Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality!

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1862

Crush the Rebellion and Save the Union.

We do not desire to see merely a *suppression* of the Rebellion. The safety and quietude of this great nation, long menaced by a consolidated oligarchy, and now assailed by it with demoniac fury, imperatively demands that it be crushed to the very earth, and stamped upon and ground to powder. The day of compromise with traitors has gone forever, if, indeed, there ever was a day to compromise with men who plotted their country's ruin. We have not one concession to make to the Rebel leaders. Let them send forward their white flags, their olive branches, their propositions for armistices and truces, but our only answer to all this shall be "Surrender unconditionally, or we move on your ranks immediately with our army of six hundred thousand, and our reserve of one hundred thousand, to be indefinitely increased should the fortunes of war demand it. We look upon WEBSTER's oft-quoted sentiment: "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable," as more than a declamatory flourish; it is a logical and laconic expression of a grand truth, that the Federal Union of the States is the corporeal form which embodies the soul of liberty, and that when you give the beautiful and god-like body a fatal stab, the divine spirit which flashed from its eyes and beamed in every motion of its imperial form, will take its departure forever. Union and Liberty! Union and Free Government! Union and the rights of man! You cannot separate them; they are united by a ligament like that which binds the twins of Siam in indissoluble brotherhood. They are wedded in an everlasting covenant, a marriage bond which can never be broken unless both pay the forfeit of existence. We have then *one grand purpose* to fulfill, and that is the *salvation of the Federal Union*. The first step towards the attainment of this purpose is to *crush the rebellion*. We must keep this beacon light in view and for the present disregard all minor issues. Our love for the Union must not be overshadowed by side issues. In contending for a permanent good we must not let it drop to grasp at some mere accident which is only temporary. It would seem as if the question of African slavery, the curse of American politics, which haunts us forever like some malignant ghost, is a matter of more importance to some timorous politicians, than the very existence of the republic. They actually propose checking the advance of our armies for fear the slaves of some rebel who has given money and clothing and horses and food to the Confederate forces may run off. They are terrified at the suggestion that possibly some rebel who has fired from a hazel thicket on some straggling Union soldier, and joined MORGAN or CHAMP FERGUSON in a midnight raid upon some Bank, or railroad bridge should lose a negro. They are so impressed by the salutary effects of conciliation that they actually turn Union soldiers and officers into a posse to execute the fugitive slave law for the benefit of men whose hands are red with the blood of heroes who fell fighting under the flag of the republic. Now the alternative continually urged by rebel sympathizers on loyal men of the South, "Are you for the Union or slavery?" is an absurd one, and absurd because its existence is utterly impossible. The most sagacious and practical statesmen of the South have always contended that the sole safety of slavery was in the Union, for the moment the line of division was drawn its swift decay was certain. The alternative of the rebels then is preposterous. You can have no slavery without the Union. But if such an alternative as the death of this great government with all its free and noble institutions, its wise and just Constitution, its humane and equitable laws, its guarantees of the rights of man, its protection to all classes, and its encouragement to merit and industry to rise above the accidents of fortune; a government which already involves the happiness of near 30,000,000 of white men, and in less than two generations will extend over more than 100,000,000, if not destroyed by internal violence; and on the other hand the preservation of the institution of slavery in a few States, containing some 300,000 slaveholders, an institution which, if we look at the rapid growth of the white population, may be regarded as depending on accidents entirely for the lease of its life, we say that if such an alternative be forced upon us, we say boldly and unequivocally, "Give us the Union, and let Slavery perish a thousand times, sooner than one stone should be removed from our noble fabric of free government!" We are for free government before any human system or institution. Give us free government for happiness in this life and religion in that greater life which is to be hereafter. The "Union must be preserved," said Andrew Jackson. Would Jackson have destroyed this Union to save slavery? "If I am asked," said Henry Clay, "*when* I shall be for the dissolution of the Union, I answer, *Never*, NEVER, NEVER!" Would Henry Clay have dissolved the Union to preserve slavery? This great republic rests not on any foundation of monopolies, or corporations, or systems, or peculiar privileges to any class, or on any favored species of property. It is based upon the *right of man to self-government*. It bids the poor man hope and look forward to a better day even in his darkest hour. It protects everything within its borders, save aristocracy and monopolies. Who can estimate its value? Who will calculate the worth of the jewels of freedom?

