Nashville Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1862.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Morris & Stratton, in another column, of Money lost. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at their store, on Market Street.

Drowned.—Lieut. Nisley, of Co. G, 9th Pennsylvania, was drowned in Barren River, on Sunday last, near Bowling Green, while bathing. He was regarded as a kind, clever and accomplished gentleman and soldier. His remains were carried home on Monday afternoon.

Theatre.—Harry Weaver will tonight present his name to the public for a Benefit, and we are sure it will meet with a hearty response. When Mr. Weaver made his first appearance here, he was comparatively unknown, but his matchless performance in *The Old Guard*, stamped him as an artist of no ordinary merit, and as such he has a claim upon the public to-night. The comedy of *Naval Engagements* will be performed for the first time in many months, and the sketch of *The Debutante* or a peep behind the scenes. Between peices Mr. Duffield will sing and Miss Constantine execute a dance.

We copy the following notice from the *Dispatch* of yesterday morning, and heartily endorse everything said therein:

New Periodical Depot.

Our good and industrious young friend, William Collier, formerly an associate in the Dispatch Company, has just embarked in the news-dealing, periodical and stationery business, at the corner of Church and Cherry streets, opposite the Post-office. His little store is decidedly the neatest and most tastefully fitted up in the city, and is located in the business centre, convenient to everybody. Billy is one of our most honest, persevering and accommodating young citizens, and we bespeak for him a generous support from the reading public. All of the latest publications will be kept by him, in addition to all desirable articles of stationery. Go and see him, straightway.

Headquarters 1st Reg. Tenn. Vol.,
Nashville, July 8, 1862.

Friend Meigs,—You will please allow me to correct a statement that I noticed in this morning's edition of your paper of the villainous assault upon me at Mount Pleasant. It stated that I was sitting at the Tavern door. That is not so. I had just stepped out of the Telegraph office with Mr. McIlvain, the operator, and was going to my house when they rode in and made an attempt at my life. Fearing that insinuations might be reflected upon me, I hope you will correct the statement.

I am improving fast. Wishing you my kindest regards for the interest you have manifested, I subscribe myself your friend, and hope the day is not far distant when our State will be rid of those scamps.

Truly yours,
F. T. Foster, Lieut. Col.,
1st. Tenn. Vol., U. S. A.

From Gen. Buell's Army.

On the 23d of June, the sixth division of Gen. Buell's army had reached Tuscumbia, Ala. Gen. Buell's headquarters were near Florence, on the south bank of the Tennessee. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following account of the state of affairs in that quarter:

Yesterday a foraging party from Gen. Garfield's brigade discovered distinct traces of the whereabout of a lot of 1,000 bales of cotton, which had been subscribed by a noted Secessionist to the Southern Confederacy. Captain Ralph Plumb, Quartermaster, reported the facts to Gen. Garfield, commanding, and the same has been forwarded to headquarters of Gen. Buell, in hopes that measures may be immediately taken to secure so much of the lot as may be found. Without doubt this is but a sample of what may be found in the way of contraband property. Indeed, it seems to your correspondent that a mistaken policy governs our movements as an army. Here we are, surrounded by as inveterate and determined a set of rebels as can be found in the entire South. They have given their means without stint to inaugurate and carry forward the rebellion. They have all around us immense quantities of property, enough to defray the expenses of feeding the entire army of Gen. Buell. So determined are these rebels to sustain their cause at all hazards that they boldly say to our Generals that all of these immense corn fields are designed to sustain the Confederate army another year. These corn fields are immense. On every plantation where heretofore only cotton has been produced, now the negro gangs are made to hoe corn instead, so that the rebels may not fail of a supply of bread.

And yet we are obliged to feed our animals on short rations, and to pay from Northern loyal pockets not only the expense of transporting at great disadvantage the supplies for the men, but the poor soldier is compelled to pay (if he buys) an enormous price for any luxury he may desire to obtain. Butter, 40 cents; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; pies, 25 cents each; dressed pigs, 25 cents per pound; chickens, 25 cents, and poor at that, are moderate samples of prices charged, and paid for in good Treasury notes.

The wife of General Scott died at Rome on the 10th ult., aged seventy-two years.

Ten thousand families are supplied every week at the New Orleans free market.

