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Nashville Dispatch, October 1862-March 1863

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NASHVILLE DISPATCH
October 1, 1862 -- March 31, 1863

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

Cannot somebody invent a balloon by which we can send a messenger over to Louisville to get the news?

If anybody *hears* of a late paper will he notify the Dispatch of the fact. It will be some gratification to hear of, if we cannot see, such a *rara avis*.

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

In conversation yesterday with a gentleman whose opportunities are such as to make him speak advisedly, he assured us that there were numbers of families in this city who would suffer for the necessities of life within the next ten days, or twenty at the furthest, unless something should be done to get a better supply of produce brought to market. A very large number of the families of this city purchase only enough provisions to meet their wants for one day. If anything should happen that meats and breadstuffs could not be purchased in our market for a week or ten days, there would be suffering the like of which has never been witnessed in Nashville. Unless some provision shall be made to supply the poor with the necessities of life, we do not see how the horrors of famine are to be prevented. There is scarcely any demand for labor, and the poor who have heretofore depended upon their labor for the means to sustain life, have not this source to fall back upon, while they find the little money they may have been able to save in prosperous times rapidly disappearing.

These facts appeal to the philanthropic and to our authorities with an eloquence to which words can give no force.

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

Sweet potatoes were selling in the market yesterday morning at the rate of four dollars per bushel, yet there are plenty in the country. . . .

Butter old enough to tell its age sells in this market at seventy-five cents per pound. Mr. Breckbat, the elder, says he thinks of going into the boarding-house business, since his butter bills would not be heavy, even at that price.

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

The meagre [sic] supply of marketing is teaching many a housewife a lesson in economy which she would not otherwise have learned, and many a family now lives on one-half what it formerly required. The lesson will not be without its useful results, so that may be set down as one good against the thousand evils of war.

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

Order Concerning Searches and Seizures.—The following was issued on Wednesday by command of Gen. Negley:

General Order No. 8.

Headquarters U. S. Forces,}
Nashville, Oct. 1, 1862.}

I. Numerous complaints are made to these Headquarters of searches on private premises and seizures of private property by unauthorized persons.

II. Hereafter no searches or seizures shall be made unless first approved at these Headquarters. All private property seized for the use of the Government, must be turned over to the Post Commissary or Quartermaster, as the case may be, and properly accounted for.

By command of

Brigadier General Negley.

James A. Lowrie, Captain and A. A. G.

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

Let the children play. They are now enjoying their happiest hours. There are parents who do not seem to have preserved a single memory of their childhood, and are always checking the innocent amusements of their children. A child cannot have "a bit of time," but that the parental mandate of "stop that noise," falls upon his ear in unmistakable words or blows, some one who appreciated the sports of boyhood, wrote the following:

"Nothing equals a boy, except a girl. The frolicking, harum-scarum, high-gee, time of boyhood, happy they were. Perhaps you never broke steers and colts—never slid down hill, over fences, across the ice on the meadow, never skated among the huge fires on the ten-acre pond, on a clear winter's night? If you never have, you never was a boy. How many years does a man have to live to pile up as much happiness as jumps out of a boy in a single old-fashioned, ginger-bread, molasses candy, wrestling, bat and ball playing, town-meeting day!"

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

Wood was selling last week at from fifteen to twenty dollars per cord.

Fishing has got to be quite a fashionable sport again.

The dilapidated appearance of the surroundings at the Market-house is in keeping with the amount of marketing brought in. . .

A great rush was made to the Market-house before dawn yesterday to secure some of the good things expected. The scramble was rather amusing to the lookers-on, but almost death to the parties engaged. Considerable stealing was going on during the morning, the pilferers devoting themselves principally to beef steaks and sweet potatoes.

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

Recorder's Court—Only one case came before the Recorder yesterday—originating in a complaint against a rebellious young woman who persisted in constantly praying for the Union soldiers—to leave; said prayers being uttered in language unfit to ears polite, and so loud that virtuous passers-by could scarcely avoid hearing and becoming scandalized by the disloyal and uncharitable language.

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

People who do not visit the market-house have no idea of the small amount of produce brought in for sale. It is usual to have open market all day on Saturday, but yesterday the butchers had left by ten o'clock, and the stalls for both meats and vegetables, presented at an early hour of the morning, the appearance heretofore usual an hour or so before sundown. Of course, in this unusual scarcity, every thing is exorbitantly high. As a specimen, sweet potatoes were selling at the rate of four dollars per bushel, and green apples, which in ordinary times

would have been considered dear at forty cents per bushel, were selling at three dollars. As for butter, if a man had had a really nice, sweet article, he would not have been considered a relative of old Shylock's if he had demanded a dime for looking at it; as it was, such as was on sale brought from seventy-five cents to a dollar per pound.

The truth is, the produce brought to market is not one-twentieth of what would be purchased and consumed if held at any thing like reasonable prices. Instead of improving, the supply seems to be decreasing. If the railroads were opened the market would soon be supplied, for there is undoubtedly enough in the country to meet the wants of the entire people. The great scarcity we are experiencing grows out of the circumstances that surround us. Communication with the city from the interior is not regarded as safe by those who would bring in marketing and hence they keep what they have to sell at home. With the opening of communication with the surrounding country we shall witness full markets again.

We hear great complaint of late from house keepers in regard to the scarcity of milk. Dairymen complain that their cows are failing for the want of proper pasturage and food, while there has been a heavy increase in the consumption at the hospitals. The consequence is many families have been deprived of their usual supplies.

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

We occupy an anomalous position. It was our boast a few months ago that Nashville was the centre [sic] of a net-work of railroads that placed us within sixty hours of every prominent city in the country, while we were in telegraphic communication with the same places. If anything extraordinary happened anywhere in the country, the newspapers of Nashville of the next day briefly narrated the particulars, and two or three days subsequent the details were given. Now we are completely isolated. A series of great battles were fought in Maryland two or three weeks ago, and that fact was probably known in London as soon as in this city. We are in utter ignorance to-day of what has been transpiring in Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland during the last week. Was isolation in a country of railroads and telegraphs ever more complete? The latest dates received by mail from Louisville were up to the 3d of September. We trust the end to this interruption of communication is near at hand.

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

Battle on the Murfreesboro' Pike.
40 or 50 Confederates Killed and wounded.
240 Prisoners Captured.

The city was thrown into an unusual state of excitement yesterday morning, by the current rumor that a number of Confederate prisoners had been brought into town. It was generally known that a large force had left about midnight on Monday, taking the Murfreesboro pike and as it was supposed the Confederates were in force at Lavergne, a fight was of course expected. From what one can hear from parties who are likely to know the truth, the following statement is probably mainly correct: The force which left here about midnight was so divided and disposed of as to get around the Confederate pickets, whom they made prisoners this side of the Lunatic Asylum, say about five miles from town. Sending them to the rear, the Federal troops proceeded slowly and quietly as possible, until they reached a Confederate camp, which they speedily surrounded, and captured the entire force. They then went on to within half a mile

of Lavergne, where they encountered about 2,000 Confederates. Without loss of time a shell was thrown into the Confederate camp, which penetrated the magazine and caused its explosion, killing and wounding a large number of Confederates. A brisk fight ensued, which ended in the complete rout of Gen. Anderson's command, he himself escaping, it is said, on a locomotive. Between forty and fifty Confederates were killed and wounded, and 240 taken prisoners, including some citizens.

The Federals captured all the rebel camp equipage, and a large lot of guns and ammunition; also, a number of horses and other articles. Three cars were captured, and after the contents were secured, they were burned.

All the prisoners have arrived in town, and are located in the Penitentiary and the work-house. The Federal loss was twenty-five or thirty killed and wounded.

Several of the soldiers brought in trophies from the battle field, among them a very handsome regimental flag.

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

Dr. Hall on Marriage.
From Hall's Journal of Health.

Marriage is the natural state of human kind. There never can be lasting good health without it; it is an impossibility, except combined with criminal practices. A person may live in good health to the age of twenty-five, but if marriage is deferred beyond that, every month's delay is the eating out, more and more, the very essence of life, and the worm of certain disease and premature death burrows the more deeply into the vitals. On the other hand, marriage not later than 24 prolongs life. It was for this reason, noticed some three thousand years ago, that the ancients dedicated a temple to Hymen, the god of youth; that is, "to the deity which prolongs youth." Men and women get older more rapidly when they remain single, and die off more rapidly; the men from falling into dissipated habits and irregularities. The woman, true to nature's instincts, and living in her purity, grows less and less vivacious, and by slow degrees settles down in inaction, in feebleness and premature decline.

As long as a man is unmarried, he feels himself unfixed, unsettled, and keen business men consider him insecure, because he can any day pack up his trunk and disappear. The most magnificent swindlers in Wall street, those for the very largest amounts, were unmarried men.

There has always existed, from the very early ages, a general and almost instinctive prejudice against those who remain unmarried after thirty. Lycurgus legislated against celibacy, and Cato outlawed female celibates at 25, and bachelors of 35. It was a creed of the earlier nations that the souls of those who died unmarried were doomed to eternal wanderings.

In the present state of society, if the daughter should be encouraged to marry at 21, and the son at 25, vigorous health and moral purity would be promoted thereby. Pride and cowardice join in delaying marriage; but let the fearful statistics of the larger cities of the world tell the sad story of demoralization. In Milan, there are 32 illegitimates out of every 100 children born; in Paris 33, in Brussels 35, in Munich 48, in Vienna 51.

Out of every 100 suicides, 67 are single, 33 married.

Of the hapless insane, out of 172, 98 were single, 74 married.

Celibacy is a constant cause of premature death. Of 120 who are 48 years old, 80 will be married, only 40 single. In 100 single men, only 22 will live to be 60 years old. Of 100 married

men, 48 will live to that age. Of a dozen men of 80 years, 9 will be married, 3 single. Not only marry young, but marry out of your family. The effects of marrying cousins, for example, even to the third degree, are fearful to contemplate. Of 154 cousin marriages in Dublin, there were one hundred deaf and dumb children. Dr. Buxton of Liverpool states that in one hundred and nine such marriages, each family had one deaf and dumb child; thirty-eight of them had two deaf mutes; in seventeen of them there were three; three had four; one had six; one had seven, and one had eight deaf mutes—that is, two hundred and sixty-nine children born deaf and dumb to one hundred and nine cousin marriages. The consanguineous marriages in France are two per cent of the whole population. Of their children, twenty-eight per cent are deaf mutes in Paris, twenty-five at Lyons, thirty at Bordeaux; while as to the Jews, twenty-seven per cent of the offspring of such marriages are deaf mutes, one —sixth per cent. of Christian parents; Jews oftener marrying blood relations.

In England, where Bible teachings more than in any other country prevail, and discountenance consanguineous marriages, as well as private profligacy, only six per cent of such children born are deaf mutes instead of thirty, as when the English do marry relations, they are more distant; and only six per cent of those born are illegitimate, instead of fifty-one per cent., as the direct result of the teachings of that blessed book.

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

The Fight at Lavergne.—We have been enabled to procure but little additional information concerning the battle at Lavergne on Tuesday. It appears that the Federal force sent out consisted of five regiments of infantry, two battalions of cavalry, and two sections of artillery. We have been unable to learn anything of the force of the Confederates. The following officers were among the prisoners brought in:

Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Langford, 38th Alabama.

W. Thompson, Captain, 32d Alabama.

S. C. Gallier, Sergeant.

S. S. Parker, "

J. Diggers, "

J. N. Daniels, "

A. Duffin, "

J. E. Leftrisk, 1st Lt. Biffles' Cavalry.

J. H. Livingston, Corporal 32d Alabama.

F. Blount, " " "

Thos. Fincher, Sergeant " "

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

Prof. Pinguely's Benefit.—The theatre was well filled yesterday afternoon with a fashionable and critical audience, to listen to a choice collection of music and do honor to our favorite, J. A. Pinguely, for whose benefit the entertainment alluded to was gotten up. The grand overture was well executed—the drum solo was an extraordinary performance, but "not in our line;" the song by Mr. Driezman was well received, and the duett [sic], "When a little farm we keep," by Mrs. Bernard and Mr. Duffield, brought down the house, and demanded and received an *encore*. Pinguely's performance on the violin was exquisitely beautiful and artistic, and we speak seriously and understandingly, having had the pleasure of hearing every distinguished performer on that sweetest of instruments from the time of Vieux Temps to the present day. We

long to hear "The Last Rose of Summer," by Pinguely. "The Cottage by the Sea," by Mrs. Bernard, was encored, and the Dance by Miss Constantine had to be repeated. "The Morning Call" concluded the entertainment, which proved really an intellectual feast.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The Navy Department have received the flag of the famous ram Arkansas, not long since captured on the Mississippi river—a regular Confederate States flag. Also, a flag recently taken from the rebels at Bayou Sara, La. The latter is an Irish anti-Know Nothing flag laid by and forgotten (until the breaking out of the rebellion made them hard up for flags) long ago. It is a silk flag, green ground, with the following inscription, viz. "West Feliciana to the rescue. No fanaticism. No bigotry. No religious tests." This inscription is surrounded with thirty-four stars of old.

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

Paroled Prisoners.—The five prisoners paroled by Col. Bruce, in Bowling Green, and detained here during the past few days, were yesterday permitted to resume their journey Southward, in company with their escort. The Lavergne prisoners were yesterday paroled, and forwarded beyond the lines under an escort. They will probably be taken to Lavergne.

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

To Marketers.—We take infinite pleasure in stating that a company of the 69th Ohio has been detailed to guard the market against the depredations which country people and citizens have been subjected to for some times past. This regiment is well known to many of our citizens as being composed of an orderly and honest set of men, and we doubt not they will try to make honest men of those who have lately shone so conspicuous as common thieves—bare-faced and shameless.

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

Meeting of the Common Council.

. . . Councilman Driver stated that no Provost Guard had been in his ward for five weeks—that the soldiers were every night breaking into houses, turning innocent women out of doors, stealing everything they could lay hands on, and playing the devil generally. He stated instances of outrageous cruelty practiced in his immediate neighborhood, and said that he had been up all night protecting his neighbors from the murderers and robbers who banded together for purposes of plundering everybody they met—they had stolen poultry, pigs, watches—in fact everything, and he asked that something be done to protect the people of South Nashville from further outrage. . . .

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

The Market, yesterday morning, was very orderly, and everybody seemed delighted at the arrangements made for the protection of both buyers and sellers. Captain Counsellor, who has charge of the men detailed for this purpose, was vigilant and courteous, and deserves the thanks of all parties concerned.

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

Recorder's Court.

The court was crowded yesterday morning and the business occupied the Recorder two hours and a half.

The first thing brought before His Honor was a general row among the cyprians, caused by a soldier kicking poor little Mary Devany down her cellar steps. Of course Mary exhausted the Irish vocabulary in finding language suitable to such an outrage, and Mrs. Rabbitt took her part, bestowing upon the perpetrator of the outrage a few choice epithets, which in turn brought to the door a number of soldiers and Frances Williams, (with two aliases), Lavinia Moore, Bettie Inman, and Sarah Moseley. After a patient hearing of the case, Mary was fined \$4, Frances and Bettie \$5 each, Lavinia and Sara \$6 each, (besides a fine of \$5 on the former and \$10 on the latter for disturbing the court,) and Mrs. Rabbitt \$7. Of course the soldiers were not to be found.
...

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

How are We to Get Fuel?
To the Editor of the Nashville Dispatch.

In this cold and inclement "spell" of weather, with the prospect of a severe winter just ahead of us, the question is asked by every one, "How are we to get fuel?"

With no earthly chance of procuring coal at present, if at all, during the winter, we must use wood instead, if it can be procured. As business is prostrated, and all industrial pursuits paralyzed by the effects of the war, there are very few house-keepers in the city able to pay the exorbitant prices asked for wood; and even if they were, the supply is not equal to one-fourth of the demand. The question is a serious one, in view of these facts, and if any practical plan can be devised to remedy the evil, it ought at once to be put in execution.

Is it possible for the civil and military authorities to make some arrangement to supply the city with fuel the coming winter, at living prices, and yet not at an expense to these authorities? Why cannot a number of negroes be detailed to chop wood and haul it in at a price which will be cheap to the consumer, and yet more than pay all expenses for chopping, hauling and selling? Or what plan can be devised to secure the object, and protect the poor? The authorities, it is hoped, will solve the problem, and prevent suffering.

W.

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

It is said "necessity knows no law," and an inexorable necessity compels us to use a smaller sheet upon which to print the Dispatch than we have heretofore used. Our papermaker informs us that he cannot make any more paper until he can procure some material from the North, and as communication is at present cut off, it may be some time before he can resume operations at his mill. He has a small lot of the size we print on to-day, and we are thus compelled to use that or none. Our subscribers lose nothing by the operation, as we give as much reading matter this morning as we have heretofore given.

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

The Market.—A pistol, in the hands of a soldier, was accidentally discharged in the market house yesterday morning, which caused some excitement, but no material damage, the ball going upward, and lodging no one knew where. A fair market for Monday morning, and prices somewhat lower—the guard performing efficient services there.

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

Cotton Batts.

All those that wish to purchase Cotton Batts, can get them by calling at Cole's Mattress Factory, Lebanon Pike.

D. A. Cole.

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

Skirmishing.—We are informed that some skirmishing took place on the Murfreesboro or Franklin pike yesterday morning, and that several prisoners were taken, eight of whom were brought to town and lodged in the work-house.

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

The few green apples brought to market command very high prices, say \$2 per bushel for a very common article. . . .

A better supply of marketing has been brought in this week than during last, but prices continue, unreasonably high. The article of corn meal, for instance, has been selling at \$1.50 per bushel, notwithstanding there has been raised this year the largest crop of corn ever grown in Middle Tennessee. Other articles command relatively as high, if not higher prices. If the receipts were any thing like equal to the demand, the exorbitant prices now demanded could not be obtained.

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

Guerrillas and Women.

To the Editor of the Nashville Dispatch.

The position which the Dispatch has taken in regard to guerrilla warfare is not only that which alone is justified by the laws of war, but also looking to the future, the only one that can be looking to the future, the only one that can be taken consistently with the general good. Whatever the result of the contest, guerrillas are simply a pest and a horror to every community.

The laws of war apply as well to all classes of people and to each sex as to guerrillas. They prescribe the manner in which offences of all kinds against existing military rule may be punished. The female sex is not exempt from the application of these laws. As this sex has been somewhat conspicuous in the present contest, it may be well to remind them of these laws. The most recent and valuable work on the subject—"Halleck's International Law, and the Laws of War"—says:

"There are certain persons in every community who are exempt from the direct operations of war. Feeble old men, women and children, come under the general description of

enemies; but as they are enemies that make no resistance, we have no right to maltreat them. So persons engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life, and taking no part in military occupations, have nothing to fear from the sword of the enemy. So long as they refrain from *all acts of hostility*, pay the military contributions which may be imposed on them, and quietly submit to the authority of the belligerent who may happen to be in the military possession of their country, they are allowed to continue in the enjoyment of their property, and in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations.

"But this exemption is strictly confined to such as refrain from all acts of hostility. If the peasantry or common people of a country use force, or commit acts in violation of the milder rules of common warfare, they subject themselves to the common fate of military men, and sometimes to a still harsher treatment. And if ministers of religion and females so far forget their profession and sex as to take up arms, or incite others to do so, they are no longer exempted from the rights of war. And even if a portion of the non combatant inhabitants of a particular place become participants in hostile preparations, the entire community may be subjected to the more rigid rules of war. Even women and children may be held in confinement, if circumstances (and of these the General in command alone is judge) render such a measure necessary in order to secure the just objects of the war."

These rules are universally acknowledged and everywhere applicable. If there are any females in this community, who have presumed upon their sex to screen them from the punishment of acts which men would not commit through fear of punishment, it may be well for them to understand that there is no law of war under which they are entitled to the least immunity. It is currently believed that, in this city, there are females, occupying respectable positions in society, who have been guilty of demonstrations of sympathy with the rebellion, which come under the head of "acts of hostility," and render them liable to "the more rigid rules of war." It is time that such should see this matter in its true light, and take the warning in season. The fate of guerrillas may be a lesson to them also.

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

Any person receiving late papers will greatly oblige me by letting us have the use of them. In these times it is difficult to make up a newspapers, and a paper from any source may have something interesting in it.

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

Recorder's Court.

. . . Mary Jane Scott attempted to give an equestrian exhibition on a cavalry horse on Wednesday. The saddle not being exactly suited for female riding, Mary Jane attempted to obviate that difficulty in a manner which rendered her indictable for indecent exposure. We left her with \$6.50 against her, and only a rueful countenance with which to pay it.

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

Exciting Races.—Three races of a very exciting character will take place to-day, the first commencing at two o'clock. Admission to the track and stands, fifty cents. The first race will be a trotting match; the second a running race, for which there are seven entries, mile heats; and the third a mule race, a dash of one mile. Interesting sport and rare fun may be expected.

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

Theatre.
Benefit of E. Wight,
Saturday, October 18th.
Afternoon Performance.
Ellsworth's Zouave Drill,
by a Squad of the Nineteenth Illinois Reg't Vols.
Singing and Dancing.
Comedietta of the
Little Stock-Broker,
and the roaring Farce of
Paddy Miles' Boy.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 3.

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

Theatre.
Benefit of J. R. Allen.
Wednesday Afternoon, October 22, 1862,
Positively last time of the
Ellsworth Zouave Drill.
Jerry Worland in Feats of Posturing.
Song.....Duffield.
Day After the Wedding.
To conclude with the
Devil and the Irishman.

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

Arms Delivery.—It will be seen from Special Order No. 19, published in another column, that all citizens are required by General Negley to deliver up their arms and munitions of war, of whatever description, immediately.

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

Charitable Societies.—Cannot something be done immediately in the way of organizing charitable societies, having for their object the relief of the suffering poor the coming winter? Something similar to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul would be of incalculable benefit to the members, as well as to the recipients of its charity.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 23, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Special Order No. 19.

Headquarters United States Forces,}
Nashville, Tenn., October 21, 1862.}

I. The citizens of Nashville will immediately turn over to Lieutenant C. C. Cook, Aide-

de-Camp and Ordnance Officer, at these Headquarters, all the Arms or Munitions of War in their possession, or concealed with their knowledge.

II. Those persons who, before the 24th instant, voluntarily deliver up their arms, properly marked with their names, will receive a receipt for them to be returned, or settled for, as the Government may direct.

III. The refusal to deliver arms of any description, or report their whereabouts, if known, will be taken as sufficient evidence of disloyalty to subject the offender to severe penalties. No excuse whatever will be taken for an evasion of this order.

IV. A rigid inquiry will be instituted to discover parties who may evade this order in any particular and a liberal reward will be offered for information which will lead to such discovery.

By command of General Negley.

Jas. A. Lowrie, Capt. and A. A. G.

Oct. 23—tf

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

The Contraband's Hotel is the title of a comic song for the million, and set to music by Mr. J. Bud Adam. It will be sung, we understand, at the Theatre on Monday next, by Mr. Duffield, who will do ample justice to music and words, and make the song renowned. We will publish the words in a day or two, probably. The music and song can be had of the publisher, Mr. J. A. McClure.

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

New Millinery.

Mrs. Howerton begs to inform her customers, and the ladies of Nashville generally, that she has just returned from Louisville with a large stock of bonnets, trimmings, and other millinery goods, of the latest styles, for fall and winter. She asks an examination of her stock.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Theatre.

Benefit of Miss Annie Scanlan.

Friday Afternoon, October 24th, 1862.

The Married Rake.

Song.....Duffield.

".....Miss Annie Scanlan.

" and Chorus.....Company.

Overture.....Orchestra.

The Toodles.

Monday, October 27th.

Benefit of S. T. Simons.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 25, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Burglars.—The burglars have been actively at work this week, one or more houses having been broken open almost every night. On Wednesday night, the small store on the corner

of Cherry and Spring streets was broken open and its contents stolen. On Thursday night, a house on College street was entered, and a large quantity of tobacco and segars [sic], and some money stolen therefrom. On the same night, the house of M. C. cotton was broken open, and a number of articles stolen, among them a fine set of Odd Fellows' and Masonic Regalia stolen. This is the fourth time that Mr. Cotton's house has been entered by thieves in as many weeks. These frequent robberies have already attracted the notice of the Mayor, and we doubt not will be promptly looked after.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 25, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Recorder's Court.

About a dozen girls—young and good-looking—appeared before the Recorder yesterday morning, as witnesses and defendants in a case of disorderly conduct. The evidence was somewhat mixed, but it appears certain that Sarah Moseley lately received a note from Mary Edwards, (or Ellington,) challenging Sally to mortal combat on College street. Sally at the time took no particular notice of the bloody invitation, not even deigning a reply; but subsequently she informed Molly that she was at any time ready to meet her on neutral ground, and whip her and forty like her, at the same time complimenting her and some of her friends in a few choice epithets. On Wednesday last Sally and Mary met in Dick Finn's grocery, when Sally "made a remark," and Mary renewed the challenge, having at the time a huge knife up her sleeve, with which she intended to slaughter the unfortunate but plucky Sally. Fortunately, Mary Fox and Frank Williams were near at hand, and by their united efforts the courageous little Sally was prevented from rushing "into the jaws of death." It was asserted that Emma Hill was bottle-holder for Mary, and that Miss Lizzy Hall was to be umpire, but these assertions were not clearly proven. Nobody being hurt, the Recorder imposed a fine of \$5 and costs upon Mary, and discharged the other parties.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 28, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

There was a rumor in the city Sunday and yesterday that the Confederates have evacuated Murfreesboro, or were about to do so. Some believed and others doubted the rumor, while many said they would not be surprised if it should prove true.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 28, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Rebel Ministers Released.—At the request of Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, Reuben Ford, W. H. Wharton, W. D. F. Swann, and S. d. Baldwin have been released from Camp Chase, on condition that they report to him at once in person.—Louisville Journal, Oct. 25.

