Nashville Union.

TERMS:

Daily Union, per annum	$8 00
" " " week	20
Tri-Weekly Union, per annum	$5 00
Weekly Union, per annum	$2 00

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1862.

FUNERAL INVITATION.

The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Francis A. Metz are invited to attend her funeral at 2½ o'clock this evening, from the residence of Jacob Stifel, on South High Street.

General Rosecrans.

This brave and tried soldier, who has added so much lustre to our arms, is expected to arrive here some time to-day. He will be received with cordial enthusiasm by both citizens and soldiers.—Rooms have already been engaged for himself and Staff at the St. Cloud Hotel.

Judging from the number of drunken persons occasionally seen upon our streets, there must be several rum-holes still remaining for the Provost Marshal to close. We advise that *sober* soldiers always be sent to discharge that duty.

Special Auction Sale, by B. F. Shields & Co., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Will commence their regular Auction Sale this morning, at 10 o'clock. Shoes, Boots, Dry Goods, and Great Varieties. Great inducements.

B. F. SHIELDS & CO.

A Miserable Falsehood.

The Indianapolis correspondent of that notorious journal, the Chicago *Times*, says in a recent letter:

"It is said by those who have the facts that the rumor that Gen. Buell boxed Gov. Andy Johnson's ears at Nashville, a few weeks since, for calling him a traitor, is true. The indignity was offered publicly, but nothing will grow out of it probably."

This is a falsehood without the least foundation. Gov. Johnson and General Buell undoubtedly differed as to the propriety of certain military operations but they differed as gentlemen, and their personal intercourse has always been of the most friendly character. We wonder if the letter-writer is not some fellow who used to flourish about here with a captain or Lieutenant's shoulder-straps on, and was snubbed for his insolence and presumption? The lie is like the Chicago *Times*, professions of loyalty; it hasn't *the slightest foundation.*

Auction Sale.—Benj. F. Shields & Co., will sell at auction, this morning at 10 o'clock, Boots, Shoes and Dry-Goods. The stock is a splended assortment; it will be to the interest of all to attend who desire a bargain.

Robbery of Nashville Letters.

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writing under date of Oct. 29th, says:

Lieut. Col. Gano, of the Sixty-ninth Ohio infantry, compelled to resign on account of disease, reached here this evening, having left Nashville on Monday morning by coach. He and his companions were stopped a few miles out by the guerrilla Captain Cowley and two men, who compelled them to get out of the coach, while their baggage was taken off, trunks opened, and contents emptied on the pike. The robbers did not find anything, and allowed the passengers to proceed. At Three Springs they were again arrested by Capt. Bennett's gang, who threatened to burn the coach. After a parley it was determined to carry them to headquarters, and they were taken ten miles off into the mountains. Here their baggage was again searched, and 400 or 500 letters, mostly from soldiers of the 69th Ohio, were seized. Col. Gano had a colored servant with him, which led the gang to believe that he resided within the Confederate lines, and saved his person from search; but he had the greatest difficulty in persuading the guerrillas not to confiscate the negro. G. T. Embry, who was a fellow passenger, and had many letters intrusted to him by his Nashville friends, had them all taken from him.

Pay Out Tennessee Money Only.—Gold, Silver, Greenbacks, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio money, now bring quite a large premium when exchanged for Tennessee money, which can be used here just as well as Northern funds; and time and money can be saved by selling your Southern currency even at a large discount, and using Tennessee money in making purchases. These exchanges can be made on the best terms at the *Insurance, Exchange and Banking* Office of W. J. Mark, on College street, just below Union.

Nov4—1m

[For the Union.]

Picket Duty.

