UNION FLAG.

VOLUME I. JONESBOROUGH, TENN. FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1866. NUMBER 37.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,

At King's Old Corner, Opposite the Lamar House.

GOODS of every Description for sale at REDUCED RATES!

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Prices of Uncurrent Money.

BY THOMAS S. MARR.

SHOWING YOUR UNCURRENT MONEY, THE FOLLOWING are the rates paid by THOMAS S. MARR, Broker, corner of Union and College streets, Nashville, for uncurrent money. These quotations are liberal enough, but may be depended on as sufficient time for remittances to be received by mail or express, if remitted without delay.

TENNESSEE.		Bank of Fulton	25
Bank of Tennessee, old	par	" Savannah	40
" new	90	" the State of Ga	30
Planters' Bank	85	City Bank of Augusta	15
Union Bank	90	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	10
Bank of Chattanooga	80	Mechanics Bank	10
" Commerce	20	Mechanics' and Planters Bank	10
" Knoxville	30	Planters Bank	10
" Memphis	60	Union Bank	10
" Middle Tennessee	90	NORTH CAROLINA.	
" Paris	50	Bank of Cape Fear	30
" the Union	par	" Charlotte	25
" West Tennessee	45	" Clarendon	12
Bank of Commerce	par	" Commerce	15
City Bank	50	" Fayetteville	10
Commercial Bank	85	" Lexington	20
Merchants "	50	" N Carolina	20
Northern "	par	" Wadesboro'	20
Ocoee "	42	" Washington	15
Bank of Shelbyville	50	" Wilmington	20
Southern Bank	20	Yanceyville	12
Tennessee Bank	50	Commercial Bank	20
Life and General Insurance Company	50	Farmers' Bank of N Carolina	30
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Bank of Camden	20	Merchants' Bank	30
" Charleston	15	Bank of Hookerc	25
" Chester	18	Miners' and Planters Bank	20
" Georgetown	15	VIRGINIA.	
" Hamburg	15	Bank of Berkley	75
" Newberry	20	" Commerce	30
" the State of S Carolina	15	" Howardsville	20
Commercial Bank	15	" the old Dominion	35
Exchange Bank	25	" Richmond	20
Farmers and Exchange Bank	10	" Rockbridge	20
Merchants' Bank	15	" Rockingham	20
Peoples' Bank	60	" Scottsville	20
Planters' Bank of Fairfax	18	" the Valley of Virginia	20
Planters' and Mechanics Bank	20	" Virginia	25
State Bank	10	" Wheeling	90
Southwestern Railroad	30	" Winchester	40
Union Bank	65	Central Bank of Va	20
LOUISIANA		Danville Bank	20
Bank of America	par	Exchange Bank of Va	20
" Louisiana	35	Exchange bank of Weston	20
" New Orleans	55	Exchange Bank at Alexandria	40
Canal Bank	92	Fairmount Bank	75
Citizens' Bank	82	Farmers Bank of Fincastle	50
Commercial City Bank	50	Farmers Bank of Va	30
Louisiana State Bank	40	Manufacturers' and Farmers	75
Mechanics' & Traders	50	Merchants Bank	30
Mechanics' Bank	80	Merchants and Mechanics'	5
Montgomery Bank	55	Northwestern Bank	50
Northern Bank	par	Southwestern Bank	25
Louisiana Scrip	50	Farmers' Bank	35
ALABAMA.			
Bank of Mobile	70	Gold	1 44
" Montgomery	65	Silver Dollars	142
" Selma	50	" Halves and Quarters prior to 1833	140
Central Bank	30	Halves and Quarters	125
Commercial Bank	30	Dimes and half Dimes	120
Exchange Bank	50	Vouchers	90
Northern Bank	60	Tennessee Bonds	85
Southern Bank	70	Davidson county bonds	70
		Edge R R Script	75
		The above bonds are bought with coupons from 1861 included	
		N Carolina Coupons	70
		Memphis City Coupons	60
		Tennessee Coupons	50
		Georgia Coupons	80

Notes of Bank of Tennessee dated 1861, or signed C. H. Tyrrell, President, are now here, and are bought at 60 cents. [O. Nov. 17 6 m.

DR. C. WHEELER,
Physician and Surgeon,
AND EXAMINING SURGEON FOR PENSIONERS.
Appointed October 24th, 1865.
OFFICE in Jno. J. McAlin's Law Office, MAIN STREET.
JONESBORO', TENN.
oct31 1865 tf.

