

UNION FLAG.



VOLUME I.

JONESBOROUGH, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1865.

NUMBER 22.

DR. C. WHEELER,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE in JOHN B. McLIN'S Law Office,
MAIN STREET,
JONESBORO', TENN.
J. TATE EARNEST, M. D.
Having Located in Jonesboro', offers his
Professional Services,
To the Citizens and those of the Surrounding Country
OFFICE,
On Main Street, under Ken's Pho-
graph Gallery, between the Stores of
S. Guggenheim and Lynn & Pain.

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. [Sep 29-ly]

A. J. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
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.
June 2-ly.

FELIX A. REEVE,
Attorney and Solicitor,
GREENEVILLE, TENN.
WILL PRACTICE IN THE STATE COURTS
in the Counties of Greene, Washington, and
Coker; and in the Federal and Supreme
Courts at Knoxville. [Jan 20-ly]

DR. M. S. MAHONEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Cherry Grove,
TENNESSEE.

JACOB M. ELLIS, M. D.
OFFICE in his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the
Citizens of BUFFALO RIDGE and surrounding
country. OFFICE at the Residence of Samuel M.
Hunt, Esq. [Sept 29-ly]

DR. WILLIAM HALE,
OFFICE at Residence of H. D. Hale, Esq.,
Buffalo Ridge, Washington Co.,
TENNESSEE. [Sept 29-ly]

J. L. ROSS,
Public Auctioneer,
Jonesboro', Tenn.

Wm. Beard,
GROCER, PROVISION DEALER,
And Commission Merchant,
Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.
May 26-65

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BRISTOL, TENNESSEE.

LUTTRELL & GILLHAM,
The Proprietors would respectfully assure
the traveling public that this old and well
established Hotel has again been opened by
them, and they respectfully solicit a portion
of the public patronage.
Aug 25-65

JOHN O'NILE, J. K. F. HALL,
Late Captain 47th U. S. Inf. Late Q. M. 4th
S. C. I. Tenn. Cav.

O'NEILL AND HALL,
OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE UP STAIRS.
PROSECUTE CLAIMS AGAINST THE
Government for property taken by and
for the use of the Army.

Bounty for Two Years' Service:
Bounty for Wounds, and Soldiers Dis-
charged under General Orders; Back-Pay
and Bounty procured for Soldiers, and for
Widows and Minor Children; Commutation
for such as have been Prisoners of War;
Prize Money;

HORSES LOST
while in the service, etc.
Special Attention paid to making out OF-
FICERS' MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY
PAPERS, AND TO THE COLLECTION OF
VOUCHERS.
Sept. 15-65

WM. HARRIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Boots,
HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

Gay St. 2 doors North
of Cumberland,
Knoxville, Tennessee.
PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. [Jan 2-ly]

JONESBORO' UNION HOTEL.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED
the property (so well known as the
MAIN AVENUE HOTEL) situated on the East
Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, in the
town of Jonesboro', Tenn., immediately op-
posite the Depot and in the most business
part of the town, where he hopes by giving
his whole attention to the business, to merit
the patronage of all who may favor him with
a call. His House is large and well furnish-
ed, and being able to accommodate more than
any house on the line, he therefore challenges
competition.

In connection with the Hotel is a SHOE
and BOOT SHOP, GROCERY STORE and a
FIRST CLASS SALOON, where the most fas-
tidious can be accommodated.
JAMES L. B. BOYD,
Proprietor Union Hotel.

HORNE'S HOUSE,
Between Gay Street and the Avon Hospital,
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.
GOOD FARE AT 50 CENTS. A Meal-
dine in our parlor at my house from the
Care, whether it be night or day.
J. P. HORN, Proprietor.

THE UNION FLAG.
JONESBOROUGH, TENN.:
Friday, Oct 13, 1865.

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 for 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 per-
sonal aggrandizement or enmity will be
charged the same as advertisements.