Months ago the rebels, beginning to feel that they had commenced a hard campaign, and were likely to flatten out under the pressure which our Government was bringing to bear, began threatening us with various measures, if such and such things in our policy were not changed to suit them. Guerrilla warfare and the "black flag" were then first spoken of as their resort, should we persist in violating such plans as they saw fit to restrict us to, and by these means it was thought the Government would become intimidated enough to change its policy. The "black flag" seemed to "play out" after one or two unsuccessful efforts, and when in one or two instances they were forced to hoist a white one in its place, but it now seems to have become a subject for legislation, and will doubtless be raised again with the usual bombast.—With their system of guerrilla warfare they have been a little more successful and have caused some annoyance. In some instances our pickets have suffered severely while performing picket duty by the attacks of superior numbers of these guerrillas, and, as yet, there has been adopted no effectual means to prevent these repeated raids.

When it is remembered that the safety of an entire army is dependant on the alarm from pickets, who are always supposed to be first acquainted with the approach of danger, the importance of having these well posted and so secured as to prevent surprise and capture, will at once be seen. No measure should be neglected which will add to the efficiency of this branch of the service at any time, and especially during a campaign marked as this has been with the most singular cases of deception by our enemies. In consequence of these repeated attacks, by bands who knew perfectly well every post on our entire line, and can at any time ascertain the exact number posted, our picket duty has become the most dangerous duty the soldier has to perform. Doubling, or even trebling, the number stationed, will not secure it from these attacks, nor against capture often, since it is only necessary to double or treble the force desired to attack it.

During the night watch, a guard who is on the alert and doing his duty, is not in such immediate danger as at other times; for it is no hard matter to so dispose of a picket guard after night fall, as to make it a dangerous undertaking for an enemy to approach, however stealthily he may attempt it. The "countersign" guards against the passage either within or out of our lines during the night by unauthorized persons, and as none are allowed to approach immediately up to a sentinel, either friends or foes, until he has been halted and challenged, there is not much danger of deception. But during the day, the challenging at a distance is deemed unnecessary, since it is easy to see who approaches, and a permit from some person authorized to issue them, is considered sufficient to entitle the bearer to a pass through our lines. But here seems to be a difficulty. The sentinel must allow any one or more who approach his post, to come immediately up to his person, or at least very near it, before he can determine whether he is warranted in granting a pass or not. In doing this he may unconsciously place himself in the hands of a disguised enemy; and if his post be near the reserve, and more than one thus approaches him his whole guard may share the same fate, taking the fun of being captured for their pains. Here is the sequel to the almost fatal raid on one of our picket posts in one instance, and the capture of another since, within a few days. Now the question arises, how is this to be prevented? We believe there can be a measure adopted, which will effectually prevent it. In both cases referred to, these cowardly thieves who approached our pickets dressed in Federal uniforms were seen time enough to have been decently saluted by a volley of well aimed musketry, had it not been for fear of firing on our own cavalry; but to determine this matter there was no means, and hence the capture. Had this approach been made at night, it would have met the reception it deserved; and why can there not be means adopted to meet such cases as well if not better during the day? Why cannot our troops be given a signal whenever it is necessary for them to pass our lines, which will serve the same purpose during the day, that the countersign serves at night? This sign could be changed every day to prevent it becoming public, and be given to the guards every time it became necessary to change it, in the same way as the countersign. Then, to insure secrecy from such as might take special pains to learn what it was, let the sentinel on duty be instructed, to allow no body of men to approach within seventy-five or eighty yards of his post without halting and advancing one alone, whose duty it shall be to approach near enough to give the signal or countersign, without the possibility of being seen by any one except the sentinel. To citizens known to the General commanding, or who have given evidence of their loyalty, the system of passes might be continued as before, without any disadvantage resulting from this arrangement, as it would be confined alone to our troops, and designed only to prevent the deception which has been practiced by the enemy wearing our uniform. In addition to this, our sentinels should be instructed to fire on every thing approaching them faster than a walk. There is no sound sense in the way cavalry often go through, or come up to our lines. This should be prevented: and whenever men are taught that there is danger in approaching our picket guards, it will become natural to use caution.