A man owned a house in Boston—mortgage on it of $5000—the wife goes to Washington last December—opens a house of questionable character—she returns last week to Boston and cancels the bond. The husband's notes are now discounted on State street. This is a true story without a moral.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Not much of the "moral" it's true, not enough to "adorn a tale," but a little sprinkle of the immoral.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A WEEK OF BATTLES.

The Daily Fight.

THE GRAND FLANK MOVEMENT.

OUR ARMY VICTORIOUS IN EVERY ENGAGEMENT.

Turkey Bend, July 2, 1862.

After the tremendous battle on the right, in which Fitz John Porter's Division was engaged, including McCall's Reserves, with such reinforcements as could be sent up without weakening the other wing, that portion of the army fell back in regular order, presenting an unbroken line to the enemy who, warned by their terrible experience of Thursday and Friday, for some time kept at a respectful distance, but as they discovered by the absence of our pickets, that our troops were in motion, they construed it into a retreat, and began to cheer and follow after us.

This discovery took place on Saturday, and the Rebels were bewildered and confused in their efforts to unravel the mystery which surrounded the entire movement. They sent down batteries on the right bank of the Chickahominy so as to command all the bridges, and posted heavy bodies of troops on all the roads leading to them. This was done with the expectation that our troops would be obliged to retreat across to the White House by the same route that they had advanced, and the Rebel hordes were in high glee at the promised capture of the entire Yankee army.

But while Rebel Major-Generals were in Council, their Division Commanders sending hurried despatches, announcing the disappearance of the right wing of McClellan's army, that wily and sagacious soldier was executing a movement which is destined to emblazon his name among the brightest in the scroll of military fame. Slowly and silently the flank movement was begun in accordance with the plan matured days before.

This plan was no more or less than to remove the entire army with its baggage, equipments, artillery, stores and siege guns from the low unhealthy swamps, where disease was thinning his ranks, to the high grounds on the James River, covered with magnificent farms, where the cool and bracing summer winds have full play. For once in the history of the war, the enemy was kept in ignorance of Gen. McClellan's plans, although it is possible that they were aware that some movement was on foot.

On Saturday morning the Rebels determined to recall their immense forces from beyond the Chickahominy, and having for the first time penetrated the grand design of McClellan, they commenced rapidly moving after our troops, at the same time they threw large bodies of baffled soldiery upon the right of their line, so as to be in position to advance between us and the James River.

Cautiously at first, and then boldly, the Rebels came out from their lines, on Saturday, and moved towards Savage's Station, which, on Friday night, had been occupied by General McClellan for his headquarters. At this point a large force was still stationed, for the purpose of holding the Rebels in check, which they succeeded in doing all through Saturday night, and until late on Sunday morning. The rear of Sumner's column had halted here, and were ordered to destroy such ammunition and stores as would be likely to fall into the hands of the enemy.

The locomotive "Speedwell" was linked to twelve freight cars filled with ordnance stores and ammunition, and, true to her name, was soon on the way to the Chickahominy Bridge, with two hundred pounds of steam on the valve and the water below the lowest guage. The train was arranged with fuses, so as to explode upon reaching the bridge, and, without a living soul on board, she sped on her mighty errand. In a few minutes an explosion was heard that shook the earth for miles, and, as the huge volume of smoke rolled away, a load was lifted off the hearts of all that so much valuable ammunition as we had accumulated there could not be turned against ourselves.

Shortly after the explosion the enemy seemed to be aware of the cause and design, as they advanced rapidly upon us. General Sumner had anticipated the attack, and had posted his troops in all directions to await the foe. As they advanced through the woods, on the north and west of the station, they emerged into an immense open field of one hundred acres, which until trampled by our troops, was a splendid wheat field. Here the battle raged intensely all day, our brave men holding the enemy at bay and repulsing them with heavy loss. General Sedgwick stationed a battery of 12-pound brass Napoleons south of the railroad, so as to command both it and the road lately leading to Porter's position. This poured volley after volley of grape and canister, until the enemy literally lay in piles in every direction.

At this point the enemy made a desperate onset on Burns' Brigade, in overwhelming numbers, but were driven back with heavy loss. Three brigades attacked Baxter's Fire Zouaves, who were stationed in the very post of danger. The Zouaves opened on them with heavy fire, which staggered the enemy, who recled and fell back, but again advanced with a strong reinforcement in the rear, shouting and yelling like fiends. Gradually overpowered by numbers, the Zouaves fell back until they were supported by the gallant New York Sixty-ninth.

