

Confiscation of Rebel Property.

No Confiscation Act has been passed by Congress during the present session, although appearances indicate that one will be passed.

Property subject to confiscation under this act may, it would seem, be properly seized by the military authorities of the United States; but after such seizure, it should be handed over by the military to the civil authorities, that it may be condemned by the tribunal having jurisdiction in the case.

If not seized and handed over by the military authorities, the United States District Attorney, of the District where the property may be, may institute proceedings for its condemnation.

Or, any person having a knowledge that property has been used in aiding, abetting, or promoting the rebellion, may go before the District Attorney and file with him an information, upon which it will be the duty of the District Attorney to institute proceedings against the property, and in event of its condemnation, the person filing the information shall have for his own proper use one-half the proceeds of the sale of such property.

The last section of this act, it will be seen, provides for the freedom of all slaves whose owners shall have required or permitted them to bear arms against the United States, or to work or be employed on any fort, arsenal, &c., or in any military or naval service whatsoever against the Government of the United States.

AN ACT TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY USED FOR INSURRECTIONARY PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared by proclamation that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her or their agent, attorney or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed in aiding, abetting or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such prizes and captures shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken, and proceedings first instituted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General or any District Attorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be whole-

ly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such an Attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That wherever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, to take up arms against the United States, or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, entrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Approved August 6, 1861.

Rebel Magnanimity and Truth.

A gentleman has placed in our hands a copy of an Extra issued from the Nashville Banner office, during the ascendancy of Dixie here, which in itself furnishes a volume of comments on rebel decency and truth. The Banner editors were so delighted at hearing that Andrew Johnson alone and unprotected had been insulted by a brutal rebel mob that they actually had to issue an extra announcing the intelligence! Wonderful chivalry and magnanimity! Such men would have made admirable keepers of McNairy and Harris' blood-hounds. If the Banner told the truth its friends were a set of arrant ruffians and cowards. The story, however, was a falsehood, like the Banner's of her stories.

Our readers will learn for the first time from this Extra that Gen. Scott has been a close prisoner in Washington. Truthful and magnanimous Banner!

REPUBLICAN BANNER—EXTRA.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1 P. M., 1861.

ANDREW JOHNSON RETURNED!

HE RUNS THE GAUNTLET!

General Scott a Prisoner of War!!!

A gentleman of this city has just returned this morning from the North. He met Andrew Johnson at Lynchburg, where he had evidently been delayed by missing the connection. He was accompanied by his son, and neither had been recognized by the people. The Nashville gentleman incidentally mentioned to his companion that "there is Andrew Johnson." He was overheard by the people, and having satisfied themselves of his identity, they assembled around the car in immense numbers, and offered Johnson every indignity in their power, denouncing him with the fiercest bitterness. One gentleman walked up to him, and after denouncing him bitterly, pulled his nose. Johnson drew a pistol, whereupon our informant, who had ladies in charge, immediately drew, and told Johnson if he fired in the cars, he would shoot him. Johnson thereupon put up his pistol. It was then determined to let him pass over without further indignity, but telegrams were sent to every station, informing them of his approach, and the people assembled and gave him at every depot, until his arrival home, a similar reception.

Our informant also says that it was confidently believed throughout Virginia that Gen. Scott had resigned, and was a close prisoner in Washington city.

That organ of treason, the Nashville Union & American, on Nov. 5, 1861, made the following startling announcement:

"Europe, convinced by the obstinacy of Southern prowess and the triumphs of Southern arms that the despotism of Lincoln can never conquer the Confederate States, salutes the new Confederacy with signals of a recognition which shall henceforth claim for it a place among the most brilliant of the constellations of nations."

As far as we can comprehend this windy piece of bad English, the editors of the Union & American told a flat lie. It was by such bold falsehoods as the above that thousands who were deprived of all sources of information except rebel newspapers, were seduced into the rebellion who otherwise would have remained loyal.

Governor Gates, of Illinois, has rewarded the wife of Lieut. Reynolds, of the 17th Illinois, with the rank of Major, for her heroic conduct at the Battle of Pittsburg Landing. An exchange calls this an unprecedented appointment. Our own opinion is that there are entirely too many old ladies holding military position already.