WM. M. GRISHAM,
Attorney at Law,
Jonesboro', Tenn.
WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION of CLAIMS for Citizens and Soldiers, their relatives and friends.
OFFICE in Court House. [sept 15 1y

A. J. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Collecting Agent,
JONESBOROUGH, TENNESSEE.
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES of Hawkins, Greene, Washington, Carter, Jefferson Johnson, and Sullivan; also, in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Knoxville. june2-1y.

FELIX A. REEVE,
Attorney AND Solicitor,
GREENEVILLE, TENN.
WILL PRACTICE IN THE STATE COURTS in the Counties of Greene, Washington, and Cocke, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at Knoxville. [ju30-1y.

DR. M. S. MAHONEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Cherry Grove,
TENNESSEE. [May 19-1y

JACOB M. ELLIS, M. D.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE citizens of BUFFALO RIDGE, and surrounding country. OFFICE at the Residence of Samuel M. Ellis. aug31

A. W. HOWARD,
Attorney and Counsellor
AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Greene, Washington, Sullivan, Hawkins, Jefferson, Sevier and Cocke Counties and Supreme Court at Knoxville.
Office near M'Tyeire, M'Conghey & Cox's Grist Mill, Main Street.
oct28 1y. GREENEVILLE, TENN.

DR. WILLIAM HALE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Buffalo Ridge, and surrounding country.
Buffalo Ridge, Washington Co.,
TENNESSEE. [sep29y1

J. MILTON SCUDDER,
Attorney and Counsellor
AT LAW,
Jonesboro', Tenn.
Will practice in the Courts of Washington, Carter, Johnson, Sullivan, and Greene Counties,
and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at
KNOXVILLE,
OFFICE up stairs in Burson's Brick Building, West of the Court House.
Dec. 22 tf.

DR. J. S. RHEA,
DENTIST,
JONESBOROUGH, TENN.
Dec. 8, tf

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!
JAMES A. DILLWORTH
WOULD respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the EASTERN MARKETS, where he selected a choice lot of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
In fact, every thing connected with a first class Drug Store.
Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, Coal Oil, Lamps, &c. &c.
Prescriptions filled by a practical Druggist
Call at the Sign of the Gilt Mortar middle door, Deaderick's Block, Jonesborough.
JAMES A DILLWORTH.
nov 24 tf. Druggist.

NEW DRUG STORE!
Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,
PAPER, INK, ENVELOPES,
PERFUMERY,
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SPICES, CANDIES, RAISONS, FISH, SUGAR, COFFEE, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES. PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED.
W. M. LANDRETH, Druggist.
Main St. opposite Tin Shop, Jonesboro' Tenn. aug25—1

BROWNLOW ATKINSON.
JEWELER!
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he has opened a Shop for Repairing Watches and Jewelry; and will do all kinds of work in the Silversmiths' line. Shop in W. G. Gammon's old Exchange office, Jonesboro', Tennessee. ju23tf.

JOS. R. MITCHELL. JNO. R. SHANNON. CHAS. H. MITCHELL.
JOS. R. MITCHELL & Co.
EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,
Deal in Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, and Government Vouchers.
Collections in all parts of East Tennessee promptly attended to.
REFERENCES.
First National Bank, Cowan & Dickinson, Col. John Williams, A. G. Jackson, Knoxville.
Park Bank, John Parkes, (Cashier Phœnix Bank,) Lawrence, Baldwin & Co., (No. 10 Wall street,) Alexis Bruce, New York.
George W. Howard, Wilson & Burns, Baltimore.
Chambers, Stevens & Co., R. M. Pomroy, Cincinnati. [dec 8

W. P. WILSON. H. ROSSE.
W. P. WILSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Gay and Church Streets,
Coffin's Block,
Knoxville, Tenn.
Post Office Box 164. nov15—6m.

MUSIC.
PROFF. C. E. DILLWORTH
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE public that the Spring session of his Music class has opened.
jan 12 w2

VALUABLE LAND.
FOR SALE.
I HAVE FOR SALE A VALUABLE PARCEL OF land—consisting of Ten Acres—situated in the Town of Jonesboro', Tennessee, on the Male College Hill. The street is laid off in beautiful lots, and are excellently adapted for building lots. Terms liberal. Enquire of
DANIELS & PERRINE,
Stone Saloon & Market House.

THE UNION FLAG.

Jonesborough, January 26, 1866.

