian army 132,000 men, the French army about the same, said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on record," in which the French lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners 50,000 men—the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,0000 men in one battle!

Battle of Austerlitz, 2d December 1805. French army 80,000 men, Russian and Allies 100,000. The French loss 12,000 and the Allied loss 30,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Battle of Wagram, Nepoleon's army 175,000 men; Austrian army larger. Loss on each side 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded.

Battle of Leipsic, French army 175,000 men; Allied army 181,000. The battle lasted three days. Napoleon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals, and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners—the Allies 1,790 officers, and about 40,000—upwards of 100,000 in all!

At the battle of Aspera, 22d May, 1809. French army 75,000 men, and loss 37,000. Austrian army 75,000, and loss 25,000.

At Dresden, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies lost, in killed wounded, and prisoners 25,000 men; and the French about 12,000.

At the battle of Arcola the Austrian loss in killed and wounded was 18,000 men, the French loss 15,000.

At Lutzen the French loss was 18,000—the Allies 15,000.

The Case Fairly at Point.

From the Cincinnati Times

WAS IT A DEFEAT?—The question agitating the community in regard to the late battle, has now come down to the one proposition: "Did we defeat the enemy?" A view of all the circumstances shows the following:

1st. That the enemy chose their own time and place of attack.

2d. That they attempted a surprise and carried it out at the beginning by coming most unexpectedly upon our forces, while many of them were preparing their breakfasts.

3d. That their troops outnumbered ours considerably.

The result was, that after 15 hours of severe fighting, they were forced to retire to their old quarters, having in killed and wounded nearly double the number of men lost on our side. We are of the opinion that it was at least such a defeat as will forbid their making a similar attempt under the same circumstances. There is a point beyond which reason cannot consistently go, and those who wish more should take their muskets in hand and stand side by side in such a contest as the 6th and 7th, with the valiant men who, under a galling fire, sent back the balls like hail upon their assailants. Failing to accomplish their object, when they began operations under such favorable circumstances, was of itself a defeat, but having driven them back with heavy loss, constitutes it doubly so.

Skirmishing Near Yorktown.

A New York correspondent says:

During the first days skirmish on our right, two soldiers, one from Maine, the other from Georgia, posted themselves each behind a tree, and indulged in sundry shots, without effect on either side, at the same time keeping up a lively chat. Finally, that getting a little tedious, Georgia calls out to Maine, "Give me a show," meaning stop out and give an opportunity to hit. Maine, in response, pokes out his head a few inches, and Georgia cracks away and misses. "Too high," says Maine. "Now give me a show." Georgia pokes out his head, and Maine blazes away. "Too low" sings Georgia. In this way the two alternated several times, without hitting. Finally, Maine sends a ball so close to Georgia the tree within an inch or two of the ear of Georgia. "Close thing," shouts Georgia. "Close it is," responds Maine. "Look here," says one, "we have carried on this business long enough for one day. Suppose we adjourn for reason?" "Agreed," says the other. And so the two marched away in different directions one whistling "Yankee Doodle," the other "Dixie."

Death of Theodore Frelinghuysen.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen died at his residence in Newark, New Jersey, on Saturday, the 12th inst, after a lingering illness. His age was seventy-five years.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was born at Millstone, Somerset county, N. J., March 28, 1787. He took his degree at Princeton, in 1804, and entered on the practice of the law in 1808. He immediately gained a high reputation at the bar. In the war of 1812, he took part as a captain of a company of volunteers. In 1817 he was chosen Attorney-General of the State. In 1826 he was transferred to the United States Senate. He was a Whig in politics. He enjoyed, moreover, amid the too common dissipations and license of public men, an exalted character for probity, for essential religion, and an esoteric as well as exoteric observance of the capital proprieties of life. It was natural, therefore, with the religious sentiments he felt as well as professed, that on the question of the non-carrying of the mails on Sunday, he should take the Sabbatharian side. Other votes indicative of a similar temper were recorded by him. His sympathies were with "the poor Indian," as shown by his votes. The tariff, of course, to a gentleman of such liberal culture, was an object of profound interest and earnest support. In 1835, he quit the Senate, of which he had so long been a moral and political ornament, and a Democratic Senator followed him as the exponent of New Jersey. New York, alive to his learning, his piety and his noble character, then made him Chancellor of her University. In 1844, the Whig National Convention at Baltimore nominated him for Vice President and Henry Clay for President. In 1850, Mr. Frelinghuysen gave up his Chancellorship and became President of Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N. J. He has also been active in his connection with religious bodies, in the distribution of the Scriptures, and religious and moral works.

The father of Mr. Frelinghuysen was a distinguished lawyer of New Jersey; took part in the battles of Monmouth and Trenton, and enjoys the credit of having shot the Hessian commander Rahl. So it will be seen that he came of good sound Revolutionary stock, and did honor to his blood and breeding.

What Parson Brownlow Suffered in Prison.