These brave veterans attacked the Rebels with such impetuosity that the joined regiments drove the Rebels back over the railroad nearly to Fair Oaks Station, a distance of over two miles. Captain Megonigal, of Co. B (Weccacoe Engine), fell dead at the first fire, while cheering on his men. He was shot through the head.

By this time the work of destruction of the stores and the ammunition was successfully accomplished, and orders were given to our wearied and undaunted troops to follow in the steps of the main army. Surgeon Tripler had made the best disposition possible of our wounded at the hospitals at this point, who were unable to be transported, and he detailed several surgeons to remain and take charge of them.

All through Sunday night our flank guard marched to the left with the enemy following and evincing a disposition to harass them. But our men were cool and calm, and marched as if on parade. Having crossed the bridge over "White Oak" Swamp, it was blown up, thus checking the advance of the enemy. On Monday morning the enemy began the attack on our rear, having rebuilt the bridge.—They came on in immense force, following the road we had come.

It soon became apparent that the enemy intended to precipitate themselves upon us with all his force. In view of this Sedgwick was stationed on the left of the road, just below the bridge, and Franklin's Division, with a portion of Smith's Division on the right. Kearney's Division was thrown across the Newmarket road. Hooker's Division across the Central road, and Richardson's Division across Charles City road, all three leading down from Richmond.

About two o'clock the enemy was discovered advancing all along these roads in immense force, the clouds of dust along the lines of the approach being distinctly visible. At this time the firing was terrific, coming from every quarter of the compass, the effort of the enemy evidently being to surround us, and either cut us to pieces or drive us into the river. All this was the result of their delusion with regard to our movements; they persisting in believing it was a retreat, while, in fact, it was a deliberate and successful strategic movement.

The Rebels fought with desperation, hoping to detach our divisions and crush them in detail. General McClellan was everywhere through the fight, directing reinforcements to be sent wherever the front seemed weakest. General McCall, with the Pennsylvania reserves, was stationed in the rear of the several points held by the commanders named, and within supporting distances of them all.

At four o'clock in the afternoon despatches were received at headquarters, that the enemy were being successfully repulsed at all points, with the exception of General Kearney's, who reported that the enemy were too strong for him, and were forcing him from his position.

Word was immediately sent to Gen. McCall, to advance to his relief, which his men did on the double quick, notwithstanding their previous fatigue and exhaustion. They were soon engaged in the thickest of the fight, which grew hotter, as every moment brought fresh troops from Richmond to replace those whom our brave reserves were leveling with terrible rapidity.

The tide of battle ebbed and flowed over the plain for nearly an hour with uncertain result. At this time General McCall and his staff galloped towards the front to incite his brave troops to stronger exertions, when he was seen to fall from his horse mortally wounded in the breast.

His staff gathered around him, and begged to be allowed to bear his body to a place of quiet and safety. "No," said he, "let me die on the field," and in the momentary confusion which the fall of their beloved leader made, his division was slowly driven back. Almost at the same time, Captain H. J. Biddle, aid to General McCall, was mortally wounded.

Still the contest raged more madly, the efforts of his men to reach him being almost frantic. In this desperate charge the loss of life on both sides exceeded anything that has occurred since the contest commenced. The dead lay in piles as high as tents. Among the slain were Lieutenants J. H. Kohn and W. M. Watmough. General Meade was severely wounded in the abdomen, and General Reynolds was taken prisoner. It is once ascertained that he is unhurt in Richmond.

At this juncture word was despatched to General Sumner that assistance was required by General Kearney, and his men immediately advanced to the critical position on the double-quick, with their bayonets fixed at the charge. As they came up our tired troops fell back, and the avalanche of bristling steel was upon the Rebels, who fairly reeled with the shock as our men shook off their pierced bodies like clods from their keen lances. This broke the Rebel advance, and they fell back into confusion and retreated.

At this time the Rebels had brought up a battery between the river and New Market Road, with the design of shelling our position. The gunboats Galena and Aroostook, which had been lying quiet, but keen spectators of the battle, unable to fire for fear of injuring our men, were at length signalled from a station on shore as to the direction in which they might send their fearful missiles.

This they did with unerring aim, and the effect was prodigious. The retreat of the Rebels increased to a run, and the run enlarged to a skedaddle of the most approved stampede, and our brave but exhausted troops arranged themselves for the night as best they could after the trying scenes through which they had passed.