Foreign Correspondence.
For the East Tennessee Union Flag.
CAPITOL OF BRICKER'S REPUBLIC.
Sept. 23, 4th year of our Independence.]
MA. ENRON.—You doubtless think your
invaluable paper is obtaining notoriety, hav-
ing so many patrons, and one correspondent
in this foreign land—patrons of wealth, influ-
ence and literary cultivation—a correspon-
dent one of the "advisers" of the chief Exe-
cutive. This communication may then be
regarded as official.
Its object is to advise your readers, and
what little else remains of the world, of the
cause which led to the erection of our Govern-
ment—its purposes—past and present condi-
tion, and probable destiny. Regarding
brevity as the excellence of newspaper com-
munications, and elaboration as indecent and
insulting to the intelligence of the reading
public, I shall confine myself strictly to con-
dense statements.
After enduring with the most catholic for-
bearance "a long train of abuses and inju-
ries," systematically practiced upon us—our
dearest rights ruthlessly trampled down by
tyrannical legislation, taking the action of Ten-
nessee, in her complicated difficulty with the
United States Government, as precedent, we
relieved ourselves of this baneful state of
affairs in founding a government of Justice
and impartiality, to sectional interests. In
thus proceeding, we found we had certain
"reserved rights," of which we had hitherto
been ignorant, which perfectly justified our
course. Republican Government depends upon
the consent of the governed, and should be
destroyed when it becomes subversive of the
ends for which it was created; so our people
thought, so they done. Unanimity of senti-
ment, purpose and action prevailed unparal-
lelled in the history of political innovations.
Our press "foremost in every good word
and work," readily accepted the fact of our in-
dependence, publishing "items" from other
countries, under the head of foreign intelli-
gence. To be brief, the purpose of our gov-
ernment may be stated as two fold; 1st, to
defend, maintain, and rigidly enforce those
laws which secure to every man, tranquil
and undisturbed enjoyment of his inalienable
rights and immunities; 2nd, to demonstrate
the problem from time immemorial in process
of solution, of every man's capacity to gov-
ern himself. After three years of successful
operation, can there be found a single man
in the universe, so brazen-faced and reckless
in assertion, as to say, our Government is a
failure, if so, we point him with exultation
to our past and present condition—a sweep-
ing refutation of his calumny. Our declara-
tion of Independence, erasing bold designs,
and inevitable determination, struck the sur-
rounding nations dumb with terror. The
convulsions which preceded and followed the
inception of our Government, were univers-
ally felt and acknowledged. A powerful an-
tagonist arose as by magic, in a single day,
carving its domain out of the richest portion
of the Western continent, panned in invul-
nerable armor, and impatient to enter the
struggle for national superiority.

Every nation from the United States and
the mighty Russians, down to the Germanic
provinces, terrified by our rapidly increasing
power, prepared for their own safety. They
imagined our worthy enthusiasm, the emis-
sion of smoke, preceding a general Volcanic
eruption, whose on-sweeping waves of molten
lava, would submerge the world, leaving only
our Republic—the reality of an oriental
dream, to note the coming centuries in the
book of time. It was rumored here, that
your own city did not deem itself safe from
our excursions. Foreign Courts, lashed with
disgusting apophany, upon our embassa-
dors, especially, England and France, seeing
they could no longer devastate us, with
the tornado of their limitless capacity, con-
ciliated our friendship by immediate recogni-
tion. The United States, solitary and alone,
(we admire her futile bravery,) defied our
colossal strength.

Our internal affairs were no less encour-
aging. Martial achievements were adding lustre
to our national renown; law and quietude
prevailed the civic walks of life. During the
war, it rarely occurred that a Press was miz-
zled, an Editor cudgelled, imprisoned, exiled
or long, yet, newspaper strictures upon of-
ficial conduct, were frequent and scathing—
The exigencies of the service rarely required
armed bands to search the country for skulking
parties to whip and hang old men and women,
to make disclose the whereabouts of hiding conspirators
to take their substance and burn their dwellings.
If this extremity of harsh treatment was un-
avoidable, a compensation for property, solace

