

NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL. I.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1862.

NO 204

Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLIAM SHANE, Recorder.
JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal.

Deputy Marshals—W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Steele.

Clerk of the Market—John Chumbley, ex-officio, first; J. L. Ryan, second; and John Reddick, third.

Tax Assessor—William Driver.

Revenue Collector—A. B. Shankland.

Water Tax Collector—E. B. Garrett.

Treasurer—H. Henry.

Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.

Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Dodd.

Superintendent of the Water Works—James Wyatt.

Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Seabury.

Section of the Cemetery—T. H. McBride.

Street Overseer—J. L. Stewart.

City Attorney—John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—M. B. Brinn, President; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H. G. Scovel, Wm. S. Chatham, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb.

Common Council—W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John Crosby.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Knowles, Scovel and Cole.
Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.
Streets—Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brinn, Mayfield, Chatham and Claiborne.
Wharves—Newman, Stewart and Turner.
Hospitals—Jones, Mayfield and Sison.
Schools—Chatham, Mayfield and Knowles.
Fire Department—Cready, Driver and Newman.
Gas—Driver, Chatham and Davis.
Cemetery—Smith, Stewart and Newman.
Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner.
Slaves—Hough, Claiborne and Davis.
Police—Chatham, Brinn and Anderson.
Spring—Hough, Claiborne and Brinn.
Workhouses—Chatham, Mayfield and Knowles.
Improvements and Expenditures—Cole, Scovel and Cready.
Public Property—Brinn, Chatham and Turner.
Post Office—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE.

Captain—John Baugh.
First Lieutenant—Wm. Yarbrough.
Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.
Patrolmen—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nick Davis, J. Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Gottrol, William Kaye, John Eagles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Buitt.

The Police Court is opened every morning nine o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. **Deputies**—Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.
Register—Philips Garrett.
Treasurer—Wm. Taylor.
Comptroller—H. B. Helcher.
Recorder—John Corbett.
Revenue Collector—J. G. Briley.
Road and Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson.
Assessors for the Nashville District—John D. Gower and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.
Clerk—P. Lindsay Nichol.

The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. Nathaniel Baxter.
Clerk—David C. Love.

The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William K. Turner.
Clerk—Charles E. Diggs.

The Court meets the first Monday in April, August and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Frazier.
Clerk and Master—J. E. Glavin.

The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.

John F. Hays, Grand Secretary, should be associated at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sumner streets. The officers for the present term are: O. E. Lessor, N. G.; J. E. Mills, V. G.; J. L. Wesley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Travellers Lodge, No. 10—Meets at the same place every Monday evening. The officers are: R. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Buileys Lodge, No. 20—Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday evening. The officers are: O. C. Cover, N. G.; Frank Barman, V. G.; James Wyatt, Secretary; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Aspens Lodge, No. 105 (German)—Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Sumner streets, every Thursday evening. The officers are: Charles Rich, N. G.; P. Friedman, V. G.; — Historick, Secretary; Geo. Seltzer, Treasurer.

Knights Encampment, No. 1—Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C. P.; T. H. Melville, H. P.; G. F. Fuller, S. W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J. W.; John F. Hays, Scribe; B. R. Oaker, Treasurer.

Oliver Branch Encampment, No. 4—Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jas. Y. Bell, C. P.; Henry Apple, H. P.; L. M. Moker, S. W.; B. Friedman, J. W.; Charles Kinloch, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY—Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post—Headquarters on High street. Gen. Negley, commanding.

District—Headquarters on Summer street (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 16th U. S. Infantry, A. A. G.

Provost Marshal—Headquarters at the Capitol. A. C. Gillem, Col. 1st Train, Infantry.

Chief Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. — Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson.

Assistant Quartermaster—Vine street, near Mrs. Peck's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. 27, Market street.—Capt. J. M. Hale.

Chief Commissary—Headquarters, No. 10, Vine st. Capt. R. Macfadyen.

Commissary of Subsistence—Broad street. Capt. S. Little.

Acting Commissary of Subsistence—Corner of Broad and College streets. Lieut. Charles Allen.