The Louisville *Democrat* makes the following remarks on the conduct of sympathizers with the rebellion. Its observations are perfectly just and will apply well to many of the people of Nashville.

It is important that the Secesh in our midst should be made to understand distinctly what their conduct means. It means simply civil war—nothing more, nothing less. They should learn to look civil war straight in the face, and reconcile themselves to all the consequences. We have a National Government and we have a State Government. Both these have taken their stand, and no one can be so stupid as not to see that those who encourage war against the governments must invovle themselves in serious consequenses. The "Southern sympathizer" must learn that this is not a mere contest between rival candidates for office. As the historian represents Cato as saying, in the Roman Senate, "this not a contest about who shall be first in the Republic, but whether we shall have a republic." He who encourages attempts to destroy our National and our State Government, must feel that he is incurring some risk. All such encouragement costs blood and blood will demand something more than water. The man who scatters firebrands, arrows, and death must not expect people to be satisfied when he cries, "Am I not in sport?" The burning houses, the pierced hearts and dead bodies will not be regarded as sport.

Disinherited.—Mr. G. W. Rives, son of William C. Rives, of Virginia, passed through this city on Monday evening, en route for Washington City. Mr. Rives has resided for some years in the State of Illinois, and when the war broke out, he became a very prominent opponent of rebellion. In consequence of this, he recently received a letter from his father, who is quite wealthy, announcing that he (the father) had disinherited the son, for the reason that he had determined that no traitor and abolitionist should ever have the benefit of his wealth. This information is derived from the younger Mr. Rives' own lips.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Kingsley, in one of his sermons, tells how to be miserable. He says: "Think about yourself, and what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay to you, what people think of you."

Three million dollars' worth of Petroleum oil have been exported from New York since January.

By Last Night's Mail

Chicago, July 6.—A special from Memphis of the 6th says the ram Lioness, from Vicksburg, brings dates to July 2d.

The canal across the point of land opposite Vicksburg has been nearly completed. Negro workmen have been collected from various plantations in the vicinity. In all cases Government receipts are given for them. Several thousands were engaged upon the work. It is supposed when the ditch is finished the river will cut a wide channel during high water, and forever leave Vicksburg an inland village.

(Special to the New York World.)

Washington, July 6.—An officer of high rank from McClellan's army, who has visited Washington, gives the most encouraging account of affairs which has yet been received here. He states that our army is much larger than is currently reported, in view of our late losses, and that it is in a perfectly secure position either for offensive or defensive movements, and this without the aid of gunboats even.

The officers and civilians who are constantly arriving here continues to give fabulous accounts of the number of the rebel force precipitated upon McClellan in the battles, and yet unofficial information persists in saying that Beauregard's army and that most of it is still in Mississippi. If this be so, the rebel force must have been increased to its present number at Richmond by a rapid conscription.

OFFICIAL.

AN ACT to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the present medical corps of the army ten surgeons and ten assistant surgeons, to be appointed and appointed under existing laws; twenty medical cadets, and as many hospital stewards as the surgeon-general may consider necessary for the public service, and that their pay and that of all hospital stewards in the volunteer as well as the regular service shall be thirty dollars per month, to be computed from the passage of this act. And all medical cadets in the service shall, in addition to their pay, receive one ration per day either in kind or commutation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the surgeon-general to be appointed under this act shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general. There shall be one assistant surgeon-general and one medical inspector-general of hospitals, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and the medical inspector-general shall have, under the direction of the surgeon-general, the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army, whether in transport, quarters, of camp and of the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of field and general hospitals, under such regulations as may hereafter be established.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be eight medical inspectors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and who shall be charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, and camps, of field and general hospitals, and who shall report to the medical inspector-general, under such regulations as may be hereafter established, all circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of troops and of hospitals, and to the skill, efficiency, and good conduct of the officers and attendants connected with the medical department.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the surgeon-general, the assistant surgeon-general, medical inspector-general, and medical inspectors, shall immediately after the passage of this act be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by selection from the medical corps of the army, or from the surgeons in the volunteer service, without regard to their rank when so re-elected, but with sole regard to qualifications.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That medical purveyors shall be charged, under the direction of the surgeon-general, with the selection and purchase of all medical supplies, including new standard preparations and of all books, instruments, hospital stores, furniture, and other articles required for the sick and wounded of the army, in all cases of emergency they may provide such additional accommodations for the sick and wounded of the army, and may transport such medical supplies as circumstances may render necessary, under such regulations as may hereafter be established, and shall make prompt and immediate returns upon all special requisitions made upon them under such circumstances by medical officers; and the special requisitions shall consist simply of a list of the articles required, the qualities required stated, and signed by the medical officers requiring them.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Inspector general, or any one of the medical inspectors shall report an officer of the medical corps as disqualified, by age or otherwise, for promotion to a higher grade, or unfitted for the performance of his professional duties, he shall be reported by the surgeon-general for examination on to a medical board, as provided by the seventeenth section of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall continue and be in force during the existence of the present rebellion and no longer: *Provided, however*, That, when this act shall expire, all officers who shall have been promoted from the medical staff of the army under this act shall retain their respective rank in the army, with such promotion as they would have been entitled to.

