DAILY NASHVILLE UNION.

VOL. I. NASHVILLE, TENN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862 NO. 30

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 cadies 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 HERING, 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.

REMOVED.

M. Morganstern

Has removed from his old stand on Market Street

TO

No. 10 Union Street,

Where he will keep a full assortment of

Ladies' Gentlemen's Misses' and Childrens

GAITERS, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS,

Of the Best Make & Finest Quality.

☞Custom Work neatly executed.☜

April 29, 1862. 1y

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson County, Tenn., April 27, 1862, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and says he belongs to Lewis Lindsley, of Wilson county, Tenn.; age about 22 years; very black; 5 feet 8 inches high; weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,
Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.
may2-3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson County, Tenn., April 27, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is ALBERT, and says he belongs to Jo. Dodson, of Davidson County; age about 35 or 40 years; weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,
Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.
may 2-3t

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson County, Tenn., May 1, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is LEWIS, and says he belongs to Zeb. Baird, of Wilson County, Tenn.; age about 25 years; weighs about 145 or 150 pounds; color, black; scar on right cheek bone, said to be done by a kick from a horse; 5 feet 8 inches high; dressed in brown jeans clothes, black wool hat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,
Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.
May 2-3

TO AMBROTYPISTS.

I HAVE JUST received a consignment of new and fresh Ambrotype and Photograph materials, to be sold in lots at Louisville prices, expenses added.

M. SUTNE, Market street.
ap 28-1m

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.—Anton Young, John Coltart and John Hooper, Judges; Charles Sayers and John Engles, Clerks; Wm. Funston, Receiver.

2ND WARD.—Geo. Coleman, Wm. Townsend and W. P. Downs, Judges; H. 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 Hull, 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 Lusk, Clerks; W. C. Loftin, Receiver.

6TH WARD.—Van Baugh, Henry Frith and Joseph Francis, Judges; James Morris and B. G. Woods, Clerks; A. W. Pyle, Receiver.

7TH WARD.—Ambrose Owen, F. O. Hurt and J Shakard, Judges; Wm. Dale and E. F. Corbitt; Clerks; N. P. Corbitt, Receiver.

8TH WARD.—Frank Harmon, Wm. Sanborn and Jno. M. Burk, Judges; A. P. Skipwith and John McEwan, Clerks; Hugh Carroll, Receiver.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Horatio Hite, 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 Binkley, 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, Receiver.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—W. S. Turner, J. Guthrie and J. Holloway, Judges; J. V Parcell 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. Venney, Receiver.

NINTH DISTRICT.—F. R. Raine, Thomas B. Johnson and W. T. Moore, Judges; Wm Whitsett and James T Patterson, Clerks; W. W. Lyle, Receiver.

TENTH DISTRICT.—H. G. Scales, G. B. Gunter and W. Simpson, Judges; Conrad Pyles 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 Holt, Clerks; S. Chandler, Receiver.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—J. L. Green, Thos. Allison and W. T. Greer, Judges; T. H. 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. Baggarly and T. Thorthen, Clerks; E. B. Hamlett, receiver.

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

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—R. Carathers, A. C. White and Isaac Litton, Judges; P. Massey and J. Sigil, 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. Luton and Jas. S Hitt, Judges; J. C. Byrn and J. N. Crossey, Clerks; B. Smiley, Receiver.

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

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

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

Twenty Fourth District.—F. G. Farthman, G. Lanier and E. S. Garrett, Judges; Paul Demukes and W. A. Knight, Clerks; and A. G. Garrett, Receiver.

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

JAS. M. HINTON, Sheriff of Davidson County

April 23-3t

FRENCH BAKERY.

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has added to his establishment a BAKERY upon the French method; and that only competent French workmen will be employed. He hesitates not to say his bread is equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the city, and guarantees that it will be as sweet and good as bread can be made, from the fact that no hop yeast will be used in its manufacture. A share of the public and private family patronage is earnestly solicited.

Hot Rolls every morning, at 5 o'clock. All descriptions of bread, and every variety of cake made to order.

