DAILY NASHVILLE UNION.

VOL. I. NASHVILLE, TENN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 7. 1862

TERMS:

Daily Union, per annum.....$8 00
" " " week.....20
Tri-Weekly Union, per annum.....$5 00
Weekly Union, per annum.....$3 00

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 6 00 " " " 3 00
" " 2 " 9 00 " " " 4 50
" " 3 " 12 00 " " " 5 00
" " 5 " 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 change be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

☞ 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 Marcos 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.

TENNESSEE MONEY TAKEN AT PAR!

GREAT BARGAINS in Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and every thing in that line, will be sold cheap for cash. Having received a large lot of Cigars and Tobacco, of all grades, I guarantee to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Sutlers and Merchants will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

PHILLIP E. ADLER,
No. 26 College Street,
April 11-1m* Sewanee House Building.

NOTICE.

ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1862, I WILL EXpose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard gate, in Nashville, one negro boy, named William, levied on as the property of Sharp & Hamilton, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands in favor of Wm. Shane, J. Schon, Sayers & Crocket, Alex. Ledbetter & Co., G. B. Gordon, J. S. Hill and N. Gibson, issued by W. D. Robertson and G. M. Southgate, Esqrs. Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN D. GOWER, C. D. C.
April 29, 1862—td

INSURANCE

Against loss or damage by fire or the perils of Navigation, can be obtained at the Insurace Office of

W. J. MARR,
No. 25 College Street,
(Opposite the "Sewanee House.")
Mar29—tf

Election Notice.

IN accordance with law in such cases, made and provided, I will open and hold an election on the fourth Thursday, being the 22d day of May next, for Judges of the Criminal, Circuit, and Chancery Courts, and also for Judge of the Supreme Court for the Eastern Division of the State, in this County, and the following persons have been appointed, and are hereby required to act as Judges, Clerks, and Receivers of votes at said election, in the various wards and districts, as follows, to wit:

First District.

1st Ward.—Acton Young, John Collart and John Hooper, Judges; Charles Sayers and John Eagles, Clerks; Wm. Funston, Receiver.

2nd Ward.—Geo. Coleman, Wm. Townsend and W. P. Downs, Judges; B. Douglas, Jr., and Wm. H. Ervin, Clerks; G. S. Thomas, Receiver.

3rd Ward.—Andrew Anderson, G. W. Darden and Lewis Lanier Judges; Benjamin Weller, Jr., and Richard Forbes, Clerks, John Reddick, Receiver.

4th Ward.—Milton Cockrell, R. L. Crenshaw and Lewis Huff, Judges; J. T. Brown and Robert Patterson, Clerks; Jo L. Ryan, Receiver.

5th Ward—J. P. Coleman, W. H. Clemons and Wm. S. Cheatham, Judges; John Coleman and Robt. Insk, Clerks; W. C. Loftin, Receiver.

6th Ward.—Van Baugh, Henry Frith and Joseph Francis, Judges; James Morris and B. G. Woods, Clerks; A. W. Pirtle, Receiver.

7th Ward.—Ambrose Owen, F. O. Hurt and J Sinkard, Judges; Wm. Dale and E. F. Corbitt; Clerks; N. F. Corbitt, Receiver.

8th Ward.—Frank Harmon, Wm. Fanborn and Jno. M. Burk, Judges; A. P. Skipwith and John McEwan, Clerks; Hugh Carroll, Receiver.

Second District.—Horatio Bite, Dr. Hoggatt and Edward Whitworth, Judges; J. L. Dorch, Thompson Higgins, Clerks; John Allen, Receiver.

Third District.—H. Brent, J. T. Pugh and J. Whitworth Judges; L. Charlton and John Old, Clerks; B. M. Wheeler, Receiver.

Fourth District.—J. Wright, Sr. B. Gleaves and W. C. Dodson, Judges, Isaac Wright and F. Newton Buckley, Clerks; Elijah Creel, Receiver.

Fifth District.—J. Aldridge, A. P. Grinstead and J. J. D. R. Shumate, Judges; W. Cartwright, J. G. Roberts, Clerks; T. A. Harris, Reciver.