This is the plan that has suggested itself, and one which, under the supervision of such Generals as we have here, can certainly be made to work: and though it *is* a departure from the regular military course generally pursued, it is the invention of necessity, and should be tried, or else immediately give place to some plan for effecting the object designed, which *will* work, and at once secure our picket guards from such unnecessary hazzard and uncertainty, as attends the present regulations on this subject. In stratagem we *can* be up with the enemy on this point, and to neglect it is simply to dish out our brave men "piece meal," as they chose to call for them.

We do hope the plan we propose, or a better one, may suggest itself to our commanding officers, and that we who have this kind of duty to perform may, in this respect at least, be placed on an equal footing with the wolf-like cowards we have to fight, in which case capturing picket guards will be found a dear business, and will not be as often attempted in the future. STATION No. 5.

18th Ohio Vols., Oct. 20, 1862.

When did ever any thieves, burglars, robbers, cut-throats, assassins, highwaymen, pirates, or Indian savages perpetrate a more inhuman and brutal act than Harris has done in driving loyal men into the ranks of the rebel army? Why, the unfeeling paltroon ought to be quartered, and hung up until his flesh dropped piece-meal from his bones.

How much longer will the rebels talk about liberating Maryland and Kentucky, after the miserable failure of the vast expeditions which they got up for that very benevolent object? "Maryland, my Maryland," and "Poor down-trodden Kentucky," did not appreciate the proffered kindness of their professed liberators, who finding themselves forced to abandon their prey, stole all the horses, clothing, and cattle, which they could lay their hands on, from the very people whom they pretended to love so dearly. And as it was with Maryland and Kentucky, so will it prove to be with Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Happy will be the day which shall shine upon the broken chains placed on their people by a corrupt, cruel, and down-fallen slaveocracy.

Newbern, North Carolina is not an unlikely spot for the establishment of a camp of instructions for an army of 100,000 of the new levies, as urged by the Major-General commanding the Department. The district is very healthy, and a force there would be very important, as it would oblige the rebels to evacuate Virginia at once, for it would place them between the upper and nether millstones, with chances of having all their supplies, which now reach them over the North Carolina railroads, cut off at any hour.

Alternate Domestic Relations.—A correspondent relates that a North Carolina head of a first family came within our line at Newbern, to find a fugitive slave, a beautiful and intelligent girl about sixteen years of age. When his claim to carry her off as his slave was not allowed, the chivalrous patriarch declared that she was his daughter, and insisted upon his right as a father.

Communication by electric telegraph has taken place between London an Turnen, in Siberia, a distance of 4,039 miles. It is anticipated that an extension of the wires will be made to Nikolaievski, on the Pacific by the end of this year, and that telegraphic communication with New York, by way of Siberia and California, will be established by the end of next year.

Bank-Note List.

CORRECTED DAILY by W. E. CHILDS & CO., No. 52, COLLEGE STREET.

These quotations are for United States' Treasury Notes, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky:

Bank of Tennessee	16	dis.
Union Bank	16	"
Planters' Bank	16	"
Merchants' Bank	25	"
Bank of the Union	25	"
Traders' Bank	25	"
Bank of Commerce	40	"
City Bank	25	"
Farmers' Bank	50	"
Bank of Paris	35	"
Bank of Chattanooga	55	"
Bank of Memphis	50	"
Buck's Bank	35	"
River Bank	60	"
Commercial Bank	50	"
Southern Bank	40	"
Bank of Nashville	23	"
Bank of Shelbyville	23	"
Ocoee Bank	60	"
Bank of Dandridge	60	"
Bank of West Tennessee	55	"
Bank of Middle Tennessee	25	"
Northern Bank	25	"
Georgia and South Carolina	42	dis.
North Carolina and Virginia	55	"
Alabama	40	"
Louisiana	30	"
	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	23	26
Silver	11	16

DOUBTFUL—WILD CAT.