for wounded feelings, and a healing balm for
smarting backs, were kindly afforded the in-
jured, in the assurance, "that it is sweet to
suffer for one's country."
Our system of Finance, is the wonder of
the monetary world, exhibiting a currency,
upon a paper basis, maintaining a par value,
through all the vicissitudes of war. We our-
selves are amazed.
The Military Department is not behind in
the exhibit of our greatness, our armies, "full
of lusty life," laurel-wreathed and battle-
scarred, are a wall of fire around their much
loved homes. Our Fortresses, with their ba-
stions of gloomy strength, frowning with or-
dinance of the largest Calibre, are impregna-
ble.
Our armed fleets, consisting chiefly of
Monitors, built upon the grandest scale of
Naval Architecture, have proven their invul-
nerability in many furious engagements.
But, notwithstanding our present national
greatness and renown, and the guarantees of
still grander attainments, we are perfectly
willing to re-construct with your Government,
if for no other purpose, than to teach Na-
poleon and his people, that old Monroe was
not given to Quixotic schemes of conquest.
Our President, His Excellency, Jacob Hill,
is now at Washington, negotiating with this
view. His instructions to enter into no al-
liance, making us the victims of unscrupulous
and despotic legislation, are explicit.
Unconscious of having done anything to merit
the displeasure and hatred of a single human
being, we are heartily opposed to Disfranchise-
ment, Emancipation, Confiscation, and the
punishment of our leaders. So if your
Government desires a "pacific policy of re-
construction," profitable to itself, and honor-
able to us both, it will insist on no such de-
grading terms as these. The mob spirit must
be kept down, and Judge Lynch, banished
from his court of Gum-brush and peach tree
limbs. This is our basis of reconstruction.
Do you approve it? Consult your interest,
and do so. Reunited, we will create an up-
surge in the Tuelleries, in less than a fortnight.
If you reject it, it will be no wonder to this
Government, if the French Eagle's, at no
distant day, make a roosting place of your
magnificent Capital.

As you generously donated a part of your
office a short time since, for a public de-
pository of loose plunder, we shall ask the favor
of storing in your care, our archives, army
equipment, medical supplies, artillery, con-
demned wagons, &c.
We hear you are a candidate for the Ten-
nessee Legislature; this is just to our hand.
Give us the use of your Office, and assist us
to re-construct, and if we get into the Union
before the election, we will roll up an over-
whelming vote for you, that will make your
opponents believe Bricker's Republic is a po-
litical Colopaxi, just burst for their special
destruction.

When the President announces the result
of his mission to the Cabinet, I will write
you again. Hoping your political aspirations
may not be nipped in their tender budging, and
we will soon love and serve, one common
country,
I remain yours,
ONE OF THE CABINET,
BRICKER'S REPUBLIC.

Result of the Trial of S. K. N. Paton,
at Greenville, Tenn., in the
Months of June and July, 1862.
[For the East Tennessee Union Flag.]
This case presents facts for your serious
consideration for your own interest individ-
ually, and not only for your interest, but al-
so, your country, and more especially, for
the credit of Washington County generally,
which I am proud to say, stands first in the
history of the State; that you consider
well the matters stated in the
foregoing article, together with the
statement of the facts herein after
made, before casting your votes in the
coming election for Representative.

1st, Col. Paton was found guilty of
the 1st, Specification under the charge
of "Conduct unbecoming an Officer
and a gentleman," and though not guilty
of the Charge, the Court says that he
is "guilty of conduct prejudicial to
good order and military discipline." It
is difficult to draw a line of distinction
between the two charges, and in this
case both phrases are correct and ex-
press the same thing. The only differ-
ence is in this, by the 83rd. Article of
War, "any Commissioned Officer, con-
victed before a General Court-Martial
of conduct unbecoming an Officer and
a gentleman, shall be dismissed the ser-
vice." The difference, if there is any,
is a technical one, by which he is
screened from the punishment of the
Law. As to whether the language
which Col. Paton is charged with hav-
ing used about Lieut. Col. Brown was
unbecoming of an officer and a gentle-
man, or not, I leave you to decide—
and it will be borne in mind that this
language was used in the presence of
enlisted men of his Regiment.
The Court found him guilty of the
first and second Specifications under
charge 2nd, except the words know-