Sixth District.—W. S. Turner, J. Guthrie and J. Holloway, Judges; J. V Purcell and H. Whitsitt, Clerks; J. Thompson, Receiver.

Seventh District.—J. L. Baker, Sr., Chas Cook and E. B. Bigley, Judges; L. B. Bigley and N. Whitteman, Clerks; J. W. Bigley, Receiver.

Eighth District.—G. W. Spain, Floyed H. Owen and P. S. Waller, Judges; B. F. Ramsey, and W. T. Holt, Clerks; W. Kenney, Receiver.

Ninth District.—F. R. Rains, Thomas B. Johnson and W. T. Moore, Judges; Wm Whitsett and James T Patterson, Clerks. W. W. Tyle, Receiver.

Tenth District.—H. G. Scales, G. B. Gunter and Wm Simpson, Judges; Conrad Fyles and R. Gilbert, Clerks; Jas. H. Young, Receiver.

Eleventh District.—Wm. Edmiston, W. P. Turner and John Johns, Judges; H. C. W. O'Neill and Wm. Morgan, Clerks, John B. Murrey, Receiver.

Twelfth District.—S. R. Davidson, W. E. Watkins and Jessey Jordan, Judges; H. C. Davidson and Wm. Jordan Clerks; W. Davidson, Receiver.

Thirteenth District.—Dr. J. Hudson, Sam'l Watkins and Carroll Gower, Judges; MacCabler and Peter H. B, Clerks; S. Chandler, Receiver.

Fourteenth District.—J. L. Green, Thos. Allison and W. T. Greer, Judges; T. R. Lovell and J. L. Dillahunty, Clerks; George Bryant, Receiver.

Fifteenth District.—Church Anderson, T. M. Patterson and John Bush, Judges; John Cerly and B. F. Myers, Clerks; George Hamlett, Receiver.

Sixteenth District.—T. P. Page, J. Wright and E. Hamilton, Sr., Judges; W. L. Haggarty and T. Yherthen, Clerks; E. B. Hamlett, receiver.

Seventeenth District.—J. B. Davis, T. A. Sharp and J. H. Canfield, Judges; Silas Norris and Benjamin Farrar, Clerks; and W. J. Arrington Receiver.

Eighteenth District.—R. Crabtree, A. C. White and Isaac Litton, Judges; P. Maxey and J. Stull, Clerks; and J. S. Russell, Receiver.

Nineteenth District—W. B. Hudson, John Taylor, and Geo. A. Nelson, Judges; Richard Scruggs and D. S. Graves, Clerks; H. H. Perry, Receiver.

Twentieth District.—G. W. Blakemore, Wm. Litton and Jas. S Hitt, Judges; J. C. Byrn and J. N. Crossey, Clerks; B. Smiley, Receiver.

Twenty first District—T. T. Saunders, W. B. Swing and Geo. Mizell, Judges; D. P. Lanier and Q. C. Fryer, Clerks; David Lanier, Receiver.

Twenty Second District.—W. P. Downs, A. T. Shaw and G. A. Webber, Judges; James Webber and J. O. Ewing, Clerks; Wm. Shaw, Receiver.

Twenty-third District.—O. Abernathy, B. Drake and Thos. Byser, Judges; W. T. Watson and H. C. Drake, Clerks; W. B. Young, Receiver.

Twenty fourth District.—F. G. Earthman, G. Lanier and E. B. Garrett, Judges; Paul Dismukes and W. A. Knight, Clerks; and A. G. Garrett, Receiver.

Twenty Fifth District.—Mat Anderson, W. R. Hyde and Geo. Burch, Judges, James Simpkins and J. P. Hope, Clerk; Wm. Curtis, Receiver.

JAS. M. HINTON, Sheriff of
April 29-3t Davidson County

W. R. Cornelius has received a large lot of the best quality of Metalic Burial Cases and Caskets. Those that may have occasion to use them can be accommodated at No. 49 Church Street.

April 29-tf.

Notice to Persons Desiring to Ship Goods, Wares or Merchandise to Nashville and Other Places in Tennessee.