Remember, if you want sweet and good bread call at P. O'CONNOR'S, corner of Union and Summer streets, opposite Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Public are respectfully informed that the well-known ICE CREAM SALOON of H. C. Reeves, (formerly of Nashville) will be re-opened Thursday the 8th of May, where Ice Creams, not to be excelled by any in the city, can be had. Call and judge for yourself. [ap 30-1m] P. O'CONNOR.

COAL!

20,000 BUSHELS COAL, just received on Consignment, and for sale. Orders left at the yard, CORNER OF CEDAR AND CHERRY STREETS, will be promptly filled.

may8 D. D. DICKEY, Agent.

EXCHANGE, BANKING,

— AND —

COLLECTION OFFICE,

— OF —

ARTHUR BLAND.

No. 408 MAIN STREET.

(BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TENNESSEE, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, Georgia and Alabama Bank Notes for sale.

☞Orders for Southern currency filled at the very best market rates. may8-1m

SNUFF

JUST RECEIVED,

MACCABOY AND FRENCH RAPPE SNUFF,

19, PUBLIC SQUARE,

may7-1w CRANE & WITHEY.

SOMETHING NEW!

Just received at Gurr' Gallery, the Photographic Album of different styles and patterns, holding from 1 to fifty pictures—a most beautiful ornament for the parlor. Call and see them. apr21-1m

Nashville Union.

TERMS:

DAILY UNION, per annum.....$8 00
" " " week.....20
TRI-WEEKLY UNION, per annum.....$5 00
WEEKLY UNION, per annum.....$2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING

(TEN LINES OR less TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.)

10 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
" "	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 change be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862.

PROCLAMATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., May 9, 1862.

WHEREAS, Certain persons, unfriendly and hostile to the Government of the United States, have banded themselves together, and are now going at large through many of the counties in this State, arresting, maltreating and plundering Union citizens wherever found;

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the marauding bands aforesaid, five or more rebels from the most prominent in the immediate neighborhood shall be arrested, imprisoned, and otherwise dealt with as the nature of the case may require; And further, in all cases in which the property of citizens loyal to the Government of the United States is taken or destroyed, full and ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with, and given aid, comfort, information or encouragement to the parties committing such depredations.

This order will be executed in letter and spirit. All citizens are hereby warned under heavy penalties from entertaining, receiving or encouraging such persons so banded together or in any wise connected therewith.

By the Governor:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EDWARD H. EAST,
Secretary of State

General Ricketts' Experience as a Prisoner.

The Committee on the conduct of the War in their report on "Rebel Barbarities" give the testimony of General RICKETTS, which is interesting. The General is a New Yorker, a graduate of West Point, and a Captain in the Artillery, Regular Army:

One of the most important witnesses was General James H. Ricketts, well known in Washington and throughout the country, lately promoted for his daring and self-sacrificing courage. After having been wounded in the battle of Bull Run, he was captured, and as he lay helpless on his back, a party of Rebels passing him cried out, "knock out his brains, the d——d Yankee." He met General Beauregard, an old acquaintance, only a year his senior at the United States Military Academy, where both were educated. He had met the Rebel General in the South a number of times. By this head of the Rebel army on the day after the battle, he was told that his (General Ricketts) treatment would depend upon the treatment extended to the rebel privateers.

His first lieutenant, Ramsey, who was killed, was stripped of every article of his clothing but his socks, and left naked on the field. He testified that those of our wounded who died in Richmond were buried in the negro burying-ground among the negroes, and were put into the earth in the most unfeeling manner. The statement of other witnesses as to how the prisoners were treated is fully confirmed by Gen. Ricketts. He himself, while in prison, subsisted mainly upon what he purchased with his own money, the money brought him by his wife. "We had," he says, "What they called bacon soup—soup made of boiled bacon, the bacon being a little rancid—which you could not possibly eat; and that for a man whose system was being drained by a wound is no diet at all." In reply to a question whether he had heard anything about our prisoners being shot by the rebel sentries, he answered: "Yes, a number of our men were shot. In one instance two were shot; one was killed and the other wounded, by a man who rested his gun on the window-sill while he can[illegible]