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, Wil-J W Deibear, son county, J H Davis, Wm B Lewis, G A J Mayfield, Andrew Johnson, Wm T Berry, Battle Peyton, Sam- W A McCalland, ner county, John Wilson, Jordan Stokes, Wil- Joseph B Knowles, son county, R H McEwen, Sr, Russell Houston, Joseph A Barr, Allen A Hall, R D Conley, Wm B Stokes, De James R Hood, Ham- iton, Kalb county, Edmund Cooper, Bed- R M Edwards, Brad- ley, Ford county, J G Brown, Bradley, John S Brien, S Hard, John Trimble, John M. Seabury, L Tilman, Bedford, Wm H, J C Martin, M M Brien, Thos Holland, A V S Lindsay, R T Cannon, John Hugh Smith, T B Cannon, Wm Shane, Wm Little, James Davis, J H Steele, E R Glascock, U E Pascock, J F Flowers, S T Motley, Wilson, A B Shankland, G F Frazer, W T Wilson, Wm Roberts, Wm S Chestnut, John York, William P Jones, Revell Bender, Wm Spence, Rother- ford, J T Eaber, Joseph J Robb, P W Maxey, John Lellyett, Thos Johnson, Jas R Brest, C H Miller, Wm Lellyett, E H Lyown, T J Coyle, M J Farrington, Shiel- T J Seabury, by county, Louis J Marshall, 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 Monahan, Ben S Waller, Sr, M G L Claiborne, F Ottenville, H G Soyvel, A C Poindexter, Albon McDaniel, J Francis, Thos Earhart, J H Thomas, John Baugh, R H Halley, G W Sweeney, W H Halley, Andrew Anderson, J G Fisher, J B Romans, A J Coie, J H Frith, J W Blair, Rufus Henry, W R Lucas, C Jackson, B Embry, Wm Lyon, H A Cooper, W B Vance, Louis J Marshall, Jas Johnson, John H Bagland, F W Weller, Wm Jarvis, Wm Driver, C D Brien, John H Atkinson, Capt R Weitmueller, H L Norvell, John Rains, Ira Peach, A M Perine, T J Lewis, Wm Stewart, R D Kinkaid, John Anderson, EA James, Rees W Porter, L B Huff, J W Nicholls, Albert Anderson, J S Nicholls, W H Wilkinson, R M P Smith, Wm Davidson, E Stewart, D D Dickey, John Q Doid, Samuel McGrover, Spencer Chandler, D F Buckley, James A Steele, D R Dorris, A G Tucker, G T Coit, T G Moore, Peter Harris, Nashville, May 23, 1862.

A Union Man in the Rebel Ranks.

Joseph Jennings, a young machinist of Philadelphia, (says the Inquirer,) once employed in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was, at the commencement of the war, at Nashville, and was impressed into the Rebel service, taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, and is now confined at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. He has written to his parents in Philadelphia, but received no reply, and therefore addresses the editors of the Inquirer as follows:

When I saw how things were going I wanted to go home to Philadelphia, but they would not let me off, but forced me and all of us machinists to join the army, and we had such an awful time, hardly any clothes on our backs, only what belonged to us when we joined the Rebels; we had to do it or be shot. After being drilled for three months, we were all sent to the woods for the winter, and had only coarse tow tents that let the rain in, and nothing to eat only corn bread and sweet potatoes, with a little fat bacon. At the fight at Fort Donelson I was fortunate not to be killed; I only had a wound in the leg by a slug, and now it is almost well. I thought the only way to hear from my mother or brother, or some of my friends, was to write you a letter, and get you to publish me, and to ask my friends to send out certificates here to me so as to show I am not a Rebel; then I can be discharged, and can work my way home on the railroads. Please do, sir, publish this, my letter, for I can't get a letter from my mother. I wrote them all often. If this gets in our paper, I know some of my friends will see it, and make dear old mother so happy that I am not dead. Oh, sir, if you could have seen how many poor souls were killed, you would have suffered. Do sir, interest yourself about me so I can get home. I do say the officers and surgeons here are too kind, and we are treated so kind and such good fare. Thank God, I am now among free Union men.

AN INCIDENT AT SHILOH.—The following incident of the battle of Shiloh is related by an eye witness: Two Kentucky regiments met face to face, and fought each other with terrible resolution, and it happened that one of the Federal soldiers wounded and captured his brother, and after handing him back began firing at a man near a tree, when the captured brother called to him and said, "Don't shoot there any more—that's father."

CLARKSVILLE, May 6, 1862.

