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Nashville Dispatch, April-September 1862

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NASHVILLE DISPATCH
April 14, 1862 - September 30, 1862

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The following, from the pen of James G. Percival, is one of the most touching poems in the English language. It moreover tells the story of many a broken heart.

The Deserted Wife.

He comes not—I have watched the sun go down,
But yet he comes not. Once it was not so.
He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow,
The while he holds the riot in the town,
Yet he will come and chide, and I shall weep,
And he will wake my infant from his sleep,
To blend his feeble wailing with my tears.

O! how I love a mother's watch to keep,
Over these sleeping eyes; that smile which cheats
My heart, though sunk in sorrow, fixed and deep.
I had a husband once, who loved me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip,
As bees from laurel flowers a poison sip.

And yet I cannot hate! Oh! there were hours
When I could hang forever on his eyes,
And time, who stole with silent witness by,
Strewed, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.

I loved him then—he loved me too. My heart
Still finds its fondness kindled if he smiles;
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart;
And though he often sting me with a dart,
Venomed and barbed, and wastes upon the vile
Caresses which his babe and mine should share—
Though he should spurn me—I will calmly bear
His madness; and should sickness come and lay
Its paralyzing hand upon him, then
I would with kindness all my wrongs repay,
Until the penitent should seep and say
How injured and how faithful I had been.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Announcement.

We present to the reading public, this morning, the initial number of The Dispatch, and ask for it a share of that generous patronage always bestowed upon deserving enterprises by the good people of Tennessee. Comprehending the wants of the citizens of Nashville and the desires of the people throughout the State, we have entered upon the labor of establishing a first-class medium of news and advertising. Our whole energies are pledged to the service of furnishing a paper to meet the varied tastes of all classes of readers, and to subserve, in the highest degree, the interests of business and professional men at large. This is our definition of a NEWSPAPER, and such an [sic] one we promise to inaugurate and permanently establish, with the invaluable help of our city and country friends.

The editorial department of The Dispatch will be under the exclusive control of Mr. Jno. Miller McKee, a gentleman personally known to most of our citizens, and who, from his long connection with the press, enjoys a high reputation as a writer, which will at once bespeak the character of our new publications.

The several business departments will be superintended by gentlemen of undoubted fitness for their duties.

With this brief and imperfect announcement, we submit our specimen issue to the approval of an impartial community.

The Publisher.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Business in Nashville revives but slowly. It lacks that recuperative energy which has heretofore characterized it. The monetary crisis of 1857, retarded but slightly the efforts which the business men, the merchants and artisans of the city, were putting forth to make Nashville a commercial mart of no mean importance. They soon recovered from the effects of that crisis. How different in the present case! Every branch of business is paralysed [sic]. Our merchants are doing comparatively no business, while there is scarcely a branch of manufacturing that is doing any thing at all. The reason for this is that they have no market. Nobody appears to buy anything but what he absolutely wants. There is no disposition to speculate and trade languishes. There has been some little movement in cotton and tobacco, but it is comparatively light, notwithstanding high prices would be paid by purchasers. The trade in these staples would perhaps be larger if the shipping facilities furnished by the railroads were better. Still, we do not expect to see as much cotton and tobacco sold here this as in former seasons. They may, possibly, be held over for the fall trade, under the impression that still higher prices will prevail.

We have been somewhat disappointed in the slow progress that is being made towards re-establishing the commercial prosperity of Nashville. Weeks ago it was apparent that the merchants and tradesmen of Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis were making preparations to secure if possible, the large and lucrative trade they had formerly drawn from Tennessee. But, so far as Nashville is concerned, the trade has been comparatively light, with no immediate prospect of a heavy increase. This state of affairs is probably owing mainly to two causes. First, we have but little produce which those who seek our custom want in return for their merchandise; and, secondly, our currency does not suit them, notwithstanding it is equally as good as the currency they prefer. We have ourselves to blame for the bad repute in which our currency is held. Some of our business men were the first to make war either directly or indirectly upon it, and that war they have kept up. Years ago we used to have cash and credit prices; now we have one price for United States or Northern currency and another for Southern currency. The small army of merchants who have come among us under the name either of "sutler" or merchant, have adopted

this policy. A few profess to take no other kind than United States or Northern currency, while all demand a higher price if paid in Southern currency. It is true, an exception is made in favor of the Planters' and Union Banks. But for these drawbacks, trade would have revived wonderfully. This discrimination is all wrong, and it must be remedied before we can hope to see the prosperity we have heretofore enjoyed. Our commercial interests are with the people South of us, and if we adhere to these discriminations, with what can our former customers buy from us? They have the same currency that we have, and if we wish to re-establish commercial intercourse, to secure the trade we once enjoyed, we must make that currency equal to any we have, except specie.

It is distressing to pass through our streets, where the merchant princes do congregate, and see how little of legitimate business is transacted, except in a retail way. Heretofore at this season of the year, a heavy wholesale business was done. The country is bare of many of the leading articles which make up the trade of the merchant, and for these articles there would be a heavy demand if the consumers had the wherewith to pay for them. They have plenty of money, and that that is as good as it ever was, but when they go to the merchant they are politely told that he does not take that description of currency. This state of affairs will compel consumers to still stint themselves and buy only what they are absolutely compelled to have. If the people will pursue this policy they will bring the shavers and the friends of shavers to a realisation [sic] of the injustice they are practising [sic].

We have thrown out these suggestions for the consideration of our business men. Let us hold up for those with whose interests our own are intimately intertwined, and we may be assured that by such a policy we will the sooner place the business of Nashville, upon a healthy and prosperous basis. When those who want our custom and are made to understand this, the sooner shall we have the same evenly good currency we have heretofore had, and the sooner will trade become more steady and healthy, because more reliable.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

We noticed that quite a heavy retail business was done in shoes during Friday and Saturday o last week. Nearly everybody seemed to be buying shoes. The market has been quite bare of shoes for some time, and people seemed determined not to be caught again in the almost shoeless condition in which they have been.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Fun! Frolic!! Fantasy!!!—The Campbell Troupe have enjoyed a season of unprecedented success in our city. Their audiences continue large and appreciative, and their nightly programmes are refilled with the spice and variety of Ethiopian melodies, dances, burlesques, etc. The repeatedly well-filled houses, and the irrepressible delight of all who see and hear the Campbells, are triumphs a little less than a chain of victories in the science of war. The feast of vocal and instrumental music, and the laughable negro eccentricities of Smith, Manning, Ross, Maire [?], and others, are infallible remedies for those afflicted with the "melancholies." In addition to their usual attractions, the Campbells will produce, each night this week, the highly interesting trick spectacle of the "Chinese Magician," which has been adapted to the stage in a very costly manner. It is said to be an admirable extravaganza, abounding in wit, humor, and striking pantomimic effects. Go and witness it.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

People's Theatre.
This week,
In addition to a select variety of
Songs, Dances,
Ethiopian Burlesques,
Extravaganzas,
The performance of the
Conklin Brothers,
And other interesting features,
The Great Trick Spectacle
of
The Chinese Magician!
Will be Presented Each Night.

It has been expressly arranged for the Campbell Troupe, by Mr. John Conklin, and placed upon the stage without regard to expenses.

For particulars, see Programmes.

ap15-1w.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

We are gratified to learn that the South Side Institute, of which Mrs. Emma Holcombe is the Principal, is in a most flourishing condition. This is, we believe, the only school for young ladies now in our city, and we can assure parents that they cannot place their daughters in an institution where education in every branch of study and deportment will be more thoroughly attended to. Mrs. Holcombe is one of the best and most successful teachers in the country, while her corps of assistants stand high in their respective departments. The school is located in one of the most airy, healthy locations in the city. Being immediately in front of the Capitol, it commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country. With the advantages possessed by this school it is obliged to be one of the first in the country.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The boys have a kite season, and a top season. The former is now in full blast.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

We inadvertently omitted to mention yesterday that Mr. W. F. Bang announced in the Banner of Tuesday morning the suspension of that paper.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

A Young Traitoress.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says: "A daughter of the proprietor of the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond was captured by our advancing forces last week, beyond Great Bethel, in the act of signaling our approach to the enemy. She braved all the consequences of her acts, and is now in Fort McHenry, paying the penalty of her feminine rashness, but is not in the least abashed by her conduct; on the contrary, she manifests all the usual symptoms of the rebel disease, which are, unblushing impudence and hectoring swagger. She is a pretty girl of some eighteen or nineteen summers.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 17, 1862, p. 4, c. 4

Fort Donelson Prisoners at Springfield—Con-
 dition of Tennesseans.
 Correspondence of the Nashville Dispatch.

Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., }
 April 5, 1862. }

I wish to send you a few lines with the names of the members of Capt. W. R. Butler's Company of Rutherford county boys, who were taken at Fort Donelson, and are now confined at this place. I would be very much obliged if you would publish it so their friends may know of their whereabouts. The most of them are without money, and anything that their friends could send them would be thankfully received. The following are the names of the men that are present, seventy-three, who were taken at Fort Donelson:

1 st Serg't R. L. Stephens,	R. F. Brown,
3 rd " A. G. Alexander,	W. D. Brothers,
4 th " J. E. Dromegoole,	J. R. Brothers,
1 st Corp. J. T. Ott,	J. T. Brewer,
2 nd " J. W. Oslin,	T. H. Cowan,
3d " G. H. Malone,	Wm. Cane,
4 th " W. W. Felts,	J. M. Crouse,
M. H. Alexander, dead,	Henry Clay,
r. L. Alexander,	V. S. Dill,
R. H. Averett, sick	A. J. Fletcher,
James Arther, sick.	D. M. Leatherman,
A. A. Abernathy,	R. M. Leatherman,
T. R. Allen,	A. A. McCoy,
D. C. Brown, sick,	Solon McAdoo,
J. P. Hollowel,	J. W. Neisbitt,
J. E. Loie, sick, dangerous	H. H. Norman,
Beverly Johns,	R. L. Norman,
W. R. Johns,	J. G. Nelson
R. W. Johns,	L. J. Nelson,
A. M. Jones,	R. B. Overall,
M. F. Jordan,	A. H. Overall,
A. B. Jones, rising in head,	J. E. Phillips,
S. P. Jones,	J. L. Pryor,
W. W. Kimbro, sick,	G. W. Pearcey,
Nevi Lowe,	J. F. Pearcey,
J. E. Lorance, mending,	Joseph Pugh,
W. B. Lawreance, mending,	W. P. Puckett,
J. W. Bather,	S. M. Smith,
W. W. Smith,	S. B. Smith,
H. H. Harrison,	T. C. Wade,
T. H. Hunt,	E. B. Wade,
A. Howel,	J. H. White,
T. C. Hibbett,	J. W. Watkins,
J. E. Smith,	R. T. Weatherford,

J. P. Smith,
R. C. Vaughn.

J. M. Yous,

We left three men at St. Louis, sick, viz: T. G. Joie, B. A. Jobe, and W. R. Jones.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Cowper wrote—

"I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting in sensibility,) the man
Who needlessly sets foot on a worm.

This sentiment was forcibly brought to mind the other day as we were passing along the street, by observing a fellow belaboring a horse most unmercifully for some fancied obstinacy in the animal, which, after all, was the result of the manner in which he had been trained, harnessed and driven. It seemed impossible for the horse to understand or comply with the wishes of the man who drove him, and flying into a towering passion, John fell upon and beat him in a most cruel manner. This, however, did not make the horse do as he desired him, and he was forced to treat him kindly before he could get him to budge in the direction he was trying to force him.

Cruelty to animals is one of the most common evils of the day, and exhibitions of it are to be seen on almost every street. It is no uncommon thing to see a horse or mule forced to pull a dray with almost double the weight upon that a prudent man would be willing his horse or mule should pull, and if he falters or exhibits weariness, the driver pounds him soundly for it. It is no wonder horses and mules driven in drays wear out so soon. The hard usage to which they are usually subjected is not only cruel, but calculated to render them worthless in a very short time. We believe that more of this evil is seen in the cities and towns than in the country. In the latter, men are more careful with their horses, and the consequence is they last longer, and are not only more valuable, but more serviceable. The opinion has been advanced, and we believe it to be a correct one, too, that he will unnecessarily give pain to the most insignificant of animals, has not the disposition to make an agreeable companion or a fast friend. It is generally the case that he who is in the habit of wantonly torturing animals, and especially those that are so serviceable as the horse, is destitute of those finer sensibilities which adorn the human character, and wants but the power and opportunity to give pain to beings like himself.

There is a law of our State which makes cruelty to domestic animals a misdemeanor. In sections 1668 to 1672 of the code of Tennessee, it is provided that "if any person cruelly beat, torture, or use any horse, ox, dog, or other animal in which individuals may have a property, whether his own or a third person's, he shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence, to any person who will sue therefor [sic]; that "any person who in any way disfigures such an animal not his own, so as not to fall within the provisions," just cited, "shall forfeit twenty-five dollars for each offence," and "it is the duty of justices of the peace, sheriffs and constables to see that the foregoing provisions of law for the protection of animals are carried out; and in such cases, the officer bringing the offender to justice, is entitled, besides his legal costs, to one-half the penalty, the other half to go to the treasury of the county." These provisions "do not affect the right of the owner of an injured animal to suit for damages, nor do away with the penalties of the criminal code in such cases." "If either of the offences mentioned in this article is committed by a slave, he may be punished by not less than ten nor more than thirty-nine stripes, under the order of any justice of the peace before whom he is brought and convicted."

The corporation law of this city is not so severe, but sufficiently so to prevent the evil to

which we refer. It provides that any person who shall be guilty of cruelty to any beast of burthen by violent and unusual treatment, by beating or otherwise, within the limits of this corporation, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

The law, both State and city, is very explicit on this point, and there are numberless cases in which it would be a righteous act to enforce it.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 18, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

It may be interesting to some persons at present to know that there is a law of the city which prevents fortune telling under a penalty of fifty dollars.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The High School department of the city schools has been discontinued. This step has been taken because of the want of funds to meet the expenses of that and the other departments. In the present deranged condition of affairs generally, it is found impossible to make collections to meet all the expenses of the city schools, and it has been deemed advisable by the Board of Education to discontinue for the present the exercises in the higher department, which is the most expensive. The other departments will be continued as heretofore.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The Chicago Tribune announces the arrival at Camp Douglas, on the 12th, of three trains, loaded with prisoners, numbering in all 2,217 men. They are from Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas regiments, being a part of those taken at Island No. 10. The following is a correct list of the men as far as made out:

Hume's Tennessee Artillery, 75 men; crew of Floating Battery, 37 men; Jackson Artillery, 18 men; Washington Artillery, 28 men; 40th Provisional Tennessee regiment; 12th Arkansas regiment; 1st Alabama regiment; 40th Tennessee volunteer; 55th Tennessee, 218 men; 11th Arkansas regiment; Nelson Artillery; 46th Tennessee.

Two women also came up with the prisoners, delivering themselves up and claiming to be prisoners of war. They had been washing for the officers of regiments on the Island, and are both wives of privates.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Trade Supplied.	Sutlers Supplied.	Families Supplied.
No. 49 West 4 th St.,	Bart & Hickcox.	No. 49 Cherry St.
Carlisle's Block,		Next to Adams Express Co.,
Cincinnati, O.		Nashville, Tenn.
Manufacturers and Manufacturers		
Agents of		
Goodyear's		
Metallic India Rubber Fabrics		
And Importers of		
Fancy Goods, Toys, Etc.,		
Wholesale Dealer in		

Groceries, Cigars, Tobaccos,
India Rubber Camp Blankets, Cots,
Mattrasses [sic], Pillows, Coats, Caps,
Leggins, Hunting and Fishing
Boots, Havelocks, Etc., Etc.,
Talmas for Officers,
Ponchos, Saddlebags and Haversacks,
Horse Covers, Whips, Belting, Hose
Fire Buckets, Shoe Gearing, &c.
Druggists' Articles,
Syringes, Breast Pumps, Nipples, Combs,
Hair, tooth and Nail Brushes, Etc.,
Fine Havana Segars [sic],
and
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
The largest lot of
Pipes, Tobacco Pouches,
Pocket Books, Etc.

Young Hyson and Imperial Green and Black Teas, Oysters, Lobsters, Pickles and Sauces,
Dried Herring, Peaches, Pine Apples, Pine Apple Cheese, etc.

Bart & Hickcox,
40 Cherry Street, next to Adams Express Co.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 1-3

Easter.

Of all the Christian festivals and holidays, Sunday alone excepted, none is more generally recognized and observed than Easter, which commemorates the resurrection of Christ. It occurs at the close of the forty day's fast of Lent, and is appropriately an occasion of joyfulness, thanksgiving and feasting. It will not be necessary to an understanding of the interest of the festival to trace its origin or to enter into a detailed account of the incidents in the life of Christ which it commemorates. These have been given at length in former years, and are sufficiently familiar to the mass of readers. The season of Lent closed with yesterday, and to-day is celebrated as a feast. The ancient Church commenced the observance on Easter-eve, as Christmas-eve is now celebrated in some places. This was an occasion for illuminations, devotions, and solemn watchings. The illuminations were designed to represent a forerunner of the light of the "Son of Righteousness" which should arise the next day. The vigil was kept as a strict fast, and kept until midnight, the congregations of worshippers not being dismissed till that time, it being a tradition then current that Christ rose a little after midnight. In the East the vigil lasted until cock-crowing. The Roman and Greek Churches still observe the eve, but the Church of England, although recognizing the propriety of it, and recommending private devotion, does not publicly keep it. Many superstitious people even in the present day believe in the old story that the sun dances for joy on Easter morning, and they sit up all night for the purpose of witnessing this wonderful phenomenon; and there are those who stoutly maintain that they have

seen this manifestation.

We might fill columns with narratives of the festivities of Easter. The occasion is one well calculated to awaken the most hearty expressions of joy. In "Merrie England" especially it is a day of festivities. Nor are the demonstrations confined exclusively to Easter, which, being Sunday, necessarily produces some restraint, but the two succeeding days are observed in the gayest manner, in partial conformity to an ancient custom of continuing Easter through the fifty days that intervene between it and Whitsuntide. These are kept as holidays at the public offices, business in a great measure is suspended, and visiting and feasting, with every species of amusement, occupy the time. In primitive times, as well as at the present day, in some parts of Europe, it was customary on the morning of Easter for every body to greet their neighbors, and whoever they might meet, with the salutation, "Christ is risen!" to which the saluted replied, "Christ hath risen indeed," or, "And He hath appeared unto Simon." These expressions, together with the interest attaching to the scenes of the resurrection which occupy the minds of Christian men at this season, probably suggested to that eminent English divine and sacred poet, Doddridge, the inspiring hymn which to this day is sung in Christian churches:

"Yes, the Redeemer rose,
 The Saviour left the dead,
And o'er our hellish foes
 High raised his conquering head.
In wild dismay,
 The guards around
 Fell to the ground,
And sink away.

"Lo! the angelic bands
 In full assembly meet,
To wait his high commands,
 And worship at his feet;
Joyful they come,
 And wing their way,
 From realms of day,
To Jesus' tomb.

"Then back to heaven they fly
 The joyful news to bear;
Hark! as they soar on high,
 What music fills the air!
Their anthems say,
 "Jesus, who bled,
 Hath left the dead;
He rose to-day."

"Ye mortals! catch the sound,--
 Redeemed by him from hell—
And send the echo round
 The globe on which you dwell;

Transported, cry,
"Jesus, who bled,
Hath left the dead,
No more to die."

"All hail! triumphant Lord!
Who sav'st us with thy blood;
Wide be thy name adored,
Thou rising, reigning God!
With thee we rise,
With thee we reign,
And empires gain,
Beyond the skies."

The day preceding Easter is termed Holy Saturday, or Easter eve, and is kept as a strict fast, the Saviour having lain in the tomb on that day. It is, however, occupied in preparation for the festivities of the following day. In an old volume on Easter customs, we find some account of these preparations in the middle districts of Ireland. Many a fat hen and dainty piece of bacon are put into the pot by the cottier's wife about eight or nine o'clock, and woe be to the person who should taste it before the cock crows. At twelve is heard the clapping of hands and the joyous laugh, mixed with "*Shidh or magh or corries*,"—Out with the Lent. Then follows a season of merriment, lasting two or three hours, when all retire, and rise again about four o'clock to see the sun dance in honor of the resurrection.

Speaking of the sun's dancing suggests an extract on that subject. It is inquired in Dunton's *Athenian Oracle*, "Why does the sun at his rising play more on Easter day than Whit Sunday?" The question is answered by denouncing it all as a superstition. Brand cites an old ballad alluding to this notion:

But, Dick, she dances such away!
No sun upon an *Easter-day*
Is half so fine a sight."

The *British Apollo* furnishes a presumed question to the sun and answer in rhyme, of a humorous nature, as follows:

Q. "Old wives, Phoebus, say
That on Easter day
To the music o' the spheres you do caper;
If in fact, sir, be true,
Pray let's the cause know,
When you have any room in your paper."

A. "The old wives get merry
With spic'd ale or sherry
On Easter, which makes them romance;
And whilst in a rout,
Their brains whirl about,
They fancy we caper and dance."

As late as 1825 or 1830 a custom prevailed in Durham on Easter for the men and boys to assail every female they chanced to meet in the street, and take off their shoes, which were only

to be redeemed by a present. On the following day the females would make reprisals, taking off the men's shoes in like manner. If the men happened to wear boots, and would not readily pay the present, the girls endeavored to seize their hats and run off. This custom gave rise to many very amusing scenes, especially should a very pretty girl attack a very testy old bachelor.

In olden times it was a practice among the people of Paris, during Holy Week and on Easter day, to pursue the Jews through the streets with stones, and to break the doors and windows of their houses. In some provincial towns an unlucky Jew would be seized and dragged to the church, where he was publicly beaten on the face. Fosbroke relates a custom that prevailed in the thirteenth century of seizing all ecclesiastics who walked abroad between Easter and Pentecost, and making them purchase their liberty with money. This practice was based upon the seizure of the Apostles by the Jews after Christ's passion.

In this country Easter is known by many as "Paas" or "Pasch," the latter being the correct English word meaning either the Passover or the feast of Easter. Pass eggs are in every boy's hand; though why or how they come to be used as a peculiarity of this festival is not clear. The custom has been traced to the theology and philosophy of the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans and Gauls; among all of whom the egg was an emblem of the universe, the work of the Supreme Being. The Jews sometimes used eggs at the feast of the Passover, in memory of Noah having been shut in the ark—as life is shut within the egg. And as Christ being shut into the tomb and coming from it again, was supposed to have been prefigured by the ark, the early Christians brought eggs to the Easter feast in memory of His resurrection. Among the Christians of Mesopotamia, on Easter day and forty days after, the children bring as many eggs as they can, and stain them red in memory of Christ's blood shed at the crucifixion. In Siberia and Russia, Easter day is set apart for visiting. The people go to each other's houses in the morning, and introduce themselves by saying, "Christ Jesus is risen;" the answer is, "Yes, He is risen;" they then embrace and give each other an egg. This ceremony continued for forty days after. He that is saluted first is obliged to present the other with an egg; nobody of whatever condition or sex, daring to refuse the egg or kiss. The people of rank have them covered with gold or silver leaf, or very beautifully painted. They call them Pasche eggs. In the sixteenth century the custom prevailed more generally. Upon Easter morning large platters of eggs were sent to the priest to be blessed. In the ritual of Pope Paul V there is a special blessing for the Easter eggs. In the expenses of the household of Edward I, when he was eighteen years old, in the accounts for Easter Sunday is the following item: "Four hundred and fifty eggs, eighteen pence."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 20, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she was married. Courage, ladies.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

The Girls.

The New Orleans True Delta of the evening of the 29th ult., has the following telegraphic dispatch:

Natchez, March 29.—The girls, one hundred and three rank and file, each in herself a Joan of Arc or a Maid of Saragossa, have completed their military organization, and are in for the war. They will leave here by steamer for New Orleans on Monday morning. Give them a

warm embrace. Hurrah for Mississippi!

The next day's issue contained the following:

We were a good deal annoyed yesterday, after the evening issue of the True Delta, (rather agreeably so, we must confess, for patriotism dictated the annoyance) by parties desirous of being placed in prominent positions for the reception of the Natchez military company, that is expected to arrive here some time on Wednesday next. We must here state to all parties importuning us, that we have nothing to do or say in this matter. The military authorities, who will no doubt be fully advised, will, we presume, take the proper steps. While noticing this subject, we may as well give the following communication, which was sent to us last night from a responsible source.

Mr. Maginnis:--Noticing through the columns of this evening's paper a special dispatch to the True Delta, stating that a company of ladies would leave Natchez for this place Monday morning, a company of ladies formed *here*, and, ready for active service, will be at the levee upon their arrival to receive them. By order of the

Commander.

New Orleans, March 29, 1862.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Romantic young ladies, of late, are frequently found in the military service. One of these, named Sarah Smith, of Fayette county, was recently discovered in the 2d Indiana cavalry, Col. Bridgeland.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The Masonic Temple has been taken for a hospital.