G. E. GRISHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms.

☞ The UNION FLAG will be published every Friday Morning, on the following terms:

One copy, per year, $3 00
Six months, 2 00
Single copy, 10 cents.

No attention will be paid to orders for the paper, unless accompanied by the CASH.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged $1 50 per square, (ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

☞ ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES—For County offices, $5 00; State, $10 00.

JOB-PRINTING, of all descriptions, neatly executed.

☞ All communications tending to personal aggrandizement or emolument will be charged the same as advertisements.

Advertisements continued, unless ordered to be stopped.

POETRY.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

FROM THE ROUND TABLE.

Four hundred thousand men,
The brave, the good, the true,
In tangled wood, in mountain glen,
On battle plain, in prison pen,
Lie dead for me and you!
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Have made our ransomed soil their grave,
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!

In many a fevered swamp,
By many a black bayou,
In many a cold and frozen camp,
The weary sentinel ceased his tramp,
And died for me and you!
From Western plain to ocean tide
Are stretched the graves of those who died
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!

On many a bloody plain
Their ready swords they drew,
And poured their life-blood, like the rain,
A home, a heritage to gain,—
To gain for me and you!
Our brother, mustered by our side,
They marched and fought and bravely died
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!

Up many a fortress wall
They charged—those boys in blue—
'Mid surging smoke and rolling ball;
The bravest were the first to fall,—
To fall for me and you!
These noble men,—the nation's pride,—
Four hundred thousand men have died
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!

In treason's prison hold
Their martyr spirits grew
To stature like the saints of old,
While, amid agonies untold,
They starved for me and you!
The good, the patient, and the tried,
Four hundred thousand men have died
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!

A debt we never can pay
To them is justly due;
And to the nation's latest day
Our children's children still shall say,
"They died for me and you!"
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Made this our ransomed soil their grave
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you! E. C. P.

GHOST STORY.—The Western papers tell in good faith an incredible ghost story, and back it up by the sworn affidavits of several respectable persons at Grand Traverse, Michigan. A spiritual medium at that place, whose husband was a stubborn disbeliever in the "manifestations," assured him in her dying breath that she should reappear to him in her body at his death, to convince him of the truth of her belief. Several weeks after he was taken sick and a "spiritual" rumpus was kept up in the house until his decease, which soon followed. Just before his death, which occurred at midnight, heavy and irregular footsteps were heard in the hall; the door was burst open and the remains of a human body reeking with putrescence, stalked into the room, and in a muffled voice reminded the dying man of the promise, and as he died fell a horrid mass upon the floor. An examination of her grave proved it to be empty.—The story created intense excitement, and the house where the affair was said to have occurred was burned by the friends of the family.

ADVERTISING.—It will pay every man who has an article to sell to advertise it. Would you sell a horse, let the public know it. It will cost less than a week's feed for him. If you would sell your farm, let the public know it, and the probabilities are that some one of the thousands of readers of the papers want such a farm, and will buy. We pick up some of our exchanges and find whole columns of houses and farms offered at public and private sale, as though the whole community was about to move. They find it pays sooner or later. Whether you desire to sell or to purchase, a small sum invested in an advertisement will save you days of waiting and personal application.

THRILLING ADVENTURES OF

Lieut. George W. Douglass,

OF THE EIGHTH EAST TENNESSEE INFANTRY THE RENOWNED UNION SCOUT AND PILOT.

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CHAPTER XIX.

THE BATTLE OF STONE RIVER.

The various engagements, generally termed the "Battle of Stone River," commenced on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862.—General Rosecrans left no stone unturned to secure success to our arms. A strategic disposition of all our forces was made—and every preparation gotten ready for a severe contest.

On the morning of that day the right wing of our army engaged the enemy, with varying success to both sides—but at night we held our ground, which was a decided advantage. We slept upon our arms during the night.

On Wednesday morning the 31st, the conflict was resumed—but the rebels largely outnumbering us, we were compelled to fall back in some disorder, they making a charge just at daylight in solid column. This charge on their part was a bold and fearless effort, and was executed in a manner worthy a better cause, assuredly. In this retreat the New York mounted Rifles and the 125th Illinois Infantry suffered most severely—they having run on to a rebel "masked battery," and thus became terribly cut up.

Instead of the right wing of the army falling directly back, it swung round on the centre, where General Rosseau's Division made their never-to-be-forgotten charge—one of the bravest and most successful affairs of the entire war—driving the enemy before him in the greatest confusion and consternation.