Approved, April 16, 1862.

[Public—No. 52.]

An Act to authorize the Postmaster-General to establish branch post-offices in cities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be authorized and directed, when in his judgment the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch post-offices, to facilitate the operation of the post-office in any city or place which, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, may require such additional accommodations for the convenience of the inhabitants; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to prescribe the rules and regulations for the branch post-office which may be established by virtue of this act. And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to charge one cent, in addition to the regular postage, for every letter deposited in any branch post-office to be forwarded by mail from the principal office, and which shall be prepaid by stamp, and one cent for every letter delivered at such branch office, to be paid on delivery: *Provided*, That no letter shall be sent from the principal office to such branch office for delivery contrary to the request of the party to whom the same may be addressed: *And provided*, The expense of such branch service shall not exceed the receipts on account thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the tenth section of an act entitled "An act to establish certain post-roads, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, be and hereby is repealed.

Approved, April 16, 1862.

[Public—No. 53.]

An Act making additional appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

For the purchase of vessels and necessary alterations incurred in fitting them for service, two millions five hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of additional vessels, two millions of dollars.

For the purchase of nautical instruments, books, charts, and charts, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs at Observatory, freight, and transportation, three thousand dollars.

For the ordnance boundary at the Washington navy yard, fifty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, one million dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seven hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars, being the amount necessary to be provided, as estimated by a board appointed for that purpose, to pay for and finish the Stevens' battery now partially constructed at Hoboken, New Jersey, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the immediate completion of said battery: *Provided*, That in the contract for the completion of said vessel it shall be stipulated that no part of the money claimed by Edwin A. Stevens to have been heretofore expended by him upon said vessel shall be refunded until the amount of said claim shall be established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the payment of said sum shall be contingent upon the success of said vessel as an iron-clad, sea-going, war steamer, to be determined by the President; and such contract shall stipulate the time within which the vessel shall be completed: *Provided, moreover*, That said money shall not be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of opinion that the same will secure to the public service an efficient steam battery.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of thirteen millions of dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Navy to construct iron-clad steam vessels of war.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to commute the navy ration of coffee and sugar, for the extract of coffee, combined with milk and sugar, to be procured in the same manner and under like restrictions and guarantees as are preserved meats, pickles, butter, and dessicated vegetables, if he shall believe it will be conducive to the health and comfort of the navy, and not more expensive to the Government than the present ration, and if it shall be acceptable to the men.

Approved, April 17, 1862.

Exchange and Banking Office.

The undersigned have opened an Office at No. 50, College street, (Merchants' Bank Building,) to buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, and Government claims. Collections in this city promptly attended to.

A. G. SANFORD & CO.

Nashville, June 18, 1862.—2w.

By Telegraph.

[Special Telegram to Nashville Union.]

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Further from Richmond.

Federal Pickets Extended to the Chickahominy!

General Burnside Moving towards Richmond!

Beauregard Reported to be Suspended.

Stonewall Jackson's Death Contradicted.

Rebel Loss in the Late Battles 30,000.

Sale of Confiscated Cotton.

Louisville, July 8.—Fortress Monroe, July 8.—Our pickets on the 5th have advanced four or five miles from the river, but saw no enemy.

Gen. McClellan is impregnably fortified, his line advanced to Chickahominy, and fully protected against any flank movement.

Major Stone, of Iowa, and Capt. Grey, of Illinois, were to return to the rebels on Saturday, having failed to negotiate at Washington for a general exchange of prisoners.