The florists have been driving quite a brisk trade for some time.

Our market has been pretty well supplied during the past week with early vegetables.

Easter comes in with rainy, cold weather. Farmers usually look for a "cold spell" at Easter, and if their fruit passes through that ordeal, they regard it as safe.

Housekeepers complain of the unusual scarcity of poultry. At this season of the year, our market is generally well supplied with "spring chickens." This year, however, there have been very few brought in, and they have commanded from thirty to forty cents each. It would seem that these prices ought to bring in a good supply.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Occasionally we see accounts of women dressing in men's clothes for the purpose of following the army. We heard the other day of a man dressing in women's clothes to get away from the army. He was captured, however, while displaying his crinoline, or rather his boots.

"Who builds his hope in air of your fair locks,

Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Betsy Baker;" "Morning Call;" "Jenny Lind"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 23, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

A gentleman having been asked, on his return from a party the other evening, whether he

had seen Miss A_____, a young lady noted for her low-neck style of dress, replied that he *had seen a good deal of her*.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

A German writer, Boerne, compares the different stages in the lives of women to milk, butter and cheese. "A girl," he says, "is like milk, a woman like butter, and an old maid like cheese—all three may be excellent in their kind."

The following affecting epitaph may be found, says an exchange, upon a tomb stone in Connecticut:

"Here lies, cut down like unripe fruit,
The wife of Deacon Amos Shute;
She died of drinking too much coffee,
Anny Dominy eighteen forty."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady;" dance, song; "Rough Diamond"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

A gentleman who resides in Sumner county informs us that the cotton manufacturing establishments in that county are unable to resume operations for the want of cotton. The proprietors of these establishments represent that speculators are buying up the cotton that is for sale and paying for it in southern funds, and then shipping it to the Northern and Eastern markets where they re-sell it at high figures and get paid in specie or United States Treasury notes, with which they buy up Southern funds at a discount of from thirty to forty per cent. This is a game that works both ways, and affords a wide margin for profits. It is thus that our own manufacturers are unable to compete with the speculators. They cannot, in the present condition of affairs, enter the market as competitors with men who do the double business of cotton factors and money-changers. If there was the usual amount of cotton on the market,—if the manufacturers of the East and of Europe were well stocked, this state of affairs would not exist. But the scarcity of cotton has sharpened the demand, and speculators are reaching out wherever a bale can be procured. This operates oppressively upon our manufacturers, and peculiarly so upon those who are dependent upon them for employment.

We presume what is true in regard to the manufactories in Sumner county, is equally true in regard to those in the other counties of Middle Tennessee. A large number of operatives, both male and female, will thus be thrown out of employment who could be earning a competency for the support of themselves and families. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Police Court.

The Court yesterday morning presented a lively and gay appearance, the attraction being the arrest of several females for disorderly conduct.

The first case brought before his Honor the Recorder was a breach of the tippling act, in selling lager beer contrary to law. The defendant was fined.

The next was a case of drunkenness—a plain and easy one—producing \$25 towards the

city finances.

Ann Morgan, an interesting looking girl, was then called up, and accused of being drunk and disorderly. According to the evidence of Mr. Reddick, it appears that Ann went to the Theatre on Tuesday night, while in a state of blissful intoxication, and exhibited such jubilant and pugilistic spirits, that Mr. R. advised her to return home. She determined, however, to maintain her "rights," and insisted upon taking her seat in the circle set apart for the "frail ones," when Mr. R. told her she would get into trouble if she did not keep quiet. A few moments thereafter a "sensation" was visible and a "muss" inevitable. Ann was spoiling for a fight, and serious consequences might have been the result, had not Mr. Reddick taken a revolver from her, and placed her in custody of a guardian of the peace. Ann, like a sensible girl, acknowledged, or rather did not attempt to deny, the charge, and paid the penalty of her folly, to the amount of \$28.50.

Miss Miller was next called, and was asked what she had to say as to being drunk and disorderly. She indignantly denied the *drunk*, but appeared to think she might have been a little disorderly. An examination of witnesses corroborated her assertion, the "drunk" was scratched and the disorderly paid for.

Ann Brown, a nervous looking, fidgety girl, was also accused of being disorderly, but an examination justified her in everything but using improper language on the public street. She was therefore called upon to pay expenses.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Soldier's Return;" song; "Anthony and Cleopatra;" favorite dance; "Dumb Belle"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Cotton Cards.

I have just received at No. 22 Broad street, forty dozen No. 10 Cotton Cards, which I offer for sale low for cash.

Also, 10 boxes Oranges and Lemons.

E. Elliott.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 25, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Marriage a la Militarie;" song; favorite dance; "Maid of Munster"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Notice.—Having lost a large amount of bottles the last year, I am necessarily compelled to call the attention of my customers to the fact that unless each and every customer returns to my drivers the full number of bottles, or their equivalent in cash, and also the corks, I will cease to supply such customers. Every business man in this city is aware that if an article is sold at 40 cents, and that customer destroys 10, 15, or 20 cents worth of bottles out of the 40 cents that is paid for a dozen of spruce beer, it is better not to supply such customer. I am aware there are many who save all my bottles, while there are others who wantonly destroy or give them away. I hope all will take this into consideration, and comply with the above in saving my bottles and

corks.

M. McCormack.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Child of the Regiment;" song "Trust to Luck;" "Irish Hussar"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express complains bitterly that all along the coast of North Carolina there are persons who welcome the Federals.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Factory Girl; or, All that Glitters is Not Gold;" song; fancy dance; "Maid of Munster"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Momentous Question; or, Woman's Trials;" song; fancy dance; "Swiss Cottage"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

New Southern
Straw Hat and Bonnet Manufactory.

The People of Nashville and vicinity are informed that they can be supplied with Hats and Bonnets from the production of their own soil—no way inferior, if not surpassing any English importation or any handicraft of the Northern States. Also, that their old Hats and Bonnets, however much soiled and out of modern style, can be made to compete with new ones, in shape and finish, at very short notice, and on reasonable terms. Hats and Bonnets are colored and finished in superior style.

Black lace Veils, &c., although reduced to an apparently worthless condition, may be restored to their primitive beauty in color and finish. Feathers colored white and red, and finished to equal new. All those who wish to see "old things pass away and all things become new" in the way of Hats, Bonnets, Lace, &c., will please call at No. 15½ Kirkman's Block, Summer street.

Mrs. Lloyd,
Mrs. C. C. Dow,

A number of Girls wanted to work at the Straw business. None need apply but those who can give good reference as to moral character and industrious habits.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, April 30, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Time Tries All;" song; fancy dance; "Betsey Baker"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Another Secession Flag.—At the depot this morning we saw a secession flag, captured at Fort Donelson, which is on its way to the editor of the New York Herald, and is to be presented to the Sixty-ninth regiment, New York State Militia. The flag is of silk, and very finely worked.

On one side, which is of green silk, is the following inscription:--"Sons of Erin, go where glory waits you." There is also the symbol of a harp on this side. On the reverse are the stars and bars, in white and white silk. The flag was viewed with some curiosity by those who saw it.—
Rochester (N. Y.) Union, April 16.

This flag was made by a lady of this city and presented to the tenth (Col. Heiman's Irish) regiment, at a grand parade of the regiment.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Among the wounded soldiers who arrived at St. Louis on the 18th inst., on the steamer Empress, was a woman who had followed her husband to the war, and received, a gunshot wound in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. On the way up the Mississippi, she gave birth to a fine, healthy female child, which was named Empress. Her husband was killed in the battle.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

May-Day.

This is a holiday with the pupils of the City Schools, and the private schools generally, and numbers of them will have their little Maying parties, if the day be propitious.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Lady of Lyons; song; fancy dance; "Soldier's Return"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "The Golden Farmer; or Jemmy Twitcher;" song; fancy dance; "Jenny Lind"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Summary: Theatre. "The Idiot Witness;" new song; fancy dance; "Momentous Question, or, Woman's Trials"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "The Stranger;" fancy dance; "Spectre Bridegroom"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

The Springfield Speculator, of the 26th ult., which we received by "due course of mail" on Saturday morning, May 3, (Springfield is distant some twenty-five miles from Nashville,) says:--
"We have read of deserted towns that were given up to the 'bats and the owls;' but we never expected to live to see the day when rabbit hunting would be carried on in the square of Springfield. On yesterday, we saw some of our boys have a very pretty chase after one of these animals, up one of our principal streets and directly across the square."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Police Court.

Saturday, May 3.—A large number of cases were brought before Recorder Shane yesterday morning, which were disposed of after careful scrutiny and some difficulty. . . .

Mehila Guy and Miss Sullivan were arraigned for disorderly conduct, and each fined \$3 and costs.

Ellen Angler was fined \$5 and costs for abusing and striking an old man called "Doctor" Moore. . . .

Mary Callahan was accused of being disorderly, her accuser being the persons who procured the liquor at her expense. She was found guilty and fined. Fowler was reprimanded, and placed in charge of an officer to ascertain where the whisky was obtained.

Mrs. Nancy Ross was arraigned for being disorderly and for selling liquor, but was discharged on both charges. . . .

Widow Sullivan was fined \$5 and costs for selling liquor.

Mary Brown was accused of disorderly conduct. Mr. George German swore that she cursed steadily, without any hold up, for three or four hours, and that, among other things, she said "she wouldn't give a d__n for any one who would not *hooray* for Jeff. Davis." One of the Federal soldiers said "she was a rarin' an' pitchin' and cavortin' around about." Miss Alice Write said German was as bad as Mary, and Mrs. Wright corroborated her statement, naming to the Court some of the language used by German, which Miss Alice could not be prevailed upon to repeat, and which we cannot soil our pen to record. The defendant stated that the soldiers frequently tantalized and mocked her, and that German encouraged them in so doing, causing her to lose her temper, and to use language which she knew was improper. The Recorder took a very sensible view of the matter, and imposed a fine upon both, adding \$30 to the city finances."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

To Free Colored Persons.—Almost every day one or more colored persons are brought before the Recorder, charged with being out without a certificate, and fined. Most of them are aware that the law requires them to have their certificate always with them; but the old police being acquainted with all those doing business in town, they were never molested, and the consequence is, they left their certificates at home. A new set of policemen having been appointed, colored persons must comply with the law.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Child of the Regiment;" Ventriloquial Interlude; "The Eaton Boy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 7, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Time Tries All;" Ventriloquial Interlude; "Swiss Cottage"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 9, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The sporting community will be delighted to hear that, notwithstanding the political tempest raging about us, the feats of the turf are to be resumed. The first race of the Spring season will come off over the Nashville Course to-day, under the auspices of the Trotting Association. The track has been put in the best trim, and from the entries made and closed, a good, exciting day's pastime is a sure consequence. To enjoy the opening race, you must be on hand at 2 o'clock p. m., precisely. G'long!

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 9, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

City Council

Thursday, May 8—A regular meeting of the City Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday at 3 o'clock. President Jones in the chair. . . .

The bill concerning the Work House, increasing the allowance to the keeper of five cents per day for the board of each person, and of fifty cents per week of horses and mules, received from the Board of Aldermen, was read, and, by a suspension of the rules, passed its third reading, and is now a law.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 9, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Iron Chest;" song; favorite dance; Mr. C. Matthews in his feats of Magic and Ventriloquism.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Morgan's Operations in Tennessee.
From the Shelbyville News, April 8.

Our community has been thrown into great excitement, since last Saturday, by the sudden and unexpected approach of this bold and daring leader and his squadron of cavalry, within the very centre of the Federal lines. The very boldness that served to mark the movement led many to doubt the truth of the information as to his advance, and it was only after many persons concurred in the same statements that our incredulous people would believe the fact of his having made the advance. . . .

Leaving Montgomery's at half past 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the squadron retraced their steps to Farmington, thence going North along the Fishing Ford road, until they reached a road leading across Duck river at White's bridge, the first bridge on the river east of Columbia,—all the others having been burned by the Confederates several weeks ago. On crossing the bridge, he pressed two horses from William Crowell; the passing through Unionville, he was, as we learn, received with open arms by a portion of our citizens, and covered with bouquets by the ladies. Beyond Unionville, and near Alfred Ransom's he took from P. B. Moore and Wilson Maxfield all the horses they had—valuable horses—and moved on. These gentlemen are true and staunch Union men, and therefore we deeply sympathize with them, as we also do with those other good Union men William Crowel, Thomas Montgomery, Robt. Montgomery and Samuel Carpenter for the loss they sustained.

Col. Morgan and squadron were at Unionville about one o'clock in the evening. They passed on to Rover, where we hear they were guided by William G. Hight to Versailles, and from there to Salem Camp Ground, where they encamped Saturday night.

We hope that our informant is mistaken as to the active part taken by some of the citizens of Unionville and vicinity, as well as Col. Hight's course in regard to the movements of these parties. If they expect to be treated as citizens, they must remain citizens; if they expect to be soldiers, they had better enlist at once and share the fate of soldiers.

On Sunday Col. Morgan and squadron passed between Murfreesboro' and Nashville, near Smyrna, crossing the railroad, cutting the telegraph wire and tearing up a rail on the railroad. At this point they came near capturing a train on the railroad, but fortunately failed. Crossing the

railroad they passed on Sunday over to Lebanon in Wilson county, reaching there Sunday night. .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 10, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Police Court.

Three cases before Recorder Shane yesterday morning brought out facts which show that the morals of the youthful soldiers are not at all likely to be improved by being stationed in what is known as the "Smoky Row" locality of the city. The cases alluded to were Rhoda and Julia Phelps and Jane Gray, who were fined \$8 each for disorderly conduct.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 10, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Drunkard; or, The Fallen Saved!"; song; favorite dance; Mr. C. Matthews in his feats of Magic and Ventriloquism, during which he will amputate a man's nose!

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

We noticed considerable quantities of green peas in market yesterday, but holders were asking from seventy cents to one dollar per peck for them.

Our market is pretty well supplied with the largest and most delicious strawberries.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Lady of Lyons; song; "Spectre [sic] Bridegroom"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "The Factory Girl;" song; Irish jig; "The College Boy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

The Memphis Christian Advocate has been suspended for want of paper on which to print.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

The Franklin (La.) Banner says: "Quite a number of ladies in this parish have commenced making their own and their children's shoes, and they do very good work. We have seen several pairs of these home-made shoes, and they are not only strong, but they are very well proportioned. The cheapest way that they make them is to take the soles of old shoes, soak them in water until they are limber, pick out the old stitches, fit them to the last after the cloth is fitted to the same, sew the soles to the cloth with strong waxed thread, and then turn the shoe, nail the heel to its place, and the shoe is done. It is cheap, serviceable, and a very good cloth shoe."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Some twelve or fifteen prisoners, arrested by the Federal authorities, were brought to this city Tuesday evening from Rutherford county, and confined in the Penitentiary. It is stated that a number of others were arrested in that county, and are held in custody at Murfreesboro'.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

An old citizen of this place, a printer, was arrested on Tuesday. The officer who made the arrest, seeing a stripe running down each leg of his pants, mistook him for a Confederate soldier, but soon satisfied himself that the stripe was wove in the goods and not sewed on. It is difficult to imagine which enjoyed the mistake most.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Sailor of France; or, The Beauty of Brest;" song, Irish jig; "Who Speaks First?"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Lost, on Broad Street, between Market and High, a large Cameo Breastpin, set with pearls. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering it at the store of

Robert Thompson & Co.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Police Court.

A dispute concerning certain mischievous practices of a little boy occupied the attention of the Court on Wednesday morning, and resulted in his grandfather paying a fine of \$5 and costs. . . Two colored boys, accused of being out without a pass, were fined \$2 each. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Ross and Sarah Davis, were arraigned for being disorderly, and each fined according to the discretion of the Court. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The following comes to us anonymously. Its publication will direct the attention of the proper officers to the nuisance, and they will doubtless abate it. The writers says:

"Boys, young and old, can be seen bathing, particularly in the afternoon, in Brown's creek, near the Fair Grounds and Nolensville Pike. If there is any law against it, whose duty is it to enforce it? By answering these questions in your valuable paper, you will much oblige some females who are compelled to pass daily those who try to insult ladies."

We hear similar complaints in regard to boys bathing in the river at points along the city. Such offences against public decency are punishable under the city laws, by a fine of not less than one nor more than twenty dollars, for each offence.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Woman's Love! Her Faith Her Trials;" sailor's hornpipe; "Swiss Swains"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The number of civilians with the army of the Potomac, hunting relics, is so large, and the prices paid so liberal, that the soldiers are said to be doing a good business in selling articles which they get up by a very simple process. A letter from a "Pennsylvania Reserve," stationed near Manassas, says: "Old worn out five dollar pistols, preserved in vinegar, sell readily at from fifteen to twenty dollars. Knives, which originally cost from one to two dollars, command from

five to ten dollars. Thus you see how easily the innocent public is gulled by the wicked sons of Mars."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Affairs in Richmond.
From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.

. . . With the removal of General Winder's tariff the prices of country produce and fish flew back with a recoil proportionate to the heavy pressure which had been removed. Eggs sold yesterday morning for seventy-five cents a dozen, and butter for a dollar and a half a pound. High as these prices appear, they are not exorbitant in comparison with the prices demanded for butcher's meat, bacon, groceries, dry goods, wood, etc. Butcher's meat was held, according to quality, at between thirty-five and a half and fifty cents a pound; bacon (hog round) thirty-five cents; common brown sugar, forty cents; and firewood, from country carts, is sold at the rate of twelve dollars a cord. In the way of dry goods, we give a few instances: Unbleached cotton is sold from twenty-five to thirty-seven and forty cents a yard, according to the conscience of the dry goods man; bleached cotton from thirty to forty cents per yard, and often sold for sixty-two and a half cents a yard; spool cotton, two dollars a dozen; fresh linen, from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a quarter a yard, and domestics at fifty cents a yard.

At this rate, if the country people do not get good prices for their truck, how are they to procure sugar for their sassafras tea, or dry goods to clothe their little ones. The only people who have occasion to quake and grumble at the prices are those who have nothing to sell; who live on salaries that have not been raised, and have every thing to buy. The merchant who goes to market and finds eggs up, grows ugly, buys a dozen, and goes home, and puts a cent or two on every article in his shop to "get even." The same course is pursued by the great sugar, bacon and flour merchants, and they need not concern themselves about prices. As long as a man has any article of prime necessity to sell, he is safe; he can keep step with the markets. But with clerks, "locals," and other salaried gentlemen, we confess things look squally. . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Little Devil; or, My Share;" song; Highland fling; "The Rough Diamond"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 18, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

We notice large ripe cherries in market yesterday, the first of the season.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 18, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Police Court.

Friday, May 16.--. . . The proceedings yesterday morning developed the fact that Ann Brown and Mary Scott had had a fight, the origin of which did not appear, but the result was placed beyond doubt. Ann, who is a "good lump" of a girl, weighing perhaps 180 pounds, having whipped Mary to the satisfaction of both, for which she cheerfully paid the lawful penalty and retired. . .

Mary Fox, a very talkative woman, was fined \$4 for using language not fit for ears polite, the extreme charge of disorderly conduct being disproved by Lizzy Kelly and Fanny Thompson. Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Ross, charged with disorderly conduct, were discharged.

A man, whose name we suppress by request, was fined \$23 for shooting a valuable and inoffensive dog. We hope his sense of shame will deter him from a like act of cruelty hereafter.

Saturday, May 17.—Patrick Dunovan was fined \$25 and costs for beating his wife. The Recorder lectured him earnestly, and said if he was ever guilty of such conduct again he would fine him \$50. . . . Mary Callahan has been drunk again and was sent to her old home in the work house. She says she has washed enough to pay for the building.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Police Court.

Mr. Conolly, dressed in Federal uniform, but presumed to be "a camp follower," as he failed to give a clear account of himself, was mulcted in \$12.75 for being drunk and disorderly.

John Smith (not the real veritable John, but a man named White, who had the audacity to assume that highly respectable name) was found by the Police in the Market, sleeping off the effects of the bad whisky he had imbibed. Costs of lodgings \$10—of court \$2.50--\$12.50.

Ann Brown and Mary Lyons have had a slight misunderstanding. Mary devoted Sunday evening to "calling Ann everything she could lay her tongue to." Ann would have resented the base insinuations immediately, had not Martha Carson and Miss Dunn prevailed upon her to abstain from "soiling her fingers" by contact with Mary's hair. On Monday morning Mary renewed her attentions to Miss Brown, threatening to have her put in the work-house, when Ann remarked that "she might as well go there for something as for nothing," and accordingly left her room, went into the street, and before you could say "Jack Robinson," Ann had inflicted a blow upon Mary's cranium, caught her by the hair, and had her lying in the dust, crying for mercy, which being extended, both were brought before the Recorder, and fined \$8 each. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Don Caesar de Bazan;" dance; "Swiss Swains"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 21, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Police Court.

Tuesday, May 20.--. . . Michael May, accused of being drunk and disorderly, and beating his wife, was sent to the work house for 72 days.

Sarah Davis was accused of being disorderly, but was discharged.

Paul, a slave, was accused of carelessly throwing water upon ladies on the street, and was fined \$10 and costs, or to receive ten lashes.

Mary Dennis and Hannah Newton were each sent to the work house for 19 2/3 days for disorderly conduct. Hannah talked and cried like "injured innocence," until the Recorder imposed three fines of \$5 each, when she *tried* to be quiet. After Court adjourned, she rated everybody soundly in the most choice Billingsgate. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 21, 1862, p. 3, c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "A Tale of Blood;" song; dance; "Toodles"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "Don Caesar de Bazan;" dance; "Swiss Swain"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 23, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Police Court.

Wednesday, May 21.—Everything seemed to pass off rather dull at the Court this morning. Molly Carter looked a picture of despondency, in consequence of having indulged rather too freely in the intoxicating beverage, and lost her bonnet and shawl; and to cap the climax, the Recorder required her to pay \$14 for "her rights." . .

Mary Mitchell and Sam (colored) were fined for being drunk; and another colored boy, whose name we withhold on account of his general good character, was fined for beating his wife, *by mistake*.

Jeanne ----- paid a fine for hugging a soldier on the public streets.

Thursday, May 22.--. . . Anthony Lillis and Steve Riordan had a little set-to on board the May Duke on Wednesday. It was clear from the evidence adduced that Anthony gave the first word, and hit the first lick, but he interposed as a set off, or at least as an extenuating circumstance, the important fact that "Steve was a rat, and that when they were going from here to Pujukah, on the last vyage, Steve got a baarl of whiskey, and dhrank out ove the bung-hole." Anthony was let off on payment of \$6.50, Steve being called upon to pay \$1 for being a rat, and drinking out of the bung-hole.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 23, 1862, p. 3, c. 3
Summary: Theatre. "The Honey Moon; or, How to Rule a Wife;" song; dance; "Anthony and Cleopatra"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 3
Summary: Theatre. "The Old Guard;" song; "Black-Eyed Susan"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 25, 1862, p. 3, c. 1
The printing offices of the Methodist Book concern, Union and American, Banner and Gazette were taken possession of by the United States Marshal yesterday. Proceedings to confiscate these offices, and the real estate attached to them, we believe, have been instituted.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 25, 1862, p. 3, c. 3
Summary: Theatre. "Money;" favorite dance; "Pleasant Neighbor"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 27, 1862, p. 3, c. 3
Summary: Theatre. "The Old Guard;" song; favorite dance; "Little Treasure"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Police Court.

Monday, May 26.—Harriet Kelley was accused of disorderly conduct. Her counsel, T. T. Smiley, Esq., after hearing the evidence, which was clear and explicit against her, plead in extenuation that the prosecutor (Jere Fisher), was the father of one of her children, and that he had deserted her, leaving to her the care and support of her three children. She was adjudged to pay \$13, or confinement in the work-house for 17 2/3 days. Nancy Patrick was sent to the Work-house for 7 1/2 days for being drunk. Susey Fleming, for disorderly conduct, 11 1/3 days, and George Roberts, for the same offense, 31 1/3 days. . . .

Child Injured.—Green Durham was arraigned for careless and fast riding through the streets. It appeared from the evidence that Durham was riding through Jefferson street at a furious rate, and that in consequence, and with apparent unconcern, he rode over, and seriously injured a child of Mrs. Brown's who was on the street at the time. W. G. Brien, Esq., counsel for defendant, made an earnest appeal in his behalf, but the evidence was clear and conclusive, and he was fined \$53, and a State warrant issued against him.

Tuesday, May 27. The Court was densely crowded again this morning. The first case brought up grew out of an accidental sprinkling of water upon a little boy; the boy cried, the mother swore at and assaulted the sprinkler; sprinkler tried to defend himself—the mother (Martha Carson,) called upon Liz. Bennett for help; she caught sprinkler by the hair, police came in, all hands arrested, and Recorder disposed of the matter satisfactorily, as follows: Sprinkler, \$6; Liz. and Martha, each \$8. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 28, 1862, p. 3, c. 3
Summary: Theatre. Othello; song; favorite dance

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 28, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Ice Cold Soda,
Drawn from New Founts, at the
Excelsior Fruit Store,
Corner Cherry and Union Sts.