ingly and willfully. Here I will only
state that it was proven before the
Court by two witnesses, viz: Capt.
Kindrick and Lieut. Munson, that
there was a copy of General Orders of
the War Department, containing an
Order prescribing the manner in which
Veterinary Surgeons should be ap-
pointed, on file in his Office at the
time that the appointment and muster
were made, and that the question as
to the manner of appointment was
subject of discussion in the Regiment.
So he must have known that the mas-
ter was false at the time he made it.
Further, I believe it is not customary
for Courts of Justice to accept the plea
of ignorance of the law as an excuse
for its violation. It was his business
and his duty to know what the law
was, and the proof in the record shows
that he had it in his possession, and
could have known by looking at it.—
But it appears from the plea set up in
this case that he was too indolent to
inform himself. Perhaps, he found it
more pleasant to play cards with pri-
vate soldiers and others, than to peruse
such dry articles as General Orders usu-
ally are. He spurned the advice of
others, and refused to be instructed by
officers who were more experienced in
military affairs than himself.

He was found guilty of the 1st, and
2nd, Specifications under charge 5th.
These Specifications, certainly, cover
the charge, and I am not able to see
how he can be guilty of them, and not
guilty of the charge. But no criminality
attaches. How is that? Who can
explain it? All the allegations in the
Specifications under the charge of
Perjury are sustained by the Court—
He committed the act that constituted
the crime of Perjury, and for which
the penalties prescribed by the Act of
Congress referred to in the charge are,
that, "in addition to the penalties now
prescribed for that offence, shall be de-
prived of his office, and rendered inca-
pable forever after of holding any office
or place under the United States."
It also appears from the first Specifi-
cation that, while in the Rebel Legisla-
ture, in 1862, he voted for the removal
of the assets of the State Bank with-
out the limits of the State to keep
them from falling into the hands of
the United States authorities; and it
will be remembered that the School
fund which he speaks of in his cir-
cular composed part of the assets of
the Bank, and now he has the im-
pudence to ask you to vote for him
again, and tells you that you must
be taxed to replace this fund, which
he by a public act as your representa-
tive, consented to be removed from
the State, and the greater part of
which by the removal, which he sanc-
tioned, has been lost to you and your
children forever, and in those times
that he refers to in his circular, which
tried men's souls—the prosperous
days of the rebellion, days when the
fate of the nation trembled in the bal-
ance, and appearances indicated that
the overthrow of the United States
was inevitable, he did not forsake
his real friends, and even when they
were forced by the movements of the
Federal army, to abandon their seats
in the capital at Nashville, followed
them to Memphis, in order as I once
heard him say, to form a quorum, so
that they could transact business.—
The truth is, he was then making a
record which might have been useful
to him had the rebellion been a suc-
cess. But circumstances alter cases.
The question of Loyalty was not
before the court-martial which tried
him at Greenville, as he intimates
in his circular. The principal ques-
tion was, Did he take the oath of office
when mustered into the U. S. service, as
Colonel of 8th Tenn. Cav., falsely. The
crime charged was not committed by
his acts in the rebel Legislature, but
by afterwards swearing that he had
never committed said acts or been in
said Legislature, at least such is the
real meaning of the oath:

When Col. Paton took command
of the 8th Tenn. Cavalry, I was com-
manding the post of Franklin, Tenn.,
the greater part of the regiment was
at that time stationed at Columbia,
Tennessee, and along the railroad
between Franklin and Columbia. Soon
after he took command he was relieved
at Columbia, and took command of
the post of Franklin, relieving me.—
I had received from the former post
commandant under a telegram from
the commander of the District of
Nashville, Major Gen. Rousseau, a
large amount of ordinance stores,
which I at the time of turning the post
over to Col. Paton, requested him to
receive as post property, but he swore
"by God" he would have nothing to
do with them, as he considered him-
self only temporarily there and did
not know what hour he would be
ordered away, and at the same time
he ordered me to move my company
twenty miles south of Franklin. I
very politely requested him as he
would not receive the ordinance stores,
to allow me to remain at the post un-
til I could turn them over to another
officer, to do which I had to get an
order from District Headquarters for
that purpose, but he refused to grant
me the request. I however sent the
company under the 1st Lieutenant and
remained myself until I turned over

