

Nashville Union

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

State Union Central Committee.

The President of the late Union meeting held in this city...

The Committee consists of the following named gentlemen:

- ALLEN A. HALL, Chairman. A. V. S. LINDSEY. JOHN LELAND. RUSSELL HODGSON. HENRY H. HARRISON. M. M. BRYAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

Those who are disloyal are the enemies of the Government. The citizen has a right to claim the protection of all rights guaranteed to him by the laws.

It is time that civil government looks only at the overt act as the evidence of the animos of the person, but the true theory is that proclaimed by British law.

General Mitchell. General Omsby McKnight Mitchell is a native of Kentucky, but entered the Military Academy from the State of Ohio.

into obscurity or drive the traitors from the soil. The good of man requires loyal men on the soil of the country and not traitors, and such a result will be attained.

"Coercion." I confess that I wish to see the strength of this government tested. The issue is upon us—not of our own seeking, but against our most earnest protestations.

The above extract is the utterance of—whom think you, reader? Of SUMNER? Of WILSON? Of HALE, TRUMBULL, or WILMOT? Of SEWARD, CHASE, or DOOLITTLE? Of a Northern Senator or Representative? Of an abolitionist or anti-slavery man? None of these? No, none of these.

Al! gentle secession reader—for our secession readers, if we have any, are doubtless very gentle creatures. Secessionism was always gentleness itself as well as gentility. It was much opposed to war—against itself. If it waged war, it did not expect war in return.

Speaking seriously, there is no politician in Georgia superior to BEN. HILL, either as a public speaker, or if we look to his influence with the people. HILL would be a great man if his heart were only equal to his head.

Where is the Monitor? We have not heard a word of the little "cheese-box" since the repulse in James River until the 11th, when a vague paragraph in a Philadelphia paper stated that the fleet, of which the Monitor is a part, was ready to assist in taking Richmond as soon as General McClellan should say the word.

General Mitchell. General Omsby McKnight Mitchell is a native of Kentucky, but entered the Military Academy from the State of Ohio. He became a cadet at West Point in the year 1825, and graduated on the 30th day of June, 1829, in a class of forty-six, among whom were ROBERT E. LEE and JOSUAH E. JOHNSON, both Generals in the Rebel service.

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He became the founder and director of the Observatory in Cincinnati in 1845, and retained the latter position for several years, during which time he edited and published a noted Astronomical journal entitled the Sidereal Messenger.

Since then he has been for some years connected with the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, as director, which position he held when, on the occasion of the grand Union Square meeting, New York, about this time last year, he made his noted speech that was rendered so remarkable for its fiery eloquence and strong devotion to the Union.

He was then ordered to report to the commander of the new Department of the Ohio, which embraced his native State, Many of the loyal Kentuckians rushed to his standard, and we soon find him in command of a brigade, next a division, and next a column of General BUELL'S forces.

After the occupation of Nashville, he moved down the railroad leading from that city to Chattanooga, where he was doubtless expected; but suddenly, and without any previous notice of his movements, we find his force to have turned on to a branch line to Fayetteville, and by a grand forced march across the country, he turns up in possession of a point of their main Southern trunk line of railroad—the Rebels' principal route of communication—midway between their two principal points of occupation at Chattanooga and Corinth.

Having removed from Huntsville to Florence and Decatur, destroying as he went the railroad bridges and connections, in order to prevent pursuit and cut off all reinforcements from the rebels, we next find the bold and dashing astronomer soldier at Iuka, in the State of Mississippi, in the rear of BEAUREGARD'S left flank, and but twenty miles distant from him!

General MITCHELL, like many of our more prominent generals, is also an author. He has sent forth to the world several of the finest astronomical works, some of which have been reprinted in a popular form in England and on the European continent.

Since the evacuation of Corinth, he has greatly assisted in the operations in the West. He recently defeated the rebels at Winchester and drove them back to Chattanooga, thus preventing a movement. At the latter place, the telegraph informs us that he has totally defeated and routed the rebel force, after two days' severe fighting.

Whilst the rebel papers are sneering at General HALLOCK for excluding newspaper correspondents from his lines, General Beauregard issues an order that no correspondent shall approach his lines nearer than twenty-five miles.