The parties mentioned above arrived in this city yesterday afternoon.

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

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—M'lle. Camille Urso will give her vocal and instrumental concert this evening at three o'clock. She will be assisted by Miss Annie Scanlan, Mr. Duffield, Mr. Chas. W. Bent, Mr. Claude Hamilton, etc., etc. M'lle. Urso will preside at the piano and discourse some sweet music from the violin—an instrument which, to our mind, excels all others, and we are told that Mademoiselle's is a master hand.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 28, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Dancing.—Mr. Goodwin and daughter will open, at Kirkman's Hall, on Saturday next, a school for the instruction of young ladies in the graceful art of dancing, and on Monday next, a class will be opened for gentlemen. All the fashionable and latest polkas, waltzes, and quadrilles, will be taught in Mr. Goodwin's school. We have known this gentleman by reputation for many years, and cheerfully bear testimony to his qualifications as a teacher of the art Terpsichorean.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 28, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Grape Vine.—Mr. Jeff. Seabury went a few miles into the country yesterday and brought back with him some extraordinary grapevine. The news spread rapidly, and the Square soon contained groups of eager enquirers as to the tenor of Jeff. Seabury's grape, but all except Jeff. were bound to secrecy [sic]. At length his numerous friends began to congregate about his machine door, and delicately put the question, "I understand you picked up some grapevine this morning?" "Yes," says Jeff, with a knowing look and a wave of the hand, taking his friend aside; "here it is," pointing to a huge grape-fine which he had cut down for firewood. It was about forty feet long and eighteen inches in circumference.

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

Dancing.

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

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 28, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

Adventures of a Loyal Maiden Among the Rebels. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Miss Fanny Britton some time since received a communication from the Colonel of an Ohio regiment, then stationed at Lebanon, Ky., to visit her brother there, who was in his command. Fanny was a resident of Cleveland, and availing herself of the opportunity to embrace a cherished relative, she made up a small bundle, put what she supposed would be sufficient money in her purse, and started for the "debatable ground." Arrived at Lexington, she found that the regiment to which her brother belonged had changed its location, and uncertain how to proceed, she remained for a couple of weeks until her money was almost expended, when she made up her mind to return homeward, and she set out on foot for Paris, which, travel-worn, she reached late in the evening, to find in the hands of a large body of the enemy's cavalry. An entire stranger, she was taken into custody, and, it being soon ascertained that she was an Ohioan, she was suspected as a spy, and detained a prisoner in the apartment of a house in the

second story.

The guard, however, was rather loosely kept, and the next morning Fanny contrived to explore another room, where she discovered a suit of masculine apparel, which she appropriated and found a tolerable fit. Thus disguised, she made her way to the roof of the house, from which she contrived to descend by means of a gutter spout, when she went to an adjoining stable, and selected one from among a lot of fine-blooded horses, with which she made her way, undetected, out of the town.

She did not allow the grass to grow under the hoofs of her gallant steed, with which she soon reached Maysville, where she took the packet, and with her prize arrived safely in this city. Here she applied to the Mayor, to whom she related her adventures, and who recommended her to the Dennison House, where she was taken under the protection of the ladies, who supplied her with apparel suitable to her sex. She is a good-looking, dashing girl, just such a one as it would be safe to bet upon coming out of a difficult scrape with *eclat*, and enacting the *role* of a bold and fearless heroine. In the meantime the Mayor, who has charge of the horse, which is a valuable Bucephalus, is in a muddle. It is a Bulwarian question, "What will he do with it?" but we think that, as the animal was at the time she captured him, in the hands of the rebels, he is Fanny's by all the articles of war. Let her carry him back to Cleveland with her as a trophy of her womanly tact and daring.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The recent excellent invention of applying *copper-tips* to shoes for children has come into general use. It is well known that children always wear out their shoes first at the toe, and it has been proved that one pair of shoes *with* the tips will outwear three pair *without*.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The gunnybag of our commerce is woven from the fibre [sic] of a plant grown in India, called goni. The cultivation of the plant gives employment to hundreds of thousands of the natives. An English company for its cultivation is established in Calcutta, with a capital of \$300,000.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 31, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Discharged Soldiers.—About four hundred discharged soldiers left this city for Louisville yesterday, under a flag of truce. Several citizens also left town yesterday for the same destination.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, October 31, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The complaint of the scarcity and consequent high price of marketing continues to increase. Parties who visit the market-house say the amount brought in for sale has fallen off very materially, and still continues to fall off. This is easily accounted for. While there is perhaps not so much produce in the country immediately around Nashville as in former years, there is still enough to afford supplies for a very good market, and at prices much more reasonable than are now demanded and paid. But the country people have got the impression among them, and not without cause, it must be admitted, that if they come or send to market with their produce, there is danger of a large portion of their produce being stolen by soldiers who seem to set all rules and regulations at defiance, and their wagons and horses impressed into the services of the Government. These things have been done, and they have deterred large numbers

of country people from bringing their produce to market. What is wanting is an assurance from the military authorities, officially given, that their produce and their wagons and teams will be protected. Let the military authorities give this assurance publicly, and rigidly enforce it, and we will soon see quite a difference in the appearance of our market, and the prices which will be demanded. Such a step as this will benefit the laboring classes, whose wages are now absorbed in purchasing barely a sufficient amount of product to subsist their families. In the name of humanity, let something be done to benefit the poor people of the city by increasing and cheapening the produce they are necessarily compelled to have.

Gentlemen who are somewhat familiar with the country around Nashville some miles out, assure us that there is a great deal of produce held back for a market. If the holders of this produce could be induced to bring it to the city, it would contribute greatly to the relief of our people. The good prices they would realize, with the protection we have suggested, would, we are satisfied, induce them to bring it in. This is a question for the authorities to consider, and having made the suggestion, we leave it with them.

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

Recorder's Court.

. . . William Gallimore was charged by Nicholas Doyle with uttering rebellious and seditious words and speeches. M. M. Brien appeared for the defence [sic]. Mrs. Mary Doyle testified that Gallimore and two or three other persons were seated on a porch opposite her door—that while there Gallimore called her a d---d Union woman, and said that she was to be tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail next Monday. That the young lady who was on the porch with the boys waved a rebel flag, and said that *she* or the women would tar and feather her, and leave the boys to attend to others, or to her husband. The young lady alluded to testified that she had never in her life had a rebel or any other flag in her hand—that she was on the porch when the boys came there, and all went into the house at the same time, and that no such expression as that sworn to by Mrs. Doyle was ever used by William or any other person on the porch—that no one spoke to her, from the porch—that Mrs. Doyle had been angry with them for some months, and that as soon as Mrs. Doyle began to "make faces" at them, the young lady's mother called witness in the house, and all entered together. Two other witnesses corroborated the lady's testimony, and the Recorder gave judgment for the defendant, the prosecutor to pay the costs, and a fine of \$5 for disturbing the court. . .

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

There was a considerable arrival of contrabands yesterday, male and female, old and young. There are at present a great many more women in the city than get employment, and in the present scarcity of provisions many of them most probably suffer for the want of proper food.

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

Mr. J. Le Able returned to town last evening, and reports the capture of his coaches and the making prisoners of all the passengers, (some twenty in number) by the Confederates. It is reported that the prisoners have been sent to Murfreesboro.

Recorder's Court.

The most important feature of yesterday's proceedings was the trial of Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Winnie Buchanan, James Buchanan, and William Buchanan, "charged with disturbing the peace of one Mistress Doyle, by violent and abusive language and words calculated to provoke a breach [sic] of the peace." M. M. Brien, Esq., appeared for the defence [sic], and the City Attorney conducted the prosecution.

The first witness called was Mrs. Nicholas Doyle, who said she lived opposite the barracks on College Hill, and testified that on Sunday evening, about three weeks ago, the above-named defendants hurraed for Jeff. Davis, and said that Col. Morgan was to be made Governor of Kentucky—that she (the witness) was to be tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail—that witness replied she would not be tarred and feathered so long as Governor Johnson was here—that they replied that "Governor Johnson was played out," and that one of them was to kill Governor Johnson—that Mrs. and Miss Buchanan called her a d---d Union woman—that one of the boys waved a rebel flag in presence of all the defendants, etc., etc.

Mr. Nicholas Doyle being called, testified in substance the same as his wife, and in addition that they had called him a d---d Union pup, and his wife a d---d Union slut, threw rotten apples at them, and threatened violence toward them, unless they would leave the place, because of their Union sentiments.

Several witnesses were examined for the defence [sic], who testified that the defendants had removed from their residence near Doyle's three weeks ago on Tuesday; that witness (William Gallimore) was raised in the family, and had never seen a flag of any description in the house, or in the hands of Mrs. or Miss Buchanan; never heard Mrs. or Miss Buchanan swear or use language such as that imputed to them by witnesses for the prosecution; never saw apples thrown by any one at the house of Doyle.

Lieutenant Buchanan, an officer in the Federal army, testified that he had made the acquaintance of Mrs. Buchanan and family some two months ago, and had visited them frequently, spending an hour or more at each visit. Gave them an excellent character; believes them to be all Union people; can tell a Union lady when he meets her in the street; they appear more sociable and agreeable than secesh ladies.

Mr. Brien asked permission to examine Miss Winnie Buchanan. Mr. Smith objected. Recorder overruled the objection.

Miss Winnie testified that she had never heard her mother use such language as that imputed to her; denied the expressions imputed to others in her presence, and denied that a rebel flag was ever seen in her hands, or waved by any of the persons named, in her presence.

Marshals Chumley, Wilkinson, and Steele, were examined, and testified that they had known the defendants many years, and had always considered them quiet and orderly people—unusually so.

Mr. Smith submitted the case without argument.

Mr. Brien insisted that the witnesses for the prosecution could not be believed on account of their contradictions—that they were evidently angry with defendants, and desired to persecute them. After some further remarks, he submitted the case to the judgment of the Recorder, who discharged all the defendants. . . .

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

Theatre.
Day Performance—Saturday, November 1, 1862.
Benefit of S. B. Duffield.
Taming a Tiger.
Violin Solo.....Mlle Camille Urso
Song—"The Old Sexton".....Adjutant Boynton
Song.....S. B. Duffield
Jerry Worland and Master Harry,
Posturing Acts and Feats of Strength.
Song, with recitations.....Adjutant Boynton
Beauty and the Beast.
Doors open at 2 o'clock—Performances at 3 o'clock.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 1, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

Progress of Manufactures.

The report of Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, exhibits the progress of manufactures in this country in a striking light. We append a few items:

India Rubber Goods.—The total value of these goods produced in the United States in 1860 was \$5,729,900, an increase of ninety-one per cent since 1850. Nearly one-half of the whole amount was produced in Connecticut, and about one-fifth in New Jersey. In Rhode Island about one hundred hands were employed, producing \$246,700. . . .

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

Intelligence has reached the city from the South within a day or two, that Gen. Bragg, with his staff, had arrived in Richmond, whither he had been ordered, it is reported, under arrest, though for what cause is not stated. Nothing is said in the latest Southern papers we have seen as to the whereabouts of Bragg's army.

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

The Louisville Democrat of the 1st instant announces that General Rosencrans [sic], who supersedes General Buell, would leave Louisville that day for Bowling Green to push forward troops to Nashville. A courier who arrived here Sunday morning, states that he passed Rosecrans' army, which consisted of a large force, some distance this side of Bowling Green Saturday night, and that the cavalry, which was the advance of the army, was at Franklin, Ky.

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

The Excitement on Sunday.—Considerable excitement prevailed throughout the city on Sunday morning, caused by a large number of soldiers breaking into some stores on Broad street, drinking whisky, robbing the stores of such articles as they could carry off, and destroying property promiscuously. The Provost Guard was unable to do anything with them, so a regiment was ordered out, and the infested neighborhood surrounded with the men, who captured some two hundred and marched them off to headquarters for judgment. A large brass key, supposed to

belong to one of the stores in the neighborhood, is now at the Recorder's office, where the owner may obtain it. A rather ludicrous scene occurred on Church street, arising out of this desecration of the Lord's day. It appears that on complaint being made to headquarters of the depredations above referred to, and of the large number of men engaged, an order was issued to arrest *all* found upon the street. One of the officers who received this order interpreted it in its most literal sense, and marched with his squad up Spring street about the time the different congregations were being dismissed, and pressed "into line" every man, woman and child he met, soon presenting a long procession, composed of high and low, male and female, white and black, and the various intermediate shades, and of all ages, from the prattling infant to the staid old man—in carriages and on foot. Onward marched the faithful officer, at almost every step making fresh capture, until General Negley was seen, in company and in earnest conversation with one of his Aids, walking down the street. Soon the procession halted, the Aid spoke a few words to the officer; the countenance of the former betrayed desperate efforts to restrain a relaxation of the cachinnatory muscles as he returned to the General, who frowned as only a General *can* frown, under similar circumstances, and an order was issued for the promiscuous crowd to retire—to vamoze [sic]—to go about their business—to go to their dinner—or any where else they—pleased.

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

We are informed that a party of four soldiers made an attempt to break into the cellar of Mr. Levi, in South Nashville, between nine and ten o'clock Saturday night, and that, having been driven from that place, they entered the premises of John Corbett, Esq. The old man, who is something over seventy-three years of age, went out and endeavored to induce them to leave, but what words passed between them is not known. A few minutes afterward Mr. Corbett was found with a severe contusion on the right side of his head and the skull broken and he insensible, the wound bleeding profusely. A rock, weighing four and a half pounds, with which the bloody deed had been committed, was found lying near him. The alarm was given and the military guard made prompt and vigorous efforts to arrest the assailants, firing on them as they retreated in haste, but were unable to catch them. Mr. Corbett was still insensible yesterday forenoon, and fears were entertained that he would not survive the terrible blow. He was a quiet, peaceable citizen and a good neighbor, and was only endeavoring to protect his property when he was thus ruthlessly stricken down.

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

The weather continues delightfully clear and cold, and everybody seems vigorous and spirited. A remarkable fact worth chronicling we noticed on Monday evening between five and six o'clock: In a walk of one mile through the business part of the city, including the Public Square College, Union, Market, Cedar, and Church streets, only five stores were open—two drug and three segar [sic] stores. At seven o'clock, in walking over nearly the same ground, we met only five citizens. By the way, the late dry spell has reduced the depth of the water in the Cumberland between five and six inches since Monday week.

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

The Poor.—Something must be done for the relief of the poor, and that speedily. By the charitable forethought and energy of Mayor Smith, a supply of wood has already been obtained, and is now being distributed to the needy. This will prevent much suffering from cold, but will

not alleviate the pangs of hunger. We will not write an essay on *Charity*, but we may be permitted to say that it is the greatest of all Christian virtues—"Charity covereth a multitude of sins," and without charity, all other virtues are of no account. Even in the eyes of the worldling, what is a man esteemed, if he have no charity? He may accumulate enormous wealth—he may attain distinction in many ways—but he will leave behind him no sorrowing friends to proclaim his virtues—he will be denounced as a miser, who died unlamented. How different with the man who feels for the suffering poor, and who is ever ready to contribute his mite for their relief. The memory of such a man lives in the hearts of the people—rich and poor; all revere him; all love him; the prayers of the poor are continually ascending to the Throne of Grace for blessings upon him, and few indeed there are so base as not to admire his goodness of heart. We are no advocates of compulsory measures—as a rule, we denounce them as unnecessary in, and an insult to, a Christian community; we ask that some of our prominent citizens band themselves together for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the poor among us. You who are constantly murmuring at the scarcity of delicacies upon your tables, call upon us, and we will conduct you to the abodes of the sufferers whose cause we are now pleading, and who would thank God for "the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table." Come with us, we repeat, and we will teach you a lesson of gratitude in Almighty God for his mercy to you, and convince you that you have abundance and to spare. Again we say to our rich men, adopt immediately some organized plan of relief, before some poor creature dies in our midst from starvation.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Recorder's Court.—Scarcely any business transacted here yesterday morning. Ed and Louis Cheatham, slaves belonging to Mr. Woods, were charged with gaming. They acknowledged to having played a few social games of Euchre at 25 cents a game, Ed coming out 50 cents ahead. They were ordered to pay \$6 each, fine and cost, or to receive ten stripes. Several other cases were continued until this morning.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Yesterday's excitement.—Our people were awakened early yesterday morning by the firing of cannon in the neighborhood of South Nashville, which commenced about 4 a.m. and continued at intervals until afternoon. We are informed that the attack was made by the Confederates, driving in the Federal pickets on the pikes leading South and East from town, about 3 a.m. How many were engaged on either side, or what casualties befell the contending parties, we are unable to say. About 6 a.m. the citizens of Lower Edgefield were surprised to see about 1500 cavalry enter the town, driving the Federal pickets before them to their entrenchments, each firing as they ran, killing and wounding about fourteen in all—seven on each side, and a loss of four Confederate horses killed. The Edgefield R. R. depot was destroyed by the Confederates, as also were the machine shop and eight cars, when they left the town for parts unknown. The fight in South Nashville continued some ten or eleven hours, the Federal forces leaving their fortifications and following the Confederates four or five miles.

There was pretty heavy skirmishing at several points, and a few were reported to have been killed on both sides. Several of the Confederates were captured and brought into the city, among whom we have the names of Capt. Jenkins, of Maury county, who is captain of an artillery company, a son of Judge Baxter and a son of J. George Harris.

We shall, probably, be able to furnish further particulars in to-morrow's paper.

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

The following is a copy of the notice served upon citizens of Memphis who were ordered by Provost marshal Anthony to leave the city, in retaliation for the conduct of rebel guerrillas in firing upon steamers on the Lower Mississippi:

M_____ The steamer Gladiator was recently fired upon by the guerrillas, acting in concert with the so-called Confederate army, of which prominent members of your family are a part. These wanton acts having a tendency to restrict commerce and lessen the supplies at Memphis, it is but the exercise of ordinary prudence to lessen the necessity for these supplies by decreasing the population of the city.

You are therefore ordered, in obedience to Special Order No. 254, to quit the city of Memphis, with your immediate family, within three days from the date of this notice, and remove to a point not less than twenty-five miles from the city. You will be permitted to take with you your household furniture and servants.

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

The Cincinnati Gazette says: It is a singular fact that in the Government Insane Asylum at Washington there are numbers of soldiers and several officers whose minds have become deranged while in the service of their country. Insanity in a number of cases has been produced by wounds received in battle. The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Asylum, Dr. Stevens, refuses to give the names of the unfortunates for publication.

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

The Poor.—The skirmishing around town the past two or three days has had the effect of suspending wood-cutting operations for a time, depriving Mr. J. C. Smith of the infinite pleasure of filling orders from Hon. John Hugh on behalf of the poor, who will please keep cool for a few days until a safe locality can be found to operate upon.

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

The Skirmish on Wednesday.—We have been enabled to obtain but a meagre [sic] account of the skirmishing on Wednesday, as yet. From reliable sources, however, we learn that twenty-three prisoners were brought to town—among them

Capt. B. H. Jenkins, of Artillery,

Capt. J. E. Harris, Morgan's Cavalry,

Henry Smith, L. H. Farrar, and J. F. Baxter (a son of Judge B.,) of Forrest's Cavalry.

William Berkin, L. W. Maynard, and J. P. Whiteman.

Thos. B. Davis, Dibblell's Cavalry.

During the day, some six or eight Federal soldiers were killed and thirty-one wounded. We have heard of four Confederates killed in the vicinity of Edgefield, and one (W. H. Williams, of Nashville) on the Nolensville pike, besides others whose names we could not ascertain, on the other pikes where skirmishing took place.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

We understand the Confederates captured Mr. D. D. Dickey, of this city, on Wednesday. Mr. Dickey had gone to the country to receive some wheat he had purchased, and it is reported they got two or three loads of wheat with him. It is thought they took him to Murfreesboro'.

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

The Advance of Nashville.
Reported Destruction of a Tunnel—All Travel
Stopped for the Present.
Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

Bowling Green, Oct. 31.—This has been a stirring day in our town. A large number of soldiers have arrived in pursuit of their regiments; they seem to be wandering about like lost sheep. The hotels are full, and it is difficult to find accommodations.

This morning about nine o'clock General Sill's Division of Gen. McCook's corps began to pass through the town, en route for Nashville. This is the advance of the column, and is composed of the following regiments: 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, 1st Ohio, parts of the 15th, 16th, and 19th Regulars, consolidated into one regiment, 5th Kentucky, (the Louisville Legion,) 77th Pennsylvania, 34th Illinois, 30th Indiana, 79th Illinois, 93d Ohio, 39th Indiana, 89th Illinois, 49th Ohio, 15th Ohio, 32d Indiana and three batteries. It will be seen that this division is composed for the most part of veteran troops. Their valor has illustrated almost every battle-field during the war. It will be remembered that the 32d Indiana, under command of Col. Willich, (now General,) punished last winter so severely the Texas Rangers, under command of Col. Terry. They are a fine looking body of men—stalwart and hardy—and, notwithstanding their recent long marches and hard fighting at Perryville, they exhibited no evidence of fatigue. They are sun-burnt and covered with dust, but their tread is elastic and firm. The colors of many of these regiments are soiled by the smoke of gunpowder and tattered by bullets.

There are two tunnels on this side of Gallatin, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Only one of these had been destroyed by the rebels. It is reported here to-day that they have now destroyed the other and torn up a long stretch of the rails. Up to this time travellers [sic] have been permitted to pass, but all travel is not intercepted. Hacks which left for Nashville this morning were stopped and turned back. Some of these have returned to Bowling Green. What their object can be I cannot conceive. But let them go on, and fill the cup of insolence to the brim. I trust Uncle Sam will soon clear the track and open up free communication by the might of his strong right arm.

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

Whisky Business.—We heard, on Friday last, of some pretty large whisky transactions, which threw in the shade everything we had before conceived possible. It seems that foraging parties consider whisky contraband of war, and seize it whenever found, in quantities varying from a bottle to a wagon load. One case seems tolerably well authenticated where a foraging party brought in four barrels, a part of which was sold out in quantities to suit purchasers, and the balance placed in the hands of a trusty friend for private consumption. For a week or more almost every day a case or two of drunkenness came before the Recorder, and in reply to a question as to where they procured the liquor, the answer was—"From a soldier."

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

To the City Council.—With great deference, we respectfully suggest to the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council the propriety of taking some action at their next meetings for the relief of the poor of Nashville. After consultation with some of the members,

we are convinced that considering the poverty of the City Treasury, nothing better could be done than resolving the city Council into a committee of the whole for the purpose of soliciting voluntary contributions in money, food, and clothing, to be distributed to the poor on recommendation of any one or two of the three representatives of the adjoining ward. Be kind enough to read, mark, and inwardly digest this subject before Tuesday, gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen.

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

Expedition to Texas.
Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The departure of Major General Banks for New York on Monday afternoon, there to open his headquarters to organize the great expedition about to set on foot under his command, marks one of the most important epochs of the war. Information derived from various sources, and inferences from sundry facts, induce me to believe that the following will be found, substantially, the aim and purpose of this new movement.

The attention of the Government of the United States has for a long time been earnestly directed towards Texas, and the importance of extended military operations to restore Federal authority in that State has been strongly and persistently urged by several delegations of loyal Texans, under the solemn assurances that a large portion of the people of Texas are only waiting for an opportunity to return to their allegiance, and establish, within their boundaries, one or more free States, thus putting under progressive control and civilized cultivation the entire empire which declared its independence of Mexico nearly thirty years ago, and was sealed to the United States in 1844.

To accomplish this vast design will undoubtedly be the object of the expedition under Gen. Banks. Only two weeks ago an expedition, also looking toward Texas, after first clearing the Mississippi of rebel obstructions, was entrusted to Major General John A. McClelland, of Illinois, who is now in the Western States earnestly engaged in its organization. The concurrent movement on the seaboard, headed by General Banks, and looking to the same object, after having been long and favorably considered by the military authorities, has now been formally decided upon.

The people of the United States will also be glad to know that it is designed by the Government to clothe these two commanders with the largest discretionary power. They have entered upon their task, therefore, with the full confidence of the Administration, and will be supported by the whole influence of the civil and military authorities; and should the aims and results of these conjoined expeditions prove to be what I have foreshadowed, then every patriotic heart will give utterance to a prayer that God may speed them triumphantly on their way.

A Boston dispatch of the 3d inst., says it is reported there that General Banks will have eight regiments of Massachusetts infantry, three batteries of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry as a part of his proposed Texas expedition.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

A wagon train, consisting of about one hundred wagons, loaded with army stores, arrived yesterday forenoon. The prospect now is that the army will be amply supplied in the course of a few days. A large force is at present at work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad this side

of the Kentucky line, and the repairs will be pushed forward with all possible speed, and in a few days we shall be again in railroad communication with the rest of the world. It seems almost fitting that such an event should be celebrated something after the fashion of the first opening of the road. It will enable our merchants, or others who wish to do a handsome business, to get supplies of dry goods and groceries to this city, where the stocks have run lower than they ever have been known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Indeed, many articles of dry goods and groceries cannot be purchased here, because nobody has them. The people are actually in want of many articles of merchandise, which can be brought here and sold at large profits. Almost every merchant and sutler who came here last spring did a fine business, but the business prospects this winter are a great deal better than they were then. We feel certain that the demand is fully ten-fold greater, because the market is bare now of almost every description of groceries, while many descriptions of dry goods, for which there is always the largest demand, can scarcely be found.