Upon this occasion I saw our brave boys grapple hand-to-hand, in deadly strife for the mastery. Many a brave soldier fell to rise no more, but fell at his post nobly bearing his country's flag and defending his country's honor.

On Wednesday night skirmishing was kept up at intervals during the entire night, and we lay upon our arms, holding the ground we had previously gained.

On Thursday morning, 1st day of January, 1863, heavy skirmishing was kept up along the whole line, but no general engagement took place. Artillery was being transmitted from place to place, and arranged in such positions as would be the most effective and advantageous, and every thing foretold the impending crisis, which was about to decide the conflict, and the occupation of Tennessee.

On Friday morning skirmishing was still kept up until about 12 m. when the cavalry force under command of General Crittenden, were gotten ready for a grand charge. Gen. James Spears commanded the Tennessee troops which were concentrated upon the left wing. While these preparations were going on the rebels, seeing the advantage being gained by our forces, immediately made a desperate charge across Stone river, which was most successfully repulsed by our boys. Again they formed their shattered forces and for four successive times renewed the charge, meeting with the same disaster every time. It now became our time to make the charge, and they were driven across the river in a mass completely demoralized and dismayed, flying in every direction or falling beneath the fire or sabre of our victorious soldiers. It was an occasion I shall not soon forget. The hardships of the march and the battle were all forgotten, and all were exultant and joyful over our glorious victory.

As our line reached the east bank of the river, there were many rebels so mixed up with our cavalry as to have severe hand to hand fighting. Two rebels one on either side of me, raised their pieces and aimed them at my breast. I knocked one of them into the stream with my carbine, while the other was shot by one of our men before he fired his gun. The river was lined with the dead and wounded, and presented a terrible spectacle. Their cries rose far above the roar of the swollen and turbulent stream, and were most piteous indeed.

On returning from the charge our forces were somewhat scattered, and I become detached from the main body as had followed a retreating gray-back through a piece of wood, in the double-quick movement, but who finally managed to make his escape.—While making my way back I came upon two wounded soldiers, one Union and the other rebel, lying in close proximity, upon the ground. I dismounted and examined my comrade in blue, and found his thigh broken by a minnie ball, and his hip dislocated. The rebel had both legs broken by a piece of shell.

I told my friend I thought it was hard to suffer as he did.

"No," he replied, with perfect composure, "I do not think it hard at all."

"Why not, my friend?"

"Because, I have only done my duty. I have only helped to protect and defend that which our fathers bequeathed to us, and for which they freely poured out their blood to gain."

Here the rebel raved in a fit of curses upon the Yankees, abusing them with the most bitter invectives.

Giving my friend a drink of water from my canteen, I set out to seek an ambulance to have him cared for; but they all seemed too busy to heed my entreaties to go after his brave and true patriot. His calm and pleasant face was in such contrast with the wretch at his side that I felt an unusual interest in him. What ever became of him, I was never able to learn; but hope he survived to see the glorious termination of the struggle for which he suffered with such patient resignation.

The rain now poured down, and we were compelled to take it as it came, and rest upon our arms during the night. In the morning, (Saturday,) our scouts reported the rebel army on the retreat, and orders were received to commence a forward movement immediately, which was done at day-light, taking possession of the town of Murfreesboro', and pushing on after the retreating and demoralized rebels, hundreds of whom were captured by our cavalry.

That day the ambulances were running from morning till night bringing in the wounded, while large detachments were engaged in burying the dead. It was a horrid sight to pass over the battle-field and behold the ghastly forms of the slain, lying in heaps here and there, where the battle raged the hottest and thus scattered over a space of many miles.

The President on Jeff. Davis.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a message in reply to a resolution calling upon him to inform that body upon what charges Jeff. Davis is confined, and why he is not brought to trial. The President incloses the reports from the Secretary of War and Attorney General, and at the same time invites the attention of the Senate to that portion of his annual message which refers to Congress the question of withholding the Circuit Courts of the United States in districts where their authority has been interrupted.

WAR DEPARTMENT Jan. 4, 1866.

SIR:—In the annexed Senate resolution, passed Dec. 21st, 1865, referred to me by your honor for report, I have the honor to state:

1. That Jefferson Davis was captured by United States troops in the State of Georgia on or about the 20th day of May, 1865, and by order of this department has been, and now is confined in Fortress Monroe to abide such action as may be taken by the proper authorities of the United States Government.

2. That he has not been arraigned upon and Indictment or formal charge of high treason by the grand jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of said District. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and the murder of Union prisoners of war by starvation, and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards them.