Oranges, Lemons and other tropical Fruits, received daily. Just received, 50 dozen Vanilla and other choice extracts, for Ice Cream, Jellies, etc.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 3
Summary: Theatre. "Beauty and the Beast;" "Who Speaks First?"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Police Court.

Wednesday, May 28.--. . . John Mitchell was again before the Recorder on a charge of beating his wife, a delicate little creature, who seemed to be struggling to reconcile her conscience and at the same time avoid criminating her husband. He was finally acquitted, after a searching examination of Mrs. Mitchell.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 30, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Police Court.

Thursday, May 28.--. . . Jane Gray and Eliza Miller were fined \$6 each for discussing their private affairs on the public streets. Patrick Carr was arrested, on the complaint of his wife, for disorderly conduct, and abusing her in a manner so severe as to endanger her life. On being called upon for her testimony, she refused to be sworn, alleging as a reason a fact which none who saw her could doubt. The Recorder reprimanded her for troubling the officers with her complaints, and then refusing to give her evidence, and at length ordered a fine of \$20 against her. Our good natured friend Smiley, being in court, took her case in hand, and finally induced her to consent to be sworn and give her evidence, and by great exertion kept her comparatively quiet. Patrick was fined \$22.75, and not having the money, will be taken care of in the Work-house until the bill is settled. The fine imposed upon Mrs. Carr was remitted.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 30, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Beauty and the Beast;" "Little Devil"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Important Order from General Dumont.

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, }
Nashville, May 29, 1862. }

General Orders No. 7.

Whereas, it is represented to me that salt, bacon, coffee, iron, leather, medicines and other goods, are being sold in the city, and finally find their way to the enemy;

It is ordered that no goods shall be sold in, or taken away from this town, or vicinity, towards the enemy's lines, without a written permit from the Provost Marshal of the city, which permit shall specify and contain an accurate list of the articles that may be bought, sold and shipped; but this prohibition shall not apply to necessary articles, not contraband, in small quantities, absolutely necessary for family use, sold to citizens of the town or neighborhood, the person selling and buying and transporting being held to a rigid accountability that no improper use is made of the same.

Any person violating this order, or in any way aiding or consenting to its violation, will be held as an enemy, and punished accordingly.

All guards and officers are charged with the arrest of any and all persons violating this Order, and will examine wagons and other vehicles of transportation, to see that it is enforced.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. Dumont.

D. Braden, A. A. G.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 31, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The establishment known as the "Capital Baker," on Cedar street, was discovered to be closed at an unusually late hour yesterday morning. An investigation showed that the occupant

was missing—had probably *skedaddled* during the night—and it was soon discovered that he had left sundry reminiscences of his career here, in the shape of unsettled bills, together with a large number of change tickets "in the similitude" of shinplasters. He passes under the name of G. Spencer, *alias* Haskins, *alias* Prof. Matthews, the ventriloquist; and while here entertained our theatre goers with "a taste of his quality" in the latter line, which was *said* to be a "decided hit."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 31, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Yesterday one of the soldiers, or rather a teamster, attached to one of the Ohio regiments, and who has been confined at the hospital for a few days with measles, was discovered to be a woman. She hails from the vicinity of Gallapolis, Ohio, and first joined the regular army, when her sex was discovered and she was rejected. She was then employed as a house servant at seventy-five cents per week, when she engaged as a teamster to an Ohio regiment at twenty-five dollars per month. She is represented as about eighteen years old, and made rather a handsome boy. She has three brothers in the army, but not in the regiment to which she was attached.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, May 31, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Richard III;" favorite dance; "Box and Cox"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

"Snap beans" made their appearance in market yesterday, the first of the season, we believe. They were held at one dollar per peck.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Maid of Croissey;" "Beauty and the Beast"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "The Stranger;" favorite dance; "Maid with the Milking Pail"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Police Court.

Tuesday, May 3—There was not so much business before the Recorder this morning as might have been expected, when we take into account the fact that no Court has been held since Saturday. Sarah Jackson, Mira and Mary Morgan, Belle Fisher, and Mike Garvin, were fined for being disorderly. Elizabeth Dunn was discharged. Catharine Davis was fined for appearing in the street dressed in male attire. . . Mr. Keating was charged with abusing sick Federal soldiers, on two occasions, and convicted on the testimony of one of the soldiers. The Recorder imposed a fine of \$23.50 in each case. Mr. Keating denied the charge in the most positive terms, and gave notice of appeal to the Criminal Court.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Katherine and Petruchio; or, Taming the Shrew;" favorite dance; song; "Hunting a Turtle"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "King Charles II; or, The Merry Monarch;" Robert Macaire"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

A Sad Case.

A correspondent of the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, writing from Franklin, Va., on the 22d of May, communicates the following facts:

We had one of our men taken prisoner after being decoyed into a house by the guerrillas, and then murdered. His brains were beaten out with rocks. His enraged companions made a descent upon the house and seized the man—took him out and shot him. They then carried out the wife, lately confined, and not able to leave her bed, and laid her and her baby upon the ground, and then fired the miserable cabin. The next day our scouts found the poor woman in a dying condition, her baby dead, for they had been exposed all night to a hard cold rain storm. The scouts built a shed over her and sent to camp for an ambulance and surgeon. She asked them if her husband would not soon be released so he could help her. Poor woman, she did not know he had been shot, and his body left lying within a hundred yards of her.

What makes the affair more horrible, is that on investigation, it turns out that the man was not a bushwhacker, on the contrary, a good Union man—nowise concerned in the murder of our soldier.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "The Serious Family;" song; favorite dance; solo; "Loan of a Lover"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 7, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Police Court.

Friday, June 6.--. . . Jane Gray and Eliza Charles were induced by some cavalry soldiers to take a ride on their horses. The party was a boisterous one, and attracted the attention of the Police, who arrested the two girls, but not their more guilty tempters. The Recorder directed the police in future to ascertain the company to which disorderly soldiers belong, in order that they may be reported to the Provost Marshal.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 7, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Ireland as It Was;" favorite dance; song; "Hunting a Turtle"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

A private letter from Charleston, S. C., dated May 1, gives rather a gloomy account of affairs in the Palmetto city. Provisions and goods of many descriptions are scarce and very dear, and the consequence is that the poorer classes are suffering severely. Prices are as follows: Tea from \$8 to \$10 per pound; calico from 50 cents to \$1 per yard; beef 50 cents per pound, and other articles in proportion.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Cavalry Skirmish.—A force of between six and eight hundred Confederate cavalry, during yesterday, came upon and surprised a detachment of Federal cavalry, 69 in number, at the little town of Readyville, twelve miles south of Murfreesboro, killing five outright, and making prisoners of all the others except six, who reached Murfreesboro in safety. The Confederates were a part of Colonel Starnes' command, the Federals a portion of a force which had been sent in pursuit. The surprise was complete, as the Federal cavalry were enjoying their morning meal at the time, totally ignorant of the whereabouts of the enemy. These facts were communicated to us last evening by a citizen of Readyville, who saw the bodies of the slain when brought into Murfreesboro. He is a man of truth, and the information is given as entirely reliable.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "William Tell, the Hero of Switzerland;" favorite dance; song; "Katherine and Petrucio; or, Taming the Shrew"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 8, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

The London and Paris Fashions.

White shawls, which, until last summer, had almost ceased to be worn, are now, and will be, much in vogue. We have seen some beautiful specimens, embroidered in black and mauve, which were exceedingly unique. There was no trimming round the edge of the shawls; being so richly embroidered, they require no further ornament. Black shawls, embroidered in white, in chain stitch, are amongst the novelties of the season; and shawls made in twilled or spun silk, checked and plain, are very general for the mid-season.

Drawn silk and straw bonnets are being generally worn, as well as grey chip and black *crin*. Dove, grey and drab seem to be the favorite shades for silk bonnets, and the new pink is sometimes adopted for this style. Straw trimmings, in the shape of buttons, rosettes, butterflies and tassels, are much used for ornamenting straw bonnets, arranged with black velvet and white ribbon. This mixture is in very good taste, and *goes nicely* with any dress or mantle. We will briefly notice a rich straw bonnet, trimmed in this manner. The curtain was made of white silk bound with velvet, with small straw rosettes laid at intervals round the velvet. Flutings of silk, edged with velvet, ornamented the top of the bonnet, dotted here and there with straw rosettes, and the bandeau was made of black velvet and straw ornaments. An innovation has been made lately in the fashion of bonnets, but we do not think it will be looked upon with favor, as it would be becoming to so very few faces. It consists of wearing them without any caps at the side, and with merely a tuft at the top. Feathers of every imaginable hue are worn, but, generally speaking, over a black trimming—the sombre [sic] hue of the latter color harmonizing nicely with the bright shades.

Now that open dresses are coming in again, *chiosettes* [sic] will be required. The open dresses with revers are sometimes worn with little stand up collars, and these necessitate having tiny cravats. They are being made in plain silks in bright colors, very narrow, and are tied in a peculiar knot—not a bow—in front.

Embroidered gauze handkerchiefs for ladies' cravats are now in vogue, these forming a handsome bow in front.

A great improvement has taken place in the manufacture of crinolines—or, rather in the

make of them, for they are now being arranged with flounces which may be taken off at pleasure. The flounces are buttoned over very few steels, and sometimes are of silk, sometimes of muslin, and sometimes of thicker material. Crinolines are very much reduced in size at the top, but retain their amplitude at the bottom. The addition of the flounces gives to the dress an elegant, an informal appearance, whereas, without them, a skirt hangs stiffly, and shows where the cage commences, which is anything but graceful.

Most of the fashionable petticoats are being made with flounces, which assist to throw the dress out at the bottom, and are particularly suitable for wearing under muslin and thin dresses. There is a very nice material now being manufactured, and which seems to be in great favor for ladies' summer petticoats, consisting of a striped fabric, with a mixture of cotton in it, and which is very cool, comfortable wear. We have seen it in pink and white, blue and white, mauve and white, brown and white, and some petticoats made of this material are braided, or ornamented with velvet, or made with little flounces. There are very economical, as they save much washing.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 10, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Col. Stanley Matthews, the Provost Marshal, has issued an order by command of Gen. Dumont, "that the retail of ardent spirits or other intoxicating drinks, is strictly prohibited, and that henceforth this prohibition will be rigidly and impartially enforced. Offenders against this order will be summarily punished by fine and imprisonment."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 10, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Money"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The "Silver Leaf Polka, composed and respectfully dedicated to Mrs. John Willis, of Vicksburg, Miss., by Miss Mary Vick," is the title of a piece of beautiful music sent us by Mr. D. P. Faulds, of Louisville, Ky., the publisher. It is for sale at the music stores of Jas. A. McClure and C. d. Benson, in this city.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Therese; or, The Orphan of Geneva;" favorite dance; "The Dead Shot"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Police Court.

Monday, June 9.—W. T. Wright, accused of disorderly conduct, was fined \$10 and costs. Mrs. Catharine Andrews was fined \$10 and costs for abusing Mrs. Livingston, and allowing her child to follow her example; also, for beating Mrs. L.'s daughter. . . .

Tuesday, June 10.—The Recorder's Court was thronged this morning with a motley assemblage of human beings, more varied than usual, and far more numerous. Legal talent of a high order, and the medical profession were represented, and witness and defendants ranged from the merchant to the debauchee and the now insane harlot. The "ornament of society," the trembling drunkard, the maid and the matron, beauty and ugliness were all there, and kept the Court in session until near 12 o'clock. . . .

Joe Davis, the boy who proved to be a girl, was remanded to jail, suspected of being a runaway slave. . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "The Serious Family;" song; "Robert Macaire"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Nashville Trotting Course.
Unequaled Success!

Thursday, June 12, 1862.—Pacing Match for \$50, 1 mile out. Wm. Mayho enters b. m. Queen of Nashville; J. Hutchings enters b. g. Union.

Second Race—Trotting Match for purse of \$50; mile heats, 3 best in 5 to harness. George Gutcher enters b. g. L. C. Coleman; O. S. Kemble enters b. h. Vermont Jr.

Owing to the very liberal patronage the proprietors of the above Track have met with, they are induced to again offer to the sporting public another excellent Trot and Pace. The Track is in most superior order, and the races will Positively come off as above.

On Tuesday next, June 17, we offer a purse of \$25 for Mules, 5 or more to make a race; entrance \$2.50, to name and close Monday the 16th, at Lighter's Stable, North Market street.

First race to come off at 3 o'clock. Admittance to gate and stand, 50 cents.

C. Taylor & Co., Prop'rs.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Many of our young citizens are bestirring themselves for a commemoration of the 4th of July. Excursions of various kinds, pic-nics, balls, and bran dances, innumerable, are already announced. The occasion bids fair to be well enjoyed by the young population, at all events.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Far in advance of the time appointed for the trot and pace to come off yesterday, quite a large number of turfites had assembled in the vicinity of the Nashville Trotting Course, anxious, amid the spiritless humor of the times, to participate in the exciting sport thought to be in store for them. But their expectancy, like some deceptive sprite, vanished at the approach of the "liberal hour." It was found that two stately forms, clad in the armor of Uncle Sam, were posted near the entrance gate, and disputed the passage of vehicles and footmen into the enclosure, notwithstanding the pretext was so important. The proprietors, not apprehending any difficulty of this nature, were somewhat chagrined at the imminent loss of pleasure to their friends, and after exhausting their persuasive faculties upon the guard, sent a messenger to headquarters for the required authority to proceed with the races. The courier was fleet, and soon returned—Colonel Matthews was absent—'no races!' was shouted in the ears of the restless, disappointed crowd—a movement of teams, a few hollow imprecations and desponding gestures, ensued; and soon the piteous scene was presented of a concourse, almost thrilled with the hope of a goodly evening's pastime, suddenly transformed into a drooping caravan, wending their way to town. Courage, sports! The proprietors say, that although *piqued* at the unexpected failure, they will be on *their guard* next time, and provide for any emergency.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Police Court.

Wednesday, June 11.—A crowded court and a long session, with some amusement, were features in the Recorder's Court this morning. The most important cases were two charges against Mrs. Coste, one for disorderly conduct, and the other for keeping a disorderly or bawdy house. The disorderly conduct was in the consequence of a child's quarrel, in which the mothers took part, Mrs. Coste being to blame in using improper language, for which she was called upon to pay the costs only. On the other charges, two or three witnesses testified to the disreputable character of the female boarders in the house, and the Recorder imposed a fine of \$10 and costs, and required that all such boarders should be dismissed from the house. T. T. Smiley defended the accused with his usual ability.

The next case in importance (to judge by the legal ability brought to bear, and the number of witnesses,) was a *colored* one, in which two families were engaged—one as prosecutors, and Fanny, and Ned Woods and his daughter Eliza, were defendants. John S. Brien, jr., for the prosecution. T. T. Smiley for the defence [sic]. One witness testified that Fanny "kept up a *spontaneous* fuss all de time," and another asserted that Ned made Eliza throw rock with more *vengeance* than she otherwise would have done, while Fanny, seated by the side of the benevolent Smiley, informed the Recorder that she was "as innocent as the baby that *aint born yet*." Eliza was dismissed at the cost of the prosecution, Ned was fined \$5 and costs, and Fanny \$6 and costs, all of which was paid, and the parties retired, wiser, if not better, than when they entered. . .

Thos. Shepard pleaded guilty to a breach of the tipling law, as did also Mr. Link, (through Judge Brien) both of whom were fined, and the Recorder expressed astonishment that none but *poor* men were arrested, while men of wealth were selling every day with impunity. . .

Tuesday, June 12.—There was but little business before the Recorder this morning. Mary Brown was accused of being on the street dressed in male attire. She "acknowledged the corn," and paid \$23 for her evening's amusement. Mike Morrissy, a blustering fellow, who seemed to have a very exalted opinion of himself, was charged with disorderly conduct toward a poor woman whose husband is a prisoner at Camp Chase. The lady in question, not appreciating his rude and officious attentions, struck him two or three blows with an iron poker, each of which left its mark on his arm, and finally blacked his eye with a rock which she threw at him. The Recorder inflicted an additional punishment of \$5 and costs, which was well deserved.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "The Follies of a Night;" "Jack Sheppard"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 13, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

The Sombre [sic] Aspects of the War.

The discharged soldiers from the hospitals crippled beyond the power of further duty, are beginning to contrast with a shade of gloom the gaiety of the promenades. The spectacle is a sad one, and the more so because from the eyes of the present generation it will never disappear. Wounded men—some armless, some with legs shot away—are seen in the streets singly and in

little groups, living monuments of traitor malignity and fratricidal ambition. Of the 7,000 men in the hospitals in this city, at least 1,000, we are informed, are incapacitated for further service, and will pass mutilated to their graves.

We see the poor fellows everywhere, limping uncomplainingly along, content that they have fought in a good cause, and grateful for any courtesies shown to them. We have seen noble hearted ladies in costly silks not too proud to yield to them the right of way, and to salute them as they hobbled past. We saw such a lady yesterday quietly pass to the conductor the fare for four crippled soldiers who entered the vehicle as she alighted, and who passed on their way none the wiser until the conductor enlightened them on the subject.

If anybody is entitled to regard and kind treatment it is the wounded soldier. For fifty years to come the maimed and crippled will temper the splendors of the promenade.—

Philadelphia Gazette.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

A federal soldier was found in the streets of Detroit, a few days since, dead drunk, and taken to the station house. When there, the Federalist continued unconscious so long that the cumbersome uniform was unbuttoned, when it was discovered that the soldier was a woman. It appears from her statement, when sober, that she has been in the army since the commencement of the war, and was present at the engagement when Zollicoffer was killed. She has been sent home to London, Canada.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "King Charles II;" song; "Black-Eyed Susan"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Luke the Laborer;" favorite dance; "The Dead Shot"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Othello"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Police Court.

Monday, June 16.-- . . Three boys were convicted of taking marketmen's horses, and riding or driving them about the city. The Recorder gave them a wholesome admonition, and fined each of them \$10 and costs, as they had practiced the game frequently before with impunity. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 18, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Promenading used to be the delight, in truth, the only recreation, of very many of our young ladies and gentlemen, during the early evening hours, when fair Luna did invite them as she does now. But their most frequent and pleasant resort, by the inexorable decree of war, is lost to them—a yawning depth sadly broods where stood their favorite place of wooing the healthful breeze: the suspension bridge has passed for ever upon the common tide of destruction; and never was its utility more keenly appreciated than since the recurrence of the

auspicious evenings of moonlight and bracing winds, so irresistible to the pent-up citizen. The dear ladies and gallant lords of afflicted Nashville must, in this extremity, content themselves with whatever of enjoyment there is in a garden walk, or a social chat upon the stoop of their homes.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 18, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "She Stoops to Conquer;" favorite dance; "Box and Cox"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Follies of a Night; song; "Stage-Struck Tailor"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Fourteen ladies of Ladoga, Ind., were brought to trial at Crawfordsville, on the 10th instant, charged with riotous proceedings in destroying the contents of a whisky saloon in the former place. The jury imposed a fine of one dollar on each. The costs amounted to about one hundred dollars. Much interest was manifested in the case.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Paul Pry; or, 'Hope Don't Intrude;'" "Beauty and the Beast"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 3-4

Parisian Fashions for June.

Le Follet, of Paris, French Journal of Fashions, gives the following:

Notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather, great preparations have been made in elegant toilettes suitable to the season; and we are glad to find many new and beautiful materials added to those we have already referred to. The new styles are not half so extravagant as sometimes represented, the art consisting in knowing how to select and suit them to the wearer. Any lady of refined taste can easily distinguish that which is really elegant and bon geare from the mass of caricatures and exaggerations sometimes presented to her as the latest Paris fashion.

Plaid chine and Pompadour silks, moire antiques, silk gauzes and grenadines, are selected for toilettes elegantes. For in doors or out of door morning dress, woollen [sic] mohairs, bareges, alpacas and foulards are the materials most suitable. The colors most in vogue for this season are gray, chamois and Havana.

The fashion of ornamenting the bottom of the skirts is far from being on the decline; we may make the same remark with respect to their size and fullness.

Many new designs in foulards have been lately introduced. Among the most elegant are those of a light ground with narrow colored stripes, or covered with a grecque pattern; this is very pretty in drab and blue, or stone color and green; others in the Pompadour style are in black, white or pale buff, with little chine bunches of flowers.

Pearl gray is very much in fashion, and is suitable to almost every material, as it can be trimmed either with its own color or any other.

Wide flounces seem decidedly to have been discarded in favor of smaller ones, ruches, tuyautes and other styles of trimming, which are only worn on the bottom of the skirt.

Braiding is still much worn, and on almost all fabrics to which it is suitable.

Black silk dress, soutaches in color, are very pretty, and, if simply made, elegant, and well adapted for young ladies. Lyons or Irish poplins are in good taste, and are generally braided or trimmed with ruches.

The fashion of opening dresses at the seams, over another skirt, has been decidedly adopted, and is as elegant in light fabrics as it was in winter dresses. When made in grenadine, gauze de Chambéry, and silk gauze, the underskirt is made of silk of the same color as the outer one. In some cases we have seen both skirts made of the same material, the upper one plain and the under flounced or ruched.

Muslin and thin dresses are made with low bodies. Two pelerines are made for these dresses, one high, the other low; both trimmed to correspond as far as possible with the skirt.

Bodies are made either round or pointed, but the points are considered more dressy. Many elegant dresses are made with two points in front and one behind. Square or open bodies are much worn; if for out of doors, they are accompanied with a chemisette of muslin or of silk, the same color as the trimming of the dress.

The sleeves are not very large, and generally open either at back or in front. For thin dresses the prettiest sleeve is a large full one, set into a band at the bottom, large enough to pass the hand through. This sleeve is drawn up in the front seam, so as to make it shorter before than behind.

Loose white bodies will be much worn; the newest and most elegant accompaniment for them being a small silk body, pointed behind and before, both at top and bottom. In the front the top upper point reaches up to the chest, and slopes gradually off till quite narrow under the arms; the back also rises in a point, but not so high as the one in front. A strap of silk goes over the shoulder on each side. These little bodies are trimmed with ruches or pinked silk frills; they are very elegant in black silk, and can, of course, then be worn with any colored skirt.

Mantles are very much smaller than was fashionable a short time ago, and are worn off the shoulder, if intended for toilette habittes. Small shawls, with deep lace, are also very elegant for out of door dress. For the morning, small paletots, of the same material as the dress, are worn; but this style is not adopted after noon, when they are replaced by totally different shapes. There are two other styles of mantle, which are made of the same material as the dress—the cassaque, nearly tight fitting, and the long circular cloak.

We are happy to state that the form of the bonnets is definitely and decisively altered; they are no longer standing up in a high point, but are much flatter and squarer, going off rather narrow at the ears, and do not advance nearly so much on the head. The curtains, also, are narrower. Flowers are placed outside, either quite at the top, in front, or on one side or the other; the former is more suitable for young ladies. The cap is very full, especially at the top, and the flowers, or ornaments, are placed either in a spray at the top, or at one side, whichever is more becoming to the wearer.

Small or large curled feathers are very elegant for married ladies, and are often mixed with flowers. For young ladies the most recherche ornaments are roses very little open, moss rosebuds, moss and a green heath. We have remarked one very elegant bonnet in this style; it was made of white crape, the crown tight, as was the passe, the rest was drawn, and a small plaited frill stood a very little beyond the crown. The passe was covered with a frilling of white tulle. Two half-opened roses, small moss rosebuds, moss and a little heath, formed a slightly dropping spray, which was placed at the top of the bonnet; and the same in the cap, with the exception of one rose. The curtain was of crape, with a small frill; a single moss rose bud was placed in the centre fold of the curtain, and the strings were of white silk, very wide and pinked

all around. This bonnet was intended for a young lady.

Another, meant for an older lady, was of rice straw, with a wreath of violet azaleas placed on the passe. A drapery of tulle and blonde was fastened under the flowers, and descending on each side of the bonnet, was tied behind over the curtain, from whence it fell in long ends.

We remarked a full dress bonnet, made of two deep white laces. One, placed on the top of the crown, fell to the bottom of the curtain, and the other, sewn on the edge of the bonnet, fell a little down the crown. The foundation of this bonnet was a white tulle, the edge of the bonnet, and of the curtain being of light blue silk, of which there was also a band round the crown. Two small curling and blue feathers were placed near the front, at the top. In the cap was a small feather and a large half-open, pale yellow rose, with a long branch, from which hung a smaller rose. Blue silk strings, pinked at the edge.