There is an opening for the sale of a large amount of produce. Indeed, it would be a good idea for the military authorities to invite the country people to bring in their produce and to guarantee them ample protection. Gen. Butler adopted this plan when he captured New Orleans—which could scarcely have been in a more desperate condition, so far as food is concerned, than Nashville—and it worked like a charm. It was but a short time until supplies began to come in, and soon the pressing wants of the people were relieved. No man who has not mixed with the poorer classes of our people has any adequate idea of the suffering they are enduring for the want of sufficient food. A gentleman, whose business has enabled him to become familiar with the wants of our people in this respect, assures us that the suffering is greater than he has ever known. It will thus be seen that something should be done promptly for their relief, and the Butler plan suggest itself as the most feasible for getting the produce brought to the city and sold at reasonable prices.

Then some plan should be devised by which the laboring poor should have a chance to earn a sufficiency to support those dependent upon them. Let this be done before the rigors of winter set in.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

One hundred and forty refugees from East Tennessee arrived in Covington Thursday night by the Kentucky Central Railroad, from Lexington—making nearly five hundred now at the Government barracks near Covington.—Lou. Bulletin, Nov. 5.

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

Military Headquarters.—General McCook has taken possession of the residence on High street hitherto occupied by the Commander of the Post. General Negley has removed his headquarters to the residence of the late Gen. Zollicoffer, on the same street.

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

Special Order.—The following is published by order of Gen. Negley:

Headquarters, Nashville, Tenn.,
November 8, 1862}

Special Order No. 27.—In view of the arrival of reinforcements, and wishing to contribute relief to the loyal citizens of Nashville, by permitting them to procure provisions beyond our lines, Col. Gillem, Provost Marshal, is hereby directed to resume issuing passes,

under the restriction that he issues to none but undoubtedly loyal citizens, whom he feels assured will do no injury to the military interests of the Federal Government.

By command of

Brigadier General Negley.

Jas. A. Lowrie, A. A. G.

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

Theatre.—The ladies and gentlemen of the Company are requested to meet in the Green Room this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, preparatory to the opening on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12th.

Claude C. Hamilton, Stage Manager.

It will be seen by the call above that our Theatre will open to-morrow evening for the regular season. We understand the nine o'clock law has been abrogated, and that all can have an opportunity of witnessing the performances of the really good company engaged. We notice with pleasure that Mr. Claude Hamilton is engaged as Stage Manager; and we feel assured that all pieces produced under his direction will be produced with a due regard to scenic effect, etc.

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

Summary: Theatre. "Miser's Daughter; or, The Denouncer;" song; dance; "A Kiss in the Dark"

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

Review.—General Rosecrans reviewed a large body of his troops yesterday. They presented a hardy appearance, and displayed a degree of efficiency in military manoeuvring [sic] which must have been gratifying to the Commander in Chief, as well as to the brigade and regimental officers.

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

Recorder's Court.

. . . "Pleasant Duke and Laura Craighead, colored cyprians, were accused of disorderly conduct, in abusing each other with obscene language in the street. Each paid a fine of \$3 and costs. . . .

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

Summary: Theatre. "The Irish Emigrant;" song; dance; "The Lottery Ticket"

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

Gen. McCook has taken the house of Mrs. Craighead, on Cherry street, a few doors south of the Post Office. . . .

Gen. Rosecrans has established his headquarters in the handsome residence of Mr. George W. Cunningham, on High street, which has been used as headquarters since the occupation of Nashville by Gen. Buell, in February last.

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

Daring Robbery.—Some time between dark on Tuesday night and daylight Wednesday morning, the boot and shoe store of Mr. W. Gussman, No. 20 North College street, was broken in and robbed, the thieves carrying off almost his entire stock of goods. It seems unaccountable

that in so public a place, where two city watchmen ought to pass, at intervals, several times during each night, within a few steps of the Sewanee, where a watchman is presumed to be on the look out all night, and only a few yards from the Union and Planters' Banks, where three private watchmen are constantly employed; we repeat, it is unaccountable how burglars can be permitted to pry open a *front* door with a crowbar and carry off several cases of goods, without the slightest molestation, in one of our most public thoroughfares. There is something radically wrong somewhere, and ought to meet with prompt attention, as well from the military as from the civic authorities. Only a few days ago the house of Mrs. Doctor Porter was entered and robbed of almost everything, even to a few pieces of bacon. Scarcely a day passes in which some of our citizens are not robbed.

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

The Police.—We respectfully ask the attention of the Committee on Police to the frequent and daring burglaries taking place in our midst, and beg that they will endeavor to put a stop to them. We have sixteen night policemen, and we are informed that each one patrols his beat *alone*. In times like the present this should not be allowed; their lives are in constant danger, and they stand no more chance of arresting a burglar than if they were quietly slumbering in their beds all night. What do two desperate men care for one policeman? They should patrol in pairs, and be permitted to call for military assistance when required. As General Rosecrans seems determined to put a stop to pillaging, we think that the Mayor and the Police Committee could make some arrangement by which the lives and property of our citizens could be protected. Within a month, two of our citizens have been murdered, and the perpetrators of the foul deeds are at large—one of them known to the police and military authorities, and almost daily, as we are informed, committing depredations of some kind. We are also informed that there are in town several notorious thieves who are provided with Federal uniform, which they put on for the express purpose of pressing horses and searching and robbing houses. Cannot such things be stopped? We think such men can and ought to be brought to justice.

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

Summary: Theatre. "Provost Guard; or, Captain of the Watch;" ballad; dance; "The Omnibus"

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

Shooting in and about the City.—A large rifle ball was shot into a porch in West Nashville, and struck a post within six feet of a gentleman standing by. Those who have the authority to stop this dangerous and improper practice, certainly ought to do so.

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

Reddick's House Robbed.—The house of Mr. John Reddick, on Cherry street, was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of nearly all the bedding in several rooms. On Thursday morning, all the material for dinner was abstracted, with other odds and ends too numerous to mention.

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

Life in Murfreesboro.

From the Murfreesboro Rebel Banner of November 11.

We understand that the Yankees made their appearance at Lebanon, in considerable force, yesterday morning. They are said to be moving very cautiously—keeping their cavalry but a very short distance in the van of their infantry. Gen. John H. Morgan's command is reported to be drawn up in line of battle in four miles of Lebanon, trying to draw them out. We may look for warm work there soon. We learn that the guards at Lebanon woke up the citizens Sunday night, and notified them of the approach of the enemy, in order that they might leave. We hope the guard here will be as vigilant—if they should come—and give us a little timely warning, so that we may collect our "duds" and light out.

A considerable number of condemned Government horses sold on the square yesterday, which brought unusually low prices, considering that the Yankees are expected here soon, when a person would almost give his "kingdom for a horse."

Some thieves broke into Dr. Fain's drug store Saturday night, and extracted therefrom several buckets full of an article that seems to be greatly in demand these days, which our worthy friend, the doctor, kept for medicinal purposes.

There was a shooting affair at the barber shop on yesterday evening, between some soldiers, the result being "nobody hurt."

We have not been blessed with a mail at this place for a week. Why is it not sent? We have a train every day, and it is but a small item of transportation compared with its importance to the citizens and soldiers now at this place.

There was a great bustle in town yesterday, our soldiers having returned from below.

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

Summary: Theatre. Captain Thingamy; or, The Naval Officer;" ballad; dance; "The Limerick Boy"

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

Thursday Night's Murders.—On Thursday night, as Mr. James Hollister was conversing with some friends in the saloon of the Commercial Hotel, a private soldier came in and demanded some liquor, which was refused. The applicant insisted, and threatened violence unless his request was complied with, when Mr. Hollister again refused and ordered him away. The soldier then struck him a violent blow upon the head, either with a slung-shot or some other deadly weapon, which prostrated the unfortunate man, and caused his death about an hour thereafter. Mr. Hollister was a young man of excellent character and amiable disposition, and was much loved and respected by a large circle of friends. He was a brother of Mr. Charles Hollister, of Union street.

About the same hour several soldiers went to the beer establishment of Mr. Robert Weitmiller, at Belleview, and demanded admittance. He refused to open the door, and they thereupon broke it open, and demanded liquor. Mr. W. stated that he had none to give them, and after a few more words he received a shot from a pistol in the hands of one of the soldiers, from the effects of which he will probably die.

A soldier was found dead in South Nashville, and a negro was picked up beyond Broad street in an insensible condition, the former no doubt murdered, and the latter with his skull fractured in such manner as to leave little doubt of his speedy death.

We heard of another murder near the railroad tunnel, but could obtain no reliable information on the subject, except that he was a soldier, who had shot a soldier on Wednesday night.

Officer John Cavendar was attacked by a number of soldiers on Thursday night, but finding that he was an officer, they concluded to molest him no more.

We understand that one man has been arrested for being engaged in the killing of Mr. Hollister, and the military authorities have issued orders for the arrest of all stragglers, with the hope of finding out the guilty parties. It would not be a bad idea for the police to arrest all straggling citizens who are unable to give a correct account of themselves and their manner of living.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

The Speculators and Extortioners.

The speculators throughout the Southern States are making immense fortunes out of the necessities of the people, by buying up every thing they need and holding it at enormous prices. Neither do they scruple to bleed the Government to the very utmost extent. A correspondent of the Chattanooga Rebel gives the following instance:

"I learn that a magnificent flouring contract has just been made in Tennessee by which a few of my amiable and fortunate friends, the contractors, are to make about seventy-five thousand dollars a year. The details of this contract, I learn, are as follows: The parties are to receive six bushels of wheat for making one barrel of flour. They furnish the barrels themselves. Now if my recollections of the grist mill are not wrong, it only takes four bushels and a half of wheat to the manufacturing of a barrel of flour, allowing plenty of margin for toll. The offal, be it known, will amply pay for the cooperage. So that here we have a clear gain of a bushel and a half of wheat to every six served out, as a reward for the untiring energy, sleepless industry, and astonishing zeal of the contractors. They are a goodly race of men, it is true, but fair play and low prices are jewels, and I submit whether it would not be a feather in the cap of these gentlemen, if they would only consent to reduce the price of the produce they employ, at least to the wives of the poor soldiers, and the widows and orphans of our fallen martyrs of patriotism."

The Need of Clothing by the Soldiers.

The army correspondent of the Mobile Register, speaking of the late cold weather in the region of Holly Springs, says of the army in that quarter:

"How poorly our Western army is prepared, none but those who have seen it can judge. Everything that contributes to a soldier's comfort in the field is sadly needed, every species of quartermaster's supplies being out. It is a safe statement to put forth that one third of the soldiers of this department are without a single blanket. On the marches to and retreats from Iuka and Corinth, one-half of the army lost their knapsacks, clothing and blankets, and there is no supply now on hand to relieve their destitution in this respect. I know of a quartermaster of one division having a hundred or so of blankets for the division, and no more are expected. It is stated that there is not more than one thousand blankets within the department of Price's army. Under clothing, socks, etc. are needed equally as bad as blankets, and without the ladies of the South again exhibit that self-sacrificing patriotism which has been their glory, the poor fellows in the field who are battling and suffering for these very home endearments, must indeed pass a cold and comfortless winter. The recent snow storm was severely felt, no winter quarters having

previously been erected, and the command being entirely destitute of tents. At a brigade or division encampment, scarcely enough tents are visible for the sheltering of a hundred men."

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

Summary: Theatre. "A Tale of Blood; or, The Idiot Witness;" ballad; dance; "Toodles"

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

The city was remarkably quiet yesterday—very little drunkenness, and no murders that we are aware of.

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

The Poor.—Judge Whitworth had a very large audience of poor women yesterday morning, the Recorder's Court Room being crowded with them all day after the Court had adjourned. He sent them all away rejoicing, we understand, but not by any means over-burdened with legal currency.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 16, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

The Recent Skirmishes at Nashville—Report of Gen. Negley.

Headquarters U. S. Forces,}
Camp Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1862.}

Sir: This morning at two o'clock Forrest's rebel cavalry, numbering about 3000, made an attack on our picket line on the south, between the Franklin and Lebanon pikes. The picket line on the Murfreesboro' road gradually withdrew with the purpose of bringing the enemy under the guns of Fort Negley, two of which were opened upon the enemy, and speedily drove him beyond the range.

Almost simultaneously with the attack on the south, John Morgan's forces, twenty-five hundred strong, with a piece of artillery, made a dash on Col. Smith's command on the north side of the river, with the evident intention of destroying the railroad and pontoon bridges. After a sharp contest, in which several companies of Illinois troops behaved with great gallantry, Morgan was repulsed, leaving a stand of regimental colors in our hands, five killed and nineteen wounded. He then burnt an old railroad building in Edgefield, and then retreated to Gallatin.

Finding the enemy on the south taking a position beyond our picket lines, Colonel Roberts, with two regiments of infantry and one section of artillery, was ordered to advance on the Murfreesboro road, while I took the Sixty-ninth Ohio infantry, with parts of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Michigan, Col. Stokes' and Wynkoop's cavalry and two sections of artillery, numbering in all about one thousand four hundred, and pursued that portion of the enemy on the Franklin pike. They were speedily driven from every position by our artillery until we reached a distance of seven miles from the city. Col. Stokes' cavalry was here ordered to charge upon the enemy's rear and then retreat, with the view of bringing him to a stand. But the main body of the enemy, with their artillery, had suddenly turned into a lane to the left, while our cavalry in the excitement of the race, pursued a small portion of the enemy within five miles of Franklin, capturing some prisoners, killing several and taking a drove of cattle. Previous to the return of Stokes' cavalry the enemy appeared in considerable force upon our left, in front and rear, with the evident intention of cutting off the cavalry and our retreat.

The infantry and artillery were immediately moved forward a mile to the support of our cavalry, which was ordered to rejoin the column immediately.

Upon receiving intelligence from my videttes that the enemy were in force a mile to our rear, masking a battery close to the road, the head of our column was immediately faced to the rear and hastened forward to the position occupied by the enemy, fortunately getting our artillery into position and action, forcing the enemy to retire, which he did in great confusion and with considerable loss; after which he succeeded in getting his artillery into position, and a brisk firing ensued for about half an hour, during which time our force had to be frequently shifted to avoid their range.

Ascertaining that the enemy greatly outnumbered our forces and were aiming to make a charge on both our flanks, the troops were slowly retired upon favorable grounds, toward the city; at the same time the cavalry were so disposed as to divert the coming charge of the enemy on our rear, and lead them upon the Fourteenth Michigan infantry; the object succeeded admirably—an entire regiment of cavalry making a charge, receiving a fire so destructive as to drive them back in great disorder. The enemy then planted several guns on the turnpike, which were driven off before they could load their pieces.

Our forces were retired in good order towards the city, the enemy making one more attempt to get in our rear nearer the city, but were immediately driven off by a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery which had been ordered forward as a reserve.

The concerted plans of the enemy, who had Hanson's brigade of four Kentucky regiments and two Tennessee regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery, were defeated, and our troops enabled to give additional proof of their efficiency and valor.

As we did not reoccupy the field of action, the enemy's total loss is unknown, but is represented by prisoners to have been large. Twenty-three prisoners were captured, including two Captains of Morgan's artillery. Our casualties of the day were ____ killed, twenty-six wounded and nineteen missing.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Jas. S. Negley,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To Lieut. Col. Ducat, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 16, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

A Dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis., dated the 12th, says: The Ozeaka county mob, not content with destroying the draft box and rolls, attacked the private residences of several prominent residents, stealing and demolishing everything they could lay their hands on, and maltreating all who refused to side with them. The Provost Marshal, with six hundred infantry, left this city on the steamers Sunbeam and Corn of last evening and today arrested some fifty of the rioters.

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

Mr. Weitmiller.—We understand Mr. Weitmiller is recovering very rapidly, and will soon be able to go out. A gang of desperadoes visited him again on Sunday night, and demanded liquor, which was refused, when the rascals retired a short distance and threw several rocks at the house. Fortunately, no one was hurt. We are informed that thieves and desperadoes have a perfect carnival in Germantown, being outside the corporate limits, and no night police on duty.

Burglaries and Robberies.

On Saturday night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, some ten or twelve persons, most of them dressed in Federal uniform, and five or six of them armed with muskets and bayonets, stopped in front of the dry-goods store of Mr. G. Haury, on Jefferson street, between Cherry and Summer, and demanded admission, which Mr. Haury refused. They then stated that they had come by authority to search for arms, and the door still being closed against them they proceeded to break it open, using their bayonets and muskets for that purpose. Mr. Haury called for help from his neighbors, and Mrs. Haury beat lustily upon a drum kept in the house for that purpose; but before any assistance could reach the house (all his neighbors being in bed,) the scoundrels had broken the wooden bar which secured the door on the inside, forced open the lock, and entered the store. The drawers and shelves were examined, when the neighbors began to come to the rescue, and the robbers, thinking they were getting into a tight place, seized several pieces of goods, and ran off, carrying with them more than two hundred dollars worth, and perhaps a ball or two, as several shots were fired by the soldiers and the neighbors of Mr. Haury.

Mr. William Fay, also living on Jefferson street, called upon us yesterday morning to relate his grievances. It appears that he manufactures and sells tobacco and segars [sic], his store being close to his residence, but not adjoining. Week before last his little store was broken open, and a large amount of property stolen, by soldiers evidently, as in crawling through the panel which they had broken out some of their buttons had been torn off, and were found inside the shop door early next morning. On Friday week, about midnight, Mr. Fay and his wife were awakened by a noise as some one trying to break open their shop door. Mr. Fay jumped out of bed and saw a considerable body of cavalry on their horses and regularly armed, which he supposed to be a patrol, and concluding he must have been mistaken, again retired to bed. In a few minutes he again arose and looked out the window, when he distinctly saw men in cavalry uniform, with their rifles and sabres [sic], handing out bundles of tobacco and segars [sic] to those on horseback. He called to them to desist, and they threatened to shoot him. His wife went to the window and screamed to loud that the watchman heard her at the railroad depot, but they continued their plundering until they had nearly emptied the shop, when they mounted their horses and rode off. Mrs. Fay, we regret to say, has been very sick ever since the occurrence, and narrowly escaped with her life.

On Sunday night the clothing store of Mr. John Swan, on Union street, was broken open and robbed of more than a thousand dollars' worth of goods. The burglars effected an entrance from the rear of the house, leaving nothing behind them by which the smallest clue can be obtained as to the perpetrators of the deed. The police are on the watch, however, and may possibly wake up a portion of the gang one of these days.

A young man named Stevens was robbed on Sunday night of ninety-odd dollars, under the following circumstances: he was going home a little after eight o'clock, when four men dressed in uniform stopped him and inquired why he was out so late. He informed them it was only a little after eight, and that he thought he could remain out until nine o'clock. They stated that they had orders to arrest all citizens found out after eight, and requested him to accompany them to headquarters. They conducted him to a retired spot near the Chattanooga depot, when

they halted, drew their pistols, and demanded his money, which he handed to them, and after admonishing him to return in silence, they disappeared.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Some of the regiments attached to the Army of the Potomac had issued to them, while at Harper's Ferry, the requisite number of new shoes to which they were entitled. Some of these same shoes are now without soles. Upon examination it has been discovered that neither pegs nor thread were used in the manufacture of the same, but that the soles were merely pasted on. Efforts will be made to discover that contractor furnishing this particular lot.

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

Summary: Theatre. "His Last Legs;" song; dance; "The Soldier's Return"

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

About sixty contrabands, the property of a citizen of Williamson county, arrived in the city Monday, in search of freedom.

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

Burglars.—The store of Major Rhea, on Broad street, was broken open on Monday night, and robbed of a large amount of property. The police are on the track of the offender, and will probably be able to exhibit him this morning.

The store of Mr. John Swan, entered and robbed on Sunday night, is on College, not Union street, as stated in yesterday's Dispatch.

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

The Police of Nashville.

We have repeatedly urged, publicly as well as privately, the importance, of a mutual understanding between the civil and military authorities on police matters. The necessity of such a measure has always appeared to us so plain that we have been struck with amazement as its not having been put in practice months ago. The murders, robberies and burglaries of the past few days, we trust, will arouse the authorities to a sense of the absolute necessity of doing *something*, unless it be their intention to hand over the lives and property of our citizens to the tender mercies of burglars and assassins. This class of desperadoes have already got possession of thousands upon thousands of our property, and have taken the lives of several of our citizens, and it is high time that a stop be put to their lawless acts.

The question then arises, how shall it be done? not by the police *alone*, certainly, for under the circumstances they are powerless; but they can accomplish much with military aid, and will more than compensate the United States Government for the trouble and cost by preserving the morals of the soldiers lying loose around town. We have eighteen night watchmen, one of whom, according to present arrangement, is on and off duty in his district every hour during the night, to watch a locality varying in extent from three to five or six miles. We doubt the ability of half the watchmen in the city to walk over half their districts and return to quarters within the hour given them. We see no necessity for reporting every hour, or at any time except on going on and coming off duty, unless called together for special service.

We would suggest to the Police Committee some such arrangement as this: Let it be understood that the police are always to be aided in the performance of their duty, when needed, by the military, instead of annoyed, as heretofore. If possible, get the Commander of the Post to detail forty or sixty men—*honest* men—to patrol the city *all night*, under the guidance and direction of the police. Arrest all stragglers, and make rigid inquiry concerning them. If one man be sufficient to convey the arrested party to headquarters or to jail, only one man need leave the district for that purpose. Let some signal be adopted, so as to call for help from those nearest to them, when needed, and not, as now, ring the Market-house bell, calling to that point all the force in the city, when one or two men will be sufficient. By these means the city will be patrolled thoroughly all night, straggling soldiers will be looked after and their health preserved, the citizens will be protected, and the fair fame of Nashville will assume its wonted position.

A special guard should be detailed to protect Germantown, which is outside the city limits, robberies being committed there every night, with no one to interfere with them. We would suggest that such guard be placed at the disposal of one of our old German citizens living there, who thoroughly understands the various localities, and can do good service to the Government and the people.

In order that our readers may know the extent of ground each watchman is expected to guard during the night, we may state, as an act of justice to the guardians of our peace and quiet during the long hours of night, that the city is divided into nine districts, as follows:

1. Patrolled by Nicholas Davis and John Ingals. Bound by the Public Square, Cherry, Broad, and Front streets.
2. John Cavender and John Phillips. Bounded by the Square, Front, Jefferson, and College streets.
3. Charles Huitt and David Yates. Bounded by the Square, Union, McLemore, Gay and College streets.
4. W. C. Francis and _____ McNabb. College, Jefferson, Summer, and Gay streets.
5. John Puckett and Wm. Jackson. Cherry, Union, McLemore, and Broad streets.
6. Wm. Mayo and Wm. Baker. Broad, High, Military Institute, and the river.
7. John Cottrell and B. Bruce. Military Institute, College, Corporation line, and back to Institute.
8. T. Francis and Robt. Scott. Priestly street and Lincoln alley to the property of Quinn's heirs; thence to Bass street, Oak, and Franklin, to College.
9. W. Wright and W. Danley. Gay, Summer, McLemore, and Jefferson streets.

Of course, all the intermediate streets and alleys in the several districts must be guarded, to give any thing like security to the slumbering populace.

As we remarked above, the United States Government will be more than compensated for the services of sixty men, in the prevention of drunkenness, the arrest of stragglers, the preservation of public property, and, more than all, in preventing that total demoralization of the army of the Union, which is calculated to do more injury to the cause than ten times the number of men can ever repair. We hope this matter will be considered seriously and in all its bearings, and that quickly; of one thing we insist—the police are useless unless aided by the military authorities, and a military guard would fail to accomplish what is required, unless under the guidance of the police; they must work together, and thus assist and be a check upon each other.

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

The flow of the Pennsylvania oil wells is decreasing, the daily product of the whole region being estimated at scarcely 400 barrels.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 19, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

In the Supreme Court of the United States the black silk robes are said to be abolished, the new members being averse to them, and at the next session the Judges will sit in plain broadcloth.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 19, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

A call appears in the Augusta papers for one thousand women to convert the jeans brought out of Kentucky by Gen. Bragg's army into soldiers' clothing.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "All that Glitters is Not Gold;" "The Old Sexton," by Adj't Boynton; "Shamus O'Brien" (recitation) by W. G. Sheridan; dance; song; "Taming a Tiger"

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

What a good lesson the old matron taught to children, when she said: "Children, you may have anything you want, but you musn't [sic] want anything you can't have."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: Theatre. "The Provost Guard;" song; dance; "His Last Legs"

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

The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner says W. J. Sykes, Esq., of Columbia, has retired from the editorial management of the Chattanooga Rebel, and is succeeded by Mr. Henry Watterson, formerly one of the editors of the Nashville Banner.

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

Gen. Rosecrans indulges occasionally in a witticism. A lady recently called upon him for the purpose of procuring a pass, which was declined, very politely. Tears came to the lady's eyes, as she remarked that *her uncle* was very ill, and might not recover. "Very sorry, indeed, Madame," replied the General. "*My* uncle has been indisposed for some time. As soon as Uncle Sam recovers a little, you shall have a pass to go where you please."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 21, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

In Memoriam.

Thomas I. Key, of Goliad, Texas.

We stood around his dying couch,
Our hearts immersed in gloom,
And prayed that mercy's suppliant knee
Might yet avert his doom.

The hope was vain, the prayers unheard,
 Stilled was compassion's voice;
Death's angel stood with folded wings
 And claimed its Master's choice.