EDITOR NASHVILLE UNION: Eighteen months ago every material interest of Clarksville was in a flourishing, prosperous condition. It is true two short crops at the South, while those at the North had been bountiful, had very much increased our indebtedness to our Northern neighbors, and this, too, in no small degree for the means of subsistence. But it was not so great that industry, economy, and a smiling Providence, would not have, in a very short time, enabled the South to liquidate the entire debt. Her resources are great and inexhaustible. Failures there would have been beyond a doubt. These have been the concomitants of trade and speculation since the world began. But what of that? Suppose merchants and speculators had gone by the board, by the acre, and what then? Such a state of things would have brought poverty, and distress, and mortification to individuals, no doubt; but it would not have intercepted or impeded, for any considerable time, the general prosperity. The commercial convulsions of 1838 and 1857 did not produce such a result, notwithstanding the wide-spread crash among mercantile men. The South was deeply in debt, but not beyond her means and resources. What was true of the South in general was true of Clarksville. Our merchants owed large sums at the North, but this was because the planters had failed to meet their liabilities to them. The staple products of the country were in demand at high prices, and two or three crops would have afforded relief to nearly all. But as it was, the pressure was not so great as to produce general distress or general stagnation. Commerce flowed on in a full, rich and fertilizing tide through its accustomed channels, yielding its usual profits, and furnishing profitable employment to thousands. The demand for labor was good, and all who were willing to work could find employment at remunerating prices. There is no disputing the fact, if any one doubts, let him seek information among the unemployed mechanics who have nothing to do. Every breeze did not then waft to our ears the wails of suffering from the families of poor widows, destitute of the means of obtaining the absolute necessities of life; but instead the hum of cheerful industry, and the voice of gladness from peaceful homes, made happy by the absence of want. Money was not as abundant as it had been at times, because agriculture had not poured its usual bounty into the lap of the husbandman, and filled his barns with superabundant plenty. This was due to unpropitious seasons. But our banks were in a sound condition, and their notes converted into coin: We were not then cursed with a deprecatable paper currency—rags upon which mere promises to pay were written. Exchange was abundant and cheap. Our college, academy, public and private schools were all in a prosperous condition, filled with the youth of the city and country, in a course of preparation for their future duties as men and women, unless per chance some of our teachers had even then stepped aside from their proper work to inculcate political heresies, and poison these youthful fountains of feeling, emotion and passion with hate against a beneficent government which had never done them any harm. Our railroad afforded us the best mail facilities, and cheap, easy and speedy communication with both the North and South. Our iron couriers were like the steeds of Apollo,

When as the father saw the ray more, And the moon shining with a beauteous orb, He bade the owner haste, without delay, To harness forth the steed; the nimble hours obey: From their full racks, the grey nos steeds retire, Preparing ancestral foam, and scorching fire. So our iron horses, soon as Aurora streaked the east with purple light, used to neigh aloud, snort fire, and spring forth from their enclosures, not to light the world, flying through clouds and yielding air, but upon missions of peace and good will, for the purpose of promoting commerce and the best interests of all. A dark cloud hung upon our political horizon, but it was small, and all hoped it would pass away without a storm; and this hope would have ripened into fruition, had it not been for the influence and machinations of a few bad men.

Such was the condition of things in our little city eighteen months ago. How different is the aspect of the town to-day? I propose to give a sketch of our present condition, and the symptoms of reviving trade and returning prosperity. But as I have neither the time nor the room to do it in this letter, I will reserve what I have to say for my next. In the meantime, we live not without hope that returning peace will bring with it our accustomed prosperity.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
ROBERT C. WOOD, Jr.,
C. S. A.

To Gov. W. B. CAMPBELL, Lebanon, Tennessee.

Military Interpretation of "State Rights."
Much surprise has recently been expressed at the small part which the troops of South Carolina appear to have taken in the recent engagements which have resulted so disastrously to the insurgents. While prisoners are taken from every other Southern State, or the presence of many representatives from each is attested in nearly every engagement, the sons of South Carolina do not seem to be in the fore front of the battle as they were in the initial stages of the civil issue that has culminated in this bloody strife.

East Tennessee.
Our accounts from East Tennessee represent that the conscription act has occasioned an intense commotion among the milk and water patriots of East Tennessee. Whole counties are rising up and moving toward Kentucky. Such is the harvest that springs from the teachings of that double-dyed traitor, (well called Apollyon,) Brownlow. General Smith is doing what he can to arrest the stamped; but, as a correspondent informs, "it is like damming up the Nile with balrashes."—Richmond Dispatch.

A Modest Letter.

The Battle of Lebanon came off at daylight on the 5th of May, in which Col. R. C. Wood, with some 180 other prisoners, were captured by the forces of Gen. DUMONT, the whole rebel force sustaining a terrible defeat. This Col. Wood was educated at West Point, was an officer in the United States Army, is a son of the late Surgeon-General of the United States Army, a grandson of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and a nephew of Jeff. Davis.

He is now a traitor to his country, has united his destiny with Morgan, and is engaged marauding about the country, murdering peaceful citizens, stealing horses, burning down bridges, ripping up railroads, cutting telegraph wires, etc. Morgan and Woods' bands arrived at Lebanon on Saturday night, May 4, at sundown. They robbed the postoffice that night, and intended to have robbed the bank, or as they say make a permanent loan of the funds the next morning, but General DUMONT was a little too quick on the trigger for them, and Hayman was hung upon the gallows erected for Mordecai. The following letter was written by this impudent miscreant to Governor CAMPBELL, manifestly on the evening of their arrival, and dated one day ahead as it and its author were bagged by the forces of General DUMONT on the morning of its date. No man occupies a more exalted position than Gov. Campbell. He is a peaceful, respected private citizen, unexcelled in moral excellence and noble quality by any man in Tennessee, and yet is notified to quit his country by an impudent thief!