A very neat bonnet, made for a very young lady, was of white tulle bouillone, with noeund of tulle on the passe. Very small loose crown, and a curtain of the same. In the interior was a small pouff of white lilac and small black and red seeds.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 21, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

New Music.—The song which we print below this morning was composed and arraigned to music by Mr. C. D. Benson, of this city, to whom we are indebted for a copy. The laughable origin of the phrase, "Here's your mule," is known to the generality of our readers, and these verses will be found in keeping with its humorous suggestions. The notes to which the lines are set give them a lively and impressive air. Mr. Duffield will introduce the song at the Theatre tonight, when the masses can hear for themselves. We are also obliged to Mr. Benson for the sheet music of "The Maiden's Farewell; or, The Soldier's Betrothed," by Randal; "Lone Grave by the Sea," and "I'm Looking for Him Home," by Will S. Hayes, three exquisite ballads, which should be among every amateur pianist's collection. All of these pieces have just been issued, and may be procured at Benson's Music Store, Union street.

[words of "Here's Your Mule"]

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 21, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Policemen ought to keep a vigilant look-out for violators of the city ordinances against the fast driving of horses through the streets. We last evening saw a "contraband" urging his horse along a populous thoroughfare at a frightfully reckless pitch. Spare them not, knights of the club. They are dangerous.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Soldier's Daughter;" song "Here's Your Mule"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

School Girls, Ideal and Actual.

An ideal school-girl is one of the very loveliest things on earth. Personally so fair, so fresh, so hopeful, the beauty of womanhood in its dewy promise, "a rose with all its sweetest leaves folded." Mentally, full of appreciation and docility, knowing so little, yet capable of knowing so much, a compound of sweet credulity and questioning keenness. Morally, the most innocent and unselfish of beings, gentle looking and loveable, with reverent eyes lifted piously to

heaven, and yet worshipping poor idols of the veriest clay, ready to believe that men are angels, and to make them so by the power of angelic purity and devotion. Shrinking from admiration abroad to diffuse blessings at home, she is a sunbeam in the household and a violet in the street. Such are the delicate daughters of whom artists dream and poets sing.

But the real school-girl is sometimes a very different person. She is a rose too early opened, with its petals imperfect, yet widely flaunting to catch the reluctant gaze. Her knowledge of books is sufficiently slight and superficial, yet there are many subjects upon which she knows altogether too much. She is not willing to be taught, because that would imply that sixty had some possible mental advantage over sixteen, and she has so long admired the waxen face in her mirror that she looks upon gray hairs and wrinkles as marks of contempt bestowed by Time upon people he has known too long. She regards her father as only her banker, and grumbles when her unsparing draughts are not readily honored; her mother is her dressing maid and nurse, and, like other low people, shows a great deal too much curiosity with regard to her habits, engagements and correspondence. At least such is her unfilial view of this most precious earthly relation.

Her elder brothers are sometimes useful, but often tiresome, and if they were not available to pay bills, deliver messages and act as an escort when better cannot be had, they would be unmitigated bores. Younger brothers and sisters are playthings upon occasion, but usually nuisances and traitors. For, alas, our fair young school-girl has something to conceal. That brow which seems pure as a moonbeam, has harbored thoughts of vanity and folly. That delicate hand, which seems moulded [sic] of the sea-shell's pink and pearl, has returned furtive signals of boyish admirers, or possibly, but most imprudently, challenged the attention of a stranger; and locked among her treasures are notes of admiration that a girl who respects herself would rarely receive and never retain. With all these indiscretions, our heedless school-girl has never a thought of evil. She is only bent on amusing herself in her own untrammelled way, a way which lowers her position, depraves her taste, and robs the budding rose, while yet enfolded in protecting moss, of half its fragrance and its dew.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "The Little Treasure;" dance; "The Young Widow"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Affairs in Texas.

The Philadelphia Inquirer announces the arrival there of a number of refugees from Texas. It says:

Among them are three brothers Everett, natives of Knoxville, Tennessee, whose father owns and works a farm in Rusk county, Texas.

These young men were urged by secessionists to join them, but they always refused until last April, when their aged father was threatened with hanging. The brothers then consented to enlist, but instead of going to the recruiting station, made their way to Brownsville, and thence on board the United States steamer Montgomery, which took them to New Orleans.

These young men say that General Sam Houston, though avowedly a secessionist, is at heart a Union man. He lives in retirement on his plantation, on the San Jacinto River, and takes no part in politics. He is said to be the chief of a secret Union men society, who assemble at

Austin, and are ready to come out openly, as soon as they can receive the assistance of the Government.

The people of Texas are divided on the question of secession, the Irish and Germans being mostly Union men, while the natives, and chiefly the down-East men, are decidedly in favor of secession. There is but little feeling, however, in favor of cotton-burning anywhere in the State of Texas.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Summary: Theatre. "Retribution; or, Wife for Wife;" song "Here's Your Mule;" "Family Jars"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

A paragraph amongst our Southern items mentions the hanging of a man named Andrews, and seven others, at Atlanta, Ga. These unfortunate men were convicted of attempting to run off a locomotive and train of cars, and to burn bridges on the Georgia railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Andrews, who formerly resided in this city, and was in the employ of W. S. Whiteman, paper-maker, protested that he had no animosity to the South. He was governed by a desire to reap a large reward which he stated was offered by General Mitchell on the condition of the success of his enterprise.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Belle Boyd, the Female Spy.
[Strasburg Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Last evening I had an interview with the famous female rebel spy, Miss Belle Boyd, of whom so much has been said by the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer. She pleads guilty to nearly all the charges made against her, so far as they refer to conveying information to the enemy, carrying letters and packages from rebels within our lines to those without, and performing acts of heroic daring worthy of the days of the Revolution; but when they assail her virtue, and class her with camp cyprians, she denies them in the strongest terms possible. To be called an "accomplished prostitute" is something she did not expect from yankee gentlemen when she entered into the service of the rebel Confederacy. In personal appearance, without being beautiful, she is very attractive. Is quite tall, has a superb figure, an intellectual face, and dresses with much taste. Added to much natural smartness, she has about the usual amount of mental culture common to young ladies educated in the South. In every thing that pertains to the war, upon the rebel side, she seems to be thoroughly informed. She can give you the name of almost every officer in the rebel army, every member of Congress, and the district they represent, and seems as familiar with the machinery of the rebellion as an old clerk in Washington with that of the Federal Government. That she has rendered much service to the rebel army I have not the least doubt, and why she should be allowed to go at will through our camps, flirt with our officers, and display their notes and cards to her visitors, I am at a loss to know. She is a native Virginian, but professes to be an ardent South Carolinian at heart—wears a gold palmetto tree beneath her beautiful chin, a rebel soldier's belt around her waist, and a velvet band across her forehead, with the seven stars of the Confederacy shedding their pale light therefrom. It seemed to me, while listening to her narrative, that the only additional ornament she required to render herself perfectly beautiful, was a Yankee halter encircling her neck.

At her special request, I have, upon simply her unsupported testimony, denied what was to her the most serious charge preferred by the correspondent of the Inquirer. To be frank, however, I think she is not what camp gossip charges her with being. She has naturally a large, warm heart, and was very kind to the prisoners taken by Jackson in the skirmish at this place. She is an open foe, and therefore entitled to some respect; but if she expects to mingle freely with the soldiers of both armies, and bandy jests and coarse wit with them, and not be subject to the ordinary gossip, she is greatly deceived.—She says she is related to prominent families in New York, who will be greatly shocked to learn what has been said about her; but almost in the same breath expresses the wish that she could draw the rope around the necks of some who are in the Union army.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Summary: Theatre. "Wm. Tell; the Hero of Switzerland;" dance; "Stage-Struck Tailor"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Summary: Theatre. "The Soldier's Daughter;" comic song "Here's Your Mule;" "The Irish Hussar"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Summary: Theatre. "The Corsican Brothers;" pas de deux

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 27, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Police Court.

. . . Belle Dun and Louisa Charley concluded to leave the iniquitous precincts of Smoky Row for more respectable quarters, but failing to amend their lives in a proportionate degree, were ordered to quit their present habitation and pay each \$3 and costs for pursuing their avocation under the eyes of respectable people.

Mrs. German and Priscilla Logan were each indicted for living together in adultery. Neither offered any defence [sic] or desired the matter examined into, and the court made out a bill of \$6 each, which the persecuted man settled with an evident disgust for law and lawyers and no particular love for Mary Brown or the Wrights.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Summary: Theatre. "The Corsican Brothers;" pas de deux

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

A Woman's Thoughts on Bonnets.—The bonnet is the frame to the picture. A pretty face wants the setting to add lustre [sic] to its loveliness. A homely one hopes, by a happy combination of tints, to soften its ugliness, or to suggest a beauty which it does not possess. The present bonnets look like coal scuttles, and will hardly succeed in making any one look handsomer. In their anxiety to grow all of a sudden, they may be decidedly stylish, but are not graceful. A high-pointed shelf protruding over the forehead, and a bag of lace hanging out of the crown, large enough for a work-pocket, is anything but artistic.

Still it is refreshing to see heads crowned with flowers instead of feathers. To us there

was always an incongruity in robbing poor ostriches and smaller birds of the pretty tails, in order to trick out feminine heads. But flowers are natural ornaments. Doubtless, one of the first things Eve did was to knot flowers, and to this day flowers and rare imitations of flowers make the most simple and beautiful adorning of her multiplied daughters. The most graceful spring hat worn is the simple straw, void of the silk or lace crown, trimmed with budded green or violet tints.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Iron King;" dance; "Family Jar"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The approaching Fourth of July, from all present manifestations, will be hailed in the ancient commemorative spirit, and its fleeting stay upon the stage of Time be honored by many of those festivities which the youthful and age-smitten hearts of the once great American household were wont to anticipate and promote with such a feeling of unbounded national love and pride. And why not? Have the glorious memories that encircle the heroic names and deeds of the Revolution been swept into oblivion by the saturnalia of war which now disgraces our continent? No! Thrice, no! The day which dawned upon the freedom of America, and the living incidents of glory and renown which then were its ushers, and which will forever reflect a golden halo upon the pages of its history, are the common inheritance of the posterity in whose keeping is the future destinies of the blood-bought Republic. Let no child of America cast from him the title to do reverence unto the day of his liberation from tyranny. Let no part of this beautiful land refuse a welcome to the day, in whose transparent light, as in a world-formed mirror, we behold the manly persons, the noble strife, and hear the eloquent teachings of those immortal defenders of our honor and liberty. All the acrimony, and hatred, and bloodshed of civil conflict should not, cannot cause us to forget the heaven-sent privilege of bowing at the shrine of Freedom in all its blessedness of majesty and power. Political animosity and recrimination can never usurp the throne of Reason when pass before her, in all their forms of imperial loveliness, the great founders of a nation free and independent in all that gives vigorous existence to its name and achievements. That sentiment of adoration for our early history, whose birth is proudly traced even beyond the pale of '76, is not to find a grave beneath internecine struggle with arms. Verily, no! Wherever bide the sons of American, whatever fate may enclasp them, whatever gulfs may divide them, whithersoever any real or utopian goal shall lead them, the weary foot will return, and the estranged heart will bound with the pulse of joy, and affectionate words will fill the mouth, when they shall stand beneath the brilliant shield of heaven in the coming anniversary of their independence. Otherwise, we were unfit to bear the sceptre [sic] placed in our hands by an illustrious ancestry. May there be not only a universal remembrance of our country's natal day, but a celebration as well, that shall extend throughout our wide dominion.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The Little Ones.—Last week, we believe, the most persevering and industrious teachers have closed their school doors for the summer vacation. The little ones will now be able to lay aside their books, visit their country cousins, romp over the lawns, ramble over the hills, tell each other of the wonderful things they have seen and heard, and, in short, give themselves up to general enjoyment—a relaxation—they much need after their close study. The next will be a busy and joyful week. Fond parents will receive their cherished darlings from academies in

which they have been passing the months gone by since the Christmas holidays, and country folk will make preparations to receive their city relatives. Nature is clothed in all its beauties and fruit trees and bushes are weighed down by the burden of their delicious productions. The numbers of the "Can't-get-away Club" will remain at home to keep the machinery of business in order, and hundreds of temporary bachelors will try in vain to make themselves happy during the absence of their wives and little ones. Do our readers remember how, in years gone by, they looked forward to the day of commencement of vacation as one to be honored above all others? A day on which our cup of joy was overflowed by a distribution of cakes and other sweets, and when the whole soul was given up to anticipations of unalloyed happiness? If you do, you will not chide your little ones too severely if they seem rude, nor chastise them for being thoughtless.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, June 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The steamer *Rose Hambleton* while lying at our wharf yesterday, regaled the public ear with the delicious strains of music from her splendid steam caliope [sic]. It had an enrapturing effect upon those who are accommodated with "music in their souls," more especially the African connoisseurs, whose savage breasts were soothed in a tremendous measure. One of the sable listeners was overheard to exclaim "Golly, wish dat flectin' moosick box 'wd happen at de landin' more frekently!" It would be somewhat lively, not to say charming.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

The Knickerbocker proposes the following amendments to the Federal tax bill:

"For every button on coat, 3 cents.

"For carrying cane, \$1.

"For using Expressly Prepared Mucilage, 2 cents per pot.

"Pencils and pens, \$1 per annum.

"On all keys in use, 6 cents.

"For kissing any body except relatives, 25 cents each time. [N. B.—Engaged couples may 'commute' for \$10 per month.]

"For ringing door-bells or using knockers, 1 cent.

"For using scraper or mat before a door, 1 cent.

"For *not* using scraper or door-mat, \$1.

"For looking at a lady anywhere, \$10.

"For shaking hands with ladies, 10 cents.

"For squeezing said hands, \$1.

"For *not* squeezing said hands when 'circumstances favor', \$10.

"For quoting French, 25 cents.

"For saying 'in our midst,' or 'pending,' or 'reliable' or 'donate,' or 'proven,' \$1.

"For writing one's name as Marie, Pollie, Sallie, Maggie, or Judie, \$1.

"For joining the Curb-Stone Christian Association, and waiting at the door to 'see the ladies come out,' \$10.

"For 'chor-ing spruce-gum,' 1 cent.

"For keeping the register of 'who's engaged,' \$1 per name.

"For noticing with whom any or every body walks, where they go, etc., for each indulgence, \$50.

"For recording any thing not strictly your own business, \$50.

"For responding in church like a blatant wild bull, \$10.

"For talking in the opera, \$10.
"For calling for encore, \$200.
"For asking friends to take tickets to any thing, \$100.
"For reading your own literary compositions, to any one, \$1.
"For doing same to editor, or offering to do it, \$1,000.
"For borrowing anything, \$1.
"For staying later than 11 P.M. when calling, \$5 per hour.
"For the boyish carelessness of calling at office or other place, and not leaving your name, \$10.
"For using any hackneyed quotation, 25 cents.
"For always mentioning, in connection with a name, that he or she is 'very rich,' or 'poor as Job,' \$1.
"For pointing out a millionaire, 25 cents.
"For talking of your appetite, or diseases, or describing what you like to eat and drink, or when you change your flannels, \$1."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

From all we can learn, departures for the Southern country, in the next few days, will be quite numerous. Strange as it may seem, Tennessee has become too densely populated, and is encouraging the emigration hence of artists and artisans, lawyers and doctors, preachers and merchants, loafers and gentlemen. Where, and oh where, will this queer proceeding end?

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Funny. Rumsey & Newcomb's minstrels have been driven out of Germany. An English paper says: It appears that the Germans, unaccustomed to this sort of entertainment, expected to find the troupe composed of real black men, and when it was discovered they were only white men, blackened up for the purpose of caricaturing the "nigger," the German press and people denounced them as impostors. The public were informed by the German press. In all seriousness, that Rumsey & Newcomb's minstrels were base imposters, that the black could be rubbed off their faces, and that there was not a real black man among them! The result was that our minstrel friends were obliged to bring their performances to a very abrupt conclusion, or they might have been "assisted" out of the town.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Midwifery.

Mrs. Flynn, having returned to Nashville, will resume the practice of Midwifery. Good reference can be given as to capability. Residence corner of Gay and McLemore streets, next door to Esquire Robertson.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Child of the Regiment;" new eccentric song; "Mrs. and Mrs. Turtle.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

A company numbering over sixty boys and girls, from the Children's Aid Society, left

New York on the 24th ult., under the charge of Mr. H. Friedgen. Some of the small boys were orphans, and some had parents who thought it well to have good homes provided for them in the West. A party of five girls, from the Girls' Lodging House, in Canal street, accompanied Mr. Friedgen, under the charge of Mr. E. Trott, Superintendent of the Institution. They were mostly orphans and unemployed, and rejoiced in the opportunity afforded them of having new homes and friends in the West.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Few are aware that velvet is made in America. Yet there is a factory in Valley Creek, Chester county, Pa., where the finest silk velvet, of every style and pattern, is made. The goods are sold in New York.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Robbers;" dance; "Dead Shot"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Pea Coffee.—It is probably known to many that a very large per cent. of the ground coffee sold at the stores is common field peas, roasted and ground with the coffee. There are hundreds of thousands of bushels of peas annually used for that purpose. Those who are in the habit of purchasing ground coffee can do better to buy their own peas, burn and grind them, and mix to suit themselves.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The Boston Journal states that the Wamsutta Mills will commence running full time on the 7th ultimo. It is more than a year since full time has been made in any part of the mills, the whole establishment having been run only two-thirds time from May, 1861, to the 5th of April last, when operations entirely ceased.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Ladies have no right to wear the newest and highest style of coal-scuttle bonnets at places of public entertainment. They shut off views from back seats.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The habits and tastes of the American people have always varied somewhat in the manner of celebrating the "4th of July." There is hardly any place so obscurely located, even among the hills and valleys where the shrill whistle of the steam engine has never reverberated, but what some lawyer or country pedagogue could be found to harrangue [sic] such as wished to hear an oration; while others enjoy the social pic nic, with music and dancing. Extensive arrangements have been made by a committee, to enjoy the day in the latter manner at that beautiful retreat, "Goff's Grove," the well selected spot for many a soiree. A conveyance leaves the corner of the Square and Cedar street at half past six o'clock on the morning of the 4th, also at 9 a.m. We bespeak for the happy participants of pleasure, a cloudless day, and happiness commensurate with their preparations.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Police Court.

Wednesday, July 2.—The proceedings this morning were not of a very lively character; had it not been for Mrs. Frances Beard every thing would have passed off without a smile. Frances is possessed of an untiring tongue, and had she not been repeatedly checked, might have kept his Honor the Recorder listening to her all day. She appeared as the prosecutrix of Miss Ann Brown, charged with disorderly conduct in having sprinkled Mrs. Beard's floor with whiskey, water, or some other liquid unknown to deponent; a gentle admonition from Frances was ungraciously received by Ann, who retorted with divers and sundry epithets unfit for ears polite. Mrs. Beard politely requested Ann to leave the premises, which request was complied with, though reluctantly; and the unfeeling girl, not having the fear of the law before her eyes, and forgetting the gratitude due from her to the elderly Mrs. B., proceeded to storm the house with a shower of rocks, breaking out seven lights from the window, and placing in jeopardy the lives and limbs of the timid inmates. The evidence on the other side proved that a dance was going on in Mrs. Beard's house. Ann thought she might as well have some of the fun too, and with that intent entered the premises peaceably, when Mrs. B. ordered her out peremptorily. Ann turned to leave, when Frances helped her along by a push, and then a kick. The shower of rocks proved to have been a soda-water bottle. In the course of the trial Frances was fined \$2.50 for disturbing the Court. Ann was fined \$3 and costs.

Marshal Chumbly again called out the name Frances Beard, and two witnesses. Mrs. B. desired to be informed of what the Recorder wanted of her. "You are accused of tipping, Madame." "It's a lie, mister—it's a lie. What do you mean by tipping?" "Selling or giving away liquor contrary to law." "Oh, what a lie! Give me time to get my witnesses, and they'll swear I never sold a drop of liquor in my life—never since _____ made me a woman. Is them chaps going to swear that I sold 'em whiskey? Both on 'em has long been eating in my house and never give me a four-pence in their lives; that chap's goin to swear agin me for spite." The chap was about to put in a word, when the court ordered Mrs. B. to be seated. The witnesses were then sworn to "tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," when Mrs. Beard, who had removed her hood from her head and rolled it up tightly in her hands, sprung from her chair, struck the table a severe blow with her bonnet and exclaimed: "I would not take that oath for all the world." She was let off moderately, only \$16 for frequent drinks.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Stranger;" song; "Swiss Cottage"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 4, 1862, p. 1, c. 4-5

A Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce discourses as follows about fashions:

The fashions for the month vary but little from those in vogue for some time past. Our stylish mourning establishment, No. 10 rue de la Paix, a la Scabieuse, has made a short garment, the *raisonnable*, which is of black poulte de soie, reaching to the knee; the ornaments consist of claws set off with guipure. These claws are laid over the seams of the back, on the sleeves, and in front, horizontally one above the other, with an intervening space of 6 inches each. The barege grenadine of the Maison Saran is the material the most a la mode for the summer season. The *journaux des modes* tells us that the crinoline have begun to shrink, and that many women have banished the hoop, and supply their places with several jupes laid over each other, one of

which is composed of horse hair mixed with cotton thread; there are again other petticoats made of horse hair closely drawn together and forming a thick braiding.

For demi toilette we see muslin shawls, either plain or embroidered, surrounded with a wide Malines lace and with a ribbon run through them. But for full dress the superb lace shawls from the fabrique of Violard, No. 3, Rue de Choiseul, are more suitable.

The latest style of lace shawls is composed of white point lace with three flounces of which two are white and one black; these narrow flounces are caught up here and there so as to form festoons.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Daughter of the Regiment;" song "Here's yer Mule;" "Love in Seventy-Six."

Saturday—"The Angel in the Attic;" song "Arkansas Gentleman;" "Golden Farmer"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

1776.

National Anniversary.

Celebration of the Fourth of July, 1862,

At the State Capitol.

At sunrise, there will be a NATIONAL SALUTE OF THIRTY-FOUR GUNS fired from Capitol Hill, and the various church and other public bells will be rung. By request, the Military Procession will form, under the direction of the officer in command, at the corner of Spruce and Broad streets, and be ready to move from thence at 9 o'clock, down Broad to Vine, up Vine to Spring, down Spring to Cherry, up Cherry to Union, down Union to College, out of College to the Public Square, around the Square to Cedar, and up Cedar street to the Capitol.

Order of Exercises at the Capitol,
Commencing at Ten O'Clock A.M.

1. Music by the Military Band.
 2. Prayer by Rev. J. Huntington.
 3. Music.
 4. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Ex-Gov. W. B. Campbell.
 5. Music.
 6. Reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by Russell Houston, Esq.
 7. Music.
 8. Oration by Hon. Jordan Stokes.
- To conclude with
Music and Eighty-Six Guns.

At 8 o'clock p.m. the Exercises will be resumed by an Address from Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown.

The Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite the citizens of the city, the county,

and the adjoining counties, to participate in the celebration. The Ladies are particularly requested to honor the occasion by their presence.

E. R. Glascock,	John Chumbley,
Jos. B. Knowles,	Wm. S. Cheatham,
M. M. Brien,	T. J. Yarborough,
A. B. Shankland,	E. B. Garrett.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Slattery's saloon, at the ferry-landing, Edgefield, will be at the convenience of all who may chance to call over there to-day in search of Fourth of July refreshments.

Maney's Grove, Edgefield, will to-day be the resort of the beauty and chivalry. A dance and pic-nic are the enticements. Those who have been ticketed will find a boat in readiness to convey them from the upper steamboat landing to the Grove.

The Horticultural Garden, one [and] a quarter miles north of the city, will be open for the reception of visitors to-day. It is a delightful place, and the day can be spent there accordingly. Two omnibuses will leave Calhoun's corner at on o'clock p.m., and make regular trips during the afternoon.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Persons in the habit of sleeping until a late hour in the morning, need expect to enjoy no such luxury, nor indulge such absolute indolence on this good day of the three hundred and sixty-five. Uncle Sam gives out that he will sound especial breakfast gongs this morning for the entrance of rosy-cheeked Aurora to her grand matin feast. By mentioning this, we hope our old bachelor friends, and others of doubtful intrepidity, will not mistake the proposed *feu de joi* for a hostile sortie upon the city, and unceremoniously "skedaddle" from home! Dream of the Fourth of July, and you'll be all right.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Thacher,
Apothecary,
Corner of Cedar and Cherry St.,
Has just received a fresh lot
of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Articles, Oils,
etc., etc.
Morphine, Quinine,
Castor Oil, Alcohol,
Cologne, Potash,
Sal Soda, Concentrated Lye,
Baking Soda, Cream Tartar,
Chewing Balsam,
Macaboy Snuff,
Garrett's Scotch Snuff, in Packs,
" " " in Bottles,
Lard Oil, Neatsfoot Oil,
Cod Liver Oil, Coal Oil,

Tanner's Oil, Oatmeal,
Indigo, Madder,
Grd. Logwood, Extract Logwood,
Ext. Lemon, Ext. Vanilla,
Benzine, Burnett's Cocaine,
Burnett's Kaliston, Chocolate,
Cocoa, Green Tea,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Bay Rum, Candlewick,
Canary Seed, Hemp Seed,
Mixed Bird Seed, Cuttle Fish Bone,
Chloride of Lime, Heimstreet's Hair Coloring,
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer,
Paint Brushes,
Varnish Brushes, Whitewash Brushes,
Linseed Oil, Best quality of Brandy,
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,
Blackberry Brandy, Ginger Wine,
Port Wine, Holland Gin,
Cod Liver Oil Jelly, Marshall's Catholicon.
Current Southern Funds taken.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The Fourth in Nashville and Vicinity.