T'was then I viewed the senseless clay
 Of him I called my friend,
And wept with sorrow at the thought
 Of this, his bitter end.

Far, far from mother, sisters, all,
 In a stranger's land he died;
The pressure of a hand from home
 In death, he was denied.

A mother's love, a sister's pride,
 A father's favorite son;
They little thought, when far away,
 That death had claimed their own.

I remembered well the light of joy
 Which in his pathway fell,
And a tide of sorrow swept the chords
 Of this heart, which loved him well.

The budding flower of blissful hope,
 Which he cherished till they bloomed,
Were withered by the hand of death,
 And smothered in the tomb.

The muffled beatings of my heart,
 The ceaseless tears which flow,
Are manhood's purest offerings,
 And all I can bestow.

Nashville, November 14, 1860.

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

Work of Extortioners.

The Lynchburg Republican tells of a transaction that took place in that city, which accounts for the extreme high price that every thing is sold at. A party brought from the Valley four bales of woollen goods, each bale containing about a thousand yards, which cost him \$2.75 per yard. It was held by him at \$6.25 a yard, but nobody would purchase it at that price. After a time intelligence came from Richmond that \$9 a yard could be had for it there. One of the

speculators here bought a bale at \$9 a yard, resold it to another party at \$10, he to a third at \$10.50 per yard, and he resold it to a fourth at \$11, and he to a fifth at \$11.50 per yard. All this was done in about two hours, and the last speculator went off and purchased the remaining three bales at \$11 per yard, from the first party, and immediately resold the whole lot at \$12 per yard. Thus the speculators divided among themselves five or six thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous Items.

Chestnuts were sold in Richmond, the 7th inst., at the First market for \$24 per bushel. Where's the lad ten years old in our community who has not purchased them at 12 ½ cents per quart, at \$2 per bushel? Like chinquapins, (do we spell the word correctly?) chestnuts are scarce, and the price has "*riz.*"

A terrible accident occurred in the vicinity of Abingdon, Virginia, recently. Three children, sons of Francis Smith, were attempting to open a shell with a hatchet, in the basement of their father's dwelling, when an explosion took place, tearing off the foot and hand of one child, and driving the hatchet through his leg. The eyes of another were put out, and his skull fractured, while the third was badly bruised. Portions of the shell passed through the floors and roof. The two children first mentioned were not expected to survive their injuries.

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

Summary: Theatre. "Daughter of the Regiment;" song; dance; "Captain's Not A-Miss."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 1-2

Recorder's Court.

A very respectable young gentleman of this city, being called upon to be joyful, and finding his spirits too low to do any thing like justice to the festive occasion, partook of a small dose of stimulating liquid, which had the effect of warming the blood, enlivening the spirits, and imparting to the patient a degree of loquacity beyond the forbearance of his friends, who called for the night police. All the circumstances being duly considered, the Recorder imposed the moderate fine of \$3 and costs.

Thomas Faqua, formerly a member of the 36th Indiana, latterly a discharged soldier, and still later a boarder without any visible means of subsistence, was detected in stealing some shirts, acknowledged the corn, and was fined \$50 and costs. Not having the wherewithal to meet the demands of justice, he is now engaged in the laudable business of preparing rock for street pavements.

Gil. Campbell, a good looking colored boy, and a favorite among the gals, gave a ball on Thursday night, at which a large number of sable belles and beaux were present. Soon after the ball commenced, officer N. Davis discovered that the guards at the door were becoming happy; they admired their position hugely. In course of time the parties to the party became a little noisy, and officer Davis concluded to enter and see what was going on, but was refused admittance by the guard. he though that he would then take a short walk and return, and did so, and found the four "soger boys" drunk enough to operate upon, and thereupon forced his way through the military obstruction and into the very sanctum of Gil., whom he found dispensing to the assembled crowd refreshments solid and liquid. Gil. exhibited a permit from the Mayor, and

Davis demanded quiet and decorum, and a suspension of stimulating drinks, arresting the principal, and "recognizing" four witnesses, all of whom had partaken of the "lemon cordial which contained a good deal of mixture," but were unable to say whether said cordial would produce intoxication, not having sampled sufficient for that purpose; one of them, however, though perhaps a gallon or two might produce "contoxication," but he did not know, having drunk only three or four glasses. The Recorder continued the case until this morning for the purpose of procuring other witnesses who had imbibed more copiously. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "Othello;" song; dance; "Box and Cox"

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

Prisoners Arrived.—We are informed that about 43 Confederate prisoners were brought into town yesterday evening from somewhere in the neighborhood of the Lebanon Pike. Rumors of skirmishing have prevailed throughout the past three days, but we know nothing of the truth of any of the reports.

We also learn that fifteen of the fifth Kentucky cavalry were captured by the Confederates yesterday beyond Stone's river.

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

Germantown.—Several bands of thieves have visited Germantown since the notice we gave of their depredations a few days ago, but they received such a warm reception of gunpowder and ball that they skedaddled in all directions without being able to steal even a chicken. Our fellow citizens in that quarter are now well armed and organized, and ready for any emergency.

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

The poor, or rather a large number of them, were relieved from their immediate wants by Judge Witworth on Saturday, he devoting nearly the entire day to this charitable object. The committee on Alderman Cheatham's bill for the further relief of suffering humanity, will meet on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, for the purpose of considering some measure to be submitted to the Board of Aldermen.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 23, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Daring Outrage.—Yesterday morning, as Mr. Joe Curriere, a partner of Mr. Charlie Martin, was selling some fruit in the market-house, a soldier was detected in stealing some of his stock, and Joe took hold of him to prevent him running away with it, when the soldier drew a knife and stabbed him in the lower part of the left breast. Fortunately, Joe had on his overcoat, through which and his underclothing the knife penetrated, and broke the skin, doing no further injury. The rascal escaped.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

. . . The case of Gil Campbell (or Gabe Cameron,) indicted for a breach of the tippling laws, was again called up, and disposed of after a long and searching examination of witnesses. M. M. Brien, Esq., appeared for the defence [sic]. The great mystery was, how so many darkies became drunk, and what were the ingredients used in the manufacture of ginger wine. Before the matter could be finally settled, a chemist was sent for, who testified that ginger wine was made of syrup, rain water and ginger. Now came the question how came the darkies drunk? The question was solved by one bright-eyed fellow, who said "dey had private bottles in dar pockets." Now came a re-examination, and three of the witnesses acknowledged to have carried with them small bottles of prime No. 1 whisky. But nothing was made of it—one got the whisky from a soldier, another from a nigger, etc. The three indictments were dismissed. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Military Review.—The division of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis—eleven regiments of infantry, and two batteries of field artillery, of six pieces each—was reviewed on Sunday evening about two miles north of the city, on the Edgefield side of the river. The weather was propitious, and the ground well chosen. Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans reviewed the troops in person. Gens. McCook, Mitchell, Davis, and others, accompanied the Major General.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Old Guard;" song; dance; "Naval Engagements"

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

Intelligence was received in the city yesterday that Hardee's corps had arrived at Murfreesboro.

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

We understand the retail price of lour was put up yesterday to fifteen dollars per barrel, and at the rate of eight dollars per hundred pounds where less than a barrel is taken.

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

A gentleman who left Montgomery, Ala., three weeks ago, arrived in this city yesterday. He reports that there were only a few sick soldiers in Montgomery when he left. There is a great scarcity of provisions and luxuries, and prices are exorbitantly high. For instance, tea was retailing at \$15 per pound, bacon at 75 cents, sugar 50 cents, and there was no coffee to be purchased at any price. Flour was selling at \$40 per barrel, and boots at \$15 to \$40 per pair. He left Chattanooga two weeks ago, and says that Kirby Smith's forces had all crossed the river and were marching in this direction.

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

To Confederate Soldiers.—Col. A. C. Gillem, Provost Marshal, has issued an order requiring all officers and soldiers belonging to the Confederate Army, who are now in this city, on parole or otherwise, to report at his office before 12 o'clock M. on the 25th inst., or be considered as *spies* and punished accordingly.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 26, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

News and Rumors at Murfreesboro.

Cannonading in the direction of Lavergne yesterday indicated warm work in that region. Thirteen Abolition prisoners, captured near Lavergne, were brought into the city yesterday. Four Tennessee bushwhackers were brought in by a cavalry guard last evening. They deserve a short shrift and a long rope.

Maj. Gen. Butler reviewed the troops at Murfreesboro' on the 18th, in company with Gens. Breckinridge and Preston.

We had reports yesterday of heavy skirmishing towards Lavergne, and that our forces were falling back. Gen. S. B. Buckner went to the front yesterday. We may expect much from the counsel he will render our gallant friends who are leading the advance.

One by one the main avenues of railway and telegraphic communication which we enjoyed before the advent of Abolition rule are being reopened. The railroad line connecting this place and Huntsville, Ala., has been reopened, and trains are running daily.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 26, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

The Sumter (S.C.) Watchman says: Our venerable and aged citizen, Mrs. Leah McFadden, (90 years old in March,) has sent us 25 shirts and a number of socks, domestic manufacture, for the soldiers in Sumter District, who are most destitute in the army of Gen. Lee. Mrs. McFadden has one hundred and sixty descendants and twenty-five grandsons in the war.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Tavern keepers are informed that all permits for the sale of liquors—whether malt, spirituous, or vinous—have been revoked by the military authorities, and all violations will be summarily punished.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Novel Spectacle.—Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, about fifty Federal soldiers were marched from the Capitol under a heavy guard, clothed in old-fashioned women's nightcaps, and conducted through the streets to the bridge, and thence through Edgefield beyond the lines, to be there set adrift. They were supposed to consist of deserters, skulkers, etc., and were thus treated as an example to others similarly disposed.

Since writing the above we find the following paragraph in the New Albany (Ia.) Ledger of the 21st inst., which will probably account for the strange scene of yesterday:

An order has been promulgated by General Rosecrans in reference to the surrender of our men to the rebels for the purpose of being paroled and sent home. General R. is determined to put a stop to this cowardly and disgraceful practice, and hereafter all men so surrendering will be decorated with night-caps and required to march through their regiment; they will then be sent, thus adorned, through Nashville and Louisville, to Camp Chase, under guard. The Quartermasters have already been ordered to procure a supply of night-caps for this purpose.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Burglaries continue the fashion of the night, and in the language of one of our German friends, all may exclaim—"Suppose you be worth fifty thousand dollars to-night, to-morrow you be worth nothing, perhaps." Mr. Simmons, the baker, on Church street, was robbed of about \$300 worth of tea, coffee, tobacco, segars [sic], etc., on Monday night, and a house on Cedar

street was broken open and robbed the same night. On Tuesday we heard of two burglaries, and much loss of property.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Negroes in Nashville.—We are glad to see that the Board of Aldermen has adopted a resolution having for its object the removal of an intolerable nuisance, viz., the numerous vagabond negroes in our midst. We would not pretend to estimate the number of blacks, of both sexes, and of all ages and sizes, now in our midst, but we can say, without fear of contradiction, that hundreds of them are constantly engaged in plundering our inhabitants, dealing in whisky, and eating rations intended for the soldiers. Most of them are well dressed, in Federal uniforms, and all represent themselves as belonging to "the service," the majority as "belonging to the staff" of some one of the Generals located in Nashville or vicinity. The resolution of Alderman Mulloy makes it "the duty of Mayor Smith to wait upon Gen. Rosecrans to request his assistance in removing them from our midst, or remedying the evils our community is suffering," etc. We have no idea that any relief will be obtainable in their removal, but one thing can be done, and that is—Make officers responsible for the good behavior of their servants, and of all negroes belonging to their regiments, and give the Police authorities the power to arrest and set to work all stragglers found about the city. This plan, we think, would work well, and would perhaps receive the sanction of the military authorities.

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

Summary: Theatre. "Love's Sacrifice;" song; dance; "The Household Fairy"

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

Notice to the Ladies.

Mrs. Tynes wishes to inform the Ladies of Nashville that she has just received a handsome lot of Worsteds Goods, such as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods, &c. Also, Lisle and Kid Gloves, Headdresses, and a fresh supply of Ribbons, Flounces, Feathers, and Millinery Goods generally, which she offers cheap for Cash, at No. 17 Summer Street.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 27, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

The stealing of Indian children and selling them for slaves is becoming quite a business in California. About 100 have been taken through Lake county the present season.

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

A letter from St. John's river, Florida, reports the establishment of a colony of white refugees at Pilottown by Commander Woodhull. They are all Union men of Southern birth, who fled from their homes to avoid rebel conscription. Six or seven hundred contrabands have been sent from the neighborhood to Port Royal or Fernandina. All were runaways from servitude.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Our market has been tolerably well supplied with produce for several days past, but not in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the people, and as a consequence prices continue

very high. Those who have produce to sell could not find a better time to dispose of it at remunerative prices.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Burglars Again.—On Wednesday night one of the burglars "waked up the wrong passenger," in the person of Mr. Cunningham, belonging to Adams' Express Company. The villain demanded admittance, which being refused, he proceeded to break open the door, while Mr. Cunningham began dressing, and both operations being completed about the same time, the honest man and the thief met face to face, and quick as lightning the fist of Cunningham made the acquaintance of Burglar's physiog. Burglar staggered and "fell back," while Cunningham pushed forward his advantage, putting in sundry licks, until Burglar broke and fled. After retreating to a safe distance, Burglar began storming his pursuer with rocks, when Cunningham armed himself with a stout club, and again went in pursuit, soon catching the rascal, whom he tamed down mightily in a few minutes, and left him in charge of a physician of one of the hospitals, who had him sent to the Provost Marshal yesterday morning, where and when he was properly attended to.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Lady of Lyons;" dance; "Good for Nothing"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Smoky Row is being razed, and its dimensions are growing small by degrees and wonderfully less; not, as far as we can learn, from any military necessity, but wanton destruction of property. Under ordinary circumstances, the tearing down of this place might be beneficial to the city, but considering the cold weather, and the fact that very few of the unfortunate inhabitants of this locality have either money or friends, it does seem to us cruel in the extreme to turn them out of their homes to seek shelter where they may. They are hunted about like beasts, as if they had no claims upon the charitable feelings of humanity. True, many of them have by their own acts rendered themselves outcasts and almost outlaw, but who of us are perfect? If we could read the hearts of many of those unfortunate women, we might learn how much they suffer, and how little pleasure they experience. But remember that they are human beings, and that as such they are deserving of our sympathy.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

During the past day or two rumors have been rife of something bordering upon a new policy, emanating from Gen. Rosecrans and Gov. Johnson in conjunction, for the government and protection of the country occupied by the Federal army. Yesterday we were furnished with a solution of these rumors direct from headquarters. A bond and guaranty of protection has been adopted by the military authorities, which every citizen, irrespective of his past political predilections, is required to enter into, and failing to do which he will be sent without the Federal lines, and not allowed to return. Below we present this bond and guaranty of protection, preceded by an explanation as to the intention and policy thereof, from a gentleman whose position authorizes him to speak with certainty as to the views and purposes of Gen. Rosecrans with regard to the government of the people, the opening of communication, and the revival of trade, and his desire that these benefits shall accrue to all. We present this document, preceded by the authoritative explanation, as we deem it, to the people of Nashville for their calm and

thoughtful consideration and action.

The following is the explanation:

"The bond and guarantee of protection to be found below has been adopted by Major-General Rosecrans, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Cumberland, and by Hon. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of the State of Tennessee, after full examination and consultation with many of the prominent citizens of Nashville of various previous views, who deplore the present wretched condition of our once prosperous and happy country. The bond has been drawn up in general and plain terms, and is unobjectionable, in sentiment or phraseology, to all truly wise and conservative men, who desire the speedy return of peace and harmony. The protection pledged thereby is ample and as full as the power of language can express. The protection will be rigidly observed—no United States Government employee dare violate it.

"It is the desire of the United States military authorities that ALL the citizens of Nashville, and the entire people of the State of Tennessee, and of every Southern State now in rebellion, will now come forward and give this bond, as a pledge of good faith to Government, Law and Order; and that they may, also, in return receive the protection due to them from a wise, powerful, and honorable government—a better than which has never been devised by man.

"By giving this bond the people become surety and hostages, one for another. By *all* giving it, there is no odious distinction made, and no one class of our people is set up in judgment against another. The past is, in a manner, wiped out—we all resume our allegiance and start anew, with a better understanding of our relation to Government, and of our individual rights and social ties. There are none but have learned much and suffered much from the civil war, in our very midst. Let us forget and forgive, and commence anew our allegiance to benign Government and its hallowed influences.

"Also, by giving this bond, the trouble of procuring passes in proper directions and to pursue legitimate business, is avoided; and, also, it will allow the immediate resumption of trade and commerce, those who give it being permitted at once to bring here, for sale, all goods, wares, and merchandise not contraband of war. Thus trade will revive, and general confidence be restored, and all will be well. But, if this is not done—if the pass and permit system remains as strict as at present, then will there be loss, suffering, and destitution indeed in this city and throughout the State, during the long winter now at hand.

"Let us all, then, be early in coming forward to give our bonds, which declare in effect that war and bloodshed shall cease within our borders, and that peace and prosperity shall again smile upon our beloved land."

The Bond.

United States of America, } S.S.
State of _____ County of _____ }

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____, as Principal, and _____ as Surety, are held and firmly bound unto the Government of the United States in the penal sum of _____ dollars; that is to say, the said _____, in the sum of _____ dollars, and the said _____ in the like sum of _____ dollars, which we agree shall be levied and made of all our respective lands and tenements, goods and chattels, and to the use of said Government be rendered. To be void, however, upon this condition, that the said _____ shall keep the peace, and afford neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the Government of the United States; that he will be a true and steadfast citizen of the United States, and that during the present rebellion he

will not go beyond the lines of the Federal armies, nor into any section of the country in possession of the enemy, without permission of the authorities of the United States.

_____[L. S.]

_____[L. S.]

_____[L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged before me, in testimony whereof, witness my hand and official seal, this ____ day of _____, 186

Provost Judge and U. S. Com.

Guarantee of Protection.

This is to certify, that the citizen named in the within Bond, having properly executed the same, with approved surety, he is entitled from henceforth, to the full protection and support of the Government of the United States, and which is hereby pledged to him. All persons, military as well as civil, are hereby commanded to respect him, as a good and loyal citizen, in the full enjoyment of his property, both real and personal. All foraging is hereby forbidden upon his premises, unless actually necessary for the support and well being of the Federal armies, in which case all possible care shall be exercised, and full receipt be given by the officer in charge, which shall be duly recognized, and the property paid for by the United States Government. Officers in command of foraging expeditions will be held to the strictest accountability for the protection herein guaranteed.

W. L. Rosecrans,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g Dep't of the Cumberland.
Andrew Johnson.
Military Gov. of the State of Tenn.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Michael Casey, who keeps a family grocery store in South Nashville, near Minchin's drug store, was taken from his house Friday night by a party disguised as soldiers, who professed to have authority to arrest him, and after marching him through dark alleys and streets, demanded his money under pain of death. They took from him between \$85 and \$90 and a fine gold watch. No clue has been got to the perpetrators of the robbery.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, November 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Robbers"; dance; "The Good for Nothing"

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

Notice to Ladies Going South.

Washington, Nov. 24, 1862.—In answer to daily inquiries, informal notice is again given that all applications made by ladies to go to their friends and families in the South must be made in writing, and verified by oath, previous to the 16th day of December next, and each applicant must state:

"First—her name and residence.

"Second—The date when she came within the military lines of the United States, for what purpose, and where she has since resided.

"Third—The place she desires to go to and the purpose or object thereof."

The persons to whom leave may be granted will be sent with suitable escort from Washington to the lines of the United States forces in Virginia, with such personal effects as shall be allowed to pass.

No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk or package of female wearing apparel, weighing not over 100 pounds, and subject to inspection, and if any contraband property is found, the party will forfeit the same, and be subject to imprisonment during the war. Applicants are also notified that immediately after the expiration of the time for making applications, a list of the names of the persons to whom leave is granted will be published and the time and place of leaving designated.

Children, if desired, will be allowed to accompany their mothers and relatives who have permits, and take their usual wearing apparel; but the name and age of each child must be given in the application.

L. C. Turner,
Major and Judge Advocate.

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

Mrs. George D. Prentice left this city Sunday morning under a flag of truce, on her way South to visit a son and brother.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Robberies and Outrages.

On Saturday night Officer John Puckett discovered some soldiers carrying off a large quantity of china ware, which he justly suspected them of stealing, and went in search of a guard to aid in their arrest, which being procured, they went in pursuit, and succeeded in arresting two of them, and recovering the stolen property, which was found to consist of valuable china sets, sufficient in quantity to fill an express wagon. The prisoners and plunder were conveyed to the office of the Provost Marshal, where the thieves were disposed of as the case demanded, and the property restored to its owner, Mrs. Dr. Hall.

On Sunday night, about nine o'clock, as Mr. Thos. Hale, of North Market street, was turning out of College street, by the Presbyterian Church, on his way home, he was attacked by three men dressed in Federal uniform, one of whom gagged him, another held his hands, and a third searched his pockets, when some person fortunately came near, and the miscreants fled.

As two young boys were walking quietly along the Franklin pike on Saturday, one of them with a board upon his shoulder, some soldiers fired off their muskets pointed towards them, one of the balls cutting off the toe of the shoe of one of the boys, and with it the skin, and another ball went through the plank a few inches from the head of the other boy—a narrow escape in both, the one with his life, and the other with his foot. Such careless shooting ought to be put a stop to; this is only one of many cases reported to us.

From the depot to Whiteside street, on market, the people were kept in a constant state of alarm all night, by the breaking down of fences, firing of pistols, and the most hideous noises. The common centre and cause of all these depredations and breaches of the peace is supposed to

be a whisky shop on College street, where the poison is dealt out to soldiers at all hours of the day and night. If the Provost Marshal wishes to know the spot, he can learn it at the Recorder's office. We are also informed that there are other houses in the neighborhood, where stolen property is sold and whisky bought daily and almost hourly. We hope the Mayor will soon be able to make some arrangements with the military authorities which will give security to the persons and property of our citizens.

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

Summary: Theatre. "The Soldier's Daughter;" dance; "Jenny Lind"

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

Confederate Prisoners.—Some twelve or fifteen prisoners were brought in town yesterday by a detachment of cavalry.

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

Summary: Theatre. "The Stranger;" song; "The Rich Heiress"

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

The Confederates attacked a foraging train on the Franklin Pike yesterday, a few miles out from the city, and captured fifteen wagons with their drivers. This dash resulted in a skirmish, which was kept up two or three hours.

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

The little folks are very much concerned about candy, now that Christmas is near at hand. Recently two of our largest candy manufacturers have sold out their stocks and suspended operations on account of the scarcity and high price of sugar, and we presume that others engaged in the trade are not manufacturing for the same reason.

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

The bond question is the most difficult to get correctly before the people that we ever knew. It now appears that loyal men are not required to give a bond of any description. It also appears that that portion of the article explaining the bonds which precedes the bonds, published in yesterday's Dispatch, was not written by Gen. Rosecrans, and does not reflect his views on the bond question.

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

Sheep Stealing.—On Wednesday morning two soldiers went to the market-house, and after perambulating the various avenues, and inspecting the contents of sundry stalls and wagons, one of them took up a sheep—the entire carcass—threw it upon his shoulder and travelled toward Market street. The butcher called for the police, and Cavender and W. C. Francis went in pursuit, catching them on Market street. One of them fled a few paces and drew a pistol, which he discharged, but fortunately missed his aim; but while the two officers were devoting their attention to the advance guard, the bearer of the sheep dropped his burden and fled, and thus the guilty parties escaped, while the sheep was brought back in triumph.

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

Summary: Theatre. "Ingomar; or, The Greek Maiden;" dance; "Limerick Boy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Buttons and Button-Holes.—Many Bendicks will wonder why space should be occupied in treating of a subject so small and uninteresting—to such we say, this paragraph is not intended for your present welfare, but for the future. We are now devoting our time for the well-being of bachelors and grass-widowers. An uninteresting subject, indeed! Why, my dear sir, have you ever travelled? have you ever sent shirts to be washed whose buttons and button-holes were perfect, and discovered, after having put them on with treat care, that they were minus the one or plus the other? Have you hastily removed the damaged article, and without examination inserted your head through another, and found it in the same condition? Have you never cursed the shirt, and heaped maledictions upon the head of the woman who was the cause of all your afflictions and sinful profanations? Have you ever sent a pair of socks, through which your great toe has just protruded, and received them in such condition that you were in doubt as to which end you should first insert your foot? If you have undergone none of these trials and tribulations, you have indeed been blessed far beyond the majority of men as worthy of happiness as yourself. But how remedy the evil? Some will say "take to thyself a wife!" Very good advice, truly; but all men are not in marriageable condition, some cannot procure a mate, and others again are married, but unfortunately separated by necessity from their loving spouses. "Get another washwoman," says a thoughtless friend. Know you not that all are alike in this respect, and that while they will wash well and carefully for a woman, they universally try to pester a man's life out of him, unless he is rich enough and generous enough to give them half the value of his clothes top prevent their total destruction? It has been suggested to us that a law enacted making it a misdemeanor to return a shirt buttonless, might have the desired effect. Not a bit of it; unless the victim be the veriest *old* bachelor—more crabbed than crab apples, and with heart adamant—the sinners would escape "unwhipped of justice." The only reform to be hoped for we imagine consists in this plan: Let some enterprising woman commence the business of *WASHING and MENDING*. We will charge nothing for the originating of this idea, and would guarantee her a business which would make her independent in a few years if she advertise freely and prove faithful. She would, beside, be a public benefactress. For how many soured tempers should she sweeten—how much blaspheming prevent—how much happiness create and cultivate—and how many blessings would she receive from her customers; and they would be legion. We therefore present this plan, with due deference, to the careful consideration of some philanthropic woman who wishes to benefit mankind generally, and herself particularly.