And shall we not make the salvation of the Union our cardinal object? Suppose we let the Union go, what will we have then that we can call our own? Will we have lands, or stock, or mines, or commerce, or home or kindred? Or will not every interest be involved in a common destruction, and we stripped of all our worldly goods and possessions, be the very outcasts of the earth, exiles from all the heart prizes, the mock and hissing, and byword of all nations?

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF A MILITARY GOVERNOR IN KENTUCKY.—In consequence of the removal of all National troops from Kentucky to the theatre of war further South, the Secessionists in Kentucky, numerous in many localities, have become very impudent and lawless. Recruits for Humphrey Marshall have been openly enlisted in some of the central counties, disloyal candidates for civil offices have declared themselves, and plunderings of Union citizens in exposed sections have taken place. Under these circumstances, and in compliance with a request of the Military Board of Kentucky, the National Government will probably send a Military Governor to Kentucky, clothed with such power as ANDY JOHNSON has, to do the duty which Magoffin fails to do, and to visit upon Secessionists four-fold the punishment that they inflict upon Unionists. A force of five thousand soldiers will probably back up this movement. General J. T. BOYLE, of Kentucky, who led a brigade at Shiloh, is spoken of as the Military Governor. Kentucky has near forty thousand soldiers in the Union army—ten thousand more than her quota.

Hon. John W. Noel, of Missouri, has written a letter consenting to become a candidate for re-election to Congress. In conclusion, he says: "I think we shall pass a confiscation bill, that will reach the men who may *hereafter* put themselves in opposition to their own flag. The men who have despoiled Union men, and murdered some of the best and peaceable citizens of the State, because they were not traitors like themselves, must stop their hellish work; and if, with all the warnings they have had, they do not stop it, they must be punished. I know not what the feeling of the people may be on the subject, but for myself, I am frank to say, that I am for confiscation, and will sustain a reasonable bill here, and will maintain it on the stump before my constituents. This I say openly, and hope it may be thoroughly understood by the people of the district."

THE PALMETTO IN THE SHADE.—Letter writers from the army say that the Rebel prisoners express the strongest dislike for South Carolina. Especially is this true of the Virginians. If there is one thing that they hate worse than they do a Yankee, it is a South Carolinian. Many feel that they are fighting the battle for the Palmetto State. The Rebel prisoners in Washington say that the South Carolinians, from the first have put Kentuckians and Tennesseans in the very front rank of the battle.

The "Right man in the right place" is a rebel *Traitor in Irons*.

Leniency to Rebel Leaders.

Leniency to the masses who have been involved, by fraud, by accident, by impulse, and by ignorance, in the rebellion, should be exercised by the Government, It is commendable, not only for its humanity, but its policy. On the other hand, the leniency shown the rebel leaders has been, hitherto, productive of mischief and disaster everywhere. It is well known that when an arrested traitor, a "Knight of the Golden Circle," a "Jayhawk," or a "Nighthawk," or a Champ Ferguson, is turned loose on his parole, that he does not attribute this to the generosity and leniency of the Government at all. He actually boasts that it is afraid to deal with him rigidly. In his eye its magnanimity is only cowardice; and, instead of having any gratitude awakened in his bosom, his only feeling is one of contempt, and a determination to revenge himself on the first opportunity. We are wholly unable to see the propriety of calling such scoundrels as Champ Ferguson, Cleveland, and Morgan, our "Southern brethren." We beg to be excused for not acknowledging so intimate a relationship, and insist that we go quite far enough when we admit that they possibly belong to the human family. We are positively damaging our cause by this indulgence to rebel ringleaders. Instead of impressing them with a wholesome fear of the power and promptness of the Government, we induce them to believe that we entertain a secret fear that we may suffer a reverse, and be forced, in our turn, to beg for mercy.—When active and embittered rebels are turned loose to spread such views among an already disaffected people, the consequences cannot fail to be disastrous.—The rebel masses become emboldened to rise anew, since their leaders assure them that the next effort will surely be successful. This foolish clemency and disgusting adulation of men whose crimes in any other nation would have brought them to the dungeon or the scaffold, has already cost us the fighting of several murderous battles and many valuable lives. It is a premium for the propagation of rebellion and treason. Loyal men have come to us and said, "Pray use your influence to keep such a one from being arrested." "Why," we would ask, "is he not a bad man?" "Oh, yes, but it is no use to arrest him and then turn him loose, for then he will be more violent than ever." We have heard almost these very words time and again. Will not our authorities profit by the warning? Loyal men by thousands languish and pine in Southern jails and dungeons deprived of all the comforts of life, whilst their persecutors walk unrestrained through our streets and revel in luxuries furnished them by rebel sympathizers.