...
Decorations, etc.

All the buildings in the use of military and other officials were profusely decorated with flags and other appropriate devices. Prominent among them were the Provost Marshal's, the Telegraph, and the Adams Express offices. Several stores and private residences also displayed flags, paintings, evergreens, etc. We noticed, too, a large flag spanning College street, South of Church, and one suspended between the upper end of the market-house and the block of houses opposite. No serious accident or ludicrous incident took place, the day passing off with more than customary quiet and peaceableness.

The Suburbs.

By far the larger portion of our citizens repaired to the beautiful gardens and groves which environ the city, and there whiled away the moments in the numberless ways of pure and unchecked pleasure suggested by the very scenes through which their footsteps wandered. Many were the mothers and fathers that led their little bright-eyed ones to the woodlands near, and bade them romp and play in all the buoyancy of childhood, upon the emerald sward and on the margin of the silver streams which flowed murmuringly or danced blithely at their innocent feet. Others betook themselves to the cemetery, and dwelt in silence upon the memory of loved ones that have passed away; contemplated sorrowfully the contrast between the present and the past,

when those who lie entombed were joyous in spirit and elastic in motion, thrilled to gladness at the dawn of this day but a brief year ago, and who now repose forever insensible to the utterances of grief or the jubilant voices of youth, as they skip gaily about their marble resting-places, forgetful in their childish fancy of their sacredness.

At Mancy's Grove, in Edgefield, and at Goff's Grove, on Mill Creek, dancing and music, with their pleasing incidentals, were the order of the day. Both places, made lovely in all the sylvan tinsel of dame nature, were rendered almost celestial by the presence of Nashville's prettiest and most intelligent daughters. To us this is very painful to chronicle, because we were unable to share the delight which reigned there in all its purity. The arrangements were most perfect, and all who "joined in the jovial dance" express unlimited satisfaction.

Again, some of our people—we should say the remainder—found the "stay at home" policy to work exceedingly well, and they were content to promote it by reading the Declaration to their households, recalling the great events of the Revolution, and seating themselves to an extra dinner. So the Fourth in Nashville and vicinity suffered only in the varied manner and spirited extent of its commemoration.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The market yesterday was by far the best of the season. Everything a fastidious appetite could crave was there displayed in superabundant plenty. All the choice products of the garden, including primary installments of tomatoes; the first of the roasting-ears; and every variety of native fruits and berries. The marketers, all, were besieged from the ring of the bell until there was nothing left for them to put into the baskets of their traders. Prices, upon all kinds of marketing, are not half so alarming as they were only a few weeks ago; but still the quotations are exorbitant.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Dry goods dealers, milliners, and shoe merchants reaped quite a rich harvest yesterday. Besides a more than ordinary outpouring of our own fair townswomen, their gentle cousins from the country mansions and hamlets graced our streets in large and imposing procession all day. A superb stock of everything in the above departments now in store, much to the gratification of dames and misses. We felicitate our gallant tradesmen in their good luck, transient though it be.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Lavater; or, Not a Bad Judge;" song; "The Soldier's Return"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Miss Susan Archer Talley, the Southern authoress, who was arrested in April last at the house of Captain Smith, near Newport's News, on a suspicion of being a spy, arrived in Norfolk on Thursday from Fort McHenry, where she has resided for the past two months. She is deaf and dumb, but a quick and graceful writer.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Police Proceedings.

Recorder's Court }
Monday Morning, July 7, 1862 }

. . . Judah and Rhody Phelps, two sisters in iniquity, were next called. They had been experimenting in the science of medicine, trying to neutralize the distressing effects of the weather by the agency of an antidote which Cassio, in his passion, called "devil." Their theory didn't succeed; instead of putting a quietus to their sufferings from the heat, the overdoses so completely fuddled them that they grew conspicuously noisy and dangerous to their neighbors, whereupon Dr. Shane made out new prescriptions, charging Judah, whose case was the most obstinate, \$18, and the convalescent Rhody \$9.

Mrs. Pope, a lady of great prominence in public circles, was said to have transcended all bounds of decency in a dispute with a sister nymph, rendering herself generally offensive. The complainant failing to establish her guilt, she was discharged.

Mary Devanna, a jolly Irish female, endowed with the belligerent spirit of the age, and led on by that fearless captain, Alcohol, had been storming and threatening in such a degree that "disorderly conduct" was, in her case, a downright misnomer. Her behavior had been such that she could not have expected, from the army of witnesses against her, any other verdict than "guilty." The court placed her fine at \$9.

Mary Severe, who was one of the victims to the Irish Mary's *severe* denunciations, was indicted in two cases for unlady-like conduct. Wishing to avoid the trouble of examination, she submitted the cases, paying for each respectively \$10.50 and \$7.50.

A young gentleman, whose name we suppress, for engaging in a little unquiet amusement with a plurality of young ladies of doubtful piety, was required to "ante" in the sum of \$6. . .

Mary Murphy had been unusually patriotic on the fourth of July, and she was called upon to donate the sum of \$8 to the city treasury, a sum necessary to the pacification of the offended dignity of the law. . .

Nancy McGinnis, forgetful of all maternal tenderness, fired in and whipped her helpless daughter in a shocking manner. Witness fully substantiating the charge, the unfeeling mother was fined \$6.50. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Ambrotypes!!
Photographs!!!
Carte de Visite!

French style, with column railing background, etc., executed in the highest style of the Art, and at prices as low as at any other respectable Gallery in the city, at Giers' Old Established Gallery, corner of Square and Deadrick Street, over Browne's store.

Call and examine. Some fine home-made Specimens, not imported from other cities, for the purpose of humbugging people.

Call and See.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Barrack Room; or, Marriage a la Militaire;" Irish jig; "Maid with the Milking Pail"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Lost,

In the Market House, five yards pink muslin, four cambric ruffles, two linen pocket handkerchiefs. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same with Nat. F. Dortch, No. 19 Public Square, successor to Rains & Brown.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Naval Engagements;" song; dance; "The Debutante; or, A Peep Behind the Scenes"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 8, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

Blackberry Receipts.

As we are now in the midst of the blackberry season, we subjoin a few receipts for different preparations of that common but excellent and healthful fruit, which may be acceptable to our fair readers:

Blackberry Cordial—The following is said to be not only an excellent beverage, but a cure for diarrhea [sic], etc. To half a bushel blackberries, well mashed, add ½ lb. of allspice, 2 oz. cinnamon, 3 oz. cloves. Pulverise [sic] well, mix, and boil slowly till properly done. Then a rain [sic] or squeeze the juice through homespun or flannel, and add to each pint of the juice one pound of loaf sugar. Boil again for some time, take it off, and while cooling add half a gallon of the best cognac brandy. Dose for an adult half a gill to a gill; for a child half a teaspoonful or more, according to age.

Blackberry Wine.—Gather when ripe, on a dry day. Put into a vessel with the head out, and a tap fitted near the bottom; pour on them boiling water to cover them. Mash the berries with your hands, and let them stand covered till the pulp rises to the top, and forms a crust in three or four days. Then draw off the fluid into another vessel, and to every gallon add one pound of sugar; mix well, and put into a cask to work for a week or ten days, and throw off any remaining lees, keeping the cask well filled, particularly at the commencement. When the working has ceased bung it down; after six or twelve months it may be bottled.

Blackberry Wine and Cordial.—We add another recipe which has been extensively published, and is highly commended. It is as follows:

To make a wine equal in value to port, take ripe blackberries or dewberries and press them; let the juice stand thirty-six hours to ferment; skim off whatever rises to the top; then to every gallon of the juice add a quart of water and three pounds of sugar, (brown sugar will do;) let this stand in open vessels for twenty-four hours; skim and strain it; then barrel it until March, when it should be carefully racked off and bottled. Blackberry cordial is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allowing them to stand twelve hours; then pressing out the juice, straining it, adding one third spirit, and putting a teaspoonful of finely powdered allspice in every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use. This wine and cordial are very valuable medicines in the treatment of weakness of stomach and bowels, and are especially in the summer complaints of children.

Another Receipt for making Blackberry Wine. The following recipe for making

blackberry wine is given by the Richmond American: Measure your berries and bruise them, to every gallon adding a quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you have wine ready for use, without further boiling or straining, that will make the lips smack as they never smacked before under similar influences.

Blackberry Jam.—Gather the fruit in dry weather; allow half a pound of good brown sugar to every pound of fruit; boil the whole gently together for an hour, or until the blackberries are soft, stirring and mashing them well. Preserve it like any other jam, and it will be found very useful in families, particularly for children—regulating their bowels and enabling you to dispense with cathartics. It may be spread on bread, or on puddings instead of butter; and even when the blackberries are bought, it is cheaper than butter.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 10, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

An Ambuscade.—On the morning of the 7th inst., a scouting party of five men were sent out on the Lebanon turnpike, towards Murfreesboro, Tenn., by Col. Lester, of the 3d Minnesota regiment. About eight miles from Murfreesboro the party was fired upon from ambush, and two instantly killed and three wounded, one of which later made his escape and reported the disaster. A scouting party of seventy men was sent out to attend the matter.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 10, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Robbers"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

Fully 3000 emigrant teams, carrying 12,000 persons, have passed through Lewis county, Iowa, this spring, on their way to the Great West. About one-fourth of these are destined for California, a small number for Colorado, and the balance for Oregon and Washington Territory.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal states that about eight hundred Mormons arrived at that place on the 3d inst., on their way to Utah. They are principally old English, and appear to be a better looking class of people than are commonly seen wending their way to Brigham's dominions.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Bushwhacking.—Captain Reynolds, Sutler of the 78th Pennsylvania regiment, and a wagon-master of an Ohio regiment, while *en route* for Columbia, yesterday evening, were fired upon a party of bushwhackers, Captain Reynolds being instantly killed, and his companion receiving several shots from which he cannot recover. Capt. R., it is said, was pierced by at least ten balls. The wounded man was conveyed to Franklin, near which place they were assailed.

On Wednesday last, Capt. Wilkinson, Sutler of a Michigan regiment, met his death in a similar manner, in the same vicinity, about fifteen miles from this city. All of these officers were on their way to Gen. Buell's army.

Such intelligence as this can only awaken feelings of acute pain in every humane breast, and we sincerely hope measures will be taken to operate effectually against this system of warfare.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Bathing is highly promotive of physical health and vigor, when indulged in at seasonable times but many of our boys make a practice of selecting midday, while the sunshine is almost hot enough to consume them, for this purpose. Parents should see that their children do not thus expose themselves to sickness, and possibly death. To say nothing of the impropriety of such conduct in open day, and where they may be seen by hundreds, it is very dangerous and indiscreet.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre: "Love in Seventy-Six"; dance; "Debutante; or, A Peep Behind the Scenes"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

A Horrible Story—General Mitchell Under a Cloud.
From the Louisville Express, July 10.

The correspondent of the Louisville Democrat sends the following in reference to the conduct of Gen. Turchin's soldiers in Athens, Alabama:

Gen. Turchin said to his soldiers that "he would shut his eyes for two hours" and let them loose upon the town and citizens of Athens—the very same citizens who, when all the rest of their State was disloyal, nailed the national colors to the highest pinnacle of their court house cupola—these citizens, yet to a wonderful degree true to their allegiance, had their houses and stores broken open and robbed of every thing valuable, and what was too unwieldy to be transported easily, broken or otherwise ruined; safes were forced open and rifles of thousands of dollars; wives and mothers insulted, and husbands and fathers arrested if they dared to murmur; horses and negroes taken in large numbers; ladies were robbed of all their wearing apparel, except what they had on; in a word, every outrage committed and every excess indulged in that ever was heard by a most savage and brutal soldiery towards a defenceless [sic] and alarmed population. All, too, by those who pretend to represent the United States Government. This is an everlasting disgrace, that can never be wiped from the page of history, but which demands immediate and prompt action, and the execration of all lovers of law and good government.

I am responsible for these statements. I have no more doubt that they occurred just as stated than I have of my own existence. I know similar acts disgraced the same brigade of our army when we occupied Bowling Green, Ky., and the matter was hushed up to save the credit of our army, hoping it would occur no more; but this leniency failed to have its proper effect, and it is no longer endurable. The good of the service and the character of every Union soldier cries for the punishment without mercy of such disgraceful conduct. I am yours, etc.

J. H. W.

We could hardly give credence to the above story, but are told that it is even worse than this correspondent relates. The conduct of some of three men was the worst a licentious and brutal soldiery could inflict upon defenceless [sic] women; so vile, indeed, that an officer of the army, who regards the honor of his cloth, has determined to lay the matter before the Government. We do not doubt that the men who have committed the horrible crimes alleged, as well as three who winked at it, will meet with swift and retributive justice. The honor of the army calls for it and humanity demands it.

From the Louisville Journal, July 10.

Gen. Mitchel.—There seems unhappily to be no room for doubt that the course of this officer in North Alabama has been marked by conduct not only injurious to the government but disgraceful to humanity. We are assured of this fact on authority we do not doubt and cannot doubt. The fact is thoroughly attested. We believe it; and believing it, we proclaim it. We proclaim it with emphasis. Gen. Mitchel and a portion of his command have perpetrated in North Alabama deeds of cruelty and of guilt the bare narration of which makes the heart sick. The particulars in the case will be laid before the authorities at Washington in the course of a few days, when, we take it for granted, the honor of the nation and the welfare of the national cause will be promptly vindicated. The case will not brook delay. It cries out for investigation and determination. Let it be investigated and determined at once. We at present forbear to go into the heart-sickening particulars of the case, but, if necessary, we will not hesitate to do so hereafter. Meanwhile, we invoke the authorities, as they value the national honor and cherish the national cause, to visit swift justice upon the epauletted miscreant who has recklessly set both at defiance. Gen. Mitchel is now in Washington, and can answer the charges against him, if they are answerable, without delay. We hope, for the country's sake, there will be no delay, and no clemency. The matter justly admits of neither. Feeling deeply, we speak strongly, but not certainly without the keenest sorrow. Gen. Mitchel's villainous misconduct is a national calamity. It must pierce with sorrow the heart of every patriot as of every man.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

Mrs. Haymond and Mrs. Neeson, of Fairmont, about a month ago, started on horseback for Richmond, via Huttonsville and Staunton, to see their husbands, who are in the rebel service. This was the second trip for Mrs. Haymond. They safely accomplished their long journey, and on Tuesday last got as far back toward home as Phillippi, when they were arrested and brought to a halt by a detachment of Col. Wilkinson's men. They had passes from our commanding officer at Huttonsville, but the passes would not answer, and despite all their efforts they were detained. Gen. Kelley was telegraphed to for orders concerning them, and he very promptly and very properly ordered that their horses' heads should be turned back on the road whence they came, and the ladies passed Richmond-wards again beyond our lines. Despite all their coaxing and pleading, this order was adhered to, and we are glad to know that our State Government has cordially approved of it. Any sympathy for such ladies, beyond that which insures them courteous and civilized treatment, is misplaced sympathy, and one that has already done incalculable injury to our cause. They chose their side in this war, and they have sought to serve that side. Let them take the consequences.—Wheeling Intelligencer, July 4.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Green corn is the fashionable dish at the present. Our market is full enough to accommodate all the epicureans.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

That refrigerating mixture, ice cream was never more popular than at the present time. Saloons are more numerous and profitable than ever before known in Nashville. Warm weather is the why and wherefore.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The city has been almost completely evacuated by strangers, of whom we have for several months boasted a large quantum. It is a rare thing to see a gentleman from the country, or from any of the distant cities. We suppose the hotels feel their absence most.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

The court room, yesterday morning, afforded a picture well worthy a place in the pages of Leslie's Budget. All the different types of woman's frailty and man's debauchery were displayed in *relievo*, various orders of intellect, were dotted throughout the group, and the lights and shades of a few genteel and virtuous countenances, gave a delicate touch to the scene. Recorder Shane, as monarch of this photograph of nature, applied his peculiar principles of criticism, much to the improvement of its complicated parts, and to the financial advantage of the art society, of which he is an honored member. But let ambiguity give way; here comes. . .

Three warrants were issued against Mrs. Horn for tipping. From the testimony, it was elicited that Mrs. Horn had only kept a cask of ale or beer in her house, as most English people do, for hospitable gift to her friends. Dismissed, corporation assuming costs. . . .

R. B. Johnson and Mary Gibson were the next called, and a rich case they made of it. Mary said that Johnson, at the time of their rumpus, was excessively funny, cut up all sorts of funny capers—looked funny, talked funny, and fought funny—In fact, he was veritably a funny man, but more especially when his funny faculties were fetched into play by frequent fumbling with French brandy, fresh ale, or frightful "red eye"—then he was fancifully, frantically funny. Johnson, in his funny freaks, mistook Mary for a masculine, and commenced wrestling with and fighting her, under this funny delusion, as if she were not of the feminine gender—she, not caring to undeceive him, fell afoul of him, and in turn treated him in the same unfeminine way; tore his hat into atoms, and not very tenderly removed a handful of wavy locks from his addled cranium. One of Johnson's witnesses humorously recited the particulars of what he saw of the engagement; he had gone to buy a horse from Johnson, and while the trade was pending the interesting fracas commenced. Mary, as he said, being well fortified, and inclined to bring heavy shot into the action, and Johnson at the same time trying to outflank the enemy, exposing witness to an enfilading fire, he told Johnson the horse trade could be effected at another time, and retreated from the field in great disorder. Johnson, for his funny interest in this affair, subscribed \$3, while Mary was not insisted upon to take stock.

Eliza Kelly, for using obscene language, and for disrespectful conduct toward her neighbors, disbursed \$8.50. . . .

Henry Hays, a free negro, as black as a moonless and starless night, and as ugly as Belzebub, was arrested for living in adultery with Nancy Osborne, a representative of the white race, but surely the most ignominious specimen that ever disgraced the name of woman. At the request of Nancy, the case was continued until this morning, the guilty wretches being required to give bond for their appearance, to go to the workhouse, which latter alternative they chose, we believe. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Old Guard;" song; "Taming a Tiger;" dance; "Jenny Lind"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Peaches of fine size and delicious flavor were offered in our market yesterday. The prices asked were, of course fabulous, but some people like, actually like, the novelty of paying extravagantly for anything new.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Several civilians and soldiers were brought in from Rutherford county on Friday, but we have not obtained their names. The State prison is rapidly filling up.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

The attendance yesterday morning was very slim; but the few who did grace (or disgrace) his Honor's presence, were dealt with rigidly and to the full extent of the law, for their misdemeanors were aggravating in the extreme.

The introductory case was against Margaret Smith, an Irish woman, arraigned by Mr. Marling for making use of vulgar language in the presence of, and directing fearful threats against himself and wife. She had been under arrest for the same offence, some days ago, when the court let her off on the promise that she would forthwith leave the quiet and respectable neighborhood in which she had fallen like an angel of darkness. Her appearance in the court room—with a chubby little babe in her arms—would have excited pity instead of blame, she would have been an object of official clemency instead of punishment, had not the traces of dissipation, of neglect of person and character, and a spirit of undue resentment, stamped her as undeserving. The Recorder though her a confirmed nuisance, imposed a fine of \$8, and repeated his order for her to vacate the house which she had rendered so obnoxious to peaceable citizens.

Lucy Spee must have devoted a large half of her time to the consumption of crab apples or some other acrid substance, for several witnesses deposed that she was in a terribly *crabbed* humor on Thursday last, and insisted on having a fistic bout with a certainly locality in arms. By the extraction of \$15 worth of Lucy's sourness, the Recorder was under the impression that she would regain her usual neutrality of temper. Remains to be seen. . . .

The prosecution of Henry Hays and Nancy Osborn, the hideously black son of Ethiope, and the wretched apology of a white woman, who made their first appearance at the tribunal yesterday, was renewed by M. M. Brien for defence [sic]. The evidence was all *ex parte*, and were justice to be fully satisfied, these loathsome creatures would spend the balance of their lives in the confines of some earthly Hades, to endure living tortures equal to the blackness and enormity of their crime. The witnesses in this case were amazed at the critical calephism [?—hard to read] of Recorder Shane: he wound them up closely by his minute questioning and forced from them the whole truth, in all its abominable shapes. The heaviest penalty of the law was applied—a fine of \$54 each; neither being so affluent as to meet the demand, they will exercise their skill in stone masonry, for the benefit of the corporation, during the next two months. Admirable. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The city was in a ferment of excitement yesterday. There were a thousand and one rumors afloat in regard to movements at Murfreesboro' and other points, some of which assumed

the most exaggerated proportions. Among the latter was one in regard to this city, intended to operate upon the fears of the women and weak-nerved men, and it was not without its desired effect.

We give in this morning's Dispatch as full and complete an account of the affair at Murfreesboro' Sunday, as we have been able to gather. In addition to the particulars we have given elsewhere, it is reported that the guerrillas destroyed one or two bridges on the road between Murfreesboro' and Lavergne.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Confederate Raid on Murfreesboro.
Capture of the Ninth Michigan and Third Minnesota
Regiments and Hewitt's Artillery.
Mill and Railroad Depot Burned!
Confederate Loss over Five Hundred Killed and Wounded.

The city has been full of rumors in regard to the engagement which took place at Murfreesboro' Sunday, between the Federal troops stationed there and a brigade of Confederate cavalry. The Federal troops at Murfreesboro' consisted of the Third Minnesota and Ninth Michigan infantry, Hewitt's Artillery, of six pieces, and four companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, most of the latter being out on a scout at the time the Confederates made the attack. From the most reliable information we can get, it appears there were three regiments of Texas Rangers and two regiments of Georgia cavalry, under command of General Forrest, and that they made the attack about four o'clock, Sunday morning, first upon the camp of the Ninth Michigan. It appears that the Confederates had reached their camp entirely unawares, and poured a deadly volley into the tents where the men were sleeping, killing and wounding a large number. The Michiganders then, with all possible haste, formed themselves into line of battle; but it was soon discovered that they were menaced by an overwhelming force, who fired another volley into their ranks, and they immediately surrendered. This regiment numbered about seven hundred strong, and were armed with Enfield rifles. They were commanded by Col. Duffield, who was wounded.

The camp of the third Minnesota regiment was nearly two miles distant. Immediately on hearing the firing, Col. Lester formed his men into line of battle, and took position near Hewitt's battery, and in the meantime despatched [sic] an orderly to ascertain the cause of the firing, but before the orderly returned, the sutler of his regiment arrived from the direction of the firing, and informed Col. Lester of what had been going on. Scarcely had he imparted this information, before the Confederates came dashing in the direction of the battery, which repulsed them with heavy loss. The Confederates made a second charge on the battery in the course of an hour, and were again repulsed.

Shortly afterwards the large mill owned by Spence & Co., situated in the suburbs of Murfreesboro', was discovered to be on fire. Capt. Hewitt opened his battery in that direction, supposing the Confederates to be there, and threw one hundred and forty-seven shells in that vicinity, with what effect we have not learned.

Subsequently the railroad depot, and the residence of a Mr. Jordan, a prominent Union man of Murfreesboro', were discovered to be on fire. Capt. Hewitt opened his battery in the direction of these fires, throwing a dozen shells per hour for about eight hours, the object

apparently being to drive the Confederates away, and thus prevent a further destruction of property by conflagration.

About an hour after Captain Hewitt stopped firing, the whole Confederate force made a dash upon the battery, driving the infantry supporting it back, with a loss of seven men killed, and capturing the battery. Whether ammunition had given out, or the movement was so unexpected and rapid as to prevent Captain Hewitt from firing, we have not learned, but it appears he was compelled to relinquish his whole six pieces without being able to spike his guns or injure the carriages.

The officers of the third Minnesota regiment, which had retired about a quarter of a mile, held a consultation as to the best course to pursue, and feeling that they were unable to make a successful defence [sic] against so large a cavalry force, determined to surrender, which they accordingly did about three o'clock in the afternoon. This regiment numbered about five hundred men. The privates stacked their guns, and the officers threw their side arms into a pile, and as they marched to the rear, the men struck up Yankee Doodle, and cheered lustily for the Union.

Up to the present writing we have heard of only two men belonging to Capt. Hewitt's battery, and about a dozen of the Minnesota regiment, including the sutler and a negro steward [sic], who escaped. It is believed, however, that most of the Pennsylvania cavalry, who were out on scout duty, will escape, as they were advised by a courier of the state of affairs.

The Federal loss in killed and wounded is thought to be over two hundred, and about nineteen hundred prisoners, including Gen. T. T. Crittenden, of Indiana, who had but recently been appointed a Brigadier General, we believe, and assigned to command at Murfreesboro'.

It is said that in the charges on Capt. Hewitt's battery, the Confederates were terribly decimated, and their loss in killed and wounded is variously reported at from four to six hundred.