Gener[illegible] Ricketts, in reference to his b[illegible] been held as one of the hostages for the privateers, states: "I considered it bad treatment to be selected as a hostage for a privateer, when I was so lame that I could not walk, and while my wounds were still open and unhealed. At that time Gen. Winder came to see me. He had been an officer in my regiment; I had known him for twenty odd years. It was on the 9th of November that he came to see me. He saw that my wounds were still unhealed; he saw my condition; but that very day he received an order to select hostages for the privateers; and, notwithstanding he knew my condition, the next day, Sunday, the 10th of November, I was selected as one of the hostages." "I heard," he continues, "of a great many of our prisoners who had been bayonetted and shot. I saw three of them—two that had been bayonetted and one of them shot.

One was named Lewis Francis of the New York Fourteenth. He had received fourteen bayonet wounds—one through his privates—and he had one wound very much like mine, on the knee, in consequence of which his leg was amputated after twelve weeks had passed, and I would state here, that in regard to his case, when it was determined to amputate his leg, I heard Dr. Peachy, the rebel surgeon, remark to one of his young assistants, "I won't be greedy; you may do it;" and the young men did it. I saw a number in my room, many of whom had been badly amputated. The flaps over the stump were drawn too tight, and some of the bones protruded. A man by the name of Prescott (the same referred to in the testimony of surgeon Homiston,) was amputated twice, and was then, I think, moved to Richmond before the taps were healed—Prescott died under this treatment. I heard a rebel doctor on the steps below my room say, that he wished he could take out the bears of the d——d Yankees as easily as he could take off their legs.' Some of the Southern gentlemen treated me very handsomely. Wade Hampton, who was opposed to my battery, came to see me and behaved like a generous enemy."

It appears, as a part of the history of this rebellion, that General Ricketts was visited by his wife, who, having first heard that he was killed in battle, afterwards that he was alive but wounded, travelled under great difficulties to Manassas to see her husband. He says: "She had almost to fight her way through, but succeeded finally in reaching me on the fourth day after the battle. There was eight persons in the Lewis House at Manassas, in the room where I lay, and my wife, for two weeks, slept in that room on the floor by my side, without a bed. When we got to Richmond there were six of us in a room, among them Col. Wilcox, who remained with us until he was taken to Charleston. There we were all in one room. There was no door to it. It was as much as it would be here if you should take off the doors of this committee room and then fill the passage with wounded soldiers. In the hot summer months the stench from their wounds, and from the utensils they used, was fearful. There was no privacy at all, because there being no door the room could not be closed.

We were there as a common show. Col. Wilcox and myself were objects of interest, and were gazed upon as if we were a couple of savages. The people would come in there and say all sorts of things to us and about us, until I was obliged to tell them that I was a prisoner and had nothing to say. On our way to Richmond, when we reached Gordonsville, many women crowded around the cars, and asked my wife if she cooked? if she washed! how she got there? Finally, Mrs. Ricketts appealed to the officer in charge, and told him that it was not the intention that we should be subjected to this treatment, and if it was continued, she would make it known to the authorities. Gen. Johnson took my wife's carriage and horses at Manassas, kept them and has them yet for aught I know. When I got to Richmond I spoke to several gentlemen about this, and so did Mrs. Ricketts. They said, of course, the carriage and horses should be returned, but they never were. "There is one debt," says this gallant soldier, "that I desire very much to pay, and nothing troubles me so much now as the fact that my wounds prevent me from entering upon active service at once."

A Bold Article from a Memphis Paper—Beauregard Denounced—The Defeat of the Rebels at Shiloh Confessed

From the Memphis Argus of April 28.

Telegraphic dispatches from Corinth to citizens of Memphis, and to the authorities, convey intelligence of the most startling nature, if reliance is to be put upon the intelligence; and it comes to us so well authenticated, with such an official air about it, that it scarcely admits of a doubt. If this intelligence be true, Beauregard has not only determined to abandon his strong position at Corinth to the Yankee invaders, without a struggle, but is actually consummating that purpose, by withdrawing portions of his splendid army, an army that has been gathered at an immense cost, expressly and solely for the defense of that point.