"Let us all get together, fellow-citizens," you said last year, "or we shall have blood flowing in our own streets. We shall have neighborhood civil war." Was that a tolerably plausible argument then? What of it now? You admitted then and now admit, that the Union should not have been disturbed—that secession was wrong, and yet, least war should visit every man's threshold, and brother should be arrayed against brother and father against son, you consented that we should all go together in the wrong. What now? Is it not time for you to make that speech again? Is not neighborhood civil war already breaking out among us? Are not the streets of some of our towns already stained with fratricidal blood? Come forward again with your harmonizing counsel, or we shall no longer receive your apology for the past.

"Let us all come together" again to restore public order and civil liberty.—At present we are not governing ourselves. The rule of the bayonet is upon us. That rule cannot long continue without danger that our civil liberty shall perish. Tyrants have always been found to embrace such opportunities to trample on the liberties of the people. But it must even be so.—Public order, which gives personal security is the first consideration in all government. Without that degree of unanimity which will ensure public order, the rule of the sword must continue.—"Let us all get together, then," people of Tennessee, and take the salvation of our liberties into our own hands.

The Rebel Onset—An Awful Scene.

An extract from a private letter to a gentleman in New York city, from his nephew, a member of Battery A, N. Y. Artillery, in Casey's Division, better known as the "Napoleon-gun battery," in the front of the line of the first day's battle before Richmond, says:

Our spherical case shot are awful missiles, each of them consisting of a clotted mass of seventy six musket balls, with a charge of powder in the centre, that is fired by a fuse the same as a shell. The missile first acts as a solid shot, plunging its way through masses of men, and then exploding, hurls forward a shower of musket balls that mow down the foe in heaps. Our battery threw twenty-four of these a minute, and as we had the exact range of every part of the field, every shot told with fearful effect. But the enemy were not at all daunted.

They marched steadily on, and hailed a perfect tempest of balls upon us. Why we, as well as our horses, were not every one shot down will forever remain a mystery to me. We did not mind the leaden hail, however, but kept pouring our case-shot into the dense masses of the foe, who came on in prodigious and overwhelming force. And they fought splendidly too. Our shot tore their ranks wide open, and shattered their assunder in a manner that was faithful to witness; but they closed up again at once, and came on as steadily as English veterans.

When they got within four hundred yards, we opened our case-shot and opened on them with canister and such a destruction I may elsewhere witness. At each discharge great gaps were made in their ranks—indeed, whole companies went down before that murderous fire; but they closed up with an order and discipline that was awe-inspiring. They seemed to be animated with the courage of despair blended with the hope of a speedy victory if they could by an overwhelming rush drive us from our position.

It was awful to see their ranks torn and shattered by every discharge of canister that we poured right into their faces, and while their dead and dying lay in piles, closed up, and still kept advancing, right in the face of that fire. At one time three lines, one behind another, were steadily advancing and three of their flags were brought in range of one of our guns, shotted with canister.

"Fire!" shouted the gunner, and down went those three flags, and a gap was opened through those three lines as if a thunderbolt had torn through them, and the dead lay in swaths. But they at once closed up and came steadily on, never halting or wavering, right through the woods, over the fence, through the field, right up to the guns, and sweeping everything before them captured every piece.

When we delivered our last fire, they were within fifteen or twenty paces of us, and as all our horses had been killed or wounded, we could not carry off a gun. Our whole division was cut to pieces, with what loss I do not know. We fell back to a second line of intrachments and there held the enemy in check till reinforcements arrived, and then we kept our position till night, putting an end to the battle.

This morning the fight was renewed, and we have driven the enemy back, regained possession of our camp, and it is reported, (with what degree of truth I cannot say), that our battery has been recaptured. The rebels stripped our camp thoroughly.

NAPOLEON'S ADVICE.—It is stated at a late Imperial reception, Napoleon took Sildell to a seat, and conversed with him during the space of an hour, winding up with the advice to the rebel leaders "to lay down their arms, as their cause was hopeless."

A gentleman having a horse that ran away and broke his wife's neck, was told by a neighbor that he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon. "No," said the wretch, "I intend to marry again myself."

PROSPECTUS OF THE NASHVILLE UNION.

The NASHVILLE UNION was commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebel Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to secede.