How long is this state of things to continue?

Some of the rebels possess the virtue of consistency. One of the Judges of the election in Edgefield, on the morning of the election, asked a lawyer what constituted a legal voter. The lawyer pointed him to the provision of the Constitution of this State requiring him to be a citizen of the United States. The gentleman then said that he could not conscientiously act as Judge, and went home.

The Mobile *Tribune* says that it would rather live under the government of the Czar" than return to the Federal Union. What is the general feeling of the corrupt, aristocratic rebel leaders. Any sort of government anther than one of the people.

The rebels by their mad obstinacy are educating the American people to a terrible degree of loyalty. We warn them that a tempest of strength and fury which they have never yet felt is rapidly approaching; and when it bursts the rebellion and all that belong to it will be destroyed.

General Scott thinks "Davis will not be caught. He will probably escape, through Texas, into Mexico. To the more prominent traitors who may be taken, I would mete out a system of judicious but liberal hanging."

Parson Brownlow said in his late New York speech that he never had been neutral on any question of the day. The Parson is not one of the "neutral spirits."

A rebel has no civil or political rights. He has no business to complain if he is imprisoned and every dollar of property is taken from him. This Government was ordained for the benefit of loyal men not of tories.

The Protection of the Wolf.

We challenge the most zealous Rebel to point us to an act of a Rebel Legislature, or of the Rebel Congress, or of the Rebel President, or of a Rebel General, which has fostered and encouraged the agricultural and planting interests of the Southern States. The protection of Southern rights, was the ostensible purpose of the Southern Confederacy. The old Government did not protect the Southern people enough, so Yancey told them; so they plunged into a desperate war to recover their lost rights. And yet, after all this vociferation and vehement declamation about redressing wrongs by equitable legislation, we do not find one instance of even legislative protection to even the cotton and slave interests of the seceded States. We find, on the contrary, a number of outrageous violations committed by the Confederate office-holders—these rampant right-hunters"—on the rights of both the persons and property of the Southern people. Here are the instances. The Rebel Government has—

Impressed negroes without the consent of their owners.

Imprisoned citizens charged with no crime.

Burned millions of dollars' worth of cotton, against the protestations of the owners.

Burned Sugar and Cotton which had been paid for by innocent purchasers.

Banished law-abiding citizens from the Confederacy.

Confiscated private property to the value of millions of dollars to the use of the army and forced the owners to take in exchange worthless Confederate bonds:

Deprecated the currency of the country by flooding the land with shin-plasters and enormous over issues of bank-bills:

Laid an embargo on the importation and exportation of goods and Southern productions:

Passed an odious conscription law forcing every man between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five into the army, *an act of despotism unknown even in Europe even in Austria, France and Russia.*

Such are some of the deeds committed by the rebel Confederacy during its brief existence. Is this the protection which was promised our people? Is it not the protection which the wolf in the fable extended to the lamb? If this be the beginning of this bloody drama, what will be the evils inflicted on the Southern people by their rebellious rulers in the course of another twelve months, or before the curtain falls over the fearful scene.

The rebels are wonderfully disconcerted by the President's disclaimer and condemnation of Hunter's emancipation proclamation It is just precisely what every sensible man knew he would do. We don't know what the rebels will harp on now. They are fiercely indignant at the President for knocking their legs from under them in this case.

We noticed on the walls of the Market House the other day the remnant of an old hand-bill of the days of the rebellion, headed "*Rev. Jesse B. Ferguson, candidate for Floater, &c.*

Poor Jesse!

Floater was just the name for him,
For all such I—kings as Jesse swim.

NASHVILLE, May 22d, 1862.