Stonewall Jackson's death is generally contradicted.

Washington, July 8.—A distinguished Federal army officer, whose position enables him to speak advisedly, says that the Rebels in the late battles lost 30,000 men.

The Rebels refuse to receive flags of truce from McClellan respecting Federal wounded and prisoners.

Lynchburg, Va., July 8.—The Republican of the 13th, says that it is currently reported that Beauregard has been suspended from the command of the army of the West.

Philadelphia, July 8.—The Press has received a despatch, that Burnside's army is in motion against Richmond.

New York, July 8.—The Times' letter states that our loss in the recent battles at 20,000.

Gold 11 1-4 to 12 premium.

Eleven hundred and thirty bales of confiscated cotton were sold at auction at 31 to 39 1-4.

It is probable that Congress will adjourn early next week.

Commercial.

CORRECTED BY

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,
Commission and Produce Merchants,
No. 5, COLLEGE ST., NASHVILLE.

Nashville Wholesale Prices Current.

ARTICLES.		PRICES.	
ALCOHOL	gal	1 00	
BAGGING—Hemp	yd	50	25
Cotton	yd	25	
BALE ROPE—Manila	lb	9	10
Kentucky	lb	9	12
BACON—Shoulders	lb	9	10
Hams	lb	11	12
Sides	lb	11	12
BUTTER—Prime	lb	20	25
Common	lb	18	20
CANDLES—Star	lb	25	
Sperm	lb	40	50
Paraffine	lb	25	
Tallow	lb	10	11
CHEESE—Western Reserve	lb	13	14
English Dairy	lb	14	15
COFFEE—Java	lb	50	55
Rio	lb	39	40
Laguyra	lb	35	
COTTON YARNS—700 & 800	doz	25	23
600	doz	22	24
500	doz	23	25
400	doz	24	26
FLOUR—Superfine	bbl	5 50	6 00
Extra	bbl	6 50	7 00
Sack	lb 100 lbs	3 00	3 50
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1	bbl	22	25 50
" No. 2	bbl	20	18 00
" No. 3	bbl	15	16 00
GRAIN—Corn	bush	50	50
Oats	bush	40	40
Rye	bush	60	60
Barley	bush	1 00	1 10
Wheat, Red	bush	1 30@1	45
Wheat, White	bush	1 40@1	45
GUNNY BAGS—Cotton		30	30
Second Hand		20	
HIDES—Southern dry salted	lb	10	12
Green	lb	6	6
IRON—Tennessee Bar	lb	6	7
" Hand	lb	3	3½
" Hoop	lb	9½	10½
" Sheet	lb	8	
" Boiler	lb	8½	
" Pig	ton	30	35
Pittsburg Bar	lb		6
LARD—Keg	lb	13	14
Barrels	lb	20	21
LEATHER—Sole, oak tanned	lb	35	
Skirting	lb		
Harness Sole	lb		
Harness	lb	40	45
MOLASSES—Barrels	gal	50	60
½ Barrels	gal	60	65
NAILS—20d to 4d	lb	7	7 50
OILS—Linseed	gal	1 00	
Lard	gal	1 00	
Tanner's	gal	1 00	
RICE—Prime and Choice	lb	7½	8½
SALT—Fine sack	sack		2
Coarse sack	sack		2
Barrel	bbl	1 00	
SOAP	lb	10	12
STARCH	lb	7	12
SUGAR—New Orleans hhd	lb	12	13
" bbl	lb	10	13
Havana white	lb		
Loaf	lb		20
Crushed	lb	9	20
Powdered	lb		20
SEEDS—Clover	bush		10
Millet	bush		1 50
Timothy	bush		5
Herds Grass	bush		1 50
Orchard	bush	2 50	2 75
Blue Grass, Stripped	bush	1 75@	2 00
Blue Grass, Clean	bush	2 00@	2 50
Hungarian	bush	1 40@	1 75
Flax	bush		
SPIRITS—Whisky—Country	gal	1 25@1	50
Nashville	gal	1 00@1	10

Committed to Jail

Of Davidson County, Tenn., June 8th, 1862, a negro man named William; says he belongs to Irvin Hogan, of Maury County, Texas; about 24 or 25 years old; weighs about 160 or 165 pounds; 5 feet 7 inches high; copper color; small scar under corner of right eye.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.