With rebels and traitors, has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Supreme Law of the Land, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithstanding.

It contends for the Union of the States, because without the preservation of our liberties and institutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring the Union must perish, no matter by what name it be called.

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebel despotism at Richmond by a perfidious Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel offices holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with anarchy, be gibbeted before the world. Let those ambitious and avaricious men who have plotted our ruin for their own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their position in society. Let it be shown how the self-styled defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading marauding bands of free-booters and men-trousers over our State, kidnapping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning railroad bridges and cars, and murdering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern conspirators, how circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere all in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Advance. Daily Union, single copy, per annum, \$2 00. Club of ten, each, 1 75. Tri-weekly, single copy, 5 00. Club of ten, each, 4 00. Weekly, single copy, 2 00. Club of ten, each, 1 50.

Being to a very limited number of Post-offices at present in Tennessee, we have not yet been able to commence the Tri-weekly and Weekly issues. We will name a Tri-weekly when we have five hundred, and the Weekly when we have a thousand subscribers.

All communications on business with the Office, will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE UNION, and all communications to the Editor will be addressed to S. C. MERCER.

Editors of local newspapers will do us a great kindness by re-publishing the foregoing in their substance. The current transactions in Tennessee for months to come will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of those events.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE. DEWFIELD & SANBORN, W. H. EVERETT, MANAGER. Goldsmith's Celebrated Comedy! WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, In which the entire Dramatic Company will appear.

FAVORITE DANCE, - MISS CONSTANTINE. BOX & COX. Friday, Benefit of Harry Everett.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle, 50 cents. Second Circle, 25 cents. Doors open at 8 1/2 past 7. Performance at 8 o'clock, precisely. june18-19

Boarding. A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortable apartments and a good table at No. 109, corner of Market and Leitch streets, at the CONCORD HOUSE.

Wreck Steamer Minnetonka for Sale at Auction. ON Monday, the 23d of June, 1862, I will sell at public auction, at the house of R. L. Weakley, on Broad Street, the wreck of the steamer MINNETONKA, at a low price in Cumberland River. Terms cash. A. HAMILTON. june18-19

Committed to Jail. OF Davidson county, Tenn., June 12, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is CHARLES, and belongs to Rebel Hightower, 2 miles beyond Brentwood, in Williamson county, Tenn., about 22 years of age; weighs about 125 pounds; 5 feet 3 1/2 inches high; scar on back of left hand. 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. june18-19

Committed to Jail. OF Davidson county, Tenn., June 12, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is ADAM; says he belongs to Judge Broomfield Ridley, of Butler county, Tenn., age about 21 years; weighs about 160 or 170 pounds; 5 feet high, color, light black; stammering when talking. 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. june18-19

Committed to Jail. OF Davidson county, June 14, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE WASHINGTON; says he belongs to Capt. Ann Yeargan, of Warren county, Ky., aged about 40 years; weighs 175 or 180 lbs.; 5 feet 7 inches high; color black; small nose on forehead; small ears. 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. june18-19

Committed to Jail. OF Davidson county, June 15, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is COLLEBUS; says he belongs to Dr. McKnight, of Maury county, Tenn., age about 27 years; weighs about 140 or 145 pounds; 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high; long bushy hair; copper color; 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. june18-19

Committed to Jail. OF Davidson county, June 15, 1862, a negro man who says his name is DANIEL; says he belongs to Richard Ross, of Marshall county, Ala.; age about 21 or 22 years; weighs 160 or 165 lbs.; 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high; no marks; color black. 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. june18-19

Committed to Jail. OF Davidson county, June 15th, 1862, a negro man who says his name is AARON; says he belongs to J. C. Carter, of Marshall county, Ala.; aged about 19 years; weighs about 130 or 140 pounds; 5 feet 6 inches high; no marks; color black. 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. june18-19

Committed to Jail. OF Davidson county, June 12th, 1862, a negro man who says his name is ALEX; says he belongs to Lucy Smith, of Davidson county, Tenn.; aged about 23 years; weighs 145 or 150 pounds; 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high; no marks; color black. 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. june18-19

Committed to Jail. OF Davidson county, on the 12th of June, 1862, a negro man who says his name is DAVID, and he belongs to Lucy Smith, of Davidson county, Tenn.; age about 22 years; weighs 135 or 140 pounds; 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high; no marks; color black. 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. june18-19