EDITORS NASHVILLE DAILY UNION:

We are decidedly of the opinion that our excellent Governor, Andrew Johnson, ought to issue a Proclamation immediately, to let no one go out on the streets or leave the city, without taking the oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States and the State of Tennessee. We are also of the opinion, that no one ought to be permitted to hold an office, of either trust or profit, or be allowed to take out a license of any kind, without taking the oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States. Our reason for asking Governor Johnson to issue a Proclamation to allow no one to go out on the streets or leave the city, is this, because we believe we have a good many persons amongst us who are giving aid and comfort to the marauders who are going through the country committing depredations of all kinds. CITIZENS.

STOCK SALES.—At New York on the 16th inst., 15,000 Tennessee State 6's of '80 sold at 58¾, 5,000 same at 58⅝; and on the 17th, 1,000 Kentucky State 6s sold at 92½, and 22,000 Tennessee 6s of '90 at 58¾@59. At Philadelphia, on the 17th, 5,000 Tennessee 6, of 90 sold at 58⅝.

These spirited and noble verses are from the pen of a Nashville lady:

On Viewing the American Flag Displayed on the Nashville Post-Office, March, 1862.

I.

The peerless flag now waveth
Free as the untam'd wind
That 'mid its bright folds plays it,
Nor man dare to bind.
Stream forth ye glowing emblems,
Your blood-bought right proclaim,
In the fear-still'd mart, kind's each heart
With freedom's manly flame!

II.

These stars tell of a nation
Of purest lineage born,
By virtue, science nourish'd,
Strong in its being's morn;
Record the grandest history
The watching orbs of light
Have ever discerned, as they gaz'd, and burn'd
Through time's repossless flight!

III.

Those symbol stars have floated
O'er many a conquer'd field,
On lake, and ocean flaunted
While earth their glory peal'd!
And do they wave as strangers
O'er land so nobly won?
The rebel base, the craven race
Had bid them from the sun!

IV.

But fast, full fast it waneth
The reign of crime, and shame,
And liberty, peace, order
Circle the Union name!
Then wave thrice honor'd banner,
Earnest of future might,
Never again may traitor stain
Tarnish thy hallow'd light!

P. P. M.

GRIFFITH & PARSONS

General Produce and Commission

MERCHANTS

No. 7 College Street,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

1000 Bushels Oats,
800 Barrels Flour,
5,000 lbs. Hams,
5000 lbs. Bacon,
3,000 lbs. Shoulders,
Coffee, Spice, Pepper,
Candles, Soap, Fish,
Cheese, Fruits, Brooms,

And many other articles, daily arriving from Northern Cities, and

For Sale Cheap.

☞Cotton, Tobacco, and other Produce, received and sold on Commission. 1m

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NEW GOODS

Wholesale and Retail!

N. LANDE,

No. 13 Public Square,

(SOUTH SIDE CORNER MARKET,)

HAS received, and is constantly receiving, a large and well-selected Stock of

HATS, CAPS,

— AND —

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

CALICOES & DOMESTICS,

Which he will sell at wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices, for Cash.

may18-3m

J. M. MURPHY,

—DEALER IN—

COTTON CARDS, SUSPENDERS,

BUTTONS,

Dry Goods and Staple Notions,

may20—1m* 16 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Nashville Building Association.

STOCKHOLDERS can pay their Monthly instalments at the Store of A. H. HICKS & CO. In consequence of the present derangement in monetary affairs, nothing but GOLD or SILVER will be received in payment of dues. C. A. FULLER,

Nashville, May 20th 1862—3t* Secretary.

Bids for Machinery, &c.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 19th, 1862.

BIDS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, M. Saturday, May 31, 1862, from citizens loyal to the United States only, for the Hulls, Machinery and Side Boom Doors of two Steamboats burned by the rebels, and now partially sunk in the Cumberland river at Nashville, Tenn.

Bids will be received for the whole or parts of the above. Government Funds only received.

J. D. BINGHAM,
may20—11t Capt & A. Q. M.

BOOK-BINDERY.

THE new Book Bindery, Nos. 19 & 21, Deaderick Street, has resumed business, and is prepared to execute all kinds of **Job Work and Blank Work** in neat and elegant style.

Books and Orders left at W. T. BERRY's Book store, or at the Bindery, will receive prompt attention.

may18-1w* JOHN C. FEHR.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

At J. F. Eugster's Grocery Store.