All persons desiring to ship goods wares or merchandise to Nashville, and other places in Tennessee, are hereby notified that the applicant must apply to Messrs. A. V. S. Lindsley, or Edward H. East, at Nashville, or O. B. Blackman, of Clarksville, who will, upon the applican complying with the requirements of Congress and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury grant said permits. And all persons are hereby notified that no goods of any description whatever will be shipped from any port outside of this State, to any port within this State, unless the applicant exhibits to the Surveyor of the port from which the goods are to be shipped, a written recommendation of the gentlemen above named.

Read This.

We commend this article of the Constitution to those rebels who contend for the sovereignty of a State in all things.

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; * * * shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, Anything in the Constitution and Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."—*Federal Constitution*, Art. VI, sec 2.

Many of those blockheads who are forever blabbling about the Constitution, don't know that there is such a clause in it.

Nashville Union.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1862.

Particular Notice.

Correspondents will confer a great favor on us by leaving their communications for inspection at our leisure. We have no time to hear communications read over by their authors. We are always glad to hear from any one who has a fact to impart or a thought to suggest, and hope to hear often from those who can contribute to the public information.

List of Gen. Hospitals at Nashville.

No. 1. Blind Asylum, College Hill, in charge Surg. Failor.

No. 2 & 3. University Building, College Hill, in charge Brig. Surg. Thurston.

No. 4. Howard High School, College Hill, in charge Assist. Surg. Weeds U. S. A.

No. 5. State Armory Building near Med. College in charge Assist. Surg. Town.

No. 6. Meredith Building, College St. above Broad. in charge of Surg. Hassett.

No. 7. College St. between Church and Broad in charge Surg. Pitile.

No. 8. Johnston Building, Cedar St opposite Commercial Hotel, in charge Surg. Kerchival.

No. 9. Market St. North of Square, in charge Surg. Skeer.

No. 10. Convalescent Barracks, College Hill, in charge Surg. Simpson.

No. 11. Pest House, Buenna Vista Road, 3 miles down River, in charge. L. D. Hogle M. D.

No. 12. Masonic Hall Hospital, in charge of Ass. Surgeon Chase.

REGIMENTALS HOSPITALS.

First Michigan Mecanics and Engineers, Chattanooga Depot, in charge Surg. Hammond

Fifty First Ohio, Female Academy Building, Church St., in charge Surg. Woodworth. E Swift.

Surgeon U. S. A., Med. Director.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The undersigned respectfully request their fellow-citizens of the State of Tennessee, who are in favor of the restoration of the former relations of this State to the Federal Union, to be present at a public meeting to be held at the Capitol, in the city of Nashville, on Monday, the 12th day of May, 1862:

Wm B Campbell, Wilson county,	J W Dolbear,
	J H Davis,
Wm B Lewis,	G A J Mayfield,
Andrew Johnson	Wm T Berry,
Ballie Peyton, Sumner county,	W A McClelland,
	John Wilson
Jordan Stokes, Wilson county,	Joseph B Knowles,
	R H McEwen, Sr,
Russell Houston,	Joseph A Barr,
Allen A Hall,	R D Conley,
Wm B Stokes, De Kalb county,	James R Hood, Hamilton,
Edmund Cooper Bedford county,	R M Edwards, Bradley,
John S Brien,	J G Brown, Bradley,
John Trimble,	S Beard, "
L Tilman, Bedford,	Wm Hunt, "
J C Martin, "	M M Brien,
Thos Holland, "	A V S Lindsley,
R T Cannon, "	John Hugh Smith,
T B Cannon, "	Wm Shane,
Wm Little, "	James Davis,
J H Steele, "	E R Glascock,
U E Peacock, "	J Flowers,
S T Motley, Wilson,	A B Shankland,
J G Frazer, "	W T Wilson,
Wm Roberts,	Wm S Cheatham,
John York,	William P Jones,
Burrell Bender,	Wm Spence, Rutherford,
J T Baber,	
P W Maxey,	Joseph J Robb,
Thos Johnson,	John Lellyett,
C A Fuller,	Jas R Breast,
E H Lowen,	Wm Lellyett,
M J Farrington, Shelby county,	E P Cone,
	John M Seabury,
H H Harrison,	T J Seabury,
K J Morris,	T J Yarbrough,
Jas Ellis,	Edward H East,
M H Howard,	James Trimble,
E N Bassett,	L T Gunn,
M M Menehan,	Ben S Weller, Sr,
M G L Claiborne,	F Ottenville,
H G Scovel,	A C Poindexter,
Alben McDaniel,	W C Francis,
Thos Earhart,	J H Thomas,
John Baugh,	R H Hailey,
G W Sweeney,	W H Hailey,
Andrew Anderson,	J G Fisher,
J B Romans,	A J Cole,
J H Frith,	J W Blair,
Rufus Henry,	W R Lucas,
H C Jackson,	R Embry,
Wm Lyon,	H A Cooper,
W B Vance,	Louis J Marshal,
Jas Johnson,	John H Ragland,
F W Weller,	Wm Jarvis,
Wm Driver,	C D Brien,
John H Atkinson,	Capt R Weltmeller,
H L Norvell,	John Rains,
Ira Peach,	A M Perine,
T J Lewis,	Wm Stewart,
R D Kinkald,	John Anderson,
E A James,	Ross W Porter,
L B Hun,	J W Nicholls,
Albert Anderson,	J S Nicholls,
W H Wilkinson,	R Mc P Smith,
Wm Donelson,	E Trewett,
D D Dickey,	John Q Dodd,
Samuel Musgrove,	Spencer Chandler,
B F Bickley,	James A Steele,
D R Derris,	A C Tucker,
G T Colt,	T G Moore,