LEBANON, Tennessee,
May 5, 1862.

SIR: We have to inform you that we are in possession of documents connected with your recent visit to Nashville that would fully justify us in causing your arrest, but we are unwilling to deprive you of liberty without first having given fair warning, that a persistence in your present course must inevitably lead to consequences unpleasant to you. A due regard for decency, it might be supposed, would at least suggest the propriety of your withdrawal from the midst of the people whom you seek to injure.

Will you be pleased to make known the contents of this letter to Mr. Peyton, Col. Stokes and to Prof. Lindsay. Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
ROBERT C. WOOD, Jr.,
C. S. A.

To Gov. W. B. CAMPBELL, Lebanon, Tennessee.

Proposals for Wood.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
35 Market Street, NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office on THURSDAY, 10th inst., for the delivery of the following quantities, or either of the Dupes, FIFTEEN CUBIC FEET WEEK OF GOOD, DRY HARD WOOD, or such additional quantity as may be required for the use of the Hospital and Camps in the neighborhood. Each Cord to measure 128 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject all the bids, if found erroneous. JOHN H. HALE,
may 9-14
Capt. and A. Q. M.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF
DRY GOODS
AND NOTIONS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Prints, Gingham, Lawas,
Barges, De Laines, Silks,
Robes, Linens, Corsets,
SKIRTS, WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY & GLOVES,
ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF
GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR,
Which we offer to the trade at the lowest wholesale prices.
STADLER, BHO & CO.,
No. 2, Keeley's Building, North Side Square.
may 9-14

Marshall's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, I am directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, I will expose to public vendor, to the highest bidder, for Cash, on the premises of T. M. Brennan, at his Farm on Front Street, on the 15th day of MAY, 1862, the following property, to wit: SEVERAL LOTS OF FINE IRON, amounting to two hundred and thirty tons, more or less, levied on in the bankruptcy of said T. M. Brennan to satisfy a judgment in favor of the said Brennan & Co., rendered at the April Term, 1862 of said Court. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
S. H. GLASSCOCK,
Nashville, May 7, 1862. U. S. Marshal M. D. T.
may 7-14

W. R. CORNELIUS,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,
DEALER IN
METALLIC CASES,
48 CHURCH STREET,
Nashville, Tenn.
may 7-14

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

DUFFIELD & SANDS
W. H. EVERITT
MANAGER.
STAGE MANAGER.

FOURTH NIGHT OF

Mr. C. MATTHEWS,

THE GREAT MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST.

GREAT TRAGIC PLAY—"IRON CHEST."

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9th,

THE IRON CHEST!

Principal Characters, Mr. CLAUDE HAMILTON,
Mr. FREDERICK, Mr. FLETCHER, Mrs. H. BERNARD, and Miss SALLIE.

SONG, - - - - - MR. DUFFIELD,
FAVORITE DANCE, Miss CONSTANTINE.

To conclude with Mr. C. MATTHEWS, in his
FEATS OF
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, 50 cents
Second Circle, 25 cents
Boxes open at 10 o'clock. Performance at 8 o'clock
promptly.

FOUND.

ON YESTERDAY EVENING, A PAIR OF SILVER
KIMMED SPECTACLES, which the owner can obtain
by calling at this Office, and paying for the ad-
vertisement.

RUNAWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on the 10th day of APRIL
1862, a NEGRO MAN named THOMAS, about 20
years old; black; small scar above one of his eyes.
Said boy is about 5 feet 5 inches high; weight about
150 pounds; heavy whiskers. I will pay Twenty Five
Dollars if taken up in County or State, and Fifty Dol-
lars if taken up out of the State and lodged in jail, or
that I can get him.
ROBERT SATO,
Nashville, May 9th, 1862. may 9-14

MILLINERY.

Mrs. TYNNE wishes to inform the Ladies
of Nashville that she has just received a large
lot of Goods, which she offers cheap for Cash,
May 9th, 1862.—24 At 111 MARKET STREET.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 8th, 1862.
BIDS will be received at my Office, until 2 o'clock,
P. M., WEDNESDAY, MAY 14th, 1862, (from 6 o'clock
inside and persons loyal to the Government of the
United States,) for

600 Barrels Extra Superfine Flour.

To be delivered at the Commissary Store House in
Nashville, Tenn., on or before the 17th of the month of
May, 1862.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Flour," and
directed to
R. MACFEELEY,
Capt. and Com. Store.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be held at Public Auction, to the highest
bidder, for Cash, in U. S. currency, at the U. S.
Subsistence Depot, on Broad street, near the river, at
12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, MAY the 14th, about

400 Bushels of Rye,
165 Barrels of Vinegar,

R. MACFEELEY,
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