the stores. Colonel Paton was much
vexed by my course, and during the
time preferred charges against me for
disobedience of orders, and ordered
me in arrest, but I disregarded the
order, and he knowing that he was
playing a game of bluff, in which I
held the trumps, did not bring me to
trial. Major General Rousseau not
only sustained me in the course I pur-
sued, but complimented me for it—
since that time Col. Paton has been
my enemy, and has used his position
to injure me, and since I have become
acquainted with the man's true traits
of character, I do not regret that he
is and has been my enemy. He has
cast a blot upon the reputation of his
regiment—the men who unlike him,
in times that tried men's souls, left their
homes—their families and friends, and
sealed the Cumberland Mountains to
 rally around the flag of freedom and
liberty—a blot that will only grow
darker by time. Shall I tell the sad
story of Mason I. Gray and his son, of
Robertson county, Tenn. Shall I tell
how the gray haired man of sixty
winters, and his son of 18 Summers
were taken from the jail in Gallatin,
Tennessee, on the same day in which
they were pat in and butchered in the
most brutal manner, by order of Col.
Paton? Suffice it to say that the old man
and his son, on or about the evening of
the 10th day of August, 1864, were taken
out of the jail at Gallatin, Tenn., taken
two miles from the town, and shot by
non-commissioned officers and private
soldiers; that the young man was shot
first in the presence of his father, and
then the father was shot; that their
bodies were left lying by the wood-
side, and citizens came in the next
day and asked permission of Col. Pa-
ton, who was commanding the post,
to bury them. The men had no op-
portunity to assert their innocence,
and in fact at the time they were
taken from the jail did not know their
fate, until they reached the place of
execution, where they entered their
protest and declared their innocence
with their dying breath. Whether they
were innocent or guilty of the charge
alleged against them, which
amounted to nothing more than a
mere suspicion of complicity with gen-
erals, has never been determin-
ed, but I feel safe in asserting that
good proof of their innocence can
easily be established. Quite a number
of the officers of the 8th Tennessee
Cavalry tendered their resignations
on account of this and other equally
brutal acts. They were men who had
served their country honorable and
honestly, and preferred to quit the
service rather than to be branded as
outlaws. Nearly all the officers of the
regiment published their disapproval
of this monstrous crime in the Nash-
ville papers, charging it directly upon
Col. Paton, and he never denied it
publicly, so far as I know. These are
facts for the consideration of an hon-
est and law-abiding people, and I feel
it to be my duty, as a citizen of Wash-
ington county, to lay them before you
at this time, that you may save your-
selves and the country the dishonor of
being represented by an outlaw.

I might tell you of the disgraceful
conduct of Col. Paton, while in com-
mand of the post of Franklin, Tenn.,
that he won the disgust and contempt
of all citizens who came in contact
with him; and, that he attached more
weight to the verbal statement of Mr.
Samuel House, whose acquaintance I
suppose, he made while in the Rebel
Legislature of 1861-2, than he did to
Mr. Campbell, the agent of the Board
of Trade at Franklin, and one of the
most staunch and uncompromising
Unionists I ever met. The circum-
stances I here refer to, came under my
own personal observation. Mr. House
was the Representative in the Legisla-
ture of 1861-2, from Williamson
county, elected by almost a unanimous
Rebel vote, and of course, must have
been a genuine Rebel at the time.—
But here, I will state by way of pa-
rentesis, that Mr. House is a gentle-
man too high minded and too honor-
able to perjure himself as Col. Paton
has done for the sake of an office.

I might also tell you of the general
abusive and disgraceful conduct of
Col. Paton towards the officers and
men under his command, on account
of which, the energies of his Regi-
ment were paralyzed, and the noble
patriots who, unluckily had fallen
under his command, felt that they were
disgraced by being commanded by
such a heartless brute; yet to their
credit be it said, they did their duty
faithfully.
I might also tell you of his profanity—
his utter contempt for morality
and religion. But I will not prolong
this article.
I am responsible for the statements
herein made, and can sustain them by
proof if required to do so.
F. M. McFALL,
Late, Capt., Co. "A," 8th, Tenn. Cav.

Frederick A. Ross, son of Dr.
Ross, of Alabama, was brutally mur-
dered near Friar's Point, Miss., a few
days ago. It is supposed that two
negroes, in the employ of James
Brown, Esq., did the bloody deed, as
they have both left for parts un-
known.