If this intelligence be true, the patriotic people of the Southwest, who have so nobly contributed to the establishment of Southern independence, may as well relinquish their hopes of success, and prepare to quietly yield a quiet submission to Northern despotism. With an enemy's army at our right, untrammeled and unimpaired, with New Orleans in the possession of the Lincolnites, and their victorious boats descending the river above us, and with another force penetrating the wilds of Arkansas, seeking to reach this point, there is really no hope left.

When General Beauregard came to the West, he brought hope and confidence. His career hitherto had been one of most brilliant success, and his name was a tower of strength. We believed then, that notwithstanding the blunders that had been committed, and the disasters to our cause that had resulted therefrom, there was still hope left.

We felt confident that the hero of Manassas could and would save the Southwest, but how great is our disappointment if it should appear that the intelligence in print is correct. Since we have had our confidence in Gen. Beauregard shaken, *by his defeat on the field of Shiloh*, we firmly believe, however much we may have on other occasions doubted the ability and skill of that lamented officer, but had the brave Johnston been spared, our arms would not have been repulsed from that field made sacred by the blood of thousands of brave Southern men.

That defeat is attributable to causes within the control of Beauregard, not necessary to be here mentioned. Shall he now evacuate the defenses at Corinth, without first stoutly contesting its occupancy with the Northern hirelings?—Shall he throw open the beautiful Mississippi Valley to the invasion of the Vandals who seek its devastation?—Shall he decline giving the loyal and brave men who have enlisted under the banner of Southern independence an opportunity to test their prowess with those who seek to make slaves of them? Nay, more; should he basely desert the positions assigned him to defend, and, like a coward, fly before a blow has been struck, his name, so far from remaining a tower of strength, will become a byword and a reproach to future generations.

We hope our intelligence is unfounded. We hope, though it is like hoping against hope, that the movement of troops from Corinth was but a step in the development of some masterpiece of strategy which will surely overwhelm and utterly annihilate the invaders. The public will wait anxiously for the news from the East.

Wholesale Robbery and Swindling by the Rebel Government.

We have come into the possession of a document which, as a matter of public interest, we lay before our readers. It is a striking chapter in the history of the rebellion, and shows the flagrant dishonesty and villainy of the whole movement. This act makes it a penal offence to be honest:

District Court of the Confederate States of America, for the Middle Division of the District of Tennessee.

To Wm. Lyon, Nashville, Tennessee, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to appear at the said District Court, at the Court room at Nashville, on the 3d Monday of November, 1861, then and there to answer under oath what property or effects of any alien enemy you had at the time of the service of this garnishment process, or since have had under your possession or control belonging to or held for an alien enemy, or in what sum, if any, you are and were at the time of the service of the garnishment, or since have been indebted to any alien enemy; and also to answer the interrogatories contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and such other questions as may be put to you touching the property and effects of alien enemies; and further to abide by and perform such orders and decrees as may be made in the premises.

Herein fail not, under the penalties prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof, I, Jacob M. Gavock, Clerk of said Court, have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Court, at Office, this 2d day of Nov., 1861.

SEAL.

JACOB McGAVOCK

Interrogatories to be propounded to and answered by Garnishees.

1 Have you now, or have you had in your possession, or under your control, since the 2d day of July last (1861) and if yes, at what time, any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattle or chattles, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed by or by an alien enemy; or in or to which any alien enemy had, and when since that time, any right, title, or interest, either directly or indirectly?

2 If you answer any part of the foregoing interrogatory in the affirmative, then set forth specifically and particularly a description of such property, right, title, credit or interest, and if you have disposed of it in whole or in part, or of the proceeds or interest accruing therefrom, then state when you made such disposition, and to whom, and where such property now is, and to whom held?

3. Were you, since the 2d day of July, 1861, and if yes, at what time, indebted, either directly or indirectly, to any alien enemy or alien enemies? If yes, state the amount of such indebtedness if one, and if such indebtedness is more than one: Give the name or names of creditor or creditors, and place or places of residence, and state whether and to what extent, and also the time and manner of the discharge.

