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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1863.

Interesting from Nashville.

A thoughtful and appreciative friend has just sent to the *Rebel*, late copies of the "New York Freeman's Journal" and the Chicago Times. In the former, we find a sensible letter from its special Nashville correspondent, which contains matter of much interest to the general reader as well as to the refugees from our capitol. The writer says:—

The supposed disaster to the Potomac army is the absorbing topic of camp and town, and of all coalitions of men, and women too. So great a hold had the news taken upon the minds of the soldiers, that each of the two Union papers now published here, the *Press* and the *Union*—by some unaccountable coincidence, manufactured the material for an extra on Friday afternoon, recounting the particulars of a great victory for the Union, and the almost entire annihilation of the Confederate army. Unfortunately for the concoctors of the lies, the one did not appear to know that the other was at the same time engaged in the same business, and the consequence was, the extras emanated from the two offices about the same time, each claiming a victory. Truman (of the *Press*) announcing *a grand illumination* at Washington, and each, by its inconsistencies and contradictions, proving the other to be purposely false. Some persons ventured to insinuate that what I have stated was about true and this called out a statement in the *Union* of yesterday, which was intended to remove all such suspicion from that office, but which in reality stamps both the parties as impostors. The *Union* says:

"The news contained in our extra, issued on Friday afternoon, was based upon the highest authority. Our object in issuing it was mainly to counteract the apprehensions excited in the minds of the timid by the groundless, unwise, impolitic, unjustifiable, not to say disloyal predictions of disaster to the national arms, made by some of the conservative organs. The statements of the *dispatch* which we received were mainly true, being confirmed by the subsequent regular dispatches. We make this statement, because it was circulated by certain parties that our extra was a bogus affair, got up for the purpose of making money. We have too much respect for the public and ourselves to practice a fraud upon the community *by sending out a forged dispatch*. No newspaper which would stoop to a trick so despicable, and attempt to palm off a heartless hoax on its confiding readers, ought to be countenanced in an intelligent community. Our statements were gathered from an official source. We will add that no *special dispatches were received by any office in this city on the day our extra was issued*. While the Nashville *Union* will always endeavor to obtain news as late as the latest, it has too much regard for truth to attempt to gull the public by circulating fictitious dispatches!!!"

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, Truman issued another extra, dated "Philadelphia, May 9," in which he says that General Keys has taken possession of Richmond, and that "the Federal flag now floats over the rebel capital."

Thus, it will be observed, that gullibility is still the prevailing weakness of the Yankee public, and that deception is still the ruling characteristic of the Yankee newsmonger. The writer continues:

Since my last letter two raids have been made within a few miles of here by Confederate cavalry—one on the Granny White Pike, eight miles from town, capturing several prisoners; the other into Goodlettsville, about twelve miles from here, capturing and paying off the entire stock of dry goods belonging to M. B. Myers, the father of Abe Myers, now in your city. They also took from him about sixty dollars in green backs.

It is a pretty hard matter to say who is the commander of this post. The official organ says Gen. Granger (Robert S.) of the United States army. Gen. Mitchell is not acting now, and it is said because he is sick. Gen. Morgan is acting, but I cannot say how long he will continue.

The correspondent next proceeds to expose the unmitigated farce of the oath taking business:

The period of fifteen days allowed for Nashville and the surrounding country to become loyal has expired and ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-one oaths, of which 721 were those of paroled rebels. Among these are persons of every degree and shade of degree, the large majority no doubt deeming it a necessity, to save themselves from imprisonment or banishment.

Illustrative of the farce of this oath taking, I will relate two anecdotes, which a friend vouches for as being true in every particular: A young daughter of an honest farmer residing a few miles from here, made her appearance at the capitol on Wednesday last. After some preliminary conversation, the clerk requested her to hold up her right hand. She did so. "Miss ——, you do solemnly swear," commenced the clerk, when the young woman interrupted him with, "No, I don't swear. I don't do nothing of the kind. I never did swear, and I don't intend to begin now." The clerk informed her that nothing else would save her from being sent South, or to prison; when she, half "mad" and half crying, said "Well, if I must swear, I say, I just damn the Yankees. I wish I'd never seed none of them!" The following day a prisoner was sent up to the capitol to be iron clad. The questions proposed to him elicited replies which proved him to be a confirmed rebel, and they demanded bonds to the amount of $10,000, which he refused to give; he said Gen. Mitchell had ordered him up there to take the oath, and he was going to take it, or report to General Mitchell that they refused to administer it. They insisted that he was not a fit subject to take the oath *without bonds*; and rebel said he didn't care a d—n; that Mitchell ordered him to take it, and he was going to obey orders. One of the officials (who knew him well) offered to become his security; but he declined most positively. Finally he was permitted to take the oath without bond, and he went his way. Many other equally ridiculous scenes took place; but the above will suffice as a sample.

He further tells that the following named citizens of Nashville were sent North on the 15th of May, to be turned adrift north of the Ohio river, and to remain there during the war:—W. H. Kelly, Enoch Dickens, C. W. Horton, Jas. A. Hickman, Dr. Deadrick Dupree, Jos. J. Andrews, H. R. Dewes, J. H. Ramage, Jesse D. Stephens, William Higgins, Dixon A. Allison, and Jas. H. Bradley. In connection with the arrest of Judge Catron, the *Journal* says:

Mr. Catron is a native of Tennessee, and is a brother-in-law of Judge Trimble, formerly of the Supreme Court of the United States. Harvey Adams, Esq., Wesley Haynes, were also arrested on the same charge. Mr. W. F. Bryan, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Thomas Overton, Mr. Monroe, Dr. Hudson and Dr. Thomas Painter, were sent south of the Federal pickets Saturday; Mr. W. H. Hardy and family were ordered beyond the lines. Two or three ladies who asked for permission to go South refused the same day!

With best wishes for your health and happiness, believe me Truly yours.

[From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal of the 30th ult.]

Our Nashville Correspondence.

Nashville, Tenn., May 18, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR—Since the days on which the confederate army retreated through Nashville from Bowling Green, there has been no event of such importance to the people of Kentucky or Tennessee, as that which occurred in this city on the morning of the 13th inst. By the closure of the office of your paper and of the Union Club, and the arrest of the leading members of the Union party, every loyal man was made to feel that he was at the mercy of the military power, and that he was liable to be dragged from his home and family, and consigned to a felon's confinement in the penitentiary. The Republican of Wednesday says:

This forgery was only committed some three weeks since, and the arrest and imprisonment speedily followed. Many persons in this city received timely warning to leave, the price of honesty rather than those of treason. Much sympathy is felt in this community for the several persons who have been incarcerated for the term of their natural lives, and deprived by many, that she would feel the loss of her husband and desiring peace. A petition in their behalf being drawn setting forth the circumstances of the case, and asking for the release of Lester, was presented to Gen. Rosecrans, who, after hearing the statements of the petitioners, refused to grant the request, saying that the case was one which he could not interfere with, that Lester had been tried by a military commission, convicted of the crime of forgery, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and that he would not pardon him. He said that he had been informed that Lester was a man of family, and that he had been induced to commit the crime by the persuasion of his wife, and that he would not have done it but for her solicitations. He also