NASHVILLE, May 23, 1862.

Interesting Correspondence—Letter from a Rebel Prisoner to his Loyal Uncle—The Uncle's Reply.

McDowell's College, Feb. 6, 1862.

Dear Uncle George:—I suppose you have heard that I was taken prisoner at Milford, a short time since. We were brought to St. Louis and are now confined in this place. To-morrow, I understand, we are to go to Alton. I write you to ask that you will use your influence to get me out on my parole of honor, as I am very anxious to go home and see my family, and especially my wife, who, I have heard, is very sick. If you will procure my release, I pledge you my honor I will religiously observe and keep my parole until I am released. I know that you and I differ politically upon this question. I do not know how it affects you. I have always entertained the highest respect for you as a friend and relative, and my feelings are still the same. I do not know how you feel. I see your office is in the Provost Marshal's office. I know you have great influence, and I will be under lasting obligations if you will procure my release upon my parole. I am, very respectedly, your friend and relative.

S. D. Martin.

Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Feb. 10.

To Solon D. Martin, Alton, Ill.

Dr. Solon:—Yours of the 6th of February was handed me this evening upon my arrival here. I had heard with deep regret that you were a prisoner, taken in arms against the best Government on earth.

I regret to say, after reading your note, I cannot see any signs of repentance on your part. The crime that you have committed is the highest known to the law. The coldest blooded assassination the law regards as of less turpitude than treason, and justly so, too. In the one case, only a single victim suffers, in the other whole communities, States, and a Nation is filled with assassinations, and all the crimes of a lesser grade.

Society is destroyed, law disregarded, the torch of the incendiary, the knife of the assassin, with every other crime, reigns supreme throughout the land. Had you said in your note that you had been duped, deceived, betrayed into this rebellion, and that you repented, heartily repented, of the course you had taken, and that now you were ready to peril life, fortune, and your sacred honor in defense of the Government your grandfathers toiled through eight long and bloody years of privation and suffering to establish, then I would have labored for your release, and I doubt not I could have accomplished it. This you have not done, and it is now too late; you can never have my aid. This, to you, may seem harsh, cruel—be it so. If you were my son, instead of my nephew, I would never suffer you to darken my door until you could do so as a patriot and as a loyal citizen of your Government.