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

Summary: Theatre. "Grand Fairy Drama"; Saturday—"Kate Kearney;" song; "Robert Macaire"

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

It is reported that the Confederates have blown up the piers of the railroad bridges, heretofore burned at Duck river and Harpeth, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and that they are removing all the iron rails between Columbia and Franklin to some point South, and destroying the cross-ties.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

It will be remembered that on Thursday last Mr. Norton was tried and convicted of keeping a disorderly house, Mr. E. Brocher being one of the witnesses summoned to give evidence. About one o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Brocher, who resides at 162 South Market street, was aroused from his sleep by the noise of rocks thrown at his doors and window shutters, and looking out saw several soldiers, or men dressed in uniform, whom he requested to desist from their unlawful assault. he was soon compelled to seek shelter, however, for the rocks penetrated windows and doors, one of them falling upon the bed in which his wife lay, weighing about five pounds, and another penetrating the window of his daughter's bedroom and striking her upon the breast. The desperadoes finally entered the house and destroyed nearly all the furniture, but did no further injury to the inmates than cause them a severe fright, some cavalry men coming up and driving them away. Mr. B. and his daughter recognized among the house-breakers Bartley Norton, a son of the Norton above referred to, who was arrested by officers Puckett and Nichol, convicted of the offense, and fined \$50 and costs. Another of the party has been arrested, and will probably be brought up for trial on Monday.

John Smith, a private in the First Tennessee Regiment, was caught in the act of stealing a pair of pantaloons, confessed the crime, desired to settle the matter, was convicted of larceny, fined \$50 and costs, and, in default of the wherewithal to pay, was sent to the work house to practice stone-breaking.

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

A flag of truce was sent out yesterday by order of Gen. Rosecrans, to convey a number of ladies to the Confederate lines who desired to go South; also, the Rev. C. D. Elliott, who goes South for the purpose of effecting an exchange of Dr. Charlton, of this county, arrested some time since and paroled by the Confederates, for himself. If he succeeds in effecting the exchange, we understand he will remain in the South.

We understand a hack containing two of the ladies was brought back after having got out several miles, it having been discovered that a small box containing contraband articles was concealed under the seat. The driver—a colored man—subsequently admitted that he was the one who endeavored to smuggle the box through, and he was sent to the penitentiary to await further action in his case. The authorities having become satisfied that the ladies were innocent of any participation in this attempt to smuggle through contraband articles, sent them forward again under a flag of truce, so that the whole party is probably now in Dixie.

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

We have seen more drunken men on our streets during the past week than for three months previous. Yesterday was especially marked for the unusually large number of drunken men—mostly soldiers—seen in the principal thoroughfares of the city. All the liquor saloons were closed several months ago by order of the provost marshal, but it is painfully evident that there is but little difficulty experienced of late in getting any quantity and at any time parties may desire. The evidence of this may be seen almost every hour in the day in boisterous men, civilians and soldiers, reeling through the streets. We trust Col. Gillem will turn another screw upon those places where liquor is being clandestinely sold, for the double reason that such action will prevent demoralization in the army, and at the same time afford protection to citizens against the lawlessness of drunken men.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 5
Summary: Theatre. "Serious Family;" song; "The Windmill"

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

We understand that Gen. Rosecrans has ordered that no further flags of truce be sent to convey parties desiring to go South beyond the Federal lines. Parties who have gone out under such flags have abused the privilege, and the General has determined to put a stop to it.

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

The Surprise at Hartsville.—Early on Sunday morning, a force of Confederates, supposed to consist of three thousand cavalry, one thousand infantry, and some artillery, surprised the Federal forces in the neighborhood of Hartsville, Tenn., under command of Col. Moore, of the 104th Illinois volunteers, and after a fight of one hour and fifteen minutes, captured nearly the entire command, consisting of the 104th Illinois, Col. Moore, the 106th and 108th Ohio, Cols. Tefel and Defoe; the 2d Indiana cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Slater, and one section of a battery under Lieut. Green. On the Federal side there were 60 killed and wounded, all left on the field. It is believed that Gen. Morgan commanded the Confederates, and it is suspected that large additions will be made to the Night-cap Brigade. We could not ascertain the number of casualties sustained by the Confederates. For the above particulars we are indebted to Capt. Truman, the indefatigable correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 9, 1862, p. 2, c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "Hunchback;" dance; "Spectre Bridegroom"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Whisky Dealers.—Marshal Chumbly yesterday made a descent, in company with three officers, upon several whisky dealers on Smoky Row, and conveyed them to the work-house, where they gave security for their appearance at the Recorder's Court this morning. Officers Ingals and Baker also caught several negroes who have been doing a thriving whisky business of late. Rich developments may be looked for this morning.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "Don Caesar de Bazan;" dance; "My Neighbor's Wife"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "Honey Moon;" dance; "P. P.; or, The Man and the Tiger"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Wanted for Cash!
Cotton Rags,
Hemp and
Damaged Cotton,
Old Rope and Gunnies,
(in large or small lots,)
Ingham, Swift & Co.,

at
French & Reid's,
Corner of Market and Clark streets.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Burglary and Robbery.

A series of outrages have lately been committed in the neighborhood of Mansker's Creek, about 11 miles north-east of Nashville, which call loudly for investigation. We have it from undoubtedly good authority that on the 8th inst. four men visited the house of the widow Connell, near night, ordered supper, and after talking with her another widow lady present, for some time, the men locked the door, and demanded all the money in the house. They got some \$15 or \$20, a lady's gold watch, and a portrait set in gold, when they went to Dr. Galbraith's, in sight of the widow's, and broke suddenly upon him with drawn pistols. Here they made the same demand, and got about the same amount of money, firing a pistol at the Doctor on leaving, but fortunately missing him. They then entered the house of Mr. Glover, close by, and robbed him of his money, and from thence went to the house of Mr. William Connell, bursting open the door and rushing in upon them with drawn pistols; Mr. Connell tried to defend himself with a chair, but he was soon overcome, and robbed of his money and gold watch. They then attacked David Reed, living in the same house, and robbed him of \$50. From here they went to Sam. Saveley's, where they got more money, and thence half a mile down the creek to Zeb. Utley's, where they found Zeb. and his son in bed, but they were soon up, and a serious scuffle ensued, in which the father was severely injured, when the robbers gathered up his pantaloons, which contained considerable money, and left in a hurry.

This is the second time Mansker's Creek has been visited by desperadoes—the other party plundering them about a month ago, under the plea of searching for arms, letters, etc. One of the latter party wore an oil-cloth coat, but it is not known whether they were soldiers or not.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Roll Call.

A gentleman who was with the Federal army during the battle of the 8th of October, tells us that the roll call after the fight was the most solemn scene he ever witnessed. The following beautiful lines, from Harper's Monthly for December will be appreciated by all who have attended roll call under similar circumstances:

"Corporal Green!" the Orderly cried;
"Here!" was the answer, loud and clear,
From the lips of a soldier who stood near;
And "Here!" was the word the next replied.

"Cyrus Drew!"—then a silence fell—
This time no answer followed the call;

Only his rear-man had seen him fall,
Killed or wounded, he could not tell.

There they stood in the falling light,
These men of battle, with grave, dark looks,
As plain to be read as open books,
While slowly gathered the shade of night.

The fern on the hill-sides was splashed with blood,
And down in the corn, where the poppies grew,
Were redder stains than the poppies knew;
And crimson-dyed was the river's flood.

For the foe had crossed from the other side,
That day, in the face of a murderous fire
That swept them down in its terrible ire;
And their life blood went to color the tide.

"Herbert Cline!"—At the call there came
Two stalwart soldiers into the line,
Bearing between them this Herbert Cline,
Wounded and bleeding, to answer his name.

"Ezra Kerr!"—and a voice answered "Here!"
"Hiram Kerr!" but no man replied;
They were brothers, these two; the said wind sighed,
And a shudder crept through the cornfield near.

"Ephraim Deane!"—then a soldier spoke;
"Deane carried our regiment's colors," he said,
"When our ensign was shot, I left him dead
Just after the enemy wavered and broke.

"Close to the roadside his body lies;
I paused a moment and gave him to drink;
He murmured his mother's name, I think;
And death came with it and closed his eyes."

"Twas a victory—yes; but it cost us dear;
For that company's roll, when called at night,
Of a hundred men who went into the fight,
Numbered but twenty that answered "*Here!*"

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

Board of Aldermen.

. . . John M. Seabury, Chief of the Fire Department, reported eight fires and one false alarm during the month of November. The loss on five of them was estimated at \$1075.00, two unknown, one nothing. The expenses for the month were \$1285.35. The following nominations were made by the Chief for the ensuing year, and confirmed by the Board on motion of Ald. Cheatham:

Eclipse No. 1.
T. J. Seabury, 1st Pipeman,
James Dickson, 2d do.,
Jos. Ervin, Engineer,
Robert Hodge, Fireman,
Frank Johnson, Driver for Engine,
Augustus Ragan, " " Hose Carriage,
Richard Forbes, Runner.
One vacancy.

Hamilton, No. 9.
William Hodge, 1st Pipeman,
Wiley Tyrbeville, 2d do
John Wilson, Engineer,
Alphus Yarbrough, Fireman.
Richard Horn, Truck Driver.

Deluge, No. 3
Ben. Smith, 1st Pipeman,
William Thomas, 2d do.
William Smith, Engineer,
Joseph Houston, Fireman,
John Tyrbeville, Driver of Engine.
F. F. Smith, Driver for Hose Carriage.
Charles Green, Runner,
George Jennings, do.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Personal.
From the Chattanooga Rebel, Dec. 5.

We are informed that General Joseph E. Johnston was accompanied by his estimable lady, on his journey from Virginia to Tennessee. The General leaves this morning for Murfreesboro', and immediately assumes command of the army.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday with our old friend J. C. Crenshaw, late of Nashville. He is at present a captain in the engineer department, and accompanies Major Nokuet, of the engineer corps of the army, to this place, to arrange for the immediate construction of a Pontoon Bridge at Kelly's Ferry, about twelve miles below here, on the Tennessee.

Col. Sam. C. Reed, formerly of the N. O. Picayune, whose descriptive letters of the battle

of Shiloh over the signature of "Sparta," will be remembered, and more recently the "Ora" of the Mobile Advertiser, arrived in this city yesterday, and paid us a visit. The Colonel looks nothing worse for his retreat from Kentucky, though it seems he did have a hard time "bridling that horse" at Perryville.

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

Cavalry Women in the Rebel Ranks.

While the late expedition of General Stahl was out, a portion of it reconnoitered around Upperville. This body met a squad of rebel cavalry before them, and pursuit was given. When closely in contact with them, two females on horseback were descried riding with the cavalry. These women were supposed to be spies in disguise.

Our men were determined to capture the whole of the foe. They told them to halt and surrender; but this was disregarded by the rebels. Both parties wheeled into a favorable position, and fired their carbines.

Several on both sides were slightly wounded. One of the women was shot in the leg. The ball fractured the bone badly; but it was thought that amputation would not have to be resorted to. While she lay bleeding on the ground, her rebel companions fled from her, and she was left to the mercy of her captors.

She was conveyed to a house, and proper surgical aid was procured. Everything tending to alleviate her sufferings was done for her. She said that she was a Southern woman, and would not care so much for the wound and pain, if she could see the dastardly Yankees who shot her butchered before her. The shot was a random one, and not aimed at her.

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

"Humming Bird" robes are the newest and sweetest thing out. They are of salmon silk ornamented by sprays of foliage upon which are represented birds and butterflies. It takes a C spot to secure one.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

It was reported in the city yesterday that Gen. Joe Johnston assumed formal command of the Confederate army at Murfreesboro' on Monday last.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "The Iron Chest;" dance; "Stage Struck Tailor"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

So much has been said about the amount of jeans brought out of Kentucky, that the correspondent of the Mobile Register procured a semi-official statement as to the quantity obtained. The total amount received was 150,000 yards, (and not 1,000,000 as previously reported,) which would make suits for 95,000 men only. Of this amount, Gen. Kirby Smith received 90,000, and Gen. Bragg 23,000. There was also brought out about 50,000 yards of calico and flannel.

The Ladies' Volunteer Association of Augusta, Ga., acknowledged through the Augusta Chronicle, the receipt of two hundred dollars from the Confederate Philharmonic Association,

through the President, Mrs. Paul F. Eve, for the relief of the necessities of the first regiment Tennessee volunteers.

Capt. Charles W. Peden, Provost Marshal of Murfreesboro', has issued an order prohibiting all persons from tying their horses to the trees bordering the sidewalks of that town.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We were informed that the Federals made an attack on the Confederate forces at Franklin yesterday, and that after a little skirmishing, during which a small number were killed and wounded on each side, the Confederates burned the mill at that place, with its contents, and "retired." We could learn no further particulars.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

A dispatch published in yesterday's Louisville Journal, dated Nashville, Dec. 10, says: "Gov. Andrew Johnson is about to issue a proclamation assessing the wealthy rebels of Nashville to the amount of \$60,000 for the support of the indigent during the winter. The list contains all the prominent rebel sympathizers in the city."

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

Summary: Theatre. "Little Devil; or, My Share;" dance; "His Last Legs"

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

For the Ladies.—Madame Demarest's Book of Fashion, Le Bon Ton, Godey's and Peterson's Magazines, Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, for January, 1863, at Harde & Co.s, 48 College street.

Farmers, call for the Country Gentleman, Mechanics, call for the Scientific American, Literary Men, call for the Atlantic Monthly, and Eclectic Magazine, at Harde & Co.'s, 48 College street.

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

The result of the expedition to Franklin, to which we referred yesterday, was the breaking up of two or three Confederate camps, the destroying of some camp equipage, the capture of a few prisoners at Franklin and the killing of about half a dozen. The Federals had one man wounded. The expedition then returned to this city.

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

Ladies, call and look at our new style of Playing Cards,—ample directions accompanying each deck,—very neat and tasty for the parlor games of the day. Citizens, soldiers, strangers, come one come all, and examine them; will be sure to suit all. Harde & Co., 48 College street.

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

Father Blimeol,—The Rev. J. Emerson Blimeol was arrested on Thursday evening, but the military authorities, and sent to the Penitentiary. We have not been made acquainted with the charges preferred against him.

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

Highly Important Document.
Proclamation of Gov. Johnson As-
sessing Secession Sympathizers for
the Benefit of the Poor.

Governor Johnson on yesterday issued the following proclamation:

State of Tennessee, Executive Office, }
Nashville, Dec. 18, 1862. }

Whereas, There are many helpless widows, wives and children in the city of Nashville and county of Davidson, who have been reduced to poverty and wretchedness in consequence of their husbands, sons and fathers having been forced into the armies of this unholy and nefarious rebellion, and their necessities having become great and manifest, and their wants for the necessities of life so urgent, that all the laws of justice and humanity would be grossly violated unless something was done to relieve their destitute and suffering condition. The following assessment is ordered in behalf of these suffering families from those who have contributed directly or indirectly in bringing about this unfortunate state of affairs. The amount annexed to each name may be paid in five months, the first payment to be made on or before the 20th December, 1862. All persons called upon in this notice will pay the amount required to the Comptroller of the State, and it will be applied in such manner as may be prescribed to the purposes for which it was collected:
[list of names with amounts]

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

Summary: Theatre. "William Tell;" dance; "Poor Pillicoddy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 16, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The train from Lexington, Ky., brought to Louisville Saturday evening one hundred and forty refugees from East Tennessee.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 16, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

A Dispatch from Knoxville, dated the 11th, says Jeff. Davis made a speech at that place, and he is reported to have arrived in Murfreesboro' on the evening of the 12th. It is further reported that he reviewed the Confederate troops at Murfreesboro' on Saturday, the 13th. What does this movement mean?

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 16, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Madelaine; or, The Belle of the Faubourg;" dance; "Bamboozling"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Richard Third;" dance; "Nature and Philosophy"

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

Charley Kirk, the "Se De Kay," of the Louisville Courier, is said to be the editor of the Murfreesboro' Rebel Banner.

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

Fire Works.—Christmas time is drawing nigh, and children are already becoming jubilant over the anticipation of the "good time coming." As a premonitory symptom, we notice that several traders have supplied themselves with fire-works of various descriptions, which our youngsters are already buying and exploding about the streets. With a view of preventing such breeches of the City Laws, the Recorder requests us to publish the following section from chapter 21, part 3, of the City Law:

Sec. 11. That if any person or persons shall fire any gun or pistol, cast, throw, or fire any squib, rocket, cracker or other combustible fire-works within the limits of the corporation; every such person, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars; and if a slave, he, she, or they, shall receive not less than five, nor more than twenty lashes; if any person or persons shall vend, manufacture, give away, deal in, or have in his possession any squib, rocket, cracker, powder, or other combustible fire-works within the limits of the corporation of Nashville, for the purpose of disposing of the same to minors or slaves, every such person, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Follies of a Night;" dance; "My Neighbor's Wife"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Romance of the War.

A Cairo correspondent of the New York Tribune, tells the following story in his letter of the 5th instant:

Quite a romantic incident was developed here to-day, and for the benefit of your readers who delight in tales of adventure it shall be related. A woman named Annie Clark, arrived from Louisville this evening and proceeded to General Tuttle's headquarters, bearing in her hand a letter requesting transportation South. According to her story, her husband joined the rebel army some time ago at Iuka, Mississippi, his place of residence, and she, being desirous of serving in the same cause, assumed male apparel and became a member of the Louisiana Cavalry, where she remained, doing the duties of a soldier, seven months. Becoming dissatisfied with her position, she resigned and joined the Eleventh Tennessee Regiment, in which she also remained seven months. She was in all the skirmishes, and took part in the battle of Shiloh. While the army was encamped, she frequently went over to her husband's regiment to see him. Upon that memorable field her husband fell. She buried him with her own hands, but her attachment to a soldier's life was not lessened. She continued with her comrades until the fight at Richmond, Kentucky, where she was taken prisoner. During all this time her sex was not discovered. It remained for a Yankee to do that. Soon after her capture, she went to the Provost Marshal in Louisville for a parole, and while waiting she happened to sneeze. The wily Marshal started at the sound, and declared that no man ever sneezed like that. The truth was out, and she confessed.

As was stated before, she came here to-day, waited upon Gen. Tuttle, and expressed herself perfectly willing to occupy the barracks with the rebel prisoners, and share their fate. The gallant General could not endure to see a female subject to the rough treatment of male prisoners, so he informed her she could remain in better quarters, which would be supplied by Major

Merrill, Provost Marshal, and he, the General, would furnish her transportation to Dixie, in a manner befitting so heroic a woman. Mrs. Clark seems to be about thirty years of age, and has passed under the name of Richard Anderson.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

About Negroes.—Our attention has been called to the fact that large numbers of negroes throng the market-house every morning, much to the annoyance of citizens. They jostle ladies and gentlemen with perfect impunity, and *look* savage if a remonstrance is made. Those persons who may have further cause to complain need only call the aid of one of the Deputy Marshals, who is always to be found in the market house, to insure the punishment of such impertinence.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Capitol Amusements.—About three o'clock yesterday evening a drunken or crazy soldier stationed himself on the Capitol grounds, within twenty steps of the guard at the Cedar street entrance, and for some time amused himself by throwing rocks, weighing each from five to ten pounds, at every passer-by. We were passing along, in our usual quiet way, when a gentleman seized us by the shoulder and forced us backward, thus saving us from a severe blow upon the head, the deadly missile passing within a few inches. We spoke to the guard on the subject and passed on; but on turning round a few moments afterward, saw him preparing his battery for another assault. If the man is crazy, he should be taken care of; if drunk, a severe punishment is well merited.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Midnight Watch;" dance; "Faint Heart Ne'er Won Fair Lady"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The weather is delightfully clear and pleasant, and becoming warmer every day. If it continue this until Christmas, we will all be as happy as—as possible under the circumstances. No candies for the little ones—no egg-nogg [sic] for the old folks; the recollection of absent friends—the memory of friends departed—will cast a cloud over our pleasures, and prompt us to sigh and mourn on the festive day.

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

Summary: Theatre. "Richard Third;" double Highland fling; "The Youth Who Never Saw a Woman"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Gas.—We are sorry to say that the supply of coal at the Gas Works is running very short, and the Secretary of the Gas Light Company requests us to say to our citizens, "Use as little gas light as possible." We hope he will be able to get coal from Louisville, via the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Breach of Faith.—We were yesterday officially informed of a violation of her word on the part of a lady who recently applied to the military authorities for a pass to go beyond the Federal lines. The lady represented herself as the wife of a Confederate officer who was

stationed at Murfreesboro', and said she desired a pass with the view only of seeing her husband, as it might be a long time before she would again have an opportunity. The authorities at first declined to give the necessary permit, but the lady pleaded, and pledged her honor not to take with her anything but her own necessary clothing, and give no information. On these conditions the pass was given, and the lady accompanied beyond the lines, when suspicion was aroused that all was not right, and a lady and gentleman were sent after her; the party entered a dwelling-house on the roadside, where the lady's baggage was searched, and was found to consist of numerous pairs of boots and shoes, blankets, seven dress patterns, and other contraband articles. The lady was then accompanied to a private room by the lady official, and her person searched, when a large number of letters were found concealed in her under clothes around her waist. After taking from her the letters and contraband clothing, she was permitted to depart. We regret much that any lady should be even suspected of such conduct; it is calculated to do much harm, and cannot be productive of any good. A word of honor should be kept inviolate.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Satan in Paris;" pas de deux; "Two Bonnycastles"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Charles Barrett, a colored septuagenarian, died suddenly of a congestive chill on Saturday last. He has been for upwards of a quarter of a century a hack-driver in this city. His honest was proverbial, and the colored people testified their regret at his death by one of the largest funeral processions ever witnessed in this city.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

New Provost Marshal.—An order has been issued by Brig. Gen. Robt. B. Mitchell, to the effect that Col. John A. Martin, of the 8th Kansas Volunteers, is appointed Provost Marshal of Nashville, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Col. Martin yesterday afternoon entered upon the duties of Provost Marshal of Nashville. Col. A. C. Gillem, with his regiment, left for camp late in the morning, and will probably take command of a brigade. We regret to state that Mr. B. C. Truman, of the Philadelphia Press, has also relinquished his connection with the office. The duties of a Provost Marshal in a city like Nashville are onerous, and are only too happy to credit Col. Gillem for the discreet and efficient manner in which the business of his office has been generally managed.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Othello;" dance; "Slasher and Crasher"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Candles for Sale.

The undersigned are manufacturing a fine article of Tallow Candles, at the old stand of J. Doyle & Co., No. 28, North Front street, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Davis & A. Coe.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Cotillon [sic] Party.

Mr. Goodwin will give a Cotillon [sic] Party, on Christmas Eve, at Kirkman's Hall, Summer Street. Dancing will commence at 7½ o'clock, a good quadrille band being in attendance. Tickets one dollar, admitting one gentleman and three ladies. Strict order will be enforced.

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

No Passes on Christmas Day.—It will be seen from an order from Headquarters, published in another column, that there will be no passes issued on Christmas Day. Other important matters will also be found in said order, which every one ought to read carefully.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Christmas Marketing.—The market-house was illumined last night, and presented quite a gay and festive appearance, the beef not quite equal to former years, but much superior to what might have been expected under the circumstances. The stalls almost groaned under the weight of meat on hand. It must not be forgotten that Christmas Dinner must be purchased to-day, as there will be no market tomorrow. While on this subject we may as well call the attention of butchers and other occupiers of stalls to the advertisement of the Clerk of the market, and recommend them to send in their applications.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Citizens' Passes.

Headquarters 14th Army Corps, }
Office of Provost Marshal General, }
Nashville Tenn., Dec. 23, 1862. }

The public are hereby notified that no passes will be issued from this office on the 25th instant, (Christmas day.)

All persons requiring passes in any direction through our exterior lines, will apply at this office. Those who reside outside our lines are hereby warned against passing through the lines into Nashville, as permits to return *will not be granted*.

Passes to citizens residing within our lines will hereafter be issued by authority of Brig. Gen. Mitchell, Commander of the Post of Nashville.

Permits to carry merchandize beyond the lines of this army will not be granted.

By order of Major General Rosecrans.

Wm. M. Wiles,
Captain and Provost Marshal General.

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

Summary: Theatre. "Money;" dance; "2, 4, 5, 0; or, The Lottery Ticket"

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

Oyster Supper and Fair.

Robert Knowles will, by permission of the Mayor and military authorities, give an Oyster Supper and Fair, to his colored friends, at the corner of Cherry and Broad streets, This (Wednesday) Evening, at half past seven o'clock.

Tickets of admittance, 50 cents.

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

To Lessees of Market
Stalls, and Others.

The first assistant clerk of the Market requests the attention of all persons occupying stalls in the Market-house, as well as of those desiring to lease such stalls, to the 8th section of an act entitled "An Act to bring into one of the several laws relating to the Market-house," which reads as follows:

Sec. 8. On or before the first day of January, in each year, the First Assistant Clerk of the market shall lease out the stalls of the market, under the Mayor's direction. He shall take from each lessee a lease with good security, to be approved by the Mayor, for the payment of the rent quarterly in advance. The form of the lease shall be made out by the Recorder. Applications may be made to the undersigned, at his office in the Market-house.