North-Western Bank of Georgia	60	dis.
Bank of the Empire State, Georgia	75	"
Bank of Athens, Georgia	60	"
Fulton Bank	60	"
Bank of Whitfield	—	"
Timber-Cutters' Bank	60	"

Refuse the Issues of all Banks mentioned below.

The following Tennessee Banks are broken, or have been wound up; and their Notes, if any are out, are utterly worthless:

Agricultural Bank, at Brownsville.
Central Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Memphis.
Mechanics' Bank, at Memphis.
Memphis Saving Institution, at Memphis.
Exchange Bank, at Murfreesboro.
Miners' and Manufacturers' Bank, at Knoxvill.
Bank of East Tennessee, at Knoxville.
Bank of Trenton, at Trenton.
Bank of Jefferson, at Dandridge.
Bank of Claiborne, at Tazewell.
Bank of Tazewell, at Tazewell.
Lawrenceburg Bank, at Lawrenceburg.
Citizens' Bank, at Memphis.
Bank of America, at Clarksville.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Headquarters U. S. Forces, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1862.

General Order No. 12.

I. Hereafter no citizen will be admitted to the Headquarters of the Post Commander before ten o'clock, A. M., or after four o'clock, P. M.

This order does not apply to officers or soldiers who come on business; such persons will be admitted at all times.

By command of Brig. Gen. NEGLEY.
Jas. A. Lowrie, Capt. and A. A. G.
Sept. 28.—tf.

Headquarters 1st Tenn. Cavalry, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1862.

[*Orders No.* 6.]

All officers recruiting for this Regiment, will immediately forward to these Headquarters a report showing the strength of the party, present, and absent, and will hereafter, at least once a week, make a similar report, exhibiting the gain and loss, if any, since last report.

By order of Col. STOKES.
John Murphy, 1st Lieut. & Adjutant 1st Tenn. Cavalry. [Aug. 23-tf.

Headquarters U. S. Forces, Nashville, Oct 25, 1862.

Special Orders No. 20 "*Extract.*"

I. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for the discovery and information of any *arms* or *munitions* of war concealed in violation of Special Orders No. 19.

II. Any slave giving reliable information of the concealment of arms shall receive military protection.

By command of Brig. Gen. NEGLEY
JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Capt. and A. A. G.
(Official,)
G. M. L. JOHNSON,
Capt. and A. D. C.
[Oct. 26--1w.

Dr. King's Dispensary
FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.

Dr. King, formerly of New York, for the last four years of Louisville, Ky. and who has devoted his attention to the treatment of private diseases for 20 years, flatters himself, having attended to a practice for so many years, and cured so many thousands, he is enabled to cure all diseases of a private nature, no matter how bad they may be from injudicious medicinal treatment, or from neglect of their own. Dr. King's Dispensary No 23 Deaderick street, between Cherry and the square, second story, where he cures all diseases of a private nature.

Gonorrhea cured without nauseous medicines or interference with business.

Strictures of old or recent date, effectually cured in a few days, by an operation which causes no pain. Where a Stricture exists health cannot be enjoyed. Perhaps no disease causes more mischief and undermines the constitution so much.

Syphilis, with all the diseases of the skin, growing out of neglect or bad treatment, can be effectually cured in a few days.

Seminal Weakness.—Particular attention having been given to this disease, and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on in many cases by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youths and excessive indulgence of the passions, a neglect of which will undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for business or society, and causing premature old age.

Females who may be laboring with any difficulty of the Womb may rest assured immediate relief.

Persons residing abroad, by writing and stating their case, with a fee enclosed, direct to Dr. A. King, No. 1 Deaderick street, Nashville, Tenn., will have the necessary medicines sent to their address. Office hours from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening.

s'y19-[illegible]

KENTUCKY
Library Association Co
LOTTERY.

R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS.

Draws Daily at COVINGTON, Ky., AT 12 AND 3 O'CLOCK.

Under the Superintendence of Sworn Commissioners.

CAPITALS
$5,000 to $40,000!

Tickets from One Dollar to Ten Dollars.