Have you ever thought of the consequences of your course upon me? The party with which you are associated are my bitter enemies, and seek my life. I have already had to fly from my home, and my house surrounned by an armed band of cut-throats the night I left.—What was my crime? Loyalty to my Government—patriotism, your grandfathers would in their day have called it. For this, you and the party to which you have joined your fortunes, think men ought to suffer death. What is the history of the leaders in this rebellion? It is written in one word: Infamy. They first began by committing peujury—base, black-hearted perjury—in the sight of God and man. They have now added to their blackened souls (if, indeed, they can be blackened) the crime of murder. Think of the thirty thousand widows, the cries of the orphan for bread, the unavailing regrets of more than one hundred thousand friends and relatives, and then tell me if you are guiltless. Have you not contributed, so far as your influence goes, to bring this wail of woe, that now goes up from this whole country? Suppose you could succeed, and your independence be established, who do you suppose would be the leaders and prominent men of your Government? Those who now are at the head of this rebellion—men who for years were plotting treason against the very Government that they were sworn to support, with perjury upon their souls, I know your surroundings. This, to some extent, owing to your age, may excuse or palliate your crime.

You have committed a crime that forfeits your life; the leniency of your captors, or those in power, may let you go free. This, however, does not change the turpitude of your crime. You will be spared, if spared at all, because the government is disposed to be merciful and forgiving. I have written, I fear you will think, harshly and unfeelingly to you. I doubt not it will appear so. I was early taught, by an old revolutionary father, to love my country. From him I learned the first lessons of patriotism; from him I learned to detest an Arnold and a Hull. He was your grandfather. Would that you had inherited more of his teachings—you would not now be where you are. You might be confined in a prison in Dixie, but never by federal authority. What can you hope to accomplish? Your party is in a hopeless minority. One Southern man has not, as your friends foolis[illegible] said they could, whipped five North[illegible] men. Indeed, they have fallen very [illegible] short of whipping man for man. T[illegible] gassing did very well until the thing [illegible] tried, and now the sad realities (to th[illegible] who then boasted) have demonstra[illegible] they are not a match man for man.

Let me tell you, this war will last [illegible] ever, unless the South lay down its a[illegible] and submit to the laws, and every da[illegible] lasts the submission will have to be m[illegible] unconditional.

You have rushed into the rebellion to save slavery. How many, think you, the leaders in this rebellion had? How is it with you? Are your rights to your slaves more secure now than they were before? The government has not brought on this war; but the *government will end it.*

If anything I have said will bring you back to your government and make you a loyal citizen, I shall be amply compensated for this hastily written letter That you may see the error of your course, I earnestly pray.

Respectfully, G. R. Smith.

The Rebel Pedagogue Elliott.

We regard it as our duty to expose this plagiarist and impostor in his real colors before the public. He is, we learn, a renegade Ohioan, and before he came here was an avowed Abolitionist. Settling in this city, he found that he could turn a penny by professing to be an ultra pro-slavery man, fire-eater and Cotton-mouthed politico-parson. As he will undoubtedly attempt, like his brethren, McFerrin and Summers, of the Methodist Publishing House, to pass himself off as a spotless patriot in the course of a few weeks, we will publish, without charge, a School Circular, which he sent out in July, 1861, for his great humbug, the Nashville Female Academy:

Prospectus of the Nashville Female Academy.

We have now engaged for the Academy as large a Faculty of Teachers in all departments as for any previous year. I am enabled to do this safely by reason of the fact that all the Teachers employed are Southern, and hence are willing to invest their labor in the cause of the South—having agreed to receive pay in proportion to the number of pupils in attendance.

We have proposed to receive in payment of all school bills, Confederate Bonds, Cotton, Rice, Tobacco or Sugar.

This, on our part, is not a bid merely for patronage—since all know that if any school in this country could demand the gold and silver, with a prospect of success, the Academy, in view of its former prosperity, could do so. We design the proposition as an exponent of our sentiments, and we also desire to enable parents who may not have money to educate their daughters now, since this cannot be postponed to a future day.

We desire also to let you know that the Academy occupies no middle ground between the North and the South. We recognize the existence of war between the North and the South, and we are with the South.

In the Teachers we employ—in the School Books we use—in the principles we teach—in the prayers we utter—in the tears we shed in the hour of defeat; in the songs we sing in the time of victory—in the use of these means and all others at our command—we hope to inspire all our pupils not only with proper sympathy for their own country, but also with a strong antipathy for the North. We hope thus to render them fit to become the companions of the brave boys who now stand in battle array against Fanaticism and Infidelity, all along our Northern border.