Thomas McCarthy,
First Assistant Clerk of the Market-House.

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

48	48
Kings, Queens, & Knaves, are played out.	
National American Amusement Cards.	
The Suits are Eagles, Shields, Stars, and Flags.	
You Can Play All the Usual Games.	
A great variety of Novelettes, Song-Books, and Novels, at 48 College Street, Harde & Co.	
48	48

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

A Merry Christmas!—In times of peace and prosperity the whole Christian world is accustomed to rejoice and be merry on this, the birthday of The Prince of Peace. Those who have an abundance of this world's goods have been accustomed from time immemorial to give freely to those of their neighbors who have been less fortunate; while those who have had but little have given even a portion of what they had, so that all could rejoice and be glad, and sing their Christmas carols with light hearts. Our rejoicings to-day will necessarily be mingled with

sorrows; grief for relatives and friends lost to us in this world, will mar the exuberant joy which should fill our hearts under other circumstances; and sorrow and anxiety for the absent ones will necessarily detract from the general enjoyment; yet should we rejoice; do you ask why?—look around you, and see how many thousands are suffering all the afflictions you endure, and, in addition, all the pangs of hunger and cold, the burning fever, the cold chill, the racking pain, and the various heartburnings and anxieties of the widowed mother in poverty. Of your means, therefore, give freely to the poor to-day, and you will have just cause to rejoice that Almighty God has thus blessed you and enabled you to make glad the hearts of some one or more of His suffering creatures on this the annual festival of the birth of our Redeemer. That all our readers may have cause to rejoice, we fervently pray.

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

The fire last night about nine o'clock, was in the "classic precincts of Smoky row." It was the last house on Cherry street next the Sulphur Spring, and the fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

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

Summary: Theatre. "Kate Kearney;" dance; "Husband at Sight; Friday—"The Serious Family;" dance; song; "Dead Shot"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Christmas Day was exceedingly quiet and orderly; some few drunken people were seen on the streets, but no disorder of consequence took place. The Provost Guard were busy all day taking stragglers to head-quarters. Such of our churches as were open were well filled. And from what we can learn the several congregations were much edified. Business was generally suspended, and the day resembled much the appearance of a quiet Sunday.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

. . . Dolly, a slave of Willoughby Williams, Jenny Davis, and Emma Hayes, were charged with entertaining slaves, and each charged with the costs of suit. Hundreds of runaway negro girls are now in and around the city who have given themselves up to prostitution and all its attendant vices; they are crowded in hovels in all directions, a dozen or more frequently sleeping in one room. . . .

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

Summary: Theatre. "Pizarro;" dance; "Omnibus"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Lady of Lyons;" dance; "My Neighbor's Wife"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

"Grim visaged war" don't seem to have deprived the Murfreesboro' people of their usual

"rounds of pleasure" if we may judge from the balls that are reported to have come off just before Christmas.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The order of the Provost Marshal closing up the drinking saloons has had the effect of diminishing the number of drunken people that have been seen on the streets for some time past.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Colored Population.—Old inhabitants of Nashville are astonished at the small number of negroes about our streets during the Christmas holidays, and particularly surprised that all are so remarkably quiet. To us the cause of all this is very plain: the worst part of the black population have either absconded or are at work upon the fortifications, and the best of them are careful to do nothing that would cause them to be set to work for the public's benefit. They find little sympathy in a military guard or the civic police, and therefore try to keep out of their hands. Many of our best servants are having their balls and parties, and other social reunions, and are enjoying the holidays rationally, allowing their masters and mistresses to do a good share, if not all, of their own work; but they will report for duty at the customary time, invigorated and refreshed after their eight days relaxation.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Ingomar;" dance; "Slasher and Crasher"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 28, 1862, p. 4, c. 1-3

Humors of the War.
Letter from Orpheus C. Kerr, Historian of the Mackerel Brigade.
From the New York Sunday Mercury.

Editor T. T.:—As I make it a practice to pay all my honest debts, my boy, and have never flagellated a person of African descent, I could not properly come under the head of "Chivalry" in an American dictionary, though I might possibly come under its feet in the "Union-as-it-Was," yet I have that in my nature which revolts at the thought of a war against women, and am sufficiently chivalrous to defend any cause whose effects are crinoline. The bell-shaped structure called Woman, my boy, was created expressly to conquer unresisting adversaries; to win engagements without receiving a blow, and to do pretty much as she pleases, by pleasing pretty much as she does. She is a harmless creature of herself, my boy; and to war directly against her because she may chance to influence her male friends to war against us, is about as sensible as it would be to execrate our hatter because a gust of wind blows our new beaver into the mud. If the hatter had not made the hat, the wind could not have blown it off, and if God had not made woman, she could not encourage the well-known Southern Confederacy against us; but shall we turn enemy to the hatter, or to the woman, on this account? Not if we know ourselves, my boy, and recognize the high moral spirit of justice observable in the Constitution. Being thus possessed of a reverence for that sex whose bonnets remind me of cake-baskets, I cannot refrain from frowning indignantly upon that horrible spirit of national tyranny which inspired Sergeant O'Pake, of the demoralized Mackerel Brigade, to issue the following

General Order,

For the purpose of simplifying national strategy to those conservative women of America who, while in the pursuit of happiness as guaranteed by the Constitution, desire to visit the Southern Confederacy, it is ordered that they shall answer the following paternal questions before passing the lines of the Mackerel brigade:

I.—For how many years has your age been Just Twenty-two?

II.—How many novels do you consume per week?

III.—Were you ever complained of to the authorities for inordinate piano forte playing?

IV.—Do you work slippers for the heathen?

V.—If so; for *what* He then?

VI.—What newspaper "Marriages and Deaths" do you consider the best?

VII.—In selecting a church to attend, what colored prayer-book do you find most becoming to your complexion?

VIII.—How much display of neck do you consider necessary to indicate a Modesty which shrinks from showing an ankle? [sic]

IX.—Did you ever stoop to Folly? or is it folly alone that stoops to you?

X.—Did you ever eat as much as you wanted at dinner, when members of the opposite sex were opposite?

It is also ordered, that no female visitor to the celebrated Southern Confederacy shall carry more than eight large trunks and a bonnet box for each month in the year; and that no female shall pass the line whose dimensions in full dress exceed the ordinary space between two pickets, as the latter will, on no account, be permitted to edge away from their stations at this trying crisis in the history of our distracted country.

O'Pake,

Sergeant, Mackerel Brigade.

This inhuman order had scarcely been issued, my boy, when there came to the Mackerel lines in front of Paris a virtuous young female, aged 23, with the figures reversed, who was disgusted with the great vulgarity of the North, and wished to visit the marriageable Southern Confederacy, having heard that the Confederacy was carefully husbanding its resources. Being a poor girl "with nothing to wear," she only had seven Saratoga trunks, two band-boxes, fourteen small carpet-bags, and a lap-dog; yet the ill-bred O'Pake was suspicious enough to examine one of her trunks.

He ruthlessly opened it in her presence, my boy, and quickly met with the horrible fate which was at once immortalized by the Mackerel chaplain in the following awful presentment:

The Avenging Skeleton.

There was a Sergeant of the Mack'rel ranks

Made one attempt to carry out the law;

But, ah!—to Providence a thousand thanks!

He met a doom to fill the soul with awe.

Scarce had his impious hands the task begun—

Scarce had he ope'd the vast and mammoth thing,

When, from the trunk's interior Phlegathon,
Came forth a horrid phantom with a spring!

It was a dreadful monster, without flesh,
Made up of ever-less'ning, perfect hoops,
More terrible to vision than Secesh,
With all his ragged, whisky-drinking troops.

The wretched Sergeant started back with fear,
And would have 'scaped the penalty incurred;
But ah! the spectre caught him by an ear,
And held him trembling like a prisoned bird.

Wrought up to phrenzy by mishap so dire,
He struck the phantom in his thoughtless rage;
But 'twas like fanning to put out a fire,
And straight his hand was tangled in a cage!

And then his other tyrant hand he tried,
To case the springs that pressed him ev'rywhere;
His futile blow the Skeleton defied;
His other hand was taken by a snare!

Then round his form the dread avenger coiled,
Liker snakes' backbones in unelastic curl.
By prison-bars his wished retreat is foiled,
And in a cage behold the trembling churl!

Still mad with terror at his grievous plight,
He lifts a foot, as though to kick at last;
When, lo! his leg goes through an op'ning slight,
And there two wiry circles hold it fast.

He plunges, staggers, tries to tear the bands
Which make that woman's Skeleton complete;
Then reeleth blindly unto where she stands,
And falls in helpless bondage at her feet!

When the poor fellow was released from this terrible skeleton, my boy, he looked as bewildered as one who had just returned from the outskirts of civilization; but still his taste for trunk inspection was not conquered. He returned to the siege of the wardrobe abyss, drew forth an immense white article, and says he:

"Do my spectacles relate a fiction, or is this indeed a Sibley tent for the use of the Confederacy?"

At this moment the excellent young woman hastily snatched the article away from him, and says she:

"You nasty dirty thing, that's my--" here she blushed.

At times, my boy, woman's blush is the imperial banner of virgin Modesty thrown out to catch the breeze that wafts the sound of coming rescue, and means "*God is my defence* [sic]." At other times, it is the eloquent protest of a fine intelligence which deprecates the test that would turn all its hidden beauties to the public eye, and means: *Humanity is born of Genius*. But in this case it was the lurid flush of anger, and meant—a *petticoat*.

Not wishing to further betray the reproachful fact that he was an unmarried Mackerel, my boy, Sergeant O'Pake closed the trunk with emphasis and permitted the triumphant young woman of America to trip it lightly to the South.

The Mackerel Brigade at present constitutes one of three parallel lines, the other two being the celebrated City of Paris and the well known Southern Confederacy. Paris is the central one, and may be called the line of battle, over which the Orange County Howitzers are continually hurling shot and shell at the glorious sun. During the day, it is much frequented by Southern Confederacies, who drink anything that will pour into a tumbler, and in the evening it is visited by our indomitable troops, who go to look at the empty bottles. You may ask, my boy, why the Confederacies are not routed, and Paris occupied? I answer that the new General of the Mackerel Brigade will not attack an inferior force, and is waiting until there shall be something worth killing on the opposite side. Too often did the former General of the Mackerel Brigade make the mistake this high-minded conduct is intended to avoid; too often, after an interval of only a few months, did he lead the majestic Mackerels ahead of him into the field, and then hastily retire upon finding that the Confederacies were too inferior in numbers to make their conquest worth while. But we shall have no more such mistakes, for the new General will not move against the foe until the latter is strong enough to make carnage desirable. Besides, the man who has to build a bridge across Duck Lake, could not come last week, on account of the rain, and there are no ferryboats running.

On Thanksgiving Day, however, we had a skirmish of thrilling intensity. The conservative Kentucky chap, my boy, has got command of Company 2, Regiment 1, and having drilled them in swearing to the sound of the Emancipation Proclamation, for a whole fortnight, he has brought them to a high state of discipline and profanity. On Thursday morning, just after one of our scouts had cleaned his spectacles, he beheld a Confederate turkey emerge from this side of Paris and proceed to insult the United States of America by hideous gobblings. The alarm was at once given, and after swearing at his men to give them confidence, the conservative Kentucky chap, let them forth to capture the obscene bird. Onward pushed the spectacled veterans, with fixed bayonets, addressing their eyes with pleasant oaths, and hoping that they might meet Horace Greeley.

The Confederate turkey was eating a worm at the moment, and only paused long enough to eye our troops with that species of disdain which comes of Southern birth. He felt, as it were, that he was protected by the Constitution of our forefathers.

The conservative Kentucky chap, being fond of turkey for dinner himself, waves his glittering sword above his head, and says he:

"The South has brought this upon herself. Make ready—"

He was about to add "Fire!" my boy! but he had just put on his spectacles, and a sudden change came over his Kentucky countenance. Says he:

"For Heaven's sake, don't fire! Vallandigham me,! says he, staring right over the turkey—"Vallandigham me, if I didn't come near telling them to shoot! And there's a nigger coming after the turkey as sure as death. Ah! what an escape!"

A Mackerel chap, who had noticed his staring and great agitation, approached respectfully, and says he:

"Does an obstacle to victory protrude?"

The Conservative Kentucky chap spat at a copy of the Tribune, which we threw upon the ground for the purpose, and says he: "Notwithstanding any proclamations whatever, Kentucky is not waging this war against the institution of slavery. In the dim distance I behold a contraband apparently approaching the turkey, and there must be no bombardment until he has returned to his rightful owner."

The Mackerel chap wiped his boots with the Tribune, and says he:

"I do not see our brother African at all."

Here the Confederate turkey, who had finished his worm, turned heavily from the scene, and presently disappeared on the other side of Paris.

The Kentucky chap still kept staring afar off, and says he:

"Why, I can see him, though he appears to be at a great distance."

Now it chanced, my boy, that while the Conservative Kentucky chap gazed at him fixedly, and then says he in just astonishment:

"Methinks, there is an object on one of the glasses of your spectacles, Capting."

Frantically the Kentucky chap tore off his spectacles, and discovered upon one of the glasses an object indeed. It was a small picture of a negro minstrel, my boy, cut from the show bill of some country, and pasted upon the spectacle of Kentucky's rising son. It had been secretly placed there the night before by a Democratic chap from the Sixth Ward, to give a Constitutional turn to the war.

The mind's eye of Conservatism, my boy, looks upon the war through spectacles so seldom cleansed, that what most offends it, is more than likely to be what exists only in its own looking glasses.

Yours, respectfully,

Orpheus C. Kerr.

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

Wood.—Persons resident in the country, who have wood to sell, can obtain a high price and ready sale in town. Send it in, gentlemen, and supply our citizens at once.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

From the Front.—We have received no positive information from the advance of Gen. Rosecrans' Army, except that the opposing forces had met, and probably fought during yesterday. A number of paroled prisoners arrived in town last evening, and report the capture, by Col. John T. Morgan, at Lavergne, of a large number of wagons, which were destroyed, and the captured prisoners paroled.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Mark R. Cockrill, Esq.—We are informed that the above named gentleman was arrested some five or six days ago for using seditious language, and was required to give bonds in fifty thousand dollars. After some considerable delay, Mr. C. yesterday entered into bonds according to the prescribed form, and was thereupon released from custody and furnished with papers for the protection of his person and property.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, December 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Soldier's Daughter;" dancing; "Beauty and the Beast"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

For the information of some who are unaware of the fact, we may state that all newspaper correspondents have been excluded from the lines of the army by Gen. Rosecrans.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Hospitals.—The large building of Morris & Stratton, on Market street, and that of Edwards & Co., corner of Church and College streets, are being fitted up for hospitals; we hear of several others which have been selected, but as yet we see no indications of their being put to immediate use for the purposes indicated.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Battle Near Murfreesboro'.

The city was considerably excited yesterday by rumors of a sanguinary battle being in progress near Murfreesboro', between the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg, but these rumors were of such a contradictory character, as to render it impossible to arrive at anything certain in regard to the fight. It appears that the skirmishing Tuesday was simply for the purpose of securing positions which the contending parties desired to occupy. At an early hour yesterday morning, by the time it was light, it is said the battle commenced by an attack upon the Federal lines by Gen. Van Dorn, and the reports brought down represent the fight that ensued as very obstinate and bloody; but we could learn nothing as to the probable extent of the loss on either side. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Ireland as it Was;" dancing; "Beauty and the Beast"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 2, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

The Chattanooga Rebel states that the armory at that place has turned out about eighteen thousand small arms during the past six months.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The city was greatly excited again yesterday in regard to the battle progressing this side of Murfreesboro', but we were unable to obtain anything reliable as to results. The most contradictory tales were told in regard to the fight by those who came from the battle-field. They seemed to agree as to one point, however: that the battle, which was renewed at an early hour in the morning, was obstinate and bloody, and raged uninterruptedly up to the last accounts we have from the scene of action, which was at two o'clock. . . So far as we can learn, but a small number of the wounded have as yet been brought to the city.

About three hundred Confederate prisoners were brought in yesterday afternoon. They were captured Wednesday. We understand there are a number of Tennesseans among them, also some Texas Rangers and Mississippi troops. They were quartered, the officers in the court house and the privates in the fireman's hall, at the south end of the Market House. . . .

All who have come from the battle-field concur in the opinion that it has been one of the bloodiest, if not *the* bloodiest, fights of the war.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We have heard of several negro women who had notified their mistresses that they would have to supply their places by yesterday, as they intended on that day to go to housekeeping themselves, and some of these negroes had gone so far as to make preparations for the anticipated change in their relations. Some few negro men had also expressed themselves in a similar manner. But the first of January has come and gone and they have not yet got their freedom, and appearances begin to indicate that they are not to be included in the proclamation of emancipation which it was expected the President would issue on that day and this fact has caused a wonderful change in the manners of the comparatively few who have been looking forward to the first of January with a lively anxiety. They now feel that the old *regime* is to continue, and are quietly going to work as usual. That is sensible in them.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "London Assurance;" dance; "2, 4, 5, 0."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Office Chief of Police, }
14th Army Corps, Dept. of the Cumberland, }
Nashville, December 30, 1862. }

Notice is hereby given to all citizens of Nashville, and of Davidson County, who have, by word or deed, aided, and abetted the present rebellion, to come forward forthwith to this office and make bond and oath, according to the forms provided and heretofore published by military authority.

All such persons within the city limits are required to do this by the 15th day of January, 1863. If not given by that day, they will be summarily dealt with, by fine, imprisonment or exclusions from these lines.

By order of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

John Fitch, Provost Judge,

Wm. Truesdail, Chief of Army Police.

Office in Zollicoffer's Building, No. 28 High Street, Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

School Notice.—The military authorities having appropriated Capers' Chapel as a hospital, my School is therefore suspended until a suitable apartment can be obtained. Due notice will be given to those who, heretofore, have favored me with their patronage.

John Tardiff.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Business Prices.
From the Joliet (Ill.) Signal.

Whether it is owing to Secretary Chase's financial system, or to a combination of bankers and capitalists who have seized upon the occasion to swell their wealth, it is certain that the farmers and laboring classes are suffering the evils of a most fearful financial crisis. The Western States, and Illinois in particular, are groaning under the oppressive burden, and appealing to the Government and to the Eastern moneychangers for relief.

The great disparity in the price of all articles produced by the farmer, excepting butter and potatoes, and articles of necessity, such as salt, sugar, tea, coffee, cotton goods, and in fact everything sold in grocery and dry goods stores, bears with crushing weight upon the country.

To show more clearly this inequality in prices, we call attention to the following table, which has been suggested to us by the proceedings of a meeting at Dixon, indicating the number of bushels of corn a farmer is required to give in exchange for articles mentioned:

<i>Bushels of Corn.</i>	<i>Equivalents.</i>
7	One pound of tea.
2	One pound of coffee.
24	One pair of boots.
85	A good coat.
8	A cotton shirt.
12	A calico dress.
85	A silk dress.
20	A good hat
30	A good bonnet.

The same proportion is required for articles throughout the catalogue of necessities, for which the farmers must exchange their products, or do without them entirely. And it is not alone in the price of corn that this inequality exists, but in every product of the farm but the two exceptions mentioned above.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Therese; The Orphan of Geneva;" dance; "Mr. and Mrs. P. White"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Shelby Medical College has been taken possession of for a military hospital, and is being fitted up for that purpose.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We understand that no passes have been granted to parties to go outside the Federal lines in any direction for several days, and on yesterday all passes previously granted were being taken up. We heard of some parties living in the country who were yesterday sent out the lines under an escort.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Photographic.—Mr. Larcombe would inform his friends, and all who wish pictures, that *now* is their opportunity. The army is away. The rooms are not thronged as they have been for weeks past, and ample time can be given to insure *good* pictures. Rooms, No. 25 Public Square.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Robbers;" dance; "The Two Buzzards"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 4, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

The Military and Civic Police.

. . . However faithful and honest men may be in the public service, there can be no harm in watching them, and it often becomes the painful duty of the Press to call public attention to matters relating to their peculiar interests. We are not made acquainted with the precise arrangement entered into between Gen. Rosecrans and Mayor Smith, but have been told that it was substantially the same as recommended by us, the main points of which are given in the above extracts. If such be the fact, by what authority do these men, detailed as a night patrol, go about the streets during the day, while off duty, unaccompanied by a policeman, forcibly enter private houses, search them, seize and carry away what liquor they may find, and subject the occupants to prosecution without a shadow of legal proof against them?

Again, is it conducive to the public good that this night patrol should spend their days hunting up whisky as spies, hiring negroes to obtain whisky for them, and then appear against the parties in the morning, charging them with selling whisky to soldiers? Private dwellings have been invaded, and liquor seized, which has been kept solely, according to evidence, for private use. During these unlawful and in some cases uncalled for searches, much rudeness has been exercised toward females, and in some cases property has been abstracted. These are facts which have come out in evidence before the Recorder, and can be substantiated.

To remedy this evil, we respectfully ask the Mayor to inaugurate a plan somewhat as follows: When a search becomes necessary, let it be done by one of the Deputy Marshals, or by a Policeman, accompanied by a guard, when necessary, sufficiently strong to protect him and to secure a thorough search of the suspected premises. Everything should be done decently, and neither personal injury or insult should be offered to the occupant or occupants of the suspected premises. A proper return should be made of the amount and supposed value of the liquor seized, and the property handed over to the person authorized by the Commander of the Post to receive it, *and take his receipt therefor* [sic].

In what we have said we do not mean to attach any blame to the principal officers—we know they would regret that such things should occur as much as we; but we call their attention to these facts, knowing that they will turn their attention to remedying the evil as soon as the matter comes under their observation. Some inconvenience we must all necessarily suffer, but we desire that private citizens shall have as little cause as possible to complain, and particularly the poor and friendless.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Military Hospitals.—A large number of buildings have been selected to be fitted up as hospitals for the reception of the wounded, among which we hear of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Spring and summer streets; the First Baptist Church, north Summer street; Cumberland Presbyterian Church; McKendree Church, Spring street, and the large residence of Mr. Alexander Wheless on Spruce street.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Paul Pry;" dance; "The Two Turtles"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "The Hunchback;" dance; "The Swiss Cottage"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 8, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

From the Murfreesboro' Rebel Banner, Jan. 3.

. . . The Baptist Church, the Baptist Female Institute, the Soule Female College, the old Academy, the Methodist, Presbyterian, and old Presbyterian Churches, the City Hotel, and Calvin Roberts' house, are occupied as military hospitals.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We are greatly indebted to friends for late papers. Such are of inestimable value at the present time, while we are deprived of mail facilities.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Wounded soldiers were arriving in the city during all yesterday; they were placed in the various hospitals and made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Army Surgeons are engaged night and day in their attentions to the unfortunate men.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

News, Literature, Fun and Frolic, are often mixed up in conversation around the social board, the excitement of the times generally, but not always, directing the topic. In this respect a social party resembles Singleton's News Depot, in the Sewanee House, on whose counter can always be found large numbers of novels and novellettes, song books, news and illustrated papers, among which are the following:

NEW YORK	LOUISVILLE.
DAILY.	Journal
Herald.	Democrat.
Times.	CINCINNATI.
Tribune.	Commercial.
World.	Enquirer.
WEEKLY.	Gazette.
Freeman's Journal.	ST. LOUIS.
Harper's Weekly.	Republican
Frank Leslie.	Democrat.
Ledger.	CHICAGO.
Clipper.	Tribune.
Mercury.	Times.
Wilkes' Spirit.	BOSTON.
Irish American.	Pilot.
Vanity Fair.	True Flag.
Police Gazette.	Waverly Magazine.
Columbus (Ohio) Crisis.	
MONTHLY.	
Harper's Magazine	Leslie's Magazine.

Yankee Notions.
Budget of Fun.
Knicker Nax.
Comic Monthly.