J. M. HUNTON,
Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

June 9-3t

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.
General Commission Merchants
AND
BANKERS,
62 and 65, Beaver Street, and 20 Exchange Place,
Robert L. Maitland. Edwin Weight. } New York.
May 6, 1862. 6m*

AMBROTYPES!!
PHOTOGRAPHS!!!
CARTE DE VISITE!
French style, with column sailing back ground, etc., executed in the highest style of the Art, and at prices as low as at any other respectable Gallery in this City, at Hebbe's Old Established Gallery, Corner of Square and Deaderick Street, over Brewer's Store.
☞ Call and examine. Being the honest truth, not imported from other Cities for the purpose of humbugging people. CALL AND SEE.
jun28-1w [Dispatch please copy.]

TRUST SALE
OF
Household & Kitchen Furniture,
At MADAM TRANTER'S,
No. 31 Summer Street.
On Wednesday, July 9th, 1862, commencing at 9 o'clock, I will sell at Madam Tranter's, a large assortment of desirable household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Dressers, Chairs, Tables, Stoves, Carpets, Rugs, Bedsteads, a complete assortment of Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, also, China ware, Glassware, etc., etc. All who desire good, desirable Furniture, will find it to their interest to call.
Terms of sale will be made known on day of sale.
☞ Current Southern Bank Notes taken.
T. W. BARNES, Auctioneer. WM. REYNOLDS, Trustee.
July 4-td

To Manufacturers.
Just received, and for sale,
Ring Travelers,
Lace and Roller Leather,
Leather and Gum Belting,
By WM. LYON,
July 8 45, Market st.

LOST! LOST!!
Lost or mislaid on Saturday, on Union Street, a Fine Pair of Gold Spectacles. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at McMAINLANDS, No. 11, Union st.
Nashville, July 7th, 1862. July8-3t

WANTED,
A WET NURSE. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply
At No. 53, Cedar Street.
July 8, 1862-3t*

SPECIAL NOTICE.
F. H. FRENCH
21 PUBLIC SQUARE.
(OLD STAND OF SNYDER AND FRIEDELL.)
Is now opening a large and complete stock of
BOOTS & SHOES
of the most celebrated makes, and equal to the best ever brought to this market, which he offers at the lowest cash prices.
He respectfully invites the attention of the trade to his
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
Where they will find every description of goods suited for their sales of the most desirable style and make. jun1-tf.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
A NICE assortment of mens' and boys' summer Hats will be sold at 33 per cent less than cost to close consignment. Apply at once to
LAMB & MURPHY,
16 Public Square, Calhoun' old store.

Elegant Sewing Machines,
OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.,
AT AUCTION.
On Thursday, July 10th, will be sold at Public Auction, at the office of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, north side of Public Square, over Hicks's Old Stand,
Eleven Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, in good order.
2 sets of Carpenters' Tools.
2 lots of Mechanics' Tools.
Sewing Machine Parts, such as Binds, Knots, Lifters, Tops, Feet, Legs, Circular Needles, &c., &c.
2 Cases Surgeons' Splinters.
Matting, Desks, Sofas, and every thing necessary for an office.
Also, 5,000 Sewing Machine Needles, Iron Safe, 1 pair of Scales, &c.
☞ Great Bargains may be expected.
☞ Ladies are especially invited to attend.
July 4-td E. A. BROCKWAY, Executor.

NEW STOCK OF FANCY GOODS!
J. M. MURPHY,
AGENT AND
WHOLESALE DEALER
No. 72, PUBLIC SQUARE, Near the City Hotel,
SHELL, IVORY, BONN and RUBBER COMBS, THREADS and APES, PINS and NEEDLES, SPOOL COTTON, BUTTONS, BRAIDS, SUSPENDERS, WALLETS, POCKET BOOKS, BUCK BALLS and PURSES.
STATIONERY!
Cap, Letter, and Note, assort. Envelopes—Gold, Letter, and Note, Gold pens and pencils, etc., etc.
DRUGGISTS ARTICLES!
Nett, Hair, Teeth and Cloth Brushes, Soaps, Extracts, Colognes and Toilet articles.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Pipes, Pocket Knives, Violin Strings, Suspenders, Palm Leaf (4 styles), and Fancy Fans. Fishing Hooks and Lines.
COTTON CARDS.
(Also a great variety of small wares. Country Merchants, Peddlers and Sutlers are invited to call.
All current
Southern Funds Taken.
72 PUBLIC SQUARE.
June 23—6m*