Orders for Tickets will be promptly sent by return mail, and our official Drawings sent to all correspondents.

All orders for Tickets, address
R. FRANCE & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Circulars sent free to all ordering.

july29–d6m

M. L. ALEXANDER,
Auction & Commission
MERCHANT,
No. 71 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS, AND WILL GIVE prompt attention to the sale of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Merchandise generally.

All sales Cash, and returns made promptly.

References:—Morris & Stratton, R. S. Hollins & Co., A. J. Duncan & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

ag5-tf

Charles H. Green,
AGENT FOR THE
COLLECTION OF CLAIMS
AGAINST THE
U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Office, No. 38, Cherry Street, (UP STAIRS.)

July 26—tf.

Claims Against the U. States.

ALLEN A. HALL will attend to the collection of claims against any of the United States authorities either here or at Washington. He may be found at the Sewanee House.

Nashville, June 12th, 1862

Southern Bank Notes.
Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Alabama,
and Louisiana
BANK NOTES,
AND GOVERNMENT CHECKS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
A. G. SANFORD & CO.,
No. 50, College St., (Merchant's Bank Building.)
July 11

CARRYALLS
AND
SPRING WAGONS,
FOR SALE AT
MYERS, HUNT & Co's
CARRIAGE WAREROOMS,
North Market Street,
NEAR THE SQUARE.
Nov. 1—2m.

DANCING.

Mr. GOODWIN AND DAUGHTER

TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO INFORM THE young ladies and gentlemen of Nashville, that they will open a class in the polite art of dancing, on Saturday, November 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Kirkman's Hall, on Summer street. They will open a class for gentlemen, Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. All fashionable Quadrilles, Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Varsoviennes, Redowas, etc., will be taught. Gentlemen wishing to take lessons will please make early application.

Oct. 30—1w.

Quartermasters' Certificates
PURCHASED BY
CHAS. H. GREEN
OFFICE, No. 38 Cherry St., (Up Stairs.)

DRUGS!

ALL KINDS OF DRUGS BOUGHT AT No. 59 Cherry street, near Deaderick street.

Oct31—2w*

To all the Military Departments in the District of the Ohio.

ON AND AFTER THE 1st DAY OF JULY 1862, will open an office at the St. Cloud Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee, and one on Main street, opposite the Gault House Louisville, Ky., for all transaction in beef in this department, for three months from July 1st 1862. CHARLES KAHN, Jr.
Beef Contractor for the District of Ohio

N. B.—Highest Market price paid for good Cattle.

july1—dtf

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

TENNESSEE BRANCH
OF THE
NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY
CONDUCTED BY
HARVEY, COLLINS & BRACE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHARLES H. GREEN, Agent,
No. 38, Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn.

THIS AGENCY possesses peculiar facilities for the successful prosecution and settlement of Demands against the General Government of EVERY DESCRIPTION, its conductors having had several years' experience in the management of claims fore Congress, the Court of Claims, and the Executive Departments at Washington, and being thoroughly acquainted and familiar with the laws and regulations governing their adjustment.

Particular attention will be given to cases arising out of the present war, including the accounts of States, Contractors, and Disbursing Officers of the War and Navy Departments, and for **"Collecting, Drilling, and Organizing Volunteers,"** the reimbursement of which is authorized by an act of Congress; CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USES, OR FOR DAMAGES TO SUCH PROPERTY, for Horses lost in the service, and for **Military Pay, Pensions, and Bounty Land.**

We give special attention to procuring **Pensions, Bounties,** etc., accruing to Soldiers who have been wounded, contracted disease, or the families of such as have died, or been killed while in the discharge of their line of duty as such during the present war.

Special care will also be given to claims which have been heretofore **Rejected** or **Suspended** by the Departments or **Inefficiently Managed.**

Prompt attention also given to the collection of Quartermaster's Receipts given for Property taken for the use of the Army, to arranging Accounts with and collecting Claims against the Quartermaster's Department.