Godey's Lady's Book.
Peterson's Magazine.
Atlantic Monthly.
Le Bon Ton.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "The Maid of Croissey;" dance; "Katherine and Petruchio"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Assistant Provost Marshal.—Capt. Henry C. Austin, of the 8th Kansas Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal and Superintendent of the Military Prisoners.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

A very large number of passengers came down on the Louisville train last night. Among them were a number of nurses sent out by the Young men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, and quite a number of physicians and nurses from Ohio and Indiana. There were also a goodly number who came to look after relatives and friends who had been wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro', and others to procure and convey home the bodies of dear relatives or friends who had fallen in that bloody battle.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "London Assurance;" dance' "Limerick Boy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 9, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

The Camden (Arks.) Herald says it has credible information that seventy tons of English goods for soldiers' clothing have arrived at a landing on Red river, through Mexico, for the Confederate States.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

A darkey gives quite an amusing description of the desperation with which the Confederates fought at Murfreesboro'. He says they even shot mules out of their cannons. "'Fore God, Massa," said he to his master, "I seed it wid my own eyes! I seed 'em shoot a mule out of a cannon and it hit Gen. McCook's horse behind, and it went clean through him! I 'clare it did!"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The First Baptist Church having been taken by the military authorities for a hospital, the room of the Young Men's Christian Association, over the shoe store formerly occupied by Messrs. Farrar & Dismukes, on College street, has been secured for the use of that congregation. The members and others usually attending the First Baptist Church, and the teachers and members of the Sabbath School, are requested to meet there to-morrow (Sunday) at the usual hours. The Sabbath School will meet at nine o'clock in the morning, and there will be preaching at eleven. The public are invited to attend.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

A negro named Washington, a slave of Mrs. Chickering, was arraigned for disorderly conduct in abusing and cursing Mrs. Garrett, and taking from her house property belonging to Mrs. G. without authority. Mrs. Garrett was the principal witness, and testified that she owned the girl whom Washington claims for his wife, and that in consequence of his very bad conduct she had frequently forbidden him to enter her house. At length he demanded Mrs. Garrett's servant and all the clothing and furniture which he was pleased to call hers, and, after much cursing and calling Mrs. Garret a damned liar, he left and returned soon after with a wagon, a white man in Federal uniform, and a teamster, and took from the house beds, bedstead, chairs, clothing, bedding, and other property, notwithstanding Mrs. G.'s protestations. Mrs. Garrett's mother and Mrs. Thomas corroborated her statement in the main particulars. A witness, who belonged to Hospital No. 7, said he had charge of the hospital wagon, and that the negro had told Dr. Fletcher that he had been turned out of his house, and that his furniture was in the street, and asked permission to use the hospital wagon to have it taken away. The Doctor told witness to accompany the negro for that purpose, and he did so, but does not know where the furniture was taken to. The Recorder lectured the last witness on the impropriety of his conduct, but excused him from positive blame, as he acted only according to his orders. The negro was condemned to receive thirty-nine lashes, and to remain in the work house until the property unlawfully taken be restored to its owner. Mr. Mr. Brien, Esq., for prosecution. . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "Damon and Pythias;" dance; "Soldier's Return."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: Theatre. "The Invisible Husband;" dance; "Robert Macaire"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Naval Engagements;" dance; "Temptation; or, The Irish Emigrant"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Satan in Paris;" dance; "Slasher and Crasher"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Honey Moon;" dance; "The Two Buzzards"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

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

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Female Gambler; or, Plot and Passion;" dance' "Paddy Miles' Boy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Our market is but poorly supplied at the present with any thing except beef, and that is inferior to what we are accustomed to have, though prices range from twelve to fifteen cents a pound. Pork is at the same price, but fine hogs were purchased a week ago at from 6 ½ to 8 cts. per pound. Potatoes are "grabbed" at \$5 per bushel, and eggs at 50@60 cts. per dozen. Onions

are more valuable and scarce than greenbacks, and wood from \$20 to \$40 per cord. Coal has really become black diamonds, and none can be had at any price.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Recorder's Court.

. . . Louis, a slave of Mr. Ogden of Ky., and Eliza, the property of Mrs. Clemons, were charged with disorderly conduct. The boy Louis is a lazy fellow who has done no work for the past year. Some time since he induced Eliza to leave her good home and go with him, and lately he has been very impertinent persistent in his annoyance of Mrs. Clemons, until on Friday last he took two armed soldiers with him to Mr. Clemons' house and demanded certain articles which he said belonged to Eliza. The soldiers insisted upon entering the house, but Mrs. Clemons forbade them, and finally sent for a guard, when they took their departure. The Recorder ordered Eliza to go home with her mistress, and sentenced Louis to receive 39 lashes and to remain in the workhouse until further orders.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

A Gross Outrage.

We published in Friday morning's Dispatch the testimony adduced from two negroes in the Recorder's Court, concerning the occupancy of a barn by a large number of negroes, said to be in the employ of the Government. The publication of their statements has brought to light facts which it is proper the public should know, and which will no doubt be promptly inquired into by the proper authorities—civil and military. It is a melancholy fact that negroes think themselves privileged to do almost as they please, at the present time, and few indeed have sense enough to know that they are day by day, by their infamous conduct, heaping coals of fire upon their heads. They are forfeiting the esteem of their best friends, and drawing down upon themselves the vengeance of every white man, whatever may have been his former professions of sympathy for the African race. In this, many of the blacks are more deserving of pity than of blame; but it is nevertheless the duty of good men to frown down attempts on the part of the negroes to assume any position other than that in which they are placed by law and nature. Many of them are taking privileges now for which some day they will have to be severely punished, and humanity would dictate that negroes should be made to understand that they must *obey the laws*. While this was understood by them, none but the worst class were confirmed law-breakers; lead them to believe that they are *free*, and they become a body of law-breakers, for they define freedom to mean a license to do as they please.

To illustrate more clearly what we mean, we will cite the case referred to in our Court proceedings on Friday. It appears from information obtained yesterday morning, that the house alluded to by the negro Henry is that owned by the late Gen. Heiman, and occupied at the present time by Capt. A. T. Julian, (of the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry,) his wife, and five small children. Henry had been employed by Capt. Julian as a servant, but was discharged some time ago for dishonesty; yet during the Captain's absence from home on duty the negro frequently intruded himself into the house as *slaves* are accustomed to do, although he had been repeatedly warned to keep away. It is a well known fact that one bad negro will corrupt many, and the

consequence in this case was that not only the family of Captain Julian, but the neighbors generally, have repeatedly suffered from the depredations of Henry and his companions, notwithstanding complaints have been made to the proper authorities, as Capt. Julian informs us.

On the morning of Thursday last Henry was again about the premises, when the sixty or eighty negroes went there. They broke upon the stable and rocked the house, and Henry, without authority from Mrs. Julian or any of the family, ran into her room where she was lying sick, and took therefrom the Captain's sword and double-barreled gun, which gun and sword were taken from him by the guard, and have not yet been returned. All this took place while the Captain was on duty with his regiment in the neighborhood of Harpeth. The Captain also informed us that on some occasions when he was absent from home the negroes have forcibly taken possession of the stable, built fires therein, stolen his corn and other property, and committed other depredations.

This is truly a sad state of affairs, but it is much easier to speak of an evil than to point out a remedy. One thing, however, must be done before anything like order can be restored among the vagrant negro population among us, and that is, to furnish the civil authorities with a place suitable for their confinement during the night, and the means of working them during the day. Large numbers who are now leading a dishonest life about town could then be put to profitable employment, and the community relieved from an intolerably burden and nuisance. The workhouse is the only place under the control of the Corporation, and that is occupied principally by the military authorities—leaving room for only about twenty corporation prisoners.

We have heard frequent complaints of a character similar to those of Captain Julian, and we trust that he and others will represent these facts to the military authorities, and exert their influence to induce the military to relinquish the workhouse to its legitimate use, the only one calculated to remedy present evils.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Female Gambler; or, Plot and Passion;" dance; "Betsey Baker"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 18, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Winter Fashions in Washington.—A lady correspondent writes fresh from Washington:

"The fashions this winter are very comical, the height of the ladies' bonnets being absolutely ridiculous. Large white muslin bows, with lace-trimmed ends, are worn instead of breast-pins, on cloaks and walking-dresses. This has the effect of making ladies look quite ministerial. Cloaks are pretty much all long sacks, and braided trimmings are most in favor. Frizzled hair is all the rage. Ladies cut their lovely locks about four inches long, and curl them at night over the forehead and close to the head. These curls are all combed through in a mass next morning, and stand out like a darkey's hair, precisely. I have seen many a dark-skinned woman try as hard to get the kink *out* of her hair as our ladies try to get it *in*."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Wood.—If people in the country want to open a gold mine, they have only to bring wood to town, and it will be bought up rapidly at fabulous prices. We are ashamed to say how much our publishers paid for wood yesterday. Bring it in, all ye that have anything that will burn, and receive a pocketful of money in return.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

. . . Bill, (a slave, belonging to Jack Harris) was accused of disorderly conduct in stealing clothes from a woman. It appeared in evidence that he went to her house in company with some armed soldiers, who broke open the door with a bayonet, and stood guard while the negro entered the house and committed the robbery. Marshal Wilkinson arrested one of the soldiers, and Messrs. Rutherford and Turbeville the negro. The former was handed over to the Provost Marshal, and the latter sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on each of three successive days, commencing yesterday, and after paying costs, to be released from custody.

John W. Johnson, a hopeful young man who arrived here on Sunday on one of the transports, opened business in the market house yesterday morning, by stealing some eggs and threatening to stab the owner thereof. He was arrested by Marshal Wilkinson, and condemned to pay a fine of \$25 and costs, when he requested the Recorder to "fine away and be d____d," at which an additional \$25 was imposed, and he went to the workhouse for 90 days. This is only a specimen copy of others who have arrived on the transports, who need close watching. We hope the Police will keep a look out for them.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Female Gambler; or, Plot and Passion;" dance; "Captain's Not A-Miss"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 20, 1863, p. 4, c. 4

[For the Nashville Dispatch.]

Remember the Poor.

By Mrs. C. C. Dow.

Cold winds are howling from the north,
In horrors wild and loud;
The snow and hail, like winding sheet,
The earth in white enshroud;
Stern Winter's grave hath swallowed up
The comfort of the poor;
Then turn them not unheeded from
The threshold of your door.

Go! gather from your loaded boards,
And lay the fragments by;
A broken crust may cheer the heart,
Or check a rising sign;
Ye sons of wealth, 'tis naught you know
Of the sufferings of the poor;
Then turn them not unheeded from
The threshold of your door.

Oh! lay your cast-off garments by;
For many a noble heart
Is held within a shivering frame,
And ere it would impart
Its miseries to a soulless world,
Or of its pity crave
A word, a look, or ask relief,
'Twould bless a lowly grave!

Then when the winds go whistling by
Your richly drap'ried case—
The coals bright burning in the grate,
The sperm in gold-wrought vase—
Remember that the blast that waves
The crimson fringed with gold,
Hath pierced the poor man's heart with grief
And filled his hut with cold.

Then when you sit around your board
With wealth and luxury spread,
Think of the many starving ones
Without a home or bed;
Go! seek their shelter, learn their need,
Bring comforts to their door—
Secure the blessings God will give
To those who feed the Poor!

Nashville, Jan. 16, '63.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Our market varies in prices and supplies every day or two, according as passes can be obtained or roads travelled with safety. On Monday we saw some very fine hogs sold at \$8 per hundred. Some good beef-steaks were also sold on Monday and Tuesday at 12 cents. Eggs sold at 25 and 30 cents per dozen, and butter at 40 cents per pound. There have been no vegetables in market for some days, of any note. Poultry was selling at about the same rate as good beef. Wood very dear.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Noble Generosity.—We have been repeatedly informed of acts of generosity on the part of Governor Johnson toward some of our suffering poor, which ought to be thus publicly acknowledged. We were yesterday the bearer of thanks from two of them to the Governor, and were surprised to find that he had forgotten having performed a deed so truly noble and generous. His own individual charity will merit for him long years of gratitude from many poor sufferers.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 21, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

The gas works will be closed up after to-day until a supply of coal can be obtained. Our citizens have already had a foretaste of the deprivation they will experience from the stoppage of the gas works in the fact that the streets have not been lighted for five or six nights. But the greatest deprivation will fall upon those whose business requires the use of gas lights. Candles were largely in demand yesterday, and dealers advanced their prices very considerably.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

About Passes.—Brig. Gen. Robt. B. Mitchell, Commander of the Post, has published an order to the effect that—"In pursuance to orders received from Department Headquarters, it is hereby announced that no Passes will be given to go outside the Picket lines of this city *except* to persons of known and undoubted loyalty to the Government of the United States."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Cincinnati Enquirer learns from Mr. James Ayres, Hospital Steward at Gallatin, Tennessee, that there are now three thousand sick and wounded soldiers from the different States of the West in the thirty-one hospitals at that place.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

A Hostage.—We are informed that Mrs. Judd was among the prisoners sent to Alton, Illinois, a few days ago, and that she is to be held as a hostage for Mrs. Carter, now a prisoner in Atlanta, Ga., charged with being a spy.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Amusements in Nashville.—In ordinary times, Nashville possesses many sources of amusement, but at present our citizens are compelled to seek for pleasures under considerable difficulty. Our theatre is closed from want of gas to illumine the house, and balls and parties have been out of fashion since the war. *Our* custom being to see a little of everything that is going on, on Wednesday night we groped our way through worse than Egyptian darkness and pools of mud to the Dancing School of Mr. Goodwin, in Kirkman's buildings, corner of Summer and Union streets, where we found a number of young gentlemen practicing the Terpsichorean art—the new beginners exhibiting characteristic energy and nervousness, and older students displaying the grace and elasticity acquired only by practice and careful attention to instructions. Here we spent the evening pleasantly.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 24, 1863, p. 2, c.

Star candles, which were selling Thursday at 28 to 30 cents per pound, were held at 45 cents yesterday.

The gas gave out yesterday morning, and candles were in universal requisition last night.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Rebel Banner, published at Murfreesboro' until just previous to the advent of Gen. Rosecrans in that town, has turned up at Shelbyville, where it is now published, and is still edited by Charles D. Kirk, the "Se De Kay" of the Louisville Courier.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The best light in rainy weather—the best light for groups—the best light for full length pictures—the best light in the State for any and every kind of *Photographic work*, is the new Sky light in Larcombe's Room, No. 35 Public Square.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Requiem Mass.—A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral to-morrow morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, for the repose of the souls of the killed on both sides at the battle of Stone's river. Relatives and friends of deceased are especially invited to be present.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Taking advantage of the darkness and the scarcity of military police during the past few nights, some of our burglars have again commenced operations, to the serious loss of merchants.
...

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

... William Smith, a Benedick only sixteen years old, and his wife Mollie, got into a dispute, which led to their arrest. From the elder Mrs. Smith, mother of Bill, we learn that Bill found Mollie at Emilia Street's, fell in love with her, and after a short courtship, and an explicit understanding that the frail Mollie would never again visit "Smoky," Bill determined to make "a decent woman of her," and married her. Matters progressed smoothly for a time, when Mollie decamped; Bill found her at Martha Carson's, persuaded her to return home, and she complied. The following day she took away some of her clothes, and was about carrying off a second lot, when Bill "smelled a mice," and down Gay street after her, and with more *physique* than prudence, he brought her back to the paternal roof, where a considerable fuss ensued, which was only stopped by the arrest of both parties. Bill was fined \$10 and costs—Mollie \$1 and costs. In justice to Mollie we should say that she acted like a dutiful wife in Court, in trying to get her Billy off as light as possible.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Probable Fatal Accident.—We regret to learn, that a serious, if not fatal, accident occurred to a son of Mr. B. Clemons yesterday morning. It appears that a playmate of his was amusing himself with a loaded pistol, when it exploded, the ball entering little Battle's groin, inflicting a dangerous wound, from which it is feared he will not recover. Some persons must be to blame for allowing a boy so young to have possession of a pistol, either loaded or otherwise. Such things should be always kept out of reach of children.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1-2

Summary: Very interesting case in Recorder's court, reported in detail, of a married woman suing a man for breach of contract because she gave him \$1100 and a home, then he married someone else before she got her divorce. She ended up making a scene at the church. The courtroom was "densely crowded." No decision that day.

The Gambling Hells of Richmond,
From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 7.

The gamblers of Richmond are multiplied as the lice of Egypt. There is not a handsome front on Main street behind which this vermin does not swarm. Nearly every third doorway thoroughfare displays the gilt numbers and painted glass which garnish the fashionable gates to hell. At the hotels on the street, everywhere in Richmond, may be seen the sinister-eyed gambler, glistening in fine clothes, and waiting like a purring cat for his prey.

Every other vice in this city is put under tribute to him. He keeps around him a crowd of obsequious villains, who are the jackals for the lion, and maintains a parasitical host of prostitutes who are pampered by his drunken and lustful munificence.

Indeed, the prostitutes of the city are said to have generally taken up their abode in the upper stories of the gambling-houses, where they find a convenient sanctuary from the Mayor's police. In the lower rooms of this sanctuary of vice are to be found representatives from all the vicious and depraved classes. One may see here the chief and garroter disguised in fine clothes; the seedy and bloated vagabond from Washington in a cheap paradise of free liquor; and the bogus military man of Richmond, whose title is but a recognition that has been given him in a brothel. Mixed with this crowd are victims of various distinction. It is not many months ago since a virtuous deacon was captured in a gambling-saloon of this city, and on the same occasion, it is said that a Cabinet minister, who was in one of these inner chambers, reserved for distinguished guests and sacred to the mysteries of "blue checks," effected his escape by jumping from a window.

We are informed that there are not less than forty well known gambling establishments in this city. The expense of maintaining these establishments is enormous. The market bill alone of one of these fashionable houses is said to average a hundred dollars a day. Notwithstanding their vast expenditures in sumptuous repasts, in free liquor, in princely upholstery, and in enormous rents, these houses coin money like the mints of genii. The gamblers have glutted with money certain classes of Richmond; they put up the price of every luxury; they toy and wanton with money in all sorts of giddy and fantastic extravagance, and throw Confederate notes to the wind as if they grew on trees. Recently a bid of eighty-five thousand dollars was made by a gambler in this city for a princely landed estate in this vicinity, the name of which is historical.

It is a fearful calculation that undertakes to determine the sources from which this great glut of gain comes. A portion of it is wrung from ruined lives and broken hearts; but the cup of private misery alone is not sufficient to account for the stream of ill-gotten wealth poured out from the gambling establishments in this city. Much of their gain is the money of the Government, squandered at the gambling tables by Commissaries, Quartermasters, and others who have the use of public funds. These are the distinguished victims for whom the net is spread and the softest word is spoken, and it is through their temptation and fall, and the desperate dishonesty of the man who takes the money of another that the gambler makes his bulkiest and easiest gains.

It is remarkable that the Government should permit itself to be notoriously robbed and its Treasury to be fleeced in this way by the gamblers of Richmond. It is yet more remarkable that some of the Confederate authorities should show a tenderness for a vicious and dangerous class, and a disinclination to run counter to them in every incident of public duty. Some days ago,

room for certain necessary public officers was required in a large and convenient building on Main street, the upper apartment of which was a gambling saloon. The necessity having been presented to the Secretary of War, that officer very properly and promptly ordered the room to be seized for the public use, on the ground that it had no just protection in law as a private domicile or as a place of legitimate business. We learn that this order was suspended by the subordinate officer charged to execute it, on the first intimation that the party who was to be disgruntled was one of the gambling princes of Richmond. This fact, we believe, can be distinctly proved; else we should not have referred to it.

The people of this city must look for relief from the reign of the gamblers to a Government of better morals than that of the Confederacy. In a few days the Legislature of Virginia meets and no more urgent task of reform claims its attention at this time than purging its Capital of a vice that has poisoned the vitals of this community and made Richmond the rendezvous of every harpy in the Confederacy. The only difficult part of the question is the mode of the remedy, for gambling is a vice so closely embraced when it once makes its insidious introduction, and so powerful and ingenious in its defences [sic], that it is almost impossible to conquer it easily or expeditiously.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Mass for the Dead.—The Cathedral was well filled yesterday morning with the relatives and friends of deceased soldiers who fell in the battle of Stone's River. Among mourning worshippers we noticed many representatives of our most distinguished families—Protestant and Catholic—and a number of Federal soldiers. The Right Rev. Bishop Whelan preached an eloquent sermon, appropriate for the occasion, which was listened to with intense interest.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

About Passes.—An order recently published by Gen. R. B. Mitchel, commanding this post, sets forth that—"It has been ascertained at these Headquarters that persons receiving passes for their own private use, have been guilty of loaning them to parties other than those to whom they are issued, for the purpose of passing the picket lines of this post. All persons thus loaning or borrowing in future, will be arrested and tried as spies; and if found guilty, shall pay the extreme penalty of the military laws. If any person, male or female, black or white, shall attempt to evade the picket line, or pass, or attempt to pass said line without proper authority, they will be dealt with as spies; and upon any effort on their part to escape arrest, they will be shot on the spot. All officers in command of grand guards at this post are hereby required each day to instruct the guard in pursuance of this order."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: Man accused of breach of contract acquitted, because "no evidence appearing that he had made to the complainant any representation which was false at the time of obtaining the money—a fact which he deemed necessary to sustain a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

If every woman would study well this trial, it will prove a public benefit. Hundreds of unfortunate creatures in Nashville are able to point clearly to the man who caused their ruin. These men parade our streets, and are called *gentlemen*—many of them courted by society—while their partners in guilt are degraded outcasts, who, in the public streets, dare not give the

slightest token of recognition of their associates and moral murderers. Female honor is a jewel which no money can replace when once lost, while that of a man may be lost a hundred times and regained at the price of a tailor's outfit and the exercise of a little discretion. Advice from us to the parties to this suit is not necessary. Both have received a lesson which they can never forget, and both are old enough to profit by it. Let them hereafter do what *they know* to be right, and neither will have cause to regret taking such a step. It is the only road to future happiness.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, }
Nashville, Jan. 28, 1863. }

Orders.—It is hereby announced in accordance with directions from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, that no persons will be allowed to go South from this point through the Federal lines, except by way of Vicksburg.

By order of

Brig.-Gen. Robt. B. Mitchell, Com'dg.
Jno. Pratt, A. A. G.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Theatre.—Coal having arrived, the Gas Company will prepare for a resumption of business immediately; among the most pleasing effects of this boon to the community will be the reopening of the theatre, with all its old attractiveness, and some new engagements, whom the liberal, industrious, and popular manager, Mr. S. B. Duffield, will bring with him from Louisville to-day, probably. During the recess the management has not been idle. Much has been done within the walls to add to the comfort of the audience, and those behind the scenes have been preparing themselves for renewed exertions to please the public and acquire fresh laurels. All the town and his wife will be on hand Monday night.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Sister of Charity.—"Mack," a correspondent of the Ohio State Journal, writing from Murfreesboro' under date of Jan. 4, about hospital scenes, which he describes as heartrending, thus speaks of the kind offices and invaluable services of the Sisters of Charity:

It is now a pleasure to turn from this dark and dismal description of the majority of our hospitals to an oasis—a something that is in reality bright and cheering. There is a sect called Roman Catholics—a sect that, in my younger days, I was taught to look upon as monsters, capable of any crime in the calendar of human frailties—who have hospitals under their own charge, attended by "Sisters of Charity"—they should be called "angels"—who know what true, disinterested humanity is. I have visited them; therefore, I speak what I know. Everything in and about them is clean and comfortable; scarcely a death takes place within their portals. If a soldier is dangerously sick you will see by the side of his clean and tidy cot one of these heaven-born angels (I call them nothing else) ministering to his every want. With the tender care of a mother or sister, they glide noiselessly from cot to cot, cheering the despondent and speaking words of kindness to all. No one who has the heart of a man can help loving them with a holy, sisterly love. There is not a soldier in our regiment but would beg, if it was possible, that when wounded or sick he should be taken to such a hospital, and for myself, sooner than be taken to any other, I would rather die by the wayside, with God's canopy my only covering. Would to God there were more of them!

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Ladies in London are providing themselves with whistles to call the police in case of danger. The "Ladies' Anti-garroter Whistle" is the latest fancy article in the shops!

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 31, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

It is said that holders of candles, who were very stiff a few days ago, are rather anxious to sell now at a considerable concession, since we are to have gas on Monday.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 31, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We have noticed for two or three days large numbers of strangers in the city, some of whom are here on business, or rather looking about with an eye to establishing themselves in business, while the greater portion have come to look after friends and relatives who are either sick or wounded.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 31, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Boston Traveller [sic] says: "That irrepressible lunatic, George Francis Train, announces that he intends to go to Murfreesboro' and get exchanged as a rebel in order that he may reach Richmond and settle up the war with Jeff. Davis. Probably, on his arrival at Murfreesboro', Gen. Rosecrans will order him sent to the lunatic asylum at Nashville."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 31, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The prices of a great many articles have come down very considerably, owing to the increase of supplies. The price of wood has fallen fully fifty per cent. below the expectations of some holders a couple of weeks ago, and we notice for a day or two there has been a pretty heavy supply on sale. Our merchants are beginning to get in supplies of groceries and provisions, and in a few days the market will be so well supplied that prices will come down to something like reasonable rates.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, January 31, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Louisville Journal says: "One of the most irritating circumstances connected with the presence of the military in and about the city is their total disregard of local law in reference to fast riding. Soldiers, both drunken and sober, parade our streets constantly on horseback, and in defiance of the ordinance, urge their horses to "the top of their bent," in utter disregard of the lives and limbs of pedestrians. The commanding officer at Indianapolis has issued an order which is rigidly enforced, forbidding soldiers to ride even as fast as a trot through the streets, setting forth that fast riding injures horses, is unsoldierly, unnecessary, dangerous to citizens, and, in fact, inadmissible. All offenders are promptly arrested. A similar order is in existence in this city, and we trust our military authorities will inaugurate its enforcement by the prompt arrest and punishment of all offenders." Some such order, and its rigid enforcement, would have a good effect in Nashville.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

A Dispatch from Indianapolis states that General Rosecrans has issued a positive order against granting passes to citizens to visit Murfreesboro' to see the wounded or to obtain dead bodies.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The market is improving somewhat, but very slowly. Beef of a better quality than any we have had lately can be bought at from 12 to 15 cents; butter was selling yesterday at 50 cents per pound, and that of an inferior quality; hogs brought from \$6 to \$7.50 per hundred; poultry at various prices, according to size and quality, but ranging about the same price as beef.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Light Again!—Oh! what a blessing is light!—a blessing which few citizens of the present generation know how to appreciate thoroughly except we of Nashville, who have been deprived of gaslight since the night of the 21st ultimo, from want of coal whereof to manufacture. Last night our public buildings, printing offices, editorial rooms, stores, and dwellings, cast from their windows their accustomed cheerful light, and the footsteps of pedestrians fell with a firmer and more elastic tread than they were wont during the twelve dark nights preceding, which will long be remembered. Welcome, pure gaslight!