We shall do everything in our power to nationalize our pupils—in conscience—in sentiment—in reason and judgment—in theory and in practice.

It is our solemn duty—from our pulpits and family altars—in all our schools and colleges—to baptize our children in *Southern fire*—then, when we are in our graves, they will become worthy citizens of the freest, the richest and the most heaven-favored land beneath the shining sun. C. D. ELLIOTT.

July, 1861.

From the Nashville Daily Gazette, August 25, 1861.

Nashville Female Academy.

Preparation week begins on Monday, August 25th. During this week, teachers all in their places, we receive pupils and assign them to their rooms and classes, so that we are ready for regular school work Monday, Sept 2.

Teachers.—We employ a full Faculty of Teachers, in all departments. This, we can do safely, since our Teachers, being Southern, are willing to invest their labor in the cause of the South, and to receive pay according to the number of pupils present.

School Books.—Parents should know that School Books have advanced in price nearly 100 per cent. The Academy never was, in our day, a Yankee School, and hence we rarely changed books. We use now the same Geography we did twenty years ago. We give up [illegible] ings, tricks, isms and ideas.

We hope in one more year to be able to say that we do not use a single book written or published North of Mason and Dixon's line.

C. D. ELLIOTT.

August 25, 1861.

Comments.—"Our teachers being Southern." What do you call "Southern?" A man born in Ohio a "Southern" man? Certainly all of his teachers, or the most of them, came from the Northern States and from Europe,—is that "Southern?" "Are willing to invest their labor in the cause of the South." Not one teacher in the establishment ever agreed to any such an arrangement, and but few of them ever received one-half of their salaries. "School Books have advanced in price nearly 100 per cent." How is that, when Mr. Elliott buys them by the quantity nearly as cheap as at any former time. Who is it that makes the 100 per cent. but Mr. Elliott.

"The Academy never was in our day a Yankee School!" Whoever heard of a Yankee School, or when was the Academy a Yankee School? Nearly all the teachers in the Academy for the last twenty years came from the Northern States. That is the case in all the good schools in the South.

"We rarely change books." "We use now the same Geography we did twenty years ago." "Similar to this is the history of all our school books." Look at a geography published twenty years ago, and you will not find the States of California, Oregon, Iowa, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, &c. This is the first time that the latest and best editions of school books for the benefit of the youth was called Yankee Tricks. Worcester calls a trick a "sly fraud," a "deception," an "imposition." Now where is the fraud in the latest and best editions of our school books?

"The Academy will continue to wage war—uncompromising and unrelenting—against all Yankee teachers," &c. What a war, and what a General to conduct it. Schiller's Thirty Years' War gives no account of declarations like this. A preacher teaching the art of war in a female school! Elliott's Tactics! The Federal army must be in an awful dangerous place so long as that General Elliott is at large, and has the command of such a band of warriors!

"We hope in one more year to be able to say that we do not use a single book written or published north of Mason and Dixon's line." What will he teach? Of course Elliott's Tactics will be the only study—in the language of Shakspeare, this whole article of the General's must have been "an argument for a week, laughter for a month, and a good joke forever."

More of the same kind in a short time.

The Wheat Crop.

The season has thus far been most unfavorable for work in the Northwest, and very little has been done in the way of planting spring wheat. Should this crop fail, it would be a great drawback to that section which grows but little winter wheat. This prospect is having its effect on the market. Farmers are holding back their stocks, awaiting further developments, knowing that a serious failure of spring wheat in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin would lead to the establishment of higher prices for grain now on hand. This is also influencing dealers in this section, who would be affected indirectly by a failure in the Northwest. In Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, where winter wheat exclusively is cultivated, the crop looks very fine. There is danger that it may obtain too great a growth, diminishing the yield of grain. The yield is, of course, liable to rust, fly, &c., but these are contingencies that cannot be anticipated; and we have only to say at present that the harvest promises to be a heavy one in three States named. Late planting in the Northwest may turn out well, but the chances are all against an average, or even a moderate crop.—*Cin. Gazette.*