Medical Director—Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old residence.) Surgeon E. Swift.

Medical Purveyor's Office—Church street, Masonic Building. J. B. Pirtle, Surgeon, 5th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

PROSPECTUS

NASHVILLE UNION.

THE NASHVILLE UNION was commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebel Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to secede. It holds as friends all who support, and as foes all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but FREEDOM AND NATIONALITY.

With rebels and traitors has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof as the Supreme Law of the Land, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithstanding.

It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and institutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of creating and maintaining the Union must perish, no matter by what name it be called.

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebel despotism at Richmond by a perfidious Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we solicit your support. Let the names of rebel office-holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbeted before the world. Let these ambitious and avaricious men who have plotted our ruin for their own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their "title is society. Let us show how the self-styled defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading marching bands of free-booters and moss-troopers over our State, kidnapping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking up homes, burning bridges and cars, and murdering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern conspirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will surely triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Far Funds.

Daily Union, single copy, per annum, \$5 00
" " clubs of six, each, " 30 00
Tri-weekly, single copy, " 6 00
" " clubs of ten, each, " 50 00
Weekly, single copy, " 4 00
" " clubs of ten, each, " 35 00

All communications on business with the office, will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION, and all communications to the Editor will be addressed to S. C. MERCER.

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kindness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance. The current transactions in Tennessee for months to come will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns of the UNION will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(TEN LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.)
1 square, 1 day, \$1 00—each additional insertion 50
" " 1 week, 5 00—each additional square 1 00
" " 1 month, 15 00 " " " 2 00
" " 3 months, 40 00 " " " 3 00
" " 6 months, 75 00 " " " 4 00
" " 12 months, 150 00 " " " 5 00

TO ADVERTISERS IN DETAIL.

Quarter Column, 1 month, \$15 00
" " 3 months, 40 00
" " 6 months, 75 00
" " 12 months, 150 00
Half Column, 1 month, 25 00
" " 3 months, 60 00
" " 6 months, 110 00
" " 12 months, 220 00
One Column, 1 month, 40 00
" " 3 months, 100 00
" " 6 months, 180 00
" " 12 months, 350 00

Advertisements occupying any special position inside, 25 per cent. additional; special position outside, 10 per cent.

Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon; but every such change will involve extra expense, to be paid for by the advertiser.

Advertisements exceeding the space contracted for will be charged for the excess.

Marriage and Funeral Notices.

When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

Announcements of Candidates.

FOR STATE OFFICERS, \$10 00
" COUNTY " 5 00
" CITY " 3 00

Cash required in advance for all advertisements, unless by special agreement.

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we bind ourselves strictly to adhere.

WM. CAMERON, for the Union.
JOHN WALLACE, for the Dispatch
Nashville, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Nashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.
Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Beaderick Streets.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1862.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, an immediate or gradual abolition of slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Government existing there, will be continued. That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or within any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and parts of States if any, in which the people thereof respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong corroborative testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

Attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled an act to make an additional Article of War, approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional Article of War for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Article: All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial, of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also to the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 17th, 1862," and which sections are in the words and figures following:

SECTION 9. And be it further enacted, That all the slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the limits of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves

of such persons on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any slave territory or the District of Columbia, from any of the States shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of said fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claims of any person to the service or labor of any other person or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service, the Article and Sections above recited. And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the Constitutional relations between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[Signed,] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President,
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The Maryland Secessionist Farmer.

An army correspondent of the Buffalo Express has made the following graphic sketch of the Maryland farmer, which is said to square with the experience of our officers:

HIS LIBERALITY.

"When your camp is in the neighborhood of his house he sends you presents of peaches, pies, and worm-eaten apples. He cultivates your acquaintance and allows his slaves to sell you milk, and then in a little while he puts in his bill for all his presents, and asks you a monstrous price; and when he charges you with gallons of milk where you had quarts, he coolly assumes that you shall pay for all he sends by his negro, and not for the moiety which you receive. And then, when you tell him to go where he is not due until he departs this life, he comes down several pegs and calls it a misunderstanding.