4. Do you know of any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattle or chattles, right or rights, creditor or creditors, within the Confederate States of America, or any right or interest held, owned, possessed or enjoyed, directly or indirectly, by or for one or more alien enemies since the 2d day of July, 1861, or in or by which any one or more alien enemies had since that time any claim, title or interest, direct or indirect? If yes, set forth specifically and particularly what and where the property is, and the name and residence of the holder, debtor, trustee or agent.

5. State all else that you know, which may aid in carrying into full effect the Sequestration act of the 30th of August, 1861, and state the same as fully and particularly as if thereunto specially interrogated.

S. R. COCKERILL, Receiver C. S. A.

NOTE—The garnishee in the foregoing interrogatories is specially warned that the Sequestration act makes it the duty of each and every citizen to give the information asked in said interrogatories. [Act of 30th August, Section 2.]

And if any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person, holding or controlling any property or interest, attempts to conceal such property or interest, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than six months, and be liable to pay besides, to the Confederate States double the value of the property or interest of the alien enemies so held subject to his control. [Sec. 3.]

The Attorney General has also prescribed the following rule of practice for the Courts by virtue of the authority vested in him under the 10th section of the law.

RULE—Garnishees, to whom written or printed interrogatories are addressed, may make appearance by filing written answers, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace or other competent officer, unless specially ordered by the Court to appear in person.

COMMUNICATED.

CAMP WALKER, Tenn., April 24, 1862.

We the commandants of companies and commissioned officers, deeply regret that ROBERT LOVE, principally musician, has by an accident sustained bodily injury, which compels him to get his discharge from service and return home. His conduct since he has entered the Regiment has been that of a Christian and a gentleman. He has borne the fatigues and forced marches of the campaign much better than many younger men, and as far as we know has done his duty in his department promptly and faithfully.

We tender to him our kind regards and sympathies upon his journey home to his own and beloved Wisconsin.

FIRST WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

Simeon Babcock, 1st Lt. Co. A.
Henry A. Mitchell, Capt. Co. B.
John M. Cosgrove, 1st Lt. Co. B.
James S. White, 2d Lt. Co. B.
Robert Hill, Capt. Co. C.
Hiram A. Sheldon, 1st Lt. Co. C.
Robert J. Nickles, 2d Lt. Co. C.
Henry A. Starr, Capt. Co. D.
Wm. S. Mitchell, 1st Lt. Co. D.
Thomas H. Green, Capt. Co. E.
Edward Bloodgood, Capt. Co. G.
Wm. H. Wilson, 1st Lt. Co. G.
Richard T. Hancock, Lieut. Co. H.
D. C. McVean, Capt. Co. E.
Pembroke V. Wise, 1st Lt. Comp'g Co. F.
Lewis O. Marshall, Co. F.
George E. Scott, 1st Lt. Co. E.
Eugene Cary, Capt. Co. H.
J. C. McMullen, 1st Lt. Co. H.
Oran Rogers, Capt. Co. I.
A. O. Heald, Lt. Co. I.
C. K. Thayer, act. 2d Lt. Co. B.
J. McNamara, Chaplain.
Chas. J. Robinson, 2d Lt. Co. G.
Christian Klock, Lt. Co. K.

Price's Soldiers Returning Home.

A gentleman who has spent several months in Howard and adjacent counties, informs us that hundreds of Price's men who went from that portion of the State are returning home, glad to take the oath of allegiance and give bonds, as the condition of release. He states that the number of such is estimated at upwards of three thousand. They declare themselves sick of the rebellion, sorry they went into it, and anxious to see peace re-established.

He says the disposition of this class is far better than that of the malignant promoters of rebellion, who themselves staying at home, prompted ardent and inconsiderate young men to join the rebel army. These malignants are bitter and unrelenting, and some of them encourage guerrillas in their predatory movements, desiring to perpetuate the animosities and hatred they have been active in creating. The men who have seen the elephant and "had enough of it," return home better men, and the influence of such in their neighborhood is most salutary.

At all times we have looked upon the great mass of the rebel soldiery as being far less guilty than their officers and instigators. The true policy is one of clemency to the former and stringent severity to the latter.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The Louisville Journal states that Morgan robbed the bank at Glasgow in his recent raid.