He was thrown into a room with about twenty-five others, with no furniture but a wooden bucket and a tin cup. There was not room on the floor for all to sleep at once. The prisoners took rest by turns, a portion standing while the others slept. The bucket and tin cup were used for watering the occupants of the room. A bucketful would scarcely go round, as the weather was warm and many of them were feverish. To supply them with water, a hogshead of it was brought and placed in the yard, and one of the prisoners was permitted to go under an escort of bayonets, and draw a bucket full. Through the windows they could see crowds of dirty, sweaty Confederate soldiers go to the hogshead and wash their hands and faces in it. Dr. B. himself would remonstrate, telling them it was the prisoners' only dependence for drinking water. The reply was, that the water in which a Confederate soldier washed his hands and face, was good enough for any d——d Lincolnite to drink. The food given the prisoners was composed of scraps from a hotel of a leading secessionist—the meat and bread sometimes half raw and sometimes burned. As this vile treatment and loathsome diet produced disease, the Confederate brutes were afforded additional opportunities for offering personal indignity. In the most retiring demands of nature, they were purposely exposed to the gaze, on a little eminence selected for that purpose, and the refined southern eye was invited to the spectacle, as one of its "rights." Perhaps this is the only right it ought to enjoy under the sun, at least until it learns better manners.

☞We saw a young lady on the streets recently with a Confederate flag pinned across her bosom. We guess it was a rebel flag floating over *cotton breastworks*.

Barbarity of Secession—Atrocious Decision of a Confederate Attorney General.

We have shown recapted instances of a disposition on the part of rebel leaders and rebel newspapers, to disregard the ordinary usages of warfare, and to introduce the most barbarous practices into the civil strife now raging through the land. They burn bridges, they burn hotels, they rip up railroads, they cut telegraph wires, they fire the cotton and destroy the crops of their own friends. But this monstrous crime is sanctioned by the highest legal authority, and justified by the decisions of Courts and of Attorney Generals. We take from the *Union and American*, of the 17th of August, 1861, the following opinion of Mr. MILES, the Attorney General of the Confederate States for the district of South Carolina. Not in the annals of the Spanish Inquisition, not in the black records of the dungeons of Venice, or of Austria, not in the brutal atrocities of the savage tribes of America, can anything more villainous, more cold-blooded, more demoniac be found than in this opinion of this Confederate Attorney General. Here it is:

War, however, is not a matter between Governments to their political character merely; it affects every citizen of both countries. As soon as the Government, which is the acknowledged agent of the public will, has declared war, *it is a war between all the individuals of the one and all the individuals of other which the nation is composed irrespective of the ties of blood, and of social, political or business affinities.*

It follows from this universal hostility, which is the necessary incident of war, not only, that *the Government has a right to deal with the property of the enemy which shall fall into its power, in such manner as it shall deem best for the interest of the whole*, upon an enlarged view of policy and expediency—imprisoning their persons, and confiscating their property and debts; if it shall deem it expedient to do so—but also that all relations, other than those of hostility, between the subjects of the belligerent countries, must entirely cease.

Here is a declaration of indiscriminate warfare against persons and property, expressed with such latitude that any outrage and oppression may be committed, any family turned out of doors, or imprisoned, any property confiscated—and in fine any amount or species of injury inflicted which a hostile party *may deem to its advantage*. The laws of common humanity are cast aside, and the rebel Government is advised to act in all things "AS IT SHALL DEEM BEST!" Inhuman doctrine, which if carried into practice, would make Hell itself shrink back appalled with horror, and fill all the winds of Heaven with one long and bitter wail of human agony! Friends of humanity—what good can come of a cause conceived in sin so black, and supported by such damning iniquities? All the civilized world lifts up its hands to God and prays fervently for its utter overthrow, and that prayer will surely be answered.

Table of Distances.

Taking Richmond as the center, the following table shows at a glance the distance of different points in Virginia from there:

	Miles.
From Norfolk to Richmond,	106
From Suffolk to Richmond,	85
From Cape Henry to Richmond	150
From Hampton to Richmond	96
From Fortress Monroe to Richmond	90
From Yorktown to Richmond	70
From Williamsburg to Richmond	60
From Fredericksburg to Richmond	65
From Washington to Richmond	130
From Winchester to Richmond	150
From Gordonsville to Richmond	70
From Staunton to Richmond	120

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Some years since, the Duke was sitting at his library table, when the door opened, and without any announcement in stalked a figure of singularly ill-omen. "Who're you?" asked the Duke, in his short dry manner, looking up without the least change of countenance, upon the intruder. "I am Apollyon." "What do you want?" "I am sent to kill you." "Kill me—very odd!" "I am Apollyon, and must put you to death." "Bliged to do it to day?" "I am not told the day or the hour, but I must do my mission." "Very inconvenient—very busy—great many letters to write—call again and write me word—I'll be ready for you." And the Duke went on with his correspondence. The maniac, appalled, probably, by the stern, immovable old man backed out of the room, and in half an hour was safe in Bedlam.

BOARD WANTED—By two young gentlemen in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms or giving address, H. H. B.

April 19. 3t* Drawer 88 P. O.