HIS HOSPITALITY.

"You ride up, hungry as a wolf, to his gate. There is no tavern for miles. He informs you with a princely and baronial air, that he has entertained thousands and never took a penny from any man; that no one was ever turned from his door, and says, 'Gentlemen, won't you alight?' You go in, he gives you good coffee, greasy ham and waterlogged potatoes, (he is usually just out of butter,) and when, like a northern mudsill, you offer him pay, he says: 'No sir; I can always give a gentleman a meal without pay; that's for the women or niggers; I never take no pay myself.' And so you pay the women or niggers double price for a poor meal, and he takes the money away from them as quick as your back is turned.

HOW HE DEALS IN FORAGE.

"You pitch your camp in his neighborhood. He has a straw stack, half thistles and the rest weeds. You are in a hurry, and the quartermaster is busy; he won't sell anything, and you take what you want, he suggesting that as the easiest course, and talking good naturedly while your men go off with the straw. The next day he goes to Baltimore, tells his own story to General Wool, and you get a reprimand for pilfering. Consequence is, our Maryland farmer gets twenty dollars a ton for four times as much straw as he ever had. This he thinks better for him than honest weight."

Some astrologer predicts that Dec. 25th is the only lucky day for marrying this year. Marriageable young persons will please make a note of it.

LATE NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2.—General Jones is in Richmond sick. There are but slight hopes of his recovery.

A Confederate States navy is now the leading idea among the rebel leaders of the South.

The steamer Keltic was run into and sunk off the Bahamas recently. She was built in Scotland for running the blockade.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress of Nov. 27th says Major General G. W. Smith is in Petersburg in command of a force sufficient to guard the approach to Richmond from that direction.

The Examiner of the 25th says the next session of the Confederate Congress commences at Richmond on the second Monday in January.

The Charleston Courier of the 25th ult. says the enemy has from ten to fifteen wooden vessels lying in sight of the city, where they have been for months, notwithstanding our having means for reaching and sinking every one of them with perfect safety to ourselves. Is Mr. Mallory waiting for all of Mr. Lincoln's Ironsides to be finished?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Navy Department has received from Com. Parker the particulars of the recent expedition into the waters of Matthew Co., Va., with the land forces under Gen. Negley. They scoured the surrounding country, destroying twelve salt-works, burning 300 bushels salt, five schooners, two sloops, a lot of scows and boats; capturing a lighter and twenty-four large canoes.

The United States gunboats Seneca captured off Charleston the schooner Annie Dees on the 27th ult, while trying to run the blockade with turpentine and rosin. Among these aboard were four persons believed to be pilots for vessels trying to run the blockade.

In the court martial of Fitzjohn Porter to-day, Gen. Roberts, Inspector General of Pope's army, read the charges and specifications against him, to which Porter pleaded not guilty.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Anthony, standing committees of the Senate were appointed the same as last session.

Mr. Sumner takes the place of Mr. Simmons on the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Arnold the place of Mr. Thompson on the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Lane of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Department of Agriculture. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for indemnification of the citizens of Minnesota who have suffered losses by the Sioux Indians. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with any information which he might possess with reference to the sale into slavery of freedmen captured or seized by the rebel forces, and state what steps have been taken to redress this outrage on human rights. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner also offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a corps composed of men especially enlisted for hospital and ambulance service, with commissioned officers to command them, who shall have the entire charge, under the medical officers of the hospitals, so as to enlarge the usefulness of this humane service, and give the efficiency derived from the organization. Adopted.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he should introduce a bill repealing the acts establishing and equalizing the grades of officers in the navy, passed July, 1862.

The Senate went into executive session, and, upon the opening of the doors, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The various committees were called upon for reports, but none were made.

Mr. Calvert offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Commissioners of Patents to inform the House what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended since the 1st of July last to the time when the accounts and books were transferred to the Commissioner of Agriculture, specifying the items, and whether any contracts are unsatisfied; if so, what is the amount due, and for what; also that the Commissioner of Agriculture inform the House what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended under his direction, specifying the amounts, &c.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill so amending the fifth section of the act authorizing the employment of volunteers to enforce the laws and protect the public property, approved July 22d, 1861, so as to allow volunteers who have or may hereafter be honorably discharged on account of their wounds or other disability arising from actual service, such part of the bounty of one hundred dollars provided for under

said section as shall be proportioned to the time of actual service.