It is reported that the Confederates captured about sixteen hundred stand of small arms, over five thousand pounds of ammunition, nearly one hundred tents, a battery of six brass pieces, and a large number of horses, mules, and wagons. A considerable amount of commissary and other stores was destroyed by the burning of the depot.

The sutler of the Third Minnesota regiment suffered to the extent of about five thousand dollars, having lost his whole stock.

Maj. Seibert, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, is a prisoner and reported wounded. Capt. Easington, and Lieutenants Rhodes, Beachtel, Einstein, and Childs, of that corps, are also known to be among the missing.

The regular morning train from Nashville experienced a narrow escape from capture. It had passed Florence five miles this side of Murfreesboro', before anything was known of what was transpiring ahead. The engineer was hailed and informed of the fight that had been raging all morning. Just as the train ceased motion a shell whistled over it, and the conductor believed that he was surrounded, but an investigation satisfied him that it was a stray shot, and that he was in no danger as yet, when the engine was reversed and the train speedily brought back to Nashville.

By this raid the Confederates have possession of the railroad and telegraph beyond Murfreesboro', and we have no definite information as to their movements.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The neglect of local matters in this morning's Dispatch is wholly due to the absorbing nature of the news from the Murfreesboro' "scrimmage." Reporters, like the excited people, had

their minds engrossed with the nameless *canards* and speculations which were afloat in every circle.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The news from Murfreesboro yesterday caused intense and universal excitement. People crowded the streets, moving restlessly from one corner to another, and using their conjectural faculties to the best advantage in the endeavor to comprehend the true "situation." Official quarters were besieged at all times, and whenever a word was dropped, concerning the fight at Murfreesboro, the listening populace would catch it up and retail it throughout the city, each one adding his own views to make it the more plausible. A thousand and one rumors and counter-rumors gained currency, and all had their believers and elaborators. Even the ladies were carried irresistibly along by the waves of excitement; many of them appeared upon the streets to witness the state of feeling as it "really was." Should nothing else grow out of the alarm everywhere evident yesterday, it will leave an amusing impress upon the history of Nashville. Our statement of the Murfreesboro affair is obtained from high authority, and it contains few, if any, inaccuracies.

About 2 o'clock, P. M., a chariot and band paraded the streets, with a banner bearing the inscription: "Union Men, Rally under Brigadier General Wm. B. Campbell!" The effect of such a display can better be imagined by our readers than described by us. At 5 o'clock, the music and a number of followers entered the Representatives Hall, at the Capitol, where Gen. Campbell was to have addressed the people. Hon. Wm. B. Stokes appeared upon the stand, and briefly addressed the crowd, telling them of the threatened attack on the city, and proposing the adjournment of the meeting until five o'clock this evening, at which time Union citizens were enjoined to report the names of all persons willing to enlist for the exigency. After this announcement the meeting dispersed.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Gentlemen who arrived in this city yesterday from Murfreesboro, having left there at ten o'clock the day previous, (Monday,) report that the number of killed and wounded in the engagement of Sunday will probably not exceed one hundred on both sides. They also report that the mill of Messrs. Spence & Co., was not burned, neither was the residence of Mr. Jordan. The railroad depot was burned, and a small building near by caught fire from the depot and was consumed.

The Confederates loaded all the wagons they captured with commissary and other stores, and burned what they could not take off, which, we learn, was considerable. They are reported to have taken the prisoners they captured off in the direction of McMinnville.

No houses or other property sustained any injury from the cannonading, which was kept up for some time.

At the time these gentlemen left Murfreesboro, Gen. Forrest and a portion of his command were still there. One of Forrest's men was captured by the Pennsylvania cavalry, and has been lodged in the Penitentiary here.

Later intelligence says Gen. Forrest paroled the privates among the captured, and sent off the officers. It is also reported that Forrest had left Murfreesboro.

All fears of an attack on Nashville have now subsided.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

For the information of our city readers, we have ascertained that the Post-office is open daily (Sunday excepted) from 7 o'clock A.M. to 7 P.M. On Sunday, the hours for business are from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 5 to 6½ P.M.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Several arrests have been made by the Provost Guard, in the last two days, for violent and rebellious expressions. Among the parties so arrested, we have heard of none of prominence.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

"Rye Coffee."—In many grocery stores that a year ago would have scouted the idea, we now see placarded the words "rye coffee." Coffee just now is an expensive luxury. In all Philadelphia there are not at this moment a hundred bags of Java coffee in first hands. Its price is 28 cents, green; in roasting it loses 15 per cent. Add the cost of roasting and the grocers can make no profit by selling it at 35 cents. As a substitute, the grocers sell a light Laguayra at 30 cents. They *call* it Java, but of course it isn't. The commonest Rio sell for 19 cents per pound by the quantity. Our commercial editor quotes green Laguayra sold in bulk at 21½. For this reason coffee is an article beyond the reach of a large portion of the community. It is for this cause that grocers, who a year ago would have kicked from their doors the suggester of the idea have come down, as a matter of accommodation, to the sale of "rye coffee." The article is simply good, selected rye, roasted as coffee. The taste for coffee, like the taste for tomatoes and some other things, being purely an acquired taste, it is possible that the taste for rye coffee may also follow its at first forced use.—Philadelphia North American, July.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 18, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Teach your child to take care of himself; many parents use their children only as a kind of spool on which to reel off their own experience.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

Something of a riot occurred in Cincinnati on Tuesday night, the 15th inst., occasioned by the ill-feeling of the Irish toward the negroes. The former were the assailants, beating some negroes and stoning their houses. Some few of the negroes resisted and fired upon the Irish. A large police force was detailed to "suppress" the rioters, some of whom were taken to jail. The matter hasn't ended yet.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

A grand "canteen examination" took place in our streets yesterday and the day before. It is needless to say that those not containing water were found empty after the inspection, and that many a face lengthened as their "spirits departed forever."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Delicate Ground;" singing and dancing; "Swiss Swains"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The American ladies residing in Montreal have established a Soldiers' Aid Society and have sent numerous boxes of hospital stores to the Sanitary Commission in New York. The

ladies in Toronto raised nearly \$400 the past month for the sick and wounded soldiers returned to the New York hospitals.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 23, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Water-melons are among the luxuries to be had in our market. As yet, they are very diminutive in size, and the prices asked do not, consequently, cause purchasers to go into hysterics.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 23, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The pleasures of a pic-nic, on the beautiful grounds of the Hermitage, were enjoyed by some of our sweetest damsels and most knightly sons, on Monday last, the 21st. The party was small and select, and the excursion was one of unbounded conviviality.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 23, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Delicate Ground;" song; "Mr. and Mrs. Turtle;" song; "Swiss Swains"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

Five or six families of Virginia refugees passed through Zanesville on the 16th inst., going to Hanover, Ohio. They were apparently in very destitute circumstances, the women being minus bonnets and other necessary articles. The men had been impressed into the Confederate service, but recently deserted, and to save their lives, left their houses and property to seek peace and freedom in the West.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Those dear little domestic pets, mosquitoes, have made their appearance in our midst, and inaugurated their nocturnal orgies, much to the amusement(?) of irritable sleepers. We have a valorous friend who says, give him the post of certain danger upon the battle plain, let his slumbers be disturbed by the hoarse and deadly music of hostile cannon, but, for heaven's sake, deliver him forever from the torturing bayonet thrusts and unmartial, uninspiring, sleep-dispelling, aggravating chaunt [sic] of the villainous mosquito! Ditto for us.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Recorder's Court.

. . . John Mitchell, for the third time, was accused of brutally whipping his wife, a weak, submissive creature, whose appearance only increased the just indignation felt toward the culprit by those who were present. In the two previous instances, the accusation was not sustained, but the evidence this time was strong and convincing. The Recorder administered a rebuke that surely made the unkind husband feel acutely his shameful violation of the sacred vow taken at the altar. The Recorder was as good as his promise, made on the dismissal of this false image of a man, and fined him to the full extent of the law, \$54.50. Mitchell, being in a state of insolvency, retired to the Work-house for the space of 72 2/3 days, at the expiration of which time it is hoped he will conquer the cowardly spirit that has prompted him to misuse a worthy, delicate wife. . . .

Nancy Wright, for imitating the "model artists" in public, and acting in a disorderly

manner generally, was fined \$24; and for an assault and battery upon Julia Casey, she was charged \$9 more, which, according to police arithmetic equal forty-four days in the workhouse. Nancy came up prepared to enter into the industrial service, instead of emitting bank notes to cancel the price of her residence. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Woman's Love; Her Faith and Her Trials;" song; dance; "Maid with the Milking Pail"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 25, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Captain Thingamy; or, The Naval Officer;" song; dance; "The Good for Nothing"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 26, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

. . . A singular case came up between Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, parties of the first part, and John Hearn, of the second part, in which the parties of the first part charged he of the second part with disorderly conduct, in having tried to take undue advantage of the female member of the party of the first part while the male member thereof was engaged in expiating his sins in the workhouse; the specification being that the party of the second part tried to purchase a bakery for \$80, the party of the first part having paid \$160 in gold therefor. Witnesses were examined, whose testimony proved conclusively that the party of the second part was not at all to blame in the matter, and he was therefore discharged, and the Recorder proved that, after all, "his heart was in the right place," and was not so hard as some might suppose, by allowing Mitchell out on parole to look after the business, provided he promised never again to abuse his pretty and affectionate little wife, who was in court and earnestly thanked his Honor. Poor creature! She would have sold her last article of furniture and parted with her last dollar, to save her husband from the workhouse.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 26, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Black-Eyed Susan;" song; "Delicate Ground"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 27, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Miser's Daughter; or, The Denouncer;" song "'Tis the Call of my Country;" dance; "Good For Nothing"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

That royal avenue, "Rue de Deaderick," was the scene of an interesting hymeneal *fete* Saturday evening last. Thos. Hyer, one of Uncle Sam's defenders, having grown somewhat disgusted with the restraints of "army regulations," indulged the idea that by the exhibition of a little polish of manners and eloquence of tongue, he could place himself *Hyer* in the scale of "ease and elegance." To this end, he stole his way into the heart of one Sarah Fisher, a lady whom no one would libel by calling "young, beautiful and tender." But her deficiencies in personal comeliness and buoyant age did not step between her and connubial happiness. She was

a most expert *Fisher*, and Hyer walked right into her magic net, nor did he struggle for freedom, but requested Justice McDaniel to make doubly fast the golden tie. The Justice did so, in the august presence of all the dwellers in and about "Rue de Dead," after which the joyous twain withdrew, high in the expectation of soon knowing all about "Love's young (?) dream."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Clarisse; or, The Soldier's Bride;" song; dance; "Jenny Lind"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

A soldier at Port Republic recently stole an old yellow gown, a scarf and a piece of carpet. General Milroy made him put on the gown, tie the scarf around his neck, lay the carpet across his arm and march through the camp. The result was a general consent of the soldiers to let women's clothing alone.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 30, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

Another busy day was yesterday at the Recorder's Court, and of a somewhat extraordinary character, all classes and colors being represented.

The first case called up was that of Catharine Duffy, who was fined \$6 for being disorderly, in abusing her husband in such manner as to disturb the neighborhood. She very sensibly confessed her sin, and said it was her failing; she could never govern her tongue, when it got fairly under way. We advise her to adopt the remedy prescribed by one of the Fathers, Fill her mouth with clean, cold water, and let it remain there until she becomes cool.

Half a dozen persons were arraigned for using hydrant water without license. Some were fined, others ordered to pay for their license, and one or two went to the Aldermen for certificates, being too poor to pay. . . .

Puss Shelton and Melinda Smith, defendants, with Mary Hill as witness, formed a trio of "yellow gals," brought up to settle a dispute between the first named parties, as to which was the most respectable nigger of the two, and as to which of the twain had "roped in" the largest number of gals. The decision of the Recorder was nearly two to one in favor of Puss, who paid \$8.50 for her position, while Miss Melinda was assessed only \$4.50. . . .

Hardy Goodswin and Rachel his wife, (the former a slave, the latter free) had a quarrel, which waxed warm and still warmer, until the fair Rachel seized a log of wood and threw it at the feet of her lord. Hardy seized the formidable weapon, Rachel retreated, and from a war of rocks they finally came to close quarters. Rachel is one of the heavy weights, and Hardy, being some hundred pounds lighter, had to bring science and pluck to bear against superior *physique*. For some time the contest seemed doubtful, until at length Hardy got the tack on her, and down came Rachel with a crash. The involuntary seconds on this occasion were Ellen Brooks and Caroline White, who testified the facts above recorded, and in reply to a closing question by Recorder Shane, Caroline said that while Rachel was down, Hardy—but no matter about that—he was the smallest and the rules of the Ring ought not to be too rigidly enforced on such occasions. Hardy was fined \$15, and the Recorder was ungallant enough to make Rachel pay \$6.

. . . .

Another quartette of Africa's daughters appeared in front of the Recorder for the purpose

of detaining in the work-house Abbey Wilson, who it seems, was determined to have a fight. Three glasses of liquid fire had caused her to hurl curses loud and deep upon the heads of the four "innocents" in court, and she needed just one more to elevate her to fighting trim. That was obtained, and she commenced operations by whipping the smallest one in the crowd, when the officers put a stop to further depredations by lodging Miss Abbey in the calaboose. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 30, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Denouncer; or, The Miser's Daughter;" song; dance; "The Dead Shot"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, July 31, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Delicate Ground;" duett [sic] "When a Little Farm We Keep;" dance; "Mr. and Mrs. Turtle"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Matrimony;" song; dance; "Perfection"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: "Morning Call;" pas de deux; duet [sic]; "Black-Eyed Susan"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: "The Follies of a Night;" song; dance; "Irish Heiress"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

A Washington dispatch of the 2d says: "A notorious female rebel spy and mail carrier was captured near Warrenton, and sent to this city yesterday, in charge of a Federal officer. She is now in the old capital prison. This woman is represented as a sister of Mrs. Chas. J. Faulkner, and for a long time past has been engaged in carrying the rebel mails to Richmond, from points within our lines.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Lady of Lyons"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Two Maryland girls, aged eighteen and twenty years respectively, were arrested in Washington on the 30th ult., in soldiers uniform. They said they had been in the army sometime, and one of them was at the battle of Bull Run. They were admonished by Gen. Wadsworth, and sent to their home in Maryland.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Three ladies, Mrs. Cross and two Misses Hurdin, were brought down from Harrodsburg last evening, in charge of a Federal officer, and placed under guard at the office of the Provost Marshal. They are charged with aiding the rebellion.—Louisville Journal, August 5.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The notorious female rebel spy and mail carrier, Belle Boyd, was captured near Warrenton recently and sent to Washington on the 2d inst., in charge of a Federal officer. She is

now in the Old Capitol Prison. This woman is reported as a sister of Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner, and for a long time past has been engaged in carrying the rebel mails to Richmond from points within our lines.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 7, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

We understand that Mr. W. J. Jackson, while baiting his "trot line" yesterday morning between the lower wharf and the City Mills, hooked up a bundle, which, upon examination, was found to contain a newly-born infant and a number of stones placed in the bundle to sink it. Every appearance indicated that the child had been placed in the river Tuesday night. Mr. Jackson took it out to a secure place on the bank, and then came to the city for the coroner. The coroner being absent, marshal Chumbley procured a coffin, and in company with Squire Southgate, went with Mr. Jackson to hold an inquest. When they arrived at the spot where Mr. Jackson had left the corpse, it could not be found, nor could any trace of it be discovered. This would indicate that the perpetrators of the deed had got wind of what was going on, and the little innocent has probably been again consigned to its watery grave.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 7, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Sweethearts and Wives;" dance; "Paddy Miles' Boy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Some of the soldiers in our midst are not at all particular as to their treatment of citizens. On Wednesday night last, a party of them went into the house of one of our cleverest business men, and demanded liquor, which they were denied, of course. They thereupon left, but shortly afterward returned with a bottle of whisky, over which they enacted quite a disgusting farce; ordered supper, devoured it, and, after insulting the host and hurling a beef-steak at another person, they abruptly took their leave without paying a farthing for what they had eaten.

Another soldier yesterday engaged one of our colored hackmen to drive him about in a prince-like (?) manner for two or three hours, and unkindly refused to pay his bill. The negro tried to have him arrested, but the civil authorities could not, and the military guards declined to do so. Cases of this sort are met with every day, but do not show a faulty discipline or a want of subordination, so much as a wonderful knack [sic] of evasion on the part of soldiers. In a great many instances of the kind, the city authorities have taken these disobedients into power and administered justice, but very often they go unpunished for their malefactions. There is a joint understanding between the military and civil authorities in regard to such infractions of the soldiery, by which they can and do act independently or in concert, whenever the bounds of reason are overstepped, as in the cases above cited. Persons who may be imposed upon in this way, have only to enter complaint at the office of the Provost Marshal, and on their identification of the offender, their wrongs will be promptly redressed. If this is not done, they can expect but little protection from the evil-disposed men who accompany all armies. By a strict conformity with the measures adopted by the civil and military police, and increased watchfulness and determination on the part of those who may be subjected to these unsoldierly abuses, we trust that a feeling of safety and harmony will henceforth be cultivated.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 7, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

A Sister of Mercy states the curious fact that the last words of a great number of soldiers

dying under her observation were of their mothers, though many of them must have left a wife and children.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 7, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Little Devil; or, My Slave;" song; dance; "Katherine and Petruchio"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Solder's Daughter;" dance; "Robert Macaire"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Anti-Negro Riot in Brooklyn.
Attempt to Drive Negroes from a Factory—The
Assailants Driven Off—Several Persons
Seriously Hurt.
From the New York Commercial Advertiser, August 5.

A party of about five hundred Irishmen made an attack yesterday upon a building in Sedgwick street, occupied as a tobacco factory by Mr. Lorillard, and in which negroes were employed. The building was stoned and the windows broken. Patrick Keenan, who was once an Aldermanic candidate in the Sixth ward, carried a pot of tar in the basement of the building to be set on fire, when the combustible material spread with great rapidity, threatening to suffocate the negroes, who had taken refuge in the upper part of the building. In the midst of the disturbance the police arrived in force, and quelled the disturbance, arresting Patrick Keenan, the leader, Michael Meagher, William Morris, John Long, Richard Baylis, Thomas Clark, Joseph Flood, Elias P. Welder, and Charles Baker, a negro, the foreman of the gang of workmen.

It is said that the Irishmen were indignant that negroes should be employed in competition with whites, and resolved to prevent them from working, hence the attack. The negroes have been employed in this factory, and have hitherto been unmolested.

The glass in the windows of the factory is considerably riddled by the stones thrown but no other damage was done to the building.

The actual rioting was confined to less than fifty persons, and the large crowd collected were chiefly drawn there by curiosity, in the same manner that a crowd can be collected at a moment's notice in any populous neighborhood by any exciting incident. The disturbance was all quelled by a detachment of about a dozen officers, under Captain Holbrook, of the forty-third precinct, before the arrival of the larger force under Inspector Folk.

As to the origin of the disturbance, there are various rumors, but none of them can be traced to any authentic source. The report that the mob were incited by politicians has all this foundation—that Patrick Keenan, one of the most active of the rioters, is a noisy ward politician, and a member of the Democratic general committee, where he is distinguished for his turbulent behavior, so much so that at a recent meeting some of the other members threatened to put him out of the window.

There is another rumor that negroes had insulted white women; also, that the negroes had tauntingly said to the Irish—"We can stay at home and work, while you d---d Irish have to go to war and fight." This is all hearsay. It was also stated that the negroes worked for less wages, and white people had been discharged to employ negroes in their place. This is also untrue.

Colored women and children, and a few men have been employed in these factories for over a year, and there has been no reduction of wages or changes made lately. The fact is, however, that there was a very strong feeling against the negroes on the part of the Irish, and it needed very little to produce a disturbance between them.

The immediate cause of the riot is also involved in uncertainty, and it seems to have been a spontaneous outbreak. Nobody can tell exactly how it commenced. The first that is known of it is that a crowd of fifty or sixty men and women had assembled at the factory, and were hooting at the negroes. This crowd was soon augmented to a large mob, though but few actually took part in the riot.

The cause of the riot cannot be ascertained, further than the whites of the neighborhood have an aversion to the colored race. The colored people have been employed in these factories for years, and at least one of them, the foreman in Watson's factory, received \$14 per week. They are mostly employed at such work as but few white people are willing to undertake. The result of the whole affair is that most of the colored people are afraid to resume work for fear of violence, and will thus be out of employment.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 9, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Letters from Cayes, Hayti, announce the arrival there of a colony of contrabands from Washington. The acting American Consul writes that the contrabands were in good health and excellent spirits; that they had been already located, and, as far as he could learn, the emigrants and the parties with whom they are located are perfectly satisfied with each other. The consul adds: "Hayti could easily maintain as many inhabitants as Ireland, and its present population, including the eastern part, certainly does not exceed 650,000 or 700,000. It could, therefore, receive all the African race from the Southern States, and would not then be so densely populated as Ireland."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 9, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

In New York, some women, in order to obtain a goodly share of the fund "in aid of the families of soldiers," borrow children, and present a whole flock to the sympathizing gaze of the disbursing officers. One woman claimed and received her allowance, and it was afterwards discovered that her husband had never joined the army.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Sweet potatoes made their appearance in the market during the past week, the first we have seen this season. We recollect a few years ago, one of our enterprising market gardeners exhibited some well grown sweet potatoes in the market on the 4th of July. . .

The market was very liberally supplied with large and delicious water melons yesterday, which were sold toward evening at reasonable prices. We hear quite a number complaining that their water melons have recently been destroyed by parties making raids into their patches.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "Ingomar; or, The Greek Maiden"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

A Chance for Somebody.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 2d inst., contains the following advertisement:

Two young widows, of good standing, aged seventeen and eighteen, wish to correspond with two officers of good family, holding commissions not "higher" than Major-General—"wealth and beauty" no objection. Black hair and eyes preferred; blue not objected to, but red seriously. Address Eva B. and Leonora S. through the post-office.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Don Caezar de Bazan;" dance; "Slasher and Crasher.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Recorder's Court.

A large number of people, and some of them respectable and "well to do in the world," were arraigned before the Recorder on Monday, for drunkenness. An interesting feature in the business was the strange fact that not less than five men protested in the most solemn and earnest manner that they were *not drunk*. One man asserted that he had drunk but one small glass of whisky in eight days, and had touched no intoxicating beverage on Saturday, the day of the arrest. The others had drunk very moderately, and all had been exposed to the sun during the day, and were much fatigued. We verily believe some of these men, and have no *good* reason to doubt the word of any of them. The question naturally arises—can it be possible that fatigue and the heat of the sun will produce effects upon man which the ordinary observer cannot distinguish from drunkenness? We doubt not the fact, and respectfully ask Recorder Shane to institute a rigid examination into the next case of the kind that comes before him. . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Madelaine: Belle of the Faubourg;" dance; "Paddy Miles' Boy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Salt.—The price of salt is again upward, ten dollars in par funds and fifteen in Southern bank notes being the modest price demanded for each barrel, and holders no way anxious to sell at these rates. Almost every other necessary of life is tending to the same high state.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Dull Times.—The city is extremely dull, and incidents few and far between. The weather is so hot that a horse could not be induced to run away. Few are getting married, and social enjoyments are almost unknown. A quiet chat with an old friend is the height of our enjoyment at all times, but even that is less enjoyable now from the scarcity of Bourbon or Burngarden and good smoking tobacco.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Theatre.—Every man, woman and child in the town is surfeited with war and politics. Yesterday two gentlemen were discussing the pleasantest manner of spending the evening after supper. One suggested the Theatre, to witness "Madelaine." "Is there any mention of politics in it?" asked his friend. "D—n the political" was the reply. "Any war or fighting?" "Divil a bit." They agreed to go.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

So far as we have been able to learn, the people are almost unanimously in favor of opening such number of the Public Schools as may be necessary to accommodate such children as parents and guardians may desire to send. In the estimation of those whose opinions we have heard expressed, it would operate injuriously to suspend the Public Schools, even temporarily, as proposed by Alderman Brien's bill. The tax has been levied and partially collected, so that the means to carry on the schools will be provided. The property would suffer greater injury by not being used, while the present seems the time, of all others, when children should be kept at school. The excitements of the street do them no good, if not a positive injury, and it strikes us it would be good policy to keep open the schools, that as many of the children as possible may be kept out of the streets.

It is not necessary to address to the city fathers an argument against the education acquired in the streets. We all know it is easily acquired, and rarely otherwise than pernicious. The Public Schools will do much to neutralize the influences which the excitements of the day exercise upon the minds of the youth of our city. Let us, therefore, appeal in behalf of those youths who are to be found scattered upon the streets of the city, because they have nothing to do, for a continuation of the Public Schools. It would be infinitely better to appoint some one to gather in these boys, than to close the schools. It is not improbable there will be a great falling off in the number of those who attend the schools, as compared to former sessions, but it is almost certain there will be enough to make two good schools. The good that may be accomplished for these boys and girls by continuing the Public Schools cannot be estimated. It is in this light that we have been induced to make this appeal in their behalf.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

A great shock was felt in this community a few days ago by the intelligence of the sudden and violent termination of a life gentle as it was inoffensive, and in a remarkable degree devoted to the consolation and support of a venerable and widowed mother, of whom the departed was the chief stay and companion.