No. 11, CHERRY STREET, NEAR CROSS,

REAL imported Swiss, Limburgh and Western Reserve Cheese, Dried Fruit, Coarse, Split Peas, Beans, Barley, Oatmeal, Vermicelli, Maccaroni, all kinds of Soap, Tobacco and Segars, fresh Holland Herrings, Sardelles, besides all other kinds of Groceries. may18-1w

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

DUFFIELD & SANDS — MANAGERS.
W. H. EVERETT — STAGE MANAGER.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

First appearance of

Mr. HARRY WEAVER,

— AND —

Mr. TYLER,

Who will appear in Tobin's celebrated Comedy of the

HONEYMOON;

Or, HOW TO RULE A WIFE!

Characters by Messrs. HAMILTON, EVERETT, WEAVER, PIERCE, FLETCHER, TYLER, Mrs. H. BERNARD, Miss SCANLAN, Miss MOORE, &c.

SONG, - - - - - - MR. DUFFIELD.
DANCE, - - - - - MISS CONSTANTINE.

To conclude with

ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA!

ANTHONY, — MR. HARRY EVERETT.
CLEOPATRA, — MRS. HATTIE BERNARD.

In Rehearsal, the Beautiful Extravaganza,

"BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle.....50
Second Circle.....25
Doors open at ½ past 7. Performance at 8 o'clock, precisely. may23

EXTENSIVE

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

FURNITURE,

On Saturday Morning, May 24,

— BY —

B. F. SHIELDS & CO.

WE WILL SELL ON SATURDAY MORNING, Commencing at 9½ o'clock, a large assortment of **Household and Kitchen**

FURNITURE,

GLASSWARE, JARS, TUMBLERS, PLATES, DISHES; ALSO,

A Lot Red & White Potatoes.

TERMS, CASH. All solvent Southern (current) Bank Notes taken in payment.

B. F. SHIELDS & CO.,
Central Auction Rooms,
OPPOSITE THE SEWANEE.

N. B.—Also 2 or 3 Sewing Machines. May 23d, 1862—2t

WANTED TO RENT,

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR A GENTLEMAN and his WIFE, suitable for housekeeping.

Any one having a large house, wishing it cared for, could have it taken good care of by persons who can give as good references as any in the City.

☞For further information, apply at this Office. may23—3t

WANTED,

A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR GENERAL CLERK, who has had an experience of 20 years in a Forwarding House and Commission Business. Generally can make himself useful every way. The best of references given. Address

H. L. N.,
may23—3t* No. 31, High Street.

Cider Mills, (Krauser's Patent,)
Gas Pipe, Nuts, Washers,
Window Glass, Tin Plate,
Rivets, Hollow-Ware,
And Stone Jugs,

Just received, for sale by WM. LYON,
41, Market Street.

Buckwheat, Just received, for sale by
may23 WM. LYON.

A CARD

TO THE

Town and Country Merchants

OF TENNESSEE.

THE undersigned, of the firm of NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., New York, so long and favorably known to the Southern Trade, having taken up his residence in Nashville, is now prepared to take orders for all Articles that North, Sherman & Co. have been famous for the last 25 years for keeping, such as Combs, Brushes, Perfumes and Toilet Articles, Buttons, Threads, Cutlery, Tapes, Needles, Pins, Fishing Tackle, Portmonnaies, Fans, Paper Stationery, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Let all Merchants, then, of town and country, give him a call. The people of Tennessee are out of these goods, and must have them.

J. M. MURPHY,
may22—1m* 16 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE

GROWTH OF 1861.

FRESH SUPPLIES of these most reliable SEEDS received by the subscriber, Agent for their sale in Nashville.

LANDRETH'S REGISTER AND ALMANAC for distribution, GRATIS, by

T. WELLS,
MARKET STREET, - - - - NASHVILLE

BLUE GRASS SEED,	RED CLOVER SEED,
ORCHARD GRASS SEED,	WHITE CLOVER SEED,
HERDS GRASS SEED,	MIXED BIRD SEED,
CANARY SEED,	ORANGE ORANGE SEED,

TOGETHER WITH

MEDICINES,	PAINTS,
DYESTUFFS,	OILS,
WALL PAPER,	VARNISHES
GLASS WARE,	STONE WARE, &c.,

BY

T. WELLS,

SIGN OF THE MAN AND MORTAR,

No. 40 Market St., opposite Cross, Nashville.

April 25-6w