All Claims placed in our hands receive our Prompt **Personal Attention,** thereby securing many which, in the hands of an Attorney at any distant point, frequently prove unsuccessful.

Aside from this decided advantage, our daily intercourse with all the Departments enables us in most cases to obtain decisions much more speedily than where all communication and other necessary detail must be conducted through the mails.

To this end, we solicit you to forward to us any or all cases of such character you may from time to time have presented, and, as is our custom, we will furnish you with all the necessary blanks, and, when required, instructions.

No charge made in any case unless successful.

Address: CHARLES H. GREEN, No. 38 Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn.

REFERENCES:

Hon Richard Wallach	Mayor of Washington City.
" B. B. French	Commissioner of Public Buildings.
" Gideon J. Ball	Erie, Pa.
" Thomas B. Florence	Philadelphia, Pa.
" C. B. Curtis	Warren, "
" Elijah Babbit	Erie, "
" William Dennison	Governor of Ohio.
" Josiah M. Lucas	Chicago, Illinois.
" Charles B. Hoard	Watertown, N. Y.
Capt. W. W. Dobbins	Erie, Pa.
W. T. Smithson & Co.	Bankers Washington, D. C.
Wm. P. Shattuck Esq.	Meadville, Pa.
Samuel A. Ford, Esq.	Chicago, Illinois.
Cory Barbour, Esq.	Terre Haute, Ind.
D. A. Powell, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. & J. W. Robson,	" "
Gen. Murray Whallen	San Francisco, Cal.
John D. Haynes, Esq	Aurora, Ind.
A. F. Harvey, Esq.	Nebraska, N. T.
W. E. Harvey, Esq.	Omaha City, N. T.
Hon. S. G. Dailey	Peru, N. T.
Charles P. Crosby, Esq.	Detroit, Mich.
Thomas M. Wilson, Esq.	New Baltimore, Mic
Walling & Jeffords	Keokuk, Iowa.
W. D. Blackburn, Esq.	Kansas Territory.
H. Huntington, Lee & Co.	240 Broadway, N. Y.
Bowers, Beekman & Bradford, Jr	32, 34 and 36 Vesey St., New York.
Gardner & Dodge	10 Warren street, N. Y.
Jerome B. Buck, Esq.	Nassau st. cor. Wall st. New York.
L. E. Boosley, Esq	407 Broadway, N. Y.
William Duryea, Esq.	166 Fulton street N. Y.
Charles Fox, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
James C. Geyer, Esq.	Covington, Ky.
Marcus A. Finch, Esq.	Maysville, Ky.

july29dly.

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For Grover & Baker's, Wheeler Wilson's and Howe Machines,
Also, MACHINE OIL,
And every thing pertaining to Sewing Machines
All kinds of
MACHINES REPAIRED,
At W. Freeman's Wall Paper Store, Cor. Deaderick Street and Public Square.
sep6-tf BY F. SPARKS.

Government Claims.

ANDREW McCLAIN

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE collection of claims of every kind against the Government of the United States intrusted to his care.

OFFICE ON UNION STREET,
between College and Cherry streets, (up stairs) over York's Book Store, Nashville, Tennessee.

REFERENCES:

Davidson county—Edward H. East, Samuel E. Hare, Horace H. Harrison, A. J. Duncan.
Wilson county—Hon. Jordan Stokes.
Smith county—Dr. F. H. Gordon, J. W. Bowen.
DeKalb county—Col. W. B. Stokes.
Warren county—Robert Cain, George J. Stubblefield.
White county—William Bosson.
Rutherford county—Edward L. Jordon, William R. Tally.
Bedford county—William H. Wisener.
Marshall county—Abner Steed.
Sumner county—Bailie Peyton, Thomas Trimble.
Jackson county—David Shepherd.
East Tennessee—Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, Hon. Robert McKinney.
sep16-tf

Wanted to Hire,
A Good COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.
Enquire at this Office. -tf.