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Committed to Jail. OF Davidson county, June 15, 1862, a negro man who says his name is ANDREW; and belongs to Wm. Martin, of Davidson county, Tenn., aged about 18 or 19 years; weighs 135 or 140 pounds; 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high; color black; 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. june18-19

Committed to Jail. OF Davidson county, on June 15th, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is JIM; says he belongs to James Davis, of Wilson county, Tenn.; aged about 18 years; weighs 125 or 130 pounds; 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high; color very black; 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. june18-19

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Exchange and Banking Office. THE undersigned has opened an Office at College street, (Merchants' Bank Building), to buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Silver, Government Bonds, and Government claims. Collections in this city promptly attended to. A. G. SANFORD & CO. Nashville, June 18, 1862.—2w.

Engines and Boilers for Sale. I OFFER FOR SALE the Engines and Boilers of the Steamer James Woods and James Johnson, then now in at the Nashville Wharf. There are 5 boilers, 20 feet long 49 inches, and 4 boilers 16 feet long, 18 inches, all made of Cumberland and Tennessee iron. Boilers from the best quality. The Engines are two 25 inch cylinders 10 feet stroke, and two 24 inch cylinders 9 feet stroke, with shafts, flanges, etc. I also offer for sale the doors, windows and blinds of said steamboats, and a large lot of iron, suitable for steamboats or other purposes, such as hog chains, chimneys and stoves. H. T. YEATMAN, June 18-19. No. 28 Market Street.

TO ICE CONSUMERS! We are selling Pure Lake Ice AT 2 CTS. PER LB. IN SOUTHERN FUNDS; 1 cent per pound less than the "No Monopoly Depot." Our Depot is in the Coltona Building, on Cherry street. June 17-19 G. H. SMITH & CO.

Proposals for Fresh Beef. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., June 14, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at my office, No. 112 1/2 N. Main street, Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday, June 22, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for furnishing the United States troops serving in "The District of Ohio," south of the Ohio river, with Fresh Beef for three months, commencing July 1, and ending September 30, 1862. The beef must be first quality, and from steers weighing not less than 1100 pounds gross. To be delivered at the camps in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck and shanks excluded) in such quantities as may be from time to time required. Each proposal must be accompanied by the names and residences of two sureties, who are individually required to be worth in property the value of \$25,000. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and directed to CAPT. R. MACFEERY, J. 17-19 Com. Sub., U. S. A., Nashville, Tenn.

Subsistence Stores for Sale. OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, NASHVILLE, TENN., June 15, 1862. BY ORDER of Commissionary General of District of the Ohio, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Store-house of the Acting Commissary, corner Broad and College Streets, on SATURDAY, JUNE 21st, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Subsistence Stores, (condemned) viz: ONE (1) BARREL, containing one hundred and fifty-five (155) pounds of RICE, damaged by mold. FIFTY-ONE (51) BARRELS, containing ten thousand three hundred and ninety-five (10,395) pounds of HONEY, damaged by mold. ALSO, the following Articles, captured from the Stores of rebels in arms against the U. S. Government, viz: ONE LOT OF MILLER SHED, contained in forty (40) bags. TWO (2) BAGS, containing three hundred and twenty (320) pounds of HOPE. TERMS—Cash at time of sale, payable in United States Treasury Notes. CHARLES ALLEN, June 15-18 1st Lieut. 5th Ohio Vols., and A. C. M.

The STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in and for the County of Davidson, do hereby certify that Wm. H. HENNING, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the several Districts of the State of Tennessee: MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1862. Ordered, that the High Court of Impeachment stands adjourned until the 26th day of June, instant, at twelve o'clock, meridian; and as the said Wm. H. HENNING has failed to make his appearance to answer the said Articles of Impeachment, that proclamation be issued, that he further ordered, that proclamation for his appearance on that day be made by publishing this order in the National Intelligencer, National Republican, and Evening Star, newspapers printed in the City of Washington, for at least ten days, successively, before said 26th day of June, instant, and also in the Nashville Union, newspaper printed in the City of Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, for at least five several days before said 26th day of June, instant. J. W. FORTNEY, Secretary of the Senate. june18-19