A Strange Story.
An incident is just now being discuss-
ed in military circles, so extraordi-
nary that, were not the truth, capable of
being vouched for by official authority,
the narration would certainly be deem-
ed absolutely incredible. Our officers
twenty years ago may remember a
certain Dr. Barry attached to the medi-
cal staff there, and enjoying a reputa-
tion for considerable skill in his pro-
fession, especially for firmness, deci-
sion, and rapidly in difficult opera-
tions. He was clever and agreeable,
save for the drawback of a most quar-
relsome temper, and an inordinate ad-
diction to argument, which perpetu-
ally brought the former peculiarly into
play. He was excessively plain, of
tealbe proportions, and labored under
the imperfection of a ludicrously
squeaking voice. Any natural "chaf-
fing" with regard to these, however,
especially roused his ire, but was at
length discontinued on his "calling
out" a persevering offender, and shoot-
ing him through the lungs. About
1840 he became promoted to be medi-
cal inspector, and was transferred to
Malta.

There he was equally distinguished
by his skill and by his pugnacious
propensities, the latter becoming so
inconveniently developed upon the
slightest difference of opinion with
him, that at last no notice was allow-
ed to be taken of his fits of temper.
He proceeded from Malta to Corfu,
where he was quartered for many
years, still conspicuous for the same
peculiarities. When our government
evacuated the Ionian Islands to Greece,
and our troops of course, quitted the
territory, Dr. Barry elected to leave
the army and take up his residence
for the rest of his days at Corfu. He
there died about a month ago, and up-
on his death was discovered to be a
woman! By investigation, not only
was the discovery placed beyond a
doubt, but it was equally beyond a
doubt brought to light that the indi-
vidual in question had, at some time
or another, been a mother! This is
all that is as yet known of this extra-
ordinary story. The motives that oc-
casioned, and the time when commen-
ced this singular deception, are both
shrouded in mystery.—*Liverpool Post.*

Gen. Buckner and Other Ex-Rebs.
The following is from the New Orleans
correspondence of the Chicago
Republican:
Major General Buckner, of rebel
notoriety, is still here. He has not
made a fortune, in any sense of the
word, by his opposition to the Govern-
ment. For reasons best known to
himself, it is understood that he will
not return to Kentucky, where, I be-
lieve, he owns, or once owned quite an
estate. General P. G. T. Beauregard,
who, strange as it may seem
was opposed to secession at first, is al-
so here, poor as a church house. He
is brother-in-law to John Slidell, who,
with his wife, is in Paris, enjoying his
millions. Gen. Harry Hays can be
seen almost any evening on Canal
street. He has applied for pardon.
General Jeff. Thompson is also here
engaged in mercantile pursuits—
Whether amonsted or not, your cor-
respondent is not informed. He vis-
ited the custom-house yesterday for
the purpose of qualifying as bond-
man for some sea captain. He was
very politely informed that he could
not be received, legally, as such.
"Didn't I tell you so?" said Jeff,
turning to the captain with a know-
ing smile.
He don't seem to care a cuss, and is
particularly noted for the big hat that
he wears.

I have learned by private letters
from Mexico that the Hon. Pierre
Soule, now under the wing of Maxi-
milian, is expected shortly to return to
this city. His son, formerly aide-
camp to General Beauregard, and who
ran the blockade and joined his father
in Mexico about eight months since,
will accompany him. It will be
remembered that Pierre Soule was
violently opposed to secession, but he
did not approve of Gen. Butler's
course, for which reason, or perhaps
for some other reason, he was for a
time imprisoned in the North. He
was at length released and permitted
to go to Mexico, but I am credibly in-
formed has taken no part in the trou-
bles.

Jules-Gaire, originally from this
city, and a nephew to Pierre Soule, is
now editor of the official journal of
the imperial government in Mexico.

A bull fight recently came off at
the Roman Amphitheater, at Nismes
(Gard) More than 10,000 spectators, a
large portion of whom are women,
were present and enjoyed the carnage
for upwards of four hours. Five
horses were embowelled by the bulls,
and six of these latter were tortured
with explosible darts, and then, when
excited to a paroxysm of fury, dis-
patched with swords.

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ty-five counties have been organized
in the south of Texas.
Plutarch, when between seventy
and eighty, commenced the study of
the Latin.

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