GOLD AND SILVER,
UNCURRENT BANK NOTES
AND
GOVERNMENT CHECKS
Bought and Sold
AT
NO. 50 COLLEGE STREET,
(MERCHANT'S BANK BUILDING)
A. G. SANFORD & CO.
June 23—2m

Hay, Corn and Bran!
500 Bags Shell Corn,
500 " Wheat Bran,
200 Bales Prime Hay,
for sale by
J. E. HUST,
Successor to M. A. Parsons & Co.,
College street South of Broad.
July1—d1m

NEW CLOTHING
STORE!
LOEB & BROTHERS,
No. 24 Market Street,
BELOW THE WATSON HOUSE,
And No. 2 Burnet House, Cle'nd,
HAVE FOR SALE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ARMY CLOTHING
Including every thing in that line, and
Citizens' Clothing
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
A large Assortment of
HATS and CAPS;
Men's, Ladies' and Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF ALL KINDS;
FURNISHING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Shirts, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Men's Half Hose.
And almost every thing else kept in a Clothing Store, which they will sell at Cincinnati prices.
May 25—3m

D. Watts, I. A. Crane, } N. Y. Watts, Given & Co, Paducah, Ky. Crane & Brown, Evansville, In.
WATTS, CRANE & CO.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
May 21-2m*

N. DERBY.
FINE MILITARY GOODS.
Officers' Deps and Fatigue Uniforms, Swords, Sashes, New Regulation Belts, and Military Trimmings,
56 College St., Nashville.
June22-1m

NEW
ICE CREAM SALOON.
The subscribers have just fitted up, in handsome style, in a pleasant and convenient part of the City, at No 43, Union Street, next door to the Jewelry Store of Mr. J. Fearn, an ICE CREAM SALOON, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Nashville and vicinity are respectfully invited to give them a call. They pledge themselves to keep on hand the very best article that can be made.
J. RANNIE
P. ACONNES.
N.B.—Families and Parties supplied at any hour by the quantity, on the most liberal terms.
June14—1m

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE.
2 cts per lb the Season through
Only places in the City at those Prices!
Southern Money taken at Par!
The Dale Kingston Ice Company are now selling Ice and will do so, the season through, at 2 cents per lb. Our Depots are on Broad street near Market street on corner of Church and Vine streets; in North end of Market House; and in the Cellar of Building in Cherry street.
Our wagon is passing for the accommodation of those not near our Depots. Prompt and close attention given to filling orders from the country.
DUGGAN, CHARLTON & CO.
July 1—tf

TO ICE CONSUMERS!
We are selling
Pure Lake Ice
At 2 cts per lb. in Southern Funds, 2 cents pound long ton in the "No. 10 City Depot." The depot is in the Grenada Building, on Cherry street.
June 17—tf G. H. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS and SHOES.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nashville and the public in general, that they have fitted up a house, No. 36, Union Street, where they will constantly keep a well assorted stock of all descriptions of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,
&c., which they will sell at the lowest rates to Cash, or Wholesale and Retail.
M. MORGANSTERN & CO.
June22 No. 10, Union Street.

Corporation Taxes.
The City Tax Book for 1862, is now complete, and on my file in my office. The city law provides, "That the Taxes on real and personal property shall be due and payable at the office of the Revenue Collector, on the first day of July of each year; all persons who fail to pay by that time, shall pay interest at the rate of six per cent per annum."
A. B. SHANKLAND,
June 28—10t Revenue Collector

MERCER & ANTELO
General Commission Merchants,
35 Fourth Wharves and 37 Fourth Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
June 27—d1m

WM. M. GREINER,
Commission Merchant,
No. 109, Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Solicits Consignments of Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, and Produce generally.
April 30, 1862. 6m*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Teachers desiring situations in the Public Schools, and who have not already filed their applications with the superintendent, are requested to do so by written application to some member of the Board of Education, or to the Superintendent, on or before the 15th inst.
J. L. MEIGS, Sup't.
July 5-2w Pub. Schools.

Strayed or Stolen!
From one of the lots of the subscriber, a Grey Jack. Any one returning the animal or giving information of thereof will be liberally rewarded.
R. G. NOVAL, 31 North Summer St.
july2-d7