3. The President deeming it expedient that Jefferson Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and Jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officer of Government that the most proper place for such trial was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has held no court there since the apprehension of Davis, and who declines for an indefinite period to hold any court there. The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reason for holding Davis in confinement, why he has not been brought to trial, &c.

4. Besides Jeff. Davis the following persons who acted as officers of the rebel Government are imprisoned, to wit: Clement C. Clay at Fortress Monroe, charged, among other things, with treason, with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and with organizing a band of robbers, pirates and murderers in Canada to burn the cities and ravage the commerce of the loyal States on the British frontier; D. L. Yulee, at Fort Pulaski, charged with treason while holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, and with plotting the capture of forts and arsenals of the United States and with inciting war against the Government; S. R. Mallory, at Fort Lafayette, charged with treason and organizing and setting on foot piratical expeditions against United States commerce. Other officers of the so-called Confederate Government, arrested and imprisoned, have been released on parole to abide the action of the Government in reference to their prosecution and trial for alleged offences. Among these are G. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury; John A. Campbell Assistant Secretary of War; James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; John H. Reagan, Post master General; R. M. T. Hunter, Senator; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President, and sundry other persons of lesser note.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 4, 1866.

To the President: SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of a resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 21st of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate respectfully requested to be informed upon what charge and reasons Jefferson Davis is still held in confinement, and why he has not been put upon his trial. When the war was at its crisis Jefferson Davis, the commander-in-chief of the army of insurgents, was taken prisoner, with other prominent rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military so to take them. They have been, therefore, and are yet held as prisoners of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists over the territory of rebellion. Until peace shall come in fact and law they can be lawfully held as prisoners of war.

I have ever thought that trials for high treason cannot be had before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime. The question then arises, when and where must this trial be held. In the clause of the Constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate it is plainly written that they must be held in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed.

I know that many persons of learning and ability, entertain the opinion that the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army should be regarded so constitutionally present, with all the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities and made raids upon the northern and southern borders of the loyal States. This doctrine of constructive presence carried out to its logical consequences, would make all who had been connected with the rebel armies liable to trial in any State and district into which any portion of those armies had made the slightest incursion. Not being persuaded of the correctness of that opinion, but regarding the doctrine mentioned as of doubtful constitutionality, I have thought not proper to advise you to a course of criminal proceedings to be instituted against Jefferson Davis, or any other insurgent in the States or districts in which they were not actually present during the prosecutions of hostilities.

Some of the prominent rebels were personally present at the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but all of them, or nearly all of them, received military paroles upon the surrender of the rebel armies. While I think that those parties have no ultimate protection from prosecutions for high treasons, I have thought that it would be a violation of the paroles to prosecute those persons for crimes before the political power of the Government has proclaimed that the rebellion has been suppressed. It follows from what I have said that I am of the opinion that Jefferson Davis and other of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they in person especially committed crimes with which they may be charged.

Though active hostilities and flagrant have not for some time existed between the United States and the insurgents peaceful relations between the Government and the people in the States and districts in rebellion have not yet been fully restored. None of the Justices of the Supreme Court have held circuit courts in those States and districts since actual hostilities have ceased. When the courts are opened, and all laws can be peaceably administered and enforced in those States where the people rebelled against the Government, when thus peace shall have come, in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offences against the laws of war, should be transferred into the custody of the civil authorities of proper districts, to be tried for such crimes. Prosecutions are to be instituted, before the proper tribunals, and at proper times, against some of those who were mainly instrumental in augmenting, and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities.

I should regard it as a direful calamity if many of whom the sword has spared the law should spare also, but I would deem it a more calamity still if the Executive in performing his constitutional duty of bringing those persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes should violate the plain meaning of the constitution or infringe in the least particular on the living spirit of that instrument.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, JAS SPEED.
Attorney General.

☞ Lieutenant General Early, who was sent "whirling up the Valley" of the Shenandoah by Sheridan on one or two occasions, left Havana a few days ago for the city of Mexico, where many of his friends have taken up their abode. He says he "is not an applicant for pardon, and would not accept a pardon from the President of the United States if gratuitously tendered me without conditions or restrictions of any kind." He has nothing to regret, except that his services in aid of the rebellion were not of more avail.

☞ Two men were sentenced by the Judge of the Circuit Court for Bradley County, Tenn., to twenty one years each in the penitentiary for horse stealing.