Henry Clay McNairy had left Nashville but a short time since on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Goodrich, of New Orleans, and was returning with his aged mother to his now desolate home. They were accompanied by a young lady, who was a friend of the family. Shortly after reaching Guntersville, Ala., on the Tennessee river, a skirmish occurred between the Federals and the Confederates, in which artillery was used. Having carried his mother to a place of safety, Mr. McNairy came back for his friend, and just as they had, in company with the landlady, crossed the threshold of the hotel, a shell exploded at their feet, instantly killing the latter and mangling his body in a dreadful manner, so that he survived but twenty-five minutes. He was conscious almost to the moment his spirit winged its flight to Him who gave it. His friend has her clothes almost torn off her, but escaped personal injury. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that this is one of the most affecting and startling examples of the horrors of this distressing war which, involving the innocent with the guilty, has, within the last six or eight months, filled many a once happy home with bitterest wailing and the anguish of despair, and plunged thousands of tender mothers into untold agonies of grief.

In the lamentable occurrence of which we speak, is found the eighth young man who has been called away by death from our immediate vicinity since the first of December. Let the young lay it to heart, and see that they are prepared for a sudden call from the King of Terrors, whose shafts fall harmlessly upon those only who are ready to meet him.

The studious and retiring habits of Henry McNairy withdrew him from a general intercourse with society, but his fine talents were devoted to the happiness of the domestic circle, and the pursuits of elegant literature, while the Muse found in him an unobtrusive but gifted votary. When a young man in his strength and vigor, patiently, tenderly, and untiringly as a daughter, bows down his life to "rock the cradle of declining age," to smoothe [sic] with a delicate hand every furrow of time and sorrow; to cheer and sustain, by the happiest efforts of taste and intellect, the weary and heart-stricken pilgrim of a troublesome world, or her path to a brighter—this is a picture that angels must delight to dwell upon; and these, the fruits of a pure filial piety, for which young Henry McNairy was emphatically distinguished, and for which he has inherited a precious blessing and a rich promise for the future which cannot fail, for God himself has annexed to it a reward above all price, which our young friend has gone up to receive. In the prime of life he has been snatched from a small but devoted circle of friends and admiring relatives, who will never cease to mourn his untimely end. Peace to the memory of the early dead! May the living remember that at any hour or any moment the same destiny may be theirs, and watch for its approach. Thrice blessed are those whom the hand of a merciful God now takes away from the "evil to come!" *Requiescat in pace*, ought to be written on every early grave, and *Laudate Dominum!*

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Recorder's Court.

The Court yesterday morning was full, and considerable business was transacted, but that prolific element of profit to the City Treasury, Smoky Row, was totally unrepresented—a fact so singular as to call for a notice. Only one female was arraigned, she a colored woman, accused of harboring a slave. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Serious Family;" song; "The Irish Tutor"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The Common Council yesterday rejected the bill to suspend the City Schools by a unanimous vote. We congratulate the members on this action, as will nearly every parent in Nashville. In the name of the hundreds of little boys and girls who will be the recipients of the benefits of our City Schools, and whose eyes will grow brighter at this intelligence, we thank the members of the Common Council.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 15, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Temptation; or, The Irish Emigrant;" dance; "Young Widow"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 15, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

Wit and Wisdom.

We bow to the man who kneels.

An aimless man is likely to remain a nameless man.

Advice is the only sort of vice that some people don't follow.
Lawyers are the vultures that hover over perished fortunes.
In large assemblies of men there is more feeling and less thought than in small ones.
We have generally a much stronger curiosity to know what is said than to know what is true.

Many who profess to think that, in giving to the poor they lend to the Lord, haggle with Him about the amount of the loan.

"What stingy fellows they must be in New York," exclaimed a country girl. "Our Sallie says she never could get a buss without paying five cents for it."

A man might frame and let loose a star to roll in its orbit, and yet not have done so memorable a thing before God as he who lets go a golden-orbed thought to roll through the generations of time.

"There's not an hour of day
Or dreaming night, but I am with thee love;
There's not a wind but whispers of thy name,
And not a flower that sleeps beneath the moon,
But in its hues or fragrance tells a tale
Of thee."

Some one writes both gracefully and forcibly: "I would be glad to see more parents understand that when they spend money judiciously to improve and adorn the house, and the ground around it, they are in effect paying their children a premium to stay at home as much as possible to enjoy it; but that when they spend money unnecessarily in fine clothing and jewelry for their children, they are paying them a premium to spend their time away from home—that is, in most places where they can attract the most attention and make the most display."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Kate Kearney;" dance; "Idiot Witness; or, A Tale of Blood"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 16, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

A contemporary tells the housewife how to make vegetable soup. It may be worth a trial: Take a good sized chicken, or an equivalent piece of beef or mutton, cut it up and put it in water, rather more than enough to cover it, adding a tablespoonful of salt; boil until nearly tender, skim off the fat; add butter, salt and pepper, and more water if necessary; then slice into the soup ten large potatoes, one small Swedish turnip, one carrot, two parsnips, an onion and a few stalks of celery, with two or three spoonfuls of rice; boil half an hour, or until tender. Before serving, add a spoonful or two of wheat flour stirred up with cold water. One [end of article]

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The Postoffice at Murfreesboro' has been discontinued, and the mails to Lebanon, Watertown, Alexandria, Liberty, Jennings' Forks, New Middleton, and Gordonsville have been suspended for the present.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Another Desperate Negro.—Yesterday morning considerable excitement was caused about the Public Square in consequence of some difficulty between a white man and a negro. No one knowing the origin of the disturbance, all sorts of rumors were soon afloat, and pistols and

knives were reported to have been used. We have taken considerable trouble to ascertain reliable particulars of the affair, which are, in substance, as follows: Isaac, a negro waiter at the City Hotel, and formerly one of the best and most polite boys in the establishment, has latterly been somewhat neglectful of his duty, and on Saturday morning brought matters to a climax—to that point where forbearance longer ceases to be a virtue—and the steward felt called upon to reprimand him for what he had done. His impertinence was beyond endurance, and the steward attempted to chastise him, when Isaac seized a knife and attempted to strike with it. One of the proprietors was appealed to, and at his request went below to Isaac, who renewed the attack, and afterward ran into the street, taking refuge in a house a few doors below. The proprietor then went out, and after some difficulty succeeded in bringing him back; but only again to break loose and run away—this time toward the Market-house, where he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his pursuers. The Marshal and Police were put upon his track immediately, but up to the present writing, he has not been arrested.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Still Waters Run Deep;" dance; "The Two Bonnycastles"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Special Meeting of the Common Council.

At the request of T. J. Yarbrough, John Trenbath, and G. M. Southgate, councilmen, the Mayor of the city called a special meeting of the Common Council on Monday evening, at 3 o'clock, to "take under consideration the subject of suspending the Public Schools for the present."

At the hour appointed, on motion, Squire Southgate was called to the chair on taking which he explained the objects of the meeting, and called upon Mayor Smith and Mr. J. L. Meigs, Superintendent of School to make further explanation as to the necessity of closing the Public Schools.

Councilman Anderson offered a motion to reconsider the vote taken on the subject at the previous meeting on Thursday, which was adopted. The bill was then read, when

Mayor Smith introduced Mr. J. L. Meigs, who stated the objects of the bill, and the necessity existing for its passage. All the schools, he said, would be required by the military authorities, and if other accommodation were provided, there is at present no certainty that the Board of Education could retain it for any length of time. The fitting up of the basements of the three churches late used by the Board, had cost \$1100 for fencing, hydrant water, etc., etc., which had not yet be paid; but it was expected the rent of the Howard school house would pay all those expenses. There was but little more than \$3000 in the treasury to commence upon, and the Board could not feel justified in incurring heavy obligations for rent, alterations, repairs, teachers salaries, etc., without seeing some prospect of meeting them. The lowest bid for supplying the schools with coal was forty-three cents per bushel, which of itself would be a very large item. He thought it much better to pass the bill, and allow a few weeks to go by before taking any further action. Perhaps a month or two may cast such light upon the subject as would warrant the opening of the schools, and if so, the City Council would be ready to improve the opportunity by ordering them opened without unnecessary delay.

A suggestion was made to add an explanatory clause to the bill, but on reading it over

again, it was thought to be sufficiently explicit.

Several members of the Board expressed themselves satisfied with the explanation of the Superintendent, and on motion, the bill passed on its first reading. The rule was then suspended, and the bill passed its second and third readings, and was signed by the Mayor. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Madelaine; or, The Belle of the Faubourg;" dance; Irish song; "A Kiss in the Dark"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

In view of the prospective high prices for all descriptions of cotton and woolen goods that must prevail during the coming fall and winter, the Springfield Speculator makes a good suggestion to the ladies of the country, that they keep their spinning wheels and looms actively employed, to help supply the demand for such goods as jeans, linsey, domestics, and other cotton goods. Our people must learn economy, and they will find that the wearing of home made clothing, besides being a means of encouraging home industry and enterprise, will be more economical than the goods from the factories. We hope the market may be amply supplied with such goods, and the people, by universally adopting them, make them the only ones that are fashionable.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Ingomar"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 21, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Kate Kerney;" dance; "Temptation; or, The Irish Emigrant"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Recorder's Court.

The business at this Court yesterday morning was very limited, only five cases being before His Honor, three of which were for being drunk and disorderly viz: Jane Owens, fined \$6.50; Nancy Knight, \$8.50, 11½ days in the work-house; and Emanuel Rymetus, a colored person dressed in female attire, \$13, or 17½ days in the work-house. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Lucille; or, A Story of the Heart;" dance; "Kiss in the Dark"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 23, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Denouncer;" Beauty and the Beast"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Gibaldi; or, The Invisible Husband;" dance; "Irish Tutor"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 26, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Sweethearts and Wives;" dance; "The Wandering Minstrel"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 27, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

To Market-Men.—A rumor having got abroad that the horses and vehicles of market-men would be seized if brought to the city, we have taken the trouble to inquire into the matter, and are informed that no orders of the kind have been given. All such persons are permitted to enter and leave town unmolested. Anything they may bring will readily sell at good prices.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 27, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Delicate Ground;" solo "On the Piccolo;" "Kate Kearney"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 28, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Street Rows.—Nashville whisky appears to have a very bad effect upon the soldiers in our midst; almost every day more or less fighting or quarreling takes place among them, and yesterday in addition to the unfortunate affair mentioned in another paragraph, a serious affray too, place on Summer street, during which one of the parties nearly lost a finger, and the other received some severe bruises. On College street a drunken soldier was arrested by Deputy Marshals Tucker and Steele, and in their endeavors to get him to safe quarters, Tucker lost his coat and vest, and Steele was severely handled. After getting him into a hack, an army officer ordered his arrest by the Provost Guard.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 28, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Recorder's Court.

. . . John Mitchell was again arraigned for abusing his wife, and the proof being conclusive, he was fined \$50 and costs, and the Clerk directed to make out another mitimus [?] for the \$50 which the Recorder had remitted on condition that he was to treat his wife kindly for the future. She is a pretty little woman, but seems to be almost broken hearted John will have about 150 days to serve in the workhouse, unless wife again begs him off, or unless he himself touches the Recorder's heart by fair promises. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 28, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Paul Pry; or, I Hope I Don't Intrude;" dance; "Paddy Miles' Boy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The watermelon trade continues quite brisk, as the remains which are to be seen on the streets and side walks will testify.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Drunken Soldiers.—We have been requested by a number of citizens to call attention of the Provost marshal to the large number of drunken soldiers at all times to be found about the city, creating a disturbance, stealing fruit and committing all kinds of unlawful acts—even interfering with the police in arresting disorderly persons. The matter should be looked into, for portions of the city are in a constant state of excitement.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

Quite a romantic scene occurred in the Recorder's Court yesterday morning, in connection with a young woman named Ellen Quinn, who was arrested on Wednesday evening, for being drunk and disorderly. The witnesses against her were Belle Fulcher and Mollie Bradley, the former of whom was fined \$5 for disturbing the Court after being told to cease talking. Ellen was fined \$14. She was willing to plead guilty, and threw herself upon the mercy of the Court, promising never again to appear before the Court as a criminal. Ellen is the young woman who was arrested some months ago for being dressed in male attire. She is a native of Ohio, and was among the earliest volunteers from that State. She preserved her disguise for several months, when her sex was accidentally discovered. She then left the army. But her love of romance and adventure prevented her remaining long in the charms of crinoline, and she soon joined another Ohio regiment, with which she came to Nashville, and afterwards went farther South. In April she returned to Nashville, and her disguise was shortly thereafter discovered, when she was arrested and placed in the work-house in charge of Mr. J. Q. Dodd. Here she remained until about six weeks ago, when she was permitted to depart. She was a stranger in town, and knew not where to go or what to do for food and shelter. Under such circumstances, distressing and embarrassing as they were, she very naturally applied to some soldiers for advice. One of them took her under his especial care, and promised to have her wants attended to, and to procure lodging for her until she could be sent home. He took her to a house of disreputable character, where she continued until Wednesday last; but she has not yet lost all feeling of shame. Her tears seemed to indicate that she may yet be reclaimed, if proper steps be taken to accomplish so desirable an object. We commend her case to the military authorities here, and hope they will render her such speedy assistance as will prevent the necessity of her returning to her former habits. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Satan in Paris; or, The Mysterious Stranger;" solo "On the Piccolo;" song; song "Here's yer Mule;" "Kiss in the Dark"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 30, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

We are rejoiced to find that our little paragraph concerning drunken soldiers has already produced a salutary effect in mitigating, if not entirely removing, many causes of complaint. We hope in a few days to have no further cause to allude to such disagreeable subjects.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 30, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

Ann Fletcher, becoming tired of crinoline, on Thursday night, donned male attire, and went to a ball to have some fun. She was discovered, and soon after arrested, and yesterday morning she paid the penalty--\$23.50. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 30, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Giralda; or, The Invisible Husband;" dance; "Omnibus"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 31, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

More Fighting.—We regret to say that several fights occurred in the city yesterday, produced by a superfluity of whisky dispensed among the soldiers. No less than three occurred on Deaderick street or vicinity. Most of these disturbers of the peace were arrested by the Provost Guard and lodged in jail, and before night quiet again reigned.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 31, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Wool is now higher than it has been for forty-four years. This is owing to the large demand for army goods, and to the advanced price of cotton. It will not soon fall so low as it has been of late years; and we shall be surprised if the flocks upon our hills are not greatly increased.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, August 31, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Pizarro; or, The Death of Rolla;" dance; "Two Bonnycastles"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Closing the Liquor Stores.—Orders were issued from Headquarters yesterday morning for the closing of all liquor stores and bar-rooms, and nearly the entire day, guards were patrolling the city to see that the order was obeyed. In some instances large quantities of whiskey were thrown into the street, and considerable excitement caused thereby. Bayonets were presented and pistols drawn on one or two occasions, but no serious consequences ensued that we are aware of.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The Workhouse.—This receptacle of political and military prisoners, and law-breakers of all descriptions, ages, colors and sexes, is now thronged, and everything about the place has assumed an air of bustle but not confusion. Under the guardianship of Mr. J. Q. Dodd, the machinery works smoothly, and order reigns in every branch of industry, as well as among the inactive classes—the political and military. Carroll Fowler has become an important personage in this establishment, and performs his varied duties with becoming dignity and decorum. Tierney took his departure yesterday, and others are looking anxiously for their day of deliverance. Yesterday eleven State prisoners were received. We hope to be able to give a list of their names soon.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Seven fair residents of Parkersburg, Va., suspected of having exhibited their rebellious sympathies in a practical way, were taken to Wheeling a few days since. They were very contumacious until they found that they must take the oath of allegiance or go to jail, when they adopted the former alternative, and were released.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Serious Family;" "Beauty and the Beast"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

A gentleman recently from Mobile states that there is not a single carpet to be found in

any house in that city, every one having been given up last winter to be used as blankets by the rebel army.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The authorities of Memphis have driven the frail women out of the corporate limits of that city.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

We hear a great deal of gratification expressed that a guard has been placed in the Market House, to preserve order during market hours. Marketers have experienced considerable trouble of late from unruly soldiers, against whom the guards will now protect them.

The supply of market stuff has fallen off greatly within a few days, notwithstanding every thing in that line commends good prices. The country people will find a military guard in the Market House to protect them against any imposition that may be attempted to be practiced upon them, so that they will be secure in bringing their produce to market.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Drunken Negroes.—The attention of the City Police is now being directed, and very properly, to the numerous groceries and dram shops in which negroes are supplied with intoxicating drinks. The law forbids any person selling or giving liquor to negroes, and those who violate such a wholesome preventive of drunkenness must not complain if they are made to suffer for their conduct to the utmost extent of the law.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Daughter of the Regiment;" song; "Irish Emigrant"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The Louisville Journal tells of an occurrence we had not heard of before. In its issue of the 2d inst., that paper says: "The rebel ladies of Nashville prepared the other day a superb dinner for the guerrillas that they expected there. We hope that the feast got up for thieves and robbers was eaten by Nashville's patriotic defenders."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The action of the military authorities in stationing guards in the Market house and at other points to arrest soldiers who may interfere with parties bringing produce to this city to sell, is exercising a very salutary influence and inducing the country people to bring forward their produce. The market was much better supplied yesterday than for several days previous.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

. . . Belle Fulcher and Ellen Quinn had a fight Tuesday evening, during which Ellen had her eye colored, and lost some of her hair. Belle being in her own house, was fined only \$3 and costs, while Ellen was adjudged to pay \$5 and costs. . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Maid with the Milking Pail;" song; "Little Treasure"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The water melon trade seems to be pretty well over. The supplies brought to market are rather light and of inferior quality.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

St. Cecilia's Academy.—This well-known institution for the education of young ladies will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday next. When we say that it is under the direction of those accomplished and pious ladies, the Sisters of St. Dominic, we need say no more in behalf of the teachers—their fame is world-wide. Of the building and its surroundings, we say, that they are nearly completed—sufficiently so as to warrant a reception of the pupils at the time appointed. The main building is three stories high, and commands an extensive view of the beautiful adjacent country it is 42 by 120 feet in the clear, with ceilings 12 to 14 feet high, and ventilation complete. Surrounding it are flower gardens, orchards, play grounds, pastures, etc., from the lower part of which a fine view of the city and of Edgefield can be had. No healthier locality could be found anywhere, and while it is only about a mile and a half from the capital, (an easy fifteen minutes ride,) it is beyond the noise and confusion, and other nuisances of city life. Several of our most influential families have already made arrangements to send their daughters to St. Cecilia's the coming session, and we expect by next year the Bishop will be compelled to commence the westerly wing of the building, in order to accommodate the applicants. For terms and other particulars, see advertisement.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Release of Rebel Prisoners.
From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 30.

Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee, whose mission to Chicago we noticed at some length a few days since, has been successful in securing the release of three hundred and eighty-seven prisoners, now confined at Camp Douglas. By consent of the War Department, the prisoners alluded to came up yesterday and took the oath of allegiance. Twenty-one of them left last evening, the balance taking their departure to-day. The released prisoners are all Tennesseans, the most of them artillerists captured at Island No. 10. We are informed that many others would take the oath were it not for the general impression prevailing among the prisoners that they are to be released by exchange. The prisoners universally manifested a feeling of joy and relief that their captivity was over; and one of their number, a shrewd, devil-may-care individual, gotten up most gorgeously in a pair of trousers made of three-ply carpeting with a mammoth and gaudy figure, created much amusement as he passed through the gate, loudly exclaiming: "Good-bye rebs! Hope you'll have a good time. I'm a regular Yankee after this; no discount."

It is a noticeable fact that the prisoners from the Gulf States manifest no desire to take the oath, but, on the other hand, manifest a most inveterate hatred to everything federal. The batch lately brought from New Mexico are especially dogged and contumacious. They are a bloodthirsty, brutal pack, whom no amount of good treatment or kindness will ever effect.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Seven Clerks; or, The Miser of Marseilles; dance; song; "Swiss Swains"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Wood has been selling during the week at from eight to ten dollars per cord. If those who have wood to sell do not bring it to market at these prices, they cannot be anxious to convert it into cash.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

In these piping times of war and confusion, few people have a more difficult task to perform than the City Editor. The reader expects to see his department filled every day, no matter what happens, but if *nothing* happens?—what then? No one will commit suicide or murder, fight a duel, or do any other foolish or diabolical act, from which a paragraph may be made. Even a drunken man is a rare occurrence now, and even this miserable pittance is snapped up the Provost Guard, instead of the Police, thus depriving us of an item and the city Treasury of a fine. The haunts of the "frail fair ones" are as quiet as graveyards at midnight, and in public houses the stillness is only broken by the sound of the billiard balls. Yesterday a horse threw his rider, but he fell in such manner as to avoid even a scratch. Had he broken a leg or an arm, or his neck, something might have been said about inexperienced riders venturing upon fiery steeds, etc., etc., and perhaps a heart-rending obituary might have followed. A dog was run over, but the little fellow picked himself up and ran off unharmed. We went to the work-house, but nothing had "turned up." At the Recorder's office all was quiet. Squire Southgate had nothing exciting on hand. The grape-vine was not in working order. The telegraph wires have been out of fix since the storm played thunder with them, and every one we meet has a very improbable story to tell, which he is ready to vouch for, of how "Morgan captured two prisoners yesterday in Kentucky," how he took a train the same day in Alabama; how he was seizing horses in Tennessee, and at night we are told at the theatre that "John Morgan's got yer Muel"—the mule that quiet and inoffensive country gentleman lost in camp some time ago. The reader will therefore make charitable allowances for any lack of local items.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Kate Kearny;" drum solo; comic song "Popping the Question;" recitation; cornet solo; duett [sic]; "2, 4, 5, 0; or, The Lottery Ticket"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Mule Driving.—One of the wagoners in front of our office, last evening, applied a new term to his much abused mules. This patient and industrious animal suffers much, and yet bears the whipping and abuse patiently, as a general thing. The team referred to, however, from bad management on the part of their ignorant driver, were for a time unmanageable, until the fellow applied to them what he seemed to think the most opprobrious epithet possible. After calling them sundry hard names, and jerking them unmercifully, the driver bellowed out, "Stand still, you d---d Irish son of a b---h!" and they stood still.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Child Murder.—On Sunday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, officer Ingles discovered

a dead infant on the corner of Summer and Gay streets. News of the discovery spread rapidly, and before a magistrate could be obtained to hold an inquest on the body, a large crowd had assembled on the spot. About 8 o'clock Squire Southgate made his appearance; a jury was empanelled, and the inquisition proceeded, but it was merely a professional one, as none present could give any information as to who were the parents of the infant. Dr. Martin made a post-mortem examination, and testified that the child was not more than twenty-four hours old at the time of his death, which was caused by a blow upon the forehead. The child was large, with well-formed limbs, and finely proportioned features. Squire Southgate requested those present who might obtain any clue to the discovery of the perpetrator of the foul deed, to make known their suspicions to the police authorities. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

On Saturday night a dense crowd assembled at the theatre. All that part of the auditorium set apart for white people was crowded at an early hour, so that standing room could scarcely be obtained, when a number of privates in the Tenth Ohio occupied the negro gallery. Before the first act was over, that part of the house also became crowded; and at the fall of the curtain some of the negroes left their seats and were passing through the crowd, when some soldiers seized them and knocked them down. In ten minutes every negro had been badly beaten and elected from the house, some of them being thrown entirely down the stairs, from the top to the bottom. As the last one disappeared, quietness was again restored. No alarm was visible in the lower part of the house, and when the band had finished their performances the curtain rose, and the play proceeded without interruption.

Leaving the theatre, several members of the Tenth repaired to Smoky Row, where they soon came in contact with the Provost Guard. After considerable disturbance with them, they committed some depredations on houses in the neighborhood, which were finally brought to a close by a volley from the guard, wounding one of the disturbers in the leg, and enabling the guard to arrest others.

On Sunday morning the soldiers resumed their attacks upon the negroes—this time displaying their pugnacious propensities especially against those negroes dressed in Federal uniform. On the Square, Deputy Marshal Steele probably saved the life of one negro by advising him to take off his coat, when the soldiers around him tore it to atoms, having previously knocked the negro down several times to make him take off his clothes. On Deaderick street they caught another negro in uniform, and literally stripped it off him, leaving him to escape well covered with bruises and only partially with rags. Another negro in uniform was caught on Gay street. At their request, he very wisely took off his military coat, when the soldiers tore it to shreds and threw it in the street. Two or three other cases occurred during the afternoon, but no material damage was done.