Messrs. Lovejoy and Olin opposed the resolution in the present form, when Mr. Holman modified it so as to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting such bill.

The bill was then adopted. A few minutes after one o'clock the House adjourned.

The Army and Navy Gazette regards the removal as the defiance of the Government to the Democrats and the humiliation of Mr. Lincoln. No moment, it says, has been more favorable for bold Confederate movements.

It questions Burnside's ability for the appointment. There were vague rumors that France has sent another note to England in response to Earl Russell's reply.

The sale of sundry fast coasting steamers for running the blockade is reported.

A steamer, name unknown, recently left the Mersey with six hundred tons of arms, &c., for the Confederates.

The Times and Post reply to Secretary Seward's reflections on the case of the Alabama, and emphatically deny that there are grounds for the Federals to complain in the matter where they have reaped the greatest benefits.

Garibaldi, in a letter to Wm. Cornell Jewett, pledges himself strongly in favor of the North as an opponent of slavery. He goes for the abolition of slavery before any constitutional questions.

The Star thinks that the cause of McClellan's removal justifies the action of the President.

The Saturday Review thinks Napoleon has movements on foot which do not appear on the surface of his mediation schemes, and says the express use of the name of the Confederate States, which they selected for themselves, virtually involves recognition, and the proposal of an armistice implies an opinion that may shortly be altered into language more intelligible than words. The article hints at a probable alliance with the Southern States in connection with the Emperor's designs in Mexico.

By TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.—ATHENS, Nov. 22.—The great probability of the election of Prince Alfred, of England, to the Greek Throne caused some excitement among the foreign ministers. The country is tranquil.

MORGAN IN KENTUCKY.—There is every reason to believe that John Morgan with a pretty strong force is on this side of the Green river. He was at Glasgow, by report, the middle of last week; and as the river is now fordable at almost any point he may have taken advantage of that fact to attempt another thieving expedition. But it will be utterly impossible for him to make any further advance, as Gen. Gilbert's disposition of his forces will quickly check any such effort. We have troops at Lebanon, Columbia, Munfordsville, along the Lebanon branch, and in a line of stockades from Shepardsville to Munfordsville in sufficient numbers to give him a warm reception wherever he makes his appearance.—[Lou. Journal, 4th.

Large Deposit of Honey.

A somewhat singular discovery was made in a house in St. Louis. The Argus gave the following account of the story:

The inmates of one of our largest up-town mansion houses, a few days since, were surprised to find a large number of bees flying about in two of the upper rooms. As the little fellows continued to occupy the places, a bee naturalist was sent to investigate. On entering the room, he exclaimed: "You have honey somewhere here," and proceeded to search for it. On removing the fire-board, he discovered that one flue of the chimney was full of honey-comb, which was hanging down into the fire-place, and the honey dripping from it; proceeding to the top of the house to sound the chimney, he found it the same; one flue of the chimney was full, and the bees were industriously at work there also.

These flues of the chimney had never been used; they were plastered smooth inside, and were perfectly dark, a stone having been placed on the top of each flue. The bees had descended the adjoining flues, and found small holes about ten inches from the top of the chimney, leading into the closed flues, and through these holes they had made their way in and out. They have, as is supposed, occupied these places for three years, having been kept warm in winter by the heat from the adjoining flues. On removing the fire-board, the bees, seeing the great light which had broken in upon them, descended to the room and gathered on the windows, until they were covered to the thickness of three inches. It is estimated that there are in the two flues from 40,000 to 50,000 bees, and from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of honey.

Large supplies of East India cotton have been received in England lately. The English papers talk of being able hereafter to do without the American cotton.

THE NEW LEVIES.—The statistics at the Adjutant General's office show that 157,000 of the troops under the last call for 500,000 men are now in the field.