On College street, some members of "The Bloody Tenth," as they said, got into a fight with some other soldiers. Rocks and fists were freely used, and blood flowed copiously, when an officer rode up and put a stop to further bloodshed. All things considered, such disgraceful proceedings were never before witnessed in Nashville, and we hope never to be compelled to witness a repetition of similar riotous conduct.

In Edgefield many depredations were committed, but no personal injury inflicted, that we have heard. Several stores were broken open—among them a liquor store, from which all the

whiskey was taken, and we are informed that everything about the premises afterwards destroyed.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

. . . Mary Gibson, for renouncing crinoline and donning male attire, was fined \$6. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "All that Glitters is Not Gold;" dance; "The Omnibus."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 10, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Soldier's Bride;" song; dance; "Irish Hussar"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Headquarters, Provost Guard, }
Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 9th, 1862. }

From this date, the sale of intoxicating liquors, (spirituous, malt or vinus) wholesale or retail, publicly or privately, is forbidden in the city of Nashville and vicinity.

This order is positive, and applies alike to Hotel, Restaurant, Saloon, Bar room, Grocery and Groggery, and any violation of it will be summarily punished.

Alvan C. Gillen,
Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry, Provost Marshal.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

It is remarkable how quick the necessities of a people are taken advantage of. For several days past there has been but a poor supply of produce brought to market by the country people. Yesterday the market was almost as bare of produce as Mother Hubbard's cupboard was of a bone on an occasions when hunger was pinching "the poor dog," and the consequence was, only a few were fortunate enough to get any thing; but they had to pay well for what they did get. Butter was selling at sixty cents per pound, Irish potatoes at seventy-five cents per peck, and other articles at equally high rates. Now, there is no reason why such prices as these should be demanded. There is nothing like a scarcity of produce, and nothing can justify such extortion. The poorer classes cannot pay these prices, and if the country people should keep their produce back for even a short time, there will be suffering in the city.

Wood has been selling during the week at from twelve to fourteen dollars per cord. There is plenty of wood near the city, but it is not brought to market in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

We hear as a reason for the scarcity to which we allude, that many people who are in the habit of bringing their produce to market say that they have had considerable quantities taken from them by soldiers, while others express a fear that their horses will be taken or their teams impressed into the service of the Government. We are quite sure a misapprehension prevails in regard to these matters, and that it has been circulated for sinister purposes. There are probably those who would not hesitate to put money in their purse in this way. A few soldiers may possibly have overstepped the orders of their superiors and have taken some produce from

marketers, but they would have been promptly punished had the matter been brought to the notice of the proper officer. The recent order of Gen. Halleck, which we print elsewhere, is very explicit and peremptory upon this point.

We trust the military authorities will take this matter in hand and give the people such assurance of protection as will induce them to bring in their produce. As previously stated, the withholding by the country people of their usual supplies of market [torn page] for a week or two would produce serious suffering among the poorer classes of the city, who are unable to send to the country for the supplies so necessary to their very existence. The prices which are [torn page] now in the market for every species of produce, showed that something should be promptly done to relieve the poor.

It seems almost incredible to those who do not personally investigate the matter, that such exorbitant prices should be demanded for produce in a land blessed with plenty, as are now exacted in our market. Let something be done to induce the country people to bring in their supplies.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Little Devil; or, My Share;" song; dance; "Irish Heiress"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Address to the Ladies.

One of the first objects of the purchaser of market "truck" should be to furnish for his family consumption such articles only as are fresh, wholesome, and digestible—the latter quality, above all others, should be insisted upon, or upon the proper and speedy digestion of our food depends much—very much—of our happiness, as well in this world as in the next. What does indigestion produce? Pains in the chest, headache, sourness of stomach and temper, quarrels with wife and children and neighbors, loss of customers and of all charitable and social impulses, nightmare and bad dreams—in fact, nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. One of the first incentives to a good digestion is contentment of mind; when this is all right, and the body is in a sufficiently healthy state to enjoy a certain degree of out-door exercise, the usual fare is easily converted into blood, bone, and flesh, by the aid of our digestive organs, and after the day of labor is ended, we meet our family, hungry and happy and find them all smiling, and so glad to meet Pa as Pa is to enjoy their society. A contented mind must therefore be looked to—at all hazards it must be preserved. Think you, dear wife, that a man can digest butter of an inferior quality at 50 cents a pound, with business dead and money scarce? The very idea is sufficient to worry a man into a fit of dyspepsia. Can potatoes at seventy-five cents a peck be digested? No; a Welsh rarebit would be a delicacy compared to it, and hot light bread and butter a medicament for a dyspeptic. Other things might be enumerated, but we consider it unnecessary. The careful wife can always discriminate between extravagance and economy, and with a little reflection she will agree with us that even bread and bacon and a happy home are better than all the luxuries she could purchase at so great an expense. Economize, therefore, when you can, and dispense with all luxuries. Buy nothing that you cannot conveniently pay for, and remember that if you have anything to spare, there will be thousands of poor the coming winter that will need your aid; and charity always confers a double happiness upon those who give, as well as upon those who receive. Let us all look to these things before it be too late.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Follies of a Night;" dance; "2, 4, 5, 0; or, The Lottery Ticket"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Experience of a Paroled Prisoner.
Affairs in the Rebel Army—Treatment of the
Wounded—The Dead Unburied—Incidents of
the Battles—Houses Prepared for Destruction,
Etc., Etc.
Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Washington, Sept. 6, 1862.—Captain Judson, Assistant Adjutant General to General Hatch, has arrived in Washington, after nearly a week's sojourn among the rebels at Manassas, where he had been taken prisoner. . .

The officers are well uniformed, and are generally fine looking men. They wear a double-breasted coat of very fine cadet gray, with the buttons of their respective States, infantry officers having their cuffs and collars blue, cavalry yellow, and artillery red. Most of the artillery officers, however, wear short jackets trimmed with red cord. Their sabres [sic] are of very poor quality, and many of the officers are compelled to carry their swords constantly in their hands. A few have their sabres [sic] quite sharp. The privates are dressed in every style, most of them wearing the clothes they brought from home. Great numbers are without shoes, and have been for months. They are armed with the altered flint lock muskets, rifles and shotguns, and express the most implicit confidence in success. Among the guard Captain Judson noticed a small, smoothfaced lad of fourteen, whom he asked, "Why, what are you doing with a musket?" when the little fellow straightened himself up, exclaiming, "I am a soldier, sir, and fighting for my country. I've carried my musket so far, and I reckon I can carry it farther."

There seems to be a great lack of discipline as regards respect for officers; but so great is the desperation of the men, who have been promised the privilege of sacking Washington, that in battle not a man dare flinch or for a moment hold back. Their artillery is considered by them the poorest arm, and their cavalry the best. The latter are mounted on very fine horses, and are armed with double barreled [sic] shotguns and sabres [sic]. Most of their sabres [sic] are manufactured at Port Republic, in the Shenandoah valley. But few have pistols. They have a most beautiful silk guidon of scarlet and blue, with white stars and crimson fringe.

All the arms lost by our troops are carefully collected and issued to their men. Sharp's rifles are considered great prizes, and command an exorbitant price. A number of the Second Berdan Sharpshooters were taken prisoners, and every man destroyed his rifle by either removing the slide at the breech, or by bending the barrel, not one of those much sought for weapons falling into their hands in a serviceable condition. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Headquarters, Provost Guard, }
Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1862. }

Hereafter any citizen found in the streets of Nashville between the hours of 9 P. M. and reveille (daylight) without a written pass, will be arrested and confined. Passes to be out after 9 o'clock P. M. will be granted at the Headquarters of the Major-General Commanding.

By command of Major-General Thomas.

Alvan C. Gillem,
Colonel 1st Tennessee Inf., Provost Marshal.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady;" song; dance; song; "Captains Not A-Miss."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Those who have an idea that it is not hard living in Nashville, should visit our market a few mornings.

Eggs were selling in the market yesterday at fifty cents per dozen. Think of that, ye who would take "'am and heggs."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Recorder's Court.—Another dull day at court, only one case coming up, that of Emery Kennedy, charged with being drunk and abusing his wife, for which he was fined \$50 and costs; but in the absence of the needful wherewith to meet the demand, a document was sent to J. Q. Dodd, requesting him to furnish Mr. Kennedy with employment at 75 cents per day, with board and lodging, which will liquidate the debt in 72 days.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Marketing.—Prices of marketing are still rising, and are likely to continue their upward tendency for a short time to come. Yesterday morning butter sold readily at \$1 a pound—and not by any means of the best quality. Irish potatoes sold at \$1 a peck, and sweet potatoes at 75 cents, while peaches of an inferior quality were held at \$4 a bushel. Cabbage sold readily at from 10 to 30 cents, according to size and quality, and other articles at a like rate. Coffee and bacon are not purchasable at any price, we believe, and sugar is becoming very scarce. The market was well supplied with fresh beef, and the quality we thought better than usual. A good supply of wood was on the Square, which was selling at from \$8 to \$12 a cord, according to quality. We expect prices on all these articles to come down in a few weeks, when farmers are enabled to bring in supplies with safety.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "A Husband at Sight;" dance; "The Rough Diamond"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

We noticed an unusual number of "black-bellied bottles" on the streets yesterday, which some regarded as significant of the overthrow of "King Ardent."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Meeting of Free Colored Men.—A circular was lately received by one of our free colored men from James Mitchell, Commissioner of the Colonization Society, addressed to the free colored people of Nashville, and requesting their opinions on the propriety of emigrating to some country where they could live entirely among people of their own color. A meeting was held on Sunday evening to take the matter into consideration, when the circular was read, and referred to

a committee, who were instructed to report suitable resolutions at a subsequent meeting to be held on Thursday evening. The meeting of Sunday was only a preliminary one, and but little was done more than above noted. In our paper of Friday, we will give a full report of all that transpires.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Selling Liquor.—Several arrests were made yesterday for selling liquor. Why cannot people, in times like these, abstain from dispensing the poisonous liquid, which at almost every hour endangers the lives of themselves and fellow citizens? The streets are filled with drunken soldiers, and blood is shed every day, and frequently a dozen times a day, in consequence. Respectable liquor dealers very properly obey the order forbidding its sale, but some people, destitute of every consideration where a dime is at stake, continue its sale in violation of all propriety. Some are keeping jugs of liquor in private houses for sale. When the proper time arrives, we hope to see law-abiding tavern keepers compensated in a measure for their losses, but these law breakers ought to be punished.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 2-3

Cherry Street Clubs.—No. I.

"Tom, what is the news this morning?" asked Jake Sniffles when he met his friend on the corner of the Square.

"Oh, nothing, nothing," replied Tom, "only grape-vines about the war, I hear nothing but idle talk about the army, and inferences as to results, which are not worth a cuss. In fact, I'm so sick of the stuff, that I've a great mind to organize all my friends into the Soap-suds Regiment, and just go and whip out the whole comboodle—McClellan, Halleck, Pope, Beauregard, Bragg, Lee & Co., and end the fuss."

"Bully for you," said Jake, "and if you will raise that regiment, put me down for Brigadier-General at once."

"Well, come round to my office on Cherry street, an we'll talk about it. At all events, it is a good place to loaf, and we can at least talk about something else than the war."

"All right; I'll be around after awhile."

So Tom and Jake met at the office of the former on the street called Cherry, and went into a discussion about all sorts of things, both pertinaciously avoiding to mention a single thing about the war. They met at the same place the next day, when two or three of their old chums, in passing along dropped in to hear the news, and while away the wearisome hours.

Very soon one of them said he had heard that there was desperate fighting going on in front of Richmond, and that, in all probability, Pope would soon have the capital of the Old Dominion between his thumb and fingers.

"Oh, pshaw," said another, "Pope is no fighter, and I don't believe a word of it."

"Hold up, gentlemen," interrupted Tom, "there must be no talk here about the war. I am always glad to see my friends, but I'm determined upon not talking or thinking anything about the war, if possible. I had no hand in bringing it on—I have friends in both sections of the country and kinsfolk in both armies, and, like old Kentucky last year, I'm bent upon being neutral."

"How the devil are you going to be neutral, or quit thinking about the war," struck in Jim

Toodles, "when every body talks of nothing else, and when you see soldiers passing along by your own door every hour in the day?"

At this moment another friend stepped in, and Jim informed him of Tom's "foolish idea" not to permit any war news being reported at his office, or in his presence, if he could help it.

The new-comer said it was a wise action if it was impossible to carry it out. If war news is prohibited, I'd rather visit Tom's office than any where else. And after a pretty full discussion all around, the gentlemen present finally agreed that, upon the whole, it was better not to talk about news which seemed to engross almost every one's attention, and that it would be more ennobling and pleasant to talk upon any other subject.

So stories were told and anecdotes related, and scientific matters discussed day after day, interrupted the second day only by the statement that the news about the taking of Washington was all gammon.

After a little laughter from Tom, and a gentle hint that such talk was contraband, each one present took a fresh quid of tobacco, and Jake Sniffles told a little story about his courtship of Jane Thornton, when a young doctor named Jeremiah, came in, accompanied by his legal friend Snang, who said that they had heard that this was the place where all talk of the terrible war was interdicted, and if so, they would be glad to have the privilege of calling frequently.

"As often as you like," said Tom, "you will be always welcome at the headquarters of the Cherry Street Club."

"Are you going to call our little assembly the Cherry Street Club?" asked Jake. "Don't do that but let's call it the Elm tree Club."

"No," said another, "the Willow tree Club will be better; for we are weeping for our country."

"Not much of the weeping," said Snang, "for we are not in the army, and don't intend to be."

"Let us call it the Magnolia Club," said Jeremiah, "for that is the prettiest and most appropriate name in the world."

"O no, none of your fancy names," said another, "I think that Tom's choice is the best."

"Speaking of names," said a quiet-looking gentleman in the corner, "I can't say that I agree with Mr. Billy Shakespeare, that 'there's nothing in a name.' I think names do have an influence upon the human mind, and a very considerable influence too. There was a man right here in Nashville, only a few years ago named Wrigglesworth who became a monomaniac upon the subject of his name, which he said was very ugly, and that no man could succeed at any thing with such a name."

"Why, yes, I remember that man," exclaimed two or three, "and was present at his funeral—he died here."

"Well, well, let us drop the subject of name and separate for the day," suggested Jeremiah, the doctor. The hint was taken, and the Club adjourned till next day.

IDDO.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Marketing.—There was a considerable reduction in the prices of marketing yesterday morning, butter being reduced 25 per cent, and other articles from 15 to 20 per cent. Apples and peaches are still very dear.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 5
Summary: Theatre. "Naval Engagements;" song; "Robert Macaire"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 18, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

It will be seen by his order in the morning's Dispatch that Dr. Swift, the Medical Director of the Army of the Ohio, has seized all the ice in the city for the use of the sick in the hospitals. Citizens will have to give up this luxury.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 18, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Thief.—Two soldiers and a boy were yesterday marched through the city under a guard of ten men, as a punishment for their thieving propensities. On each of their backs was placed a board on which was painted, in large letters, the word "THIEF," that every one might be made aware of the cause of their unusual parade. They attracted considerable attention, and the boys around town seemed delighted at the novelty.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 18, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Cherry Street Club.—No. II.

The Club met at the usual hour, and after all were comfortably seated, one of the members introduced the subject of Indians, and wondered if the tribes who once lived here in this part of Tennessee ever expected their conquerors to get into a war among themselves?

"The Indians did not live here," said the lawyer, "for this war was a common hunting ground for the Shawnees, (Suwannees,) the Creeks, and other tribes of red-skins."

"O yes, they did live here," retorted the doctor, "away back yonder before the hunting ground arrangement. Of course they lived here, for all around this neighborhood there are immense Indian burying grounds, and thousands upon thousands of graves have been opened by the plow and in cutting roads, digging foundations for houses, etc. Why, there is an Indian cemetery of more than a hundred acres on the bank of the Cumberland, seven or eight miles from Nashville, where Messrs. McGavock and Harding live. A half a dozen such graveyards are to be found within fifty miles of Nashville, and the proof is incontrovertible that at one period of the history of the world, there was a large population of Indians here."

"Well, what became of all this large population you speak of?" said Tom.

"Don't know," said the doctor, unless they were killed off by civil war, or wars with neighboring tribes. One fact is certain, that either by war, or pestilence, or flood, their numbers were rapidly swept away. They delighted in fighting, but it is well known that, in olden times, there was much more water in this country than there is now, and there may have been a second flood for all we know."

"How you *do* talk, doctor," said a member who just began to get interested in the subject. "How do you know there was more water here in old times than now?"

"Why, because old John Haywood says so in his [illegible] original History of Tennessee,' a work I am just reading for the first time. He says that the rivers have shifted their beds, and in some instances their mouths, more to the South and West, than in the olden times. The great Mississippi has changed its bed more to the South, while the Cumberland has done the same thing. The streams were once all full to their banks, and frequently overflowing. The prairies and barrens were once covered with water, which has been drawn off to the ocean by

some cause or other.

"And then the sink holes, and volcanic ores, and ocean shells found in Tennessee, and the earthquakes and comets which took place, all go to show that old Dame Nature once held high carnivals in these diggings. Oh, they had grand old times here, in days past and gone—*grand*," said the Doctor, with emphasis.

But the conversation being once broken, two or three members commenced expressing their opinions, which caused Doctor Jeremiah to hold in.

"Let me ask you one question, Doctor," said a member, "when was there any big earthquakes in this neck of the woods?"

"Why, at various periods; but the heaviest earthquakes occurred from 1811 to 1819, and even for a few years after. The commenced at New Madrid, on the Mississippi river, at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 16th of December, 1811. The waters of the Mississippi rose twelve or fourteen feet in a few minutes, and again fell like a tide. Sulphur springs were opened, and white sand thrown out. In some places there issued from the earth something like wind from the tube of a bellows, passing through burning coal. In the Chickasaw country, (now Memphis, and above and around there,) hillocks of a white sand were cast up, like potato hills."

At this moment, two or three gentlemen started out, and the club broke up rather abruptly.
IDDO.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

It is gratifying to witness Gen. Negley's determination to enforce discipline, and have every thing done right. He is winning golden opinions from our citizens for his efforts to establish order and peace in our midst, and is spoken of in the highest terms of praise by every one who is thrown in contact with him, either in way of business or society, for his soldierly and gentlemanly bearing.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Death of Ellen Hill.—One of the largest and most mournful funeral processions we have ever seen was that which passed through the city yesterday following to the grave the body of Ellen Hill, wife of James Hill, the colored barber on Cedar street. She was greatly respected by all who knew her and her loss will be sorely felt by the colored population, as she possessed not only the means, but the disposition, to be charitable toward her poor neighbors and friends. The procession was fully half a mile in length.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Orders Concerning Soldiers.—General Order No. 3, published in another column, will be received with thanks by all lovers of peace and good order. We regret to have to say that officers have lately become as unruly as some of the privates. One Wednesday night several young bloods were amusing themselves on Summer street near midnight by making night hideous with their yells and unearthly cries, climbing lamp post and putting out the gas lights, ringing door bells, and performing sundry other antics unbecoming the dignity of an officer.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

During the present dull times, with business dead and communication with the world cut off, there is nothing left us to enjoy but our cigar or pipe and social conversation with friends and acquaintances. The regular telegraphic wires being down, the grapevine is, of course, frequently

in active operation, and those "in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties" are compelled to listen to many startling revelations, which are sometimes imparted in the utmost confidence, and always on "the most reliable authority." Another topic of conversation is the exorbitant prices of provisions, which cause people to wonder what on earth poor people are to do. A pound of butter and a half dozen potatoes will eat up a dollar. A basket capable of holding two dollars' worth of marketing in ordinary times, is like carrying a gallon jug for a gill of whisky, or a flour barrel for a half peck of potatoes. Even the horses which haul the marketing to town look lean and hungry, and incapable of drawing even the few articles strewed over the bottom of the wagon. People might suppose the country folks would have some difficulty in disposing of their "plunder" at such high prices; a mistake—nearly all are sold out by five o'clock, before most people are out of bed, and the old adage of "the early bird catches the worm" is being put to a practical test. To counterbalance the high prices, we are changing our diet somewhat, and find gravy an excellent substitute for butter; corn and cabbage take the place of potatoes, buttermilk that of whisky, and a glass of cold hydrant water prevents our lips from parching, while our spirits are kept up by a mutual assurance that "things cannot get *much* worse than they are.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Seizures of Whisky.—Large quantities of whisky were yesterday seized and destroyed by the Provost Guard, and the Police seized several bottles to be used as evidence against certain parties to be tried this morning. We presume the bottles ought to be "sampled" by the witnesses before the case comes on.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Cherry Street Club.—No. III.

"You were talking about the earthquakes of 1811 yesterday, Doctor. An old boatman once told me that he was on the river at the time of the first shock, and that the banks of the Mississippi quivered like the flesh of a beef just killed. Do you think he told the truth?"

"Yes, I suppose he did, for the first shock was said to have been exceedingly severe. Before it, for days, a troublesome warmth of the earth was perceptible to the naked feet, and the day before was darkened from morning till night by a thick fog, and a sulphurous [sic] smell detected. 'On yesterday,' that is, December 15th, 1811, 'there was a dead calm, not a breath of air stirring. The shock came before daybreak next morning, and the motions of the earth were undulating, progressing from west to east. The calm mentioned preceded all the shocks, and the people learned to know when a shock was coming by the state of the atmosphere. The great comet had just disappeared from the heavens, and superstitious stories and surmises were circulated and believed among the people. There was an earthquake almost every day for two or three months; then they decreased in frequency, and took place at longer intervals. Then months intervened between the shocks, which, in 1822, ceased altogether.'"

"But, Doctor, you were saying yesterday that Nature was holding a carnival and all that sort of thing. What if there was an earthquake, which happened to come after a comet, I don't see anything so very strange in *that*. If nobody was hurt, it was all right," said a member from Market street.

"Other exciting events were going on," replied the M. D. "During the shocks spouts of water, three or four inches in diameter, sprang from the Mississippi, and ascended to a great

height. In some parts of the river, the water seemed to be swallowed up by entering into some great spring at the bottom. Boats with their crews were engulfed [sic] and never more heard of. Terrible storms and strong winds were common in those days, and every one in this region *felt* that great commotions in Nature were going on. What was called 'milk sickness' prevailed in Sumner county and other places in this State, which caused an immense excitement; for cows, sheep, dogs, and birds, as well as men, women, and children, died with the poison from the milk of cows or from eating butter. To add to the troubles of the people, a fatal epidemic prevailed in 1815 and 1816, by which a large portion of the then sparse population were swept away. These things added to the fears of the people, already considerably excited by the comet, by the earthquakes, by unusual lights and signs in the heavens, which they could not understand. The late war with Great Britain, also, engrossed public attention. So that, all things considered, the people had abundance of material to talk about."

"What about the ores you were talking about?" asked the Market street man.

"Geodes and volcanic ores were found in Stewart and Dickson counties, by the early settlers, as well as in Davidson, and at a point between McMinnville and Murfreesboro'. Perhaps, also, such things were to be found in almost every part of the State west of the Cumberland Mountains. Ocean shells are found both above and below the earth in various parts of Tennessee. The large beds of marine shells at the depot called 'Shell mound,' on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and on the banks of the Tennessee river, is familiar to all. Conch shells and madripores have been found near Nashville, in the neighborhood of Franklin and Columbia, and in Jackson county, in fact, almost everywhere.

"Were they not brought here by the flood?" interrupted a member.

"Possibly. But whether by the flood or by some great convulsion of nature, before or since the deluge, is more than we know, or perhaps ever will know."

"Science will unravel all such mysteries after a while," remarked a sanguine gentleman present.

"Doubtful," said the other, "for there are mysteries in science and in nature that mankind with all our boasted progress in knowledge, cannot comprehend. Sir Isaac Newton, with all his philosophical and enlarged powers of mind, failed to unravel the mysteries of magnetism, and we know not how to account for the variations of the needle which are sometimes to the east and sometimes to the west of the true meridian. So with other matters, which we know no more about than we do of the man with the iron mask in France."

IDDO.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 21, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Cherry Street Club—No. IV.

When the club assembled, after some commonplace remarks, a question was asked of a gentleman who had resided in Paris, for three or four years, as to the beauties of the public gardens in that city, to which he replied somewhat in detail: [very detailed descriptions of Tuilleries and other gardens]

IDDO.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 23, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Recorder's Court.

. . . Timothy Garvin, for indulging in the barbarous amusement of whipping his wife, was adjudged to pay \$50 and costs. It appeared from the evidence that he had been twice admonished of the unlawfulness of the entertainment, but persevered notwithstanding.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Cherry Street Club—No. V.

[Summary: Tale of the land called Calicut to the east, inhabited by the ten tribes of Israiel, who had been counted lost]

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 26, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The city has been remarkably quiet during the present week, very few soldiers strolling the streets, and the cyprians keeping within doors. That which is ordinarily the most disorderly part of the city is now the most quiet, business calling few to the spot, and the entire neighborhood seems deserted.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, September 27, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Cherry Street Club—No. VI.

[Summary: Description of old-time Tennessee and Kentucky frontier weddings]