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Mrs. M. Samuels and her two daughters, of this city, together with two or three men, one of whom was a son of Mrs. Samuels, we understand, were sent off yesterday morning to Alton, Ills., to be imprisoned during the war, on a charge of smuggling. They were arrested on Sunday. We have heretofore cautioned the ladies against engaging in the business of smuggling. The army police is so efficient that it will be almost impossible for those engaged in the business to escape long, and when detected, they may rest assured that they will be sent off forthwith to Alton, and there confined during the war.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Headquarters U. S. Forces, }
Nashville, Tennessee, February 1, 1863. }

Orders—The General commanding at this Post desires to express his admiration of the zeal evinced by certain Secession families in administering to the wants, and alleviating the sufferings of the Confederate wounded, to-day brought to this city.

Great praise should be awarded them for their devotion for the suffering soldiers of that cause to which they are so enthusiastically allied.

Desiring to give them still greater facilities for the exercise of that devotion which to-day led them through the mud of the public streets of this city, unmindful of the inclemency of the weather, and desiring further to obviate the necessity of that public and flaunting display which must be repugnant to the retiring dispositions of the softer sex:

The General commanding directs as follows:

Surgeon Thurston, Medical Director, will select forty-five of the wounded and sick Confederate soldiers, this day brought from the front, to be quartered as follows:

Fifteen at the house of Mrs. McCall, fifteen at the house of Dr. Buchanan, and fifteen at the house of Sandy Carter, all on Cherry street, immediately below Church street.

As it is desirable that the sick and wounded should not be agitated by the presence of too many persons, no one will be admitted to the rooms in which the wounded are, except their Surgeons, without passes from Surgeon Thurston.

Each family above named will be held responsible for the safe delivery of the Confederate soldiers thus assigned, when called for by proper military authority, under penalty,

in failure of such delivery, of forfeiture to the United States of their property and personal liberty. By order of

Brig. Gen. Robt. B. Mitchell, commanding.
Jno. Prattt, A. A. G.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 3, 1863, p. 2 c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "Serious Family;" song; "Irish Heiress"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Army Police Proceedings.

[By permission of Col. Wm. Truesdail, we are permitted to publish the proceedings before the Chief of the Army Police, which will be found interesting to our readers.)

Monday, Feb. 2—Mrs. Samuels, her son and two daughters, were arrested under a variety of charges. The evidence adduced in the matter clearly showed them guilty of the highest crimes, among others the aiding of prisoners to escape from jail, the obtaining of passes, and forging new names in them, the concealing of and affording means of escape to rebel prisoners. The peculiarly painful phase of the affair is that ladies, who might stand high in character and position, should have done so much to lower the respect for their sex. Their operations were not of a day or a month, but have extended back to the time when General Negley first came to the city. Their plans have been skillfully laid, and carried out with system and energy. It is supposed that they have been in communication with persons high in authority in the Confederate service. Their further presence was deemed dangerous, and they were sent to Camp Chase.

C. H. Williams was arrested for encouraging and aiding desertions from the Union army. He was proven guilty, and sent to Camp Chase.

Edward Weidner was arrested for stealing blank passes, filling them up and selling them. The proof showed that this man had proceeded so far in his crimes as to forge the names of Generals Rosecrans and Mitchell. The passes thus fraudulently issued by him may amount to hundreds. For the present he was sent to Camp Chase, though he may ultimately be punished with the extreme penalty of the military code.

Clark B. Cook being ambitious to aid in putting down the rebellion in an official capacity, and believing also that opposition is the life of trade, set up an Army Police establishment on his own hook. His operations included the visiting of hospitals and getting therefrom quinine, obtaining guards and searching the dwellings of unoffending citizens with other equally high-handed freaks. His career was suddenly checked to-day by Lieut. Isom, Assistant Provost Marshal, who nabbed him and brought him to the office. He was given for associates a "ball and chain," and sent to prison.

A negro, with a quantity of goods, attempting to get through the lines, was arrested, and not being able to give a satisfactory account as to the destination of the property, was taken in charge and held for further investigation.

Several Government horses and mules were seized, and other matters of minor importance were disposed of.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

A girl soldier has been discovered in the camp of the tenth Ohio cavalry at Cleveland. She gave her name as Henrietta Spencer, said her home was in Oberlin, and that she enlisted to avenge her father and brother, who fell at Murfreesboro'.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Army Police Proceedings.

Before the Chief of Police, Army of the Cumberland, Jan. 30.-- . . .

The case of Mrs. T. was brought up. She was charged with attempting to convey important information to the enemy, and, also, with attempting to co-operate with the rebel Quartermaster Department in covering the heels and toes of their soldiers, more particularly, with taking steps to provide a pair of new boots for the feet of Mr. T., her husband. These charges were conclusively shown to be true, thus making Mrs. T. liable to the most severe punishment. The prisoner was astonished that the Chief of Police should object to her providing necessary comforts for her husband, even though a rebel soldiers. Entreaties and tears, however, did not convince the inexorable Chief, and the prisoner received a wholesome lesson as to her future course. . . .

February 3-4. . . Mrs. R. Higgins was arrested under a charge of concealing Confederate prisoners, and of aiding them to escape through the lines. Much evidence was taken. Case not yet disposed of.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Follies of a Night;" song; dance; "Swiss Swains"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Gone to Dixie.—The Right Rev. James Wheelan, Bishop of Nashville, accompanied by the Rev. T. J. Nealis (whom the newspapers seem determined to kill), left town yesterday for Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The weather-wise have many superstitions. Among others, that on the 2d of February the ground hog leaves his burrow, and if, upon his appearance in the open plain, the sun reflects his shadow, he will return to his den, where he will remain six weeks, during which time the weather will be very cold. At the expiration of the six weeks he again appears, as nature teaches him winter has then broke up. The sun shone out brightly on the morning of the 2d of February this year, and if any ground hog left his burrow that morning, he most certainly have seen his shadow. The cold weather has followed, so far, whether the sign holds good or not every year. Another sign of the weather-wise is that "if February comes in like a lamb it will go out like a lion," and *vice versa*. We have seen how it has come in this year; let us hope that its going out will verify the sign.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Therese; the Orphan of Geneva;" song; Betsey Baker

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Beauty and the Beast;" dance; "Paris in 1693; or, Delicate Ground"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 7, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Headquarters, United States Forces, }
Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 6, '63. }

Orders—Supplement No. 1.—The following assignments of Confederate wounded are hereby made under the provisions of the order issued from these Headquarters on the 1st inst.:

Fifteen at the house of Mr. Henry Frazier, five at the house of Mrs. Watkins, both on Vauxhall street, and fifteen at the house of Mr. I. C. Nicholson, on Church street, fifteen at the house of Wm. Murphy, Vauxhall street. These new assignments are made in consequence of the deep interest manifested by the parties mentioned in the welfare of these wounded, and their solicitude, lest the sufferers should not be properly cared for in Federal hands.

By order of Brig. Gen. Rob't. B. Mitchell, Commanding.
John Pratt, A. A. G.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Time Tries All;" song; "Spectre Bridegroom"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Little Treasure;" song (Arkansas Gentleman); "Dead Shot"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Army Police Proceedings.

Before the Chief of Army Police, Feb. 9, 1863.--. . .

Two ladies were arrested under a charge of carrying goods through the lines without permits. The Chief of Police, to the great injury of his feelings, was under the necessity of procuring a lady aid, and searching the persons of the prisoners. Feminine smugglers will soon begin to "count the cost."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We were surprised to learn the other day from Col. Truesdail, the efficient Chief of the Army Police, that the contraband and smuggled goods captured by his detectives in this department and turned over to the Government authorities, amounts to about \$300,000. Of the article of quinine alone, about \$10,000 worth has been captured. These facts show that a heavy contraband trade has been attempted to be carried on.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Army Police Proceedings.

Before the Chief of Army Police, Nashville, Feb. 10.--. . .

The matter of Mrs. R. J. Story and her negroes had been before the Chief of Police several times within a few days.

It seems, from the evidence brought out, that two colored women belonging to Mrs. Story had rented a house and were living on the corner of Union and Cherry streets; that two or three days ago, Mrs. Story went to the house and said to the younger of the women that she must go with her to Shelbyville. The girls said she did not wish to go. Mrs. Story said it made no difference—she must get her things immediately. The girl then went upstairs, and not coming down when directed, she was sent for. The girl then went out upon the top of the house, and being still followed, jumped from the top of the house to the ground, with her child (which, it may be mentioned, is *white*) in her arms, injuring the child and herself severely. Mrs. Story caught her upon the ground, but after a struggle the girl effected her escape. Mrs. S. desired the aid of the Army Police in obtaining her servants, but it could not be given. Besides, it appears that Mrs. S. has attempted to get goods smuggled through the lines. The Chief of Police does not lend his services to fugitive slave catchers, and especially those who are at the same time committing high crimes in attempting to evade the military regulations.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Paul Pry;" song; "Swiss Swains"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Louisville Journal reports that a party of sixty loyal East Tennesseans arrived in that city Tuesday night, from their homes near Knoxville, having left to avoid being conscripted.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

General Orders, No. 16.

Headquarters Department of Cumberland, }
Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 10, 1863. }

. . . II. All citizens and servants wearing the United States uniform, without written permission, will be arrested stripped, and punished according to the nature of the offence. Quartermasters will at once make requisitions for clothing, to be issued to servants and employees not entitled to wear the uniform.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

C. Goddard, Ass't. Adj't Gen'l. and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Captain Thingamy;" song; dance; "Married Rake"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 12, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Army Police Proceedings.

Before the Chief of Army Police, Nashville, Feb. 11.--. . .

Susan Brinkley, Martha Brinkley, and Mary Brown were arrested under a charge of attempting to pass the lines with a forged pass. These cases are constantly occurring. The danger attending such attempts may be seen from the following section of a military order now in force: "If any person, male or female, black or white, shall attempt to evade the picket line, or

pass, or attempt to pass said line without proper authority, they will be dealt with as spies; and upon any effort on their part to escape arrest they will be shot on the spot." Case not yet disposed of.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 12, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer reports that three women are under arrest in that city. Two were arrested for wearing the uniform of soldiers and enlisting in the service of the United States, and the third is charged with cutting down the telegraph wires of the Government and carrying rebel mail matter.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Loyalists from East Tennessee continue to arrive in Louisville. The Journal says a party of seventy came down on the train from Lexington on Wednesday evening.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Dead mules and horses are becoming plentiful around town, we are informed. This should not be allowed. Dead animals ought to be removed at the earliest moment. When will Gen. Mitchell remove the military prisoners from the workhouse, so that the city authorities can proceed to work upon the streets, repairing and cleaning them? This should certainly be done at once.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Soldier's Bride;" singing and dancing; "Beauty and the Beast"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 13, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Army Police Proceedings.

Before the Chief of Army Police, Nashville, Thursday, February 12—In the matter against Susan Binkley, Martha Binkley, and Mary Brown, who were arrested for attempting to pass the lines with a forged pass, it appeared from the evidence that the parties obtained the pass from three soldiers. After identifying the soldiers, the prisoners were discharged.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We hear very general complaint in regard to boys, and especially negro boys, throwing rocks on the streets. It is unsafe at times to pass n some of the streets when this species of amusement is being carried on. It is hoped the police will put a stop to it.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

My Valentines.

It is sweet St. Valentine's Day,
the year is sixty-three,
And I, an elderly bachelor,
Am sipping my wine, still free.

I watch the bubbles that form
And break within the glass;
Ah me! my youthful joys
Were bubbled like these, alas!

I think I am growing old;
My hair is tinged with gray,
And seems to be getting scant—
I noticed it to-day.
And yet when I close my eyes
There's a strange electric thrill;
The blood bounds through my veins,
And I feel a school-boy still.

And my heart is strangely stirred
In a most unwonted way;
As it sued to be, no matter how,
Many years ago to-day—
When I wrote to Isabel,
Or Charlotte, or Caroline,
And hailed them each in turn
My chosen Valentine.

On a sheet of gilt-edged note,
With a wounded heart above,
And some verses—save the mark!—
About Cupid's darts and love;
In a bold, round, school-boy hand—
No i without its dot,
And the t's all carefully crossed,
And not a single blot.

They cost me infinite pains,
Those Valentines of yore;
When they were quite complete
I thrust them under the door;
Getting up at the early dawn,
Under gray mantled skies,
Before the heralds of morn
Had fairly opened their eyes.

Do you ask me where are now
Those Valentines of mine?
They are treading the shady walks
Of life's serene decline.
I meet them in the street—

Perchance I am asked to dine,
Do they ever think of me then
As an early Valentine?

It is well I do not ask;
I can fancy the wondering glance
Of those whose womanly cares
Have stifled the old romance.
But it is not so with me;
For sitting here at my wine,
My heart becomes a boy's
At the name of St. Valentine!

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: The Recorder's Court is having difficulty with "the Negro question"—following the current law about slaves out after hours or living away from the owner without the owner's permission

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre: "The Factory Girl;" song; "The Merry Cobbler"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Little Devil; or, My Share;" singing; "Irish Heiress"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Throwing Rocks.—The attention of the police is directed to a dangerous amusement just come into vogue among boys, white and black. A party meets almost every evening in South Nashville, composed of "The Wilson Springs Boys" and "The Cherry Street Boys," who form themselves into line of battle and pelt each other with rocks, to the imminent danger of passers-by, and to the demolition of sundry window-lights. A similar party meets on Broad street almost every day, between school hours, and serious consequences may ensue unless it is stopped. On Sunday evening about a dozen boys assembled on a lot on Market street, north of the Louisville and Nashville depot, and carried on a war of rocks until one or two passers-by narrowly escaped serious injury.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Slaves and Free Persons of Color.
City Laws in Regard to Them.

The charge of Manson M. Brien, Judge of the Criminal Court of Davidson county, to the grand jury empanelled last week, is fresh in the minds of our readers, and particularly that portion of it in relation to the enforcement of the State and City Laws regulating slaves and free persons of color. The frequent allusions to the same subject in our daily reports of the proceedings in the Recorder's Court, and the instructions of Recorder Shane to the members of the Night Police, seem to indicate that these laws are about to be enforced in earnest, and we

therefore feel it incumbent on us to publish an abstract of laws upon the subject, in order to enable our readers to post themselves on the subject and regulate themselves and servants accordingly.

Section 2 of an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of Nashville, page 34 of City Laws, gives the Corporation full power and authority to pass all by-laws and ordinances necessary for the restraint and government of slaves.

The laws passed by the Corporation of Nashville, pursuant to the authority granted by the General Assembly of the State, make it the duty of the city Marshal and the City Watch to see that the laws are enforced within the limits of the Corporation, and when no person will appear to prosecute, it is the duty of the City marshal or some one of the city watch to become prosecutor.

All free persons of color must have his or her name registered by the City Recorder. Should any be found in the public places or streets of this city without a Recorder's certificate of such registration, they are deemed to be slaves and must be dealt with as such.

Free persons of color found without visible means of support must be arrested as vagrants.

Free persons of color are not permitted to entertain slaves during the Sabbath day, or between sunset and sunrise, without permission of the owner or employer of said slave, under a penalty of \$10 for each offence.

Collections of slaves are forbidden, except for public worship, and the Marshal, City Watch, and Patrols, are required to disperse all such collections.

Slaves who do not reside, or who are not employed within the corporate limits, are not permitted to remain in the city after sunset or on Sunday, without permission from the owner.

It is unlawful for any slave to hold, occupy, reside, or sleep in any house, out-house, building, or inclosure [sic], other than the premises upon which their owner or employer resides, without written permission from said owner or employer. Any owner violating this order incurs a penalty of \$10.

Any person renting by the day or month, or otherwise, to any slave, any lot, house, out-house, tenement or room, incurs a penalty of from \$10 to \$50 for each offence. It is unlawful for a slave to hire his time, under penalty of \$20.

It Is Unlawful For Slaves

To go off the premises of their masters without leave.

To carry arms.

" Sell liquors.

" Sell articles not manufactured by himself.

It Is Unlawful for White Persons

To give a forged pass to a slave.

" Secrete or harbor a runaway.

" Receive and carry from one place to another without authority from the owner.

To trade with, or give or sell liquor.

" Emancipate, without assent of State.

" Marry with.

Free Persons of Color Are Forbidden

To remove from any State or Territory into this State, under a penalty of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars, and hard labor in the Penitentiary not less than one nor more than two years.

To keep grocery, to sell drugs and medicines.

To marry a slave without the owner's consent.

To harbor slaves, or entertain them on the Sabbath day.

We have alluded only to such portions of the State Code and City Laws as bear more immediately upon the evils under which our city is at present suffering, and such as may be readily enforced to the benefit of our community and to the moral and social benefit of our colored population. Drunkenness, prostitution, idleness, and theft are the prevailing occupations of hundreds of negroes about town. We do not allude to our own colored population, although some of them are becoming a curse to the community and themselves, but to the numerous runaways who have "squatted" among us; to officers' servants; to families of negroes working for the army, and similar cases. It is the duty of the police to enforce all these laws, and in many cases it is made the duty of any white citizen to bring criminals to justice.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Recorder's Court.

Henry Lauton, a free man of color, was charged with indecently exposing his person, and was fined \$5 and costs.

Thos. Johnson, for using improper, profane, and obscene language, or, in the language of the prosecutrix, for saying "every thing in the world that was ondecnt," and of her daughter, "saying nothing that was proper," was fined \$5 and costs. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Pizarro; or, The Death of Rolla;" "Toodles"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Cherry Street and Wilson's Springs Boys.—Our notice of the war now being waged between the Cherry street and Wilson's Springs boys has brought to our office a copy of General Orders, No. 1, which reads as follows:

By order of Gen. Carter,

R. Hall, A. A. G.

General Order No. 1.—I will swear that I will not fight against Cherry street, between Church and Broad. So help me God.

James Johnson.

The penalty is, we will hit you five times with a rock.

Nashville, Feb. 16, 1863.

Name—James Johnson.

Eyes—Grey.

Hair—Dark.

It will be understood from this that the war is being waged according to the rules of civilized warfare, and that the contending factions recognize the right of parole and of exchange

of prisoners. We are not informed as to the number of prisoners taken by either party. We trust the police will keep us advised of the movements of Gen. Carter's command. We would also like to know who has command of the Wildon's Springers.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Celebration
of the
Anniversary of
Washington's Birthday,
Monday, February 23d, 1863.

The committee on the part of the Common Council and "The Nashville Union Club" have adopted the following as the Order of Exercises at the Hall of Representatives at the State Capitol:

Order of Exercises,
Commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

1. Music by the Military Band—"Hail Columbia," and by the Glee Club—"Red, White and Blue."
2. Prayer by Rev. Jona. Huntington.
3. Music by the Band—"Star-Spangled Banner." and by the Glee Club—"Battle Cry of Freedom."
4. Reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by Jordan Stokes, Esq.
5. Music by Band—"Banner of the Free." Music by Glee Club—"Glory Hallelujah!"
6. Introduction and speeches of invited guests, and reading letters from them.
7. Music by Band—Grand March, "The American Boy." Music by Glee Club—"Flag of the Free."

The whole to conclude with the "Star-Spangled Banner," by the Military Band and Glee Club, and the audience are invited to join in the chorus.

Committee of Arrangements.

On room and Decorat'ns.
Abram Myers,
Charles Sayres,
Capt. J. W. Clark.

On Music.
Col. John A. Martin,
C. H. W. Bent,
Capt. Austin.

On National Salute.
Lieut. C. H. Irwin.
Lieut. C. T. Wharton.
Sergt. C. J. Campbell

On Reception.
John Hugh Smith.
William P. Downs.

The Committee respectfully request that all places of business be closed, that the National colors be displayed from the houses of the citizens, and that those having charge of churches or public buildings cause the bells thereof to be run at sunrise, noon, and sunset.

They respectfully invite the citizens and military of the city, county, and adjoining counties to participate in the Celebration. The ladies are particularly invited to honor the occasion with their presence.

Abram Myers,
Charles Sayers,
G. M. Southgate,
Com, Com'n Council

Horace H. Harrison,
William P. Downs,
E. R. Glascock,
Com. Nash. Union Cl'b.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Belle of the Faubourg;" "Merry Cobbler"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Burglary.—Burglaries are again becoming quite frequent in town. On Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, the shop of Messrs. Williams & Davidson, lock and gunsmiths, on Church street, was entered by forcing the front door, the burglars taking therefrom three bunches of keys, three pistols, a pair of fine spurs, besides several pistol barrels and stocks lying around. No arrests have been made as yet.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Negro Laws.—In our brief abstract of laws for the government of slaves and their masters, we stated that the former were not permitted to live on the premises of any one but their owner or employer *without the owner's or employer's consent*. By an act passed subsequent to that in our mind's eye, neither the owner nor employer can give such consent. In other words, slaves *must* reside upon the premises of their owner or employer, and any other person allowing them upon their premises are subject to prosecution.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Stanford B. Mathews, of the sixty-third Indiana regiment, has been tried by a court-martial at Indianapolis on a charge of theft, and found guilty and sentenced to one year's hard labor on the Bowling Green fortifications, with ball and chain attached to his leg, and to forfeit one year's pay. Richard Johnson, Thomas Williams, George Morgan, and William D. Finck, were found guilty of desertion, and Johnson and Williams sentenced to be kept at hard labor, with ball and chain attached to the leg, on Bowling Green fortifications, and to forfeit all pay during their terms of service, and to be branded with indelible ink with the letter "D," on the right hip; and Morgan and Finck, who were substitutes for drafted men, to be branded with the letter "D," on the right hip, with indelible ink, to do hard labor on Bowling Green fortifications, with ball and chain attached to the leg, for nine months, and to forfeit all pay.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Honey Moon"; "Taming a Tiger"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Cotillon [sic] Party.—Mr. Goodwin, the graceful and very agreeable dancing master, will give a cotillon [sic] party at Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday night next. The belles and beaux, who like to trip it on light fantastic toe, should on this occasion cast loose from all their woes, and prepare to spend a night of pleasing exercises.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Marketing.—Prices of market stuff have come down considerably within the past fortnight. Yesterday potatoes were selling at \$5 a barrel, and excellent apples were offered at the same rate. The importation of coal has already reduced the price of wood, candles, and oil, and the quantity of edibles of various kinds recently placed on sale has tended to lower the price of other necessities of life.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Engine No. 1.—Some of the old members of Nashville Fire Company, No. 1, yesterday parted with their old machine with many regrets, having sold it to "Rough and Ready" fire company of Cairo, Illinois, for the paltry sum of \$800. This, we believe, is among the last remnants of the old Volunteer Department. The machine should be followed to the boat by a procession of mourners over the happy past, and on returning from the funeral, the members should wet their whistles and dry their eyes in the old hall—the scene of so much jollity and discussion, merry dances and social parties.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Juvenile Warriors.—We are informed that the juveniles of Germantown have organized two parties who have frequent fights though these seem to be of a more harmless character than some of the others. They have some cavalry, and we are informed that the rebel commander has recently captured a number of prisoners, three horses, and several wooden guns and bayonets. The prisoners were paroled, the horses placed in hospital, and the guns handed over to the ordnance department.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

George Kuhn, John McTagg, John Hess, and William Winborn, young boys, were charged by Alderman John Carper with disorderly conduct, in annoying himself and family by allusions to his whiskers and beard, calling his Union a secesh flag, etc. They were each fined \$5 and costs. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Lady of Lyons;" "2—4—5—0"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Summary: Full column of additional burglaries, and an appeal to both military and civic police to step up patrols and arrest criminals

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Burning of the City Hospital.—Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the cupola of the City Hospital, formerly the State Lunatic Asylum, on the Franklin Pike. The flames spread so rapidly that there was scarcely time to remove the sick and wounded and a portion of the furniture before the entire building was on fire, and soon after totally consumed. Fortunately no one was injured, notwithstanding great risks were run, and hair-breadth escapes

were numerous. This will be a great loss—not in a pecuniary sense, but to the sick and wounded, who here found a pleasant healthy refuge from the noise and bustle of war and far from the evils surrounding hospitals in town.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Lucretia Borgia;" dance; "Hunting a Turtle"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 21, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

An Incident of the Battle of Stone's River.
Correspondence of the Nashville Dispatch.

Camp at Murfreesboro', Feb. 9, 1863.

I was thinking every scene of the late tragedy played by the armies of the Cumberland and Mississippi had been shown in some way or other; but there remains one to which I was an eye witness, that gives distinction to no particular character; yet, for its novelty, (as such is generally a constituent of tragedy,) is somewhat interesting. On the 27th of December, our army arrived at Stewart's Creek, ten miles distant from Murfreesboro'. The following day being Sabbath, and our General being devout, nothing was done, except to cross a few companies on the left as skirmishers, our right being watched by the enemy's, as well as ours; both extending along the creek on opposite sides. Despite of orders, our boys would occasionally shut an eye at the Confederates, who were ever ready to take the hint. This was kept up until evening, when the boys, finding they were effecting nothing at such long range, quit shooting, and concluded they would "talk it out." When the following occurred:

Federal (at the top of his voice)—Halloo! boys, what regiment?

Confederate—Eighth Confederate.

Fed.—Bully for you.

Confed.—What's your regiment?

Fed.—Eighth and twenty-first Kentucky.

Confed.—All right.

Fed.—Boys, have you got any whisky?

Confed.—Plenty of her.

Fed.—How'll you trade for coffee?

Confed.—Would like to accommodate you, but never drink it while the worm goes.

Fed.—Let's meet at the creek and have a social chat.

Confed.—Will you shoot?

Fed.—Upon the honor of a gentleman, not a man shall. Will you shoot?

Confed.—I give you as good assurance.

Fed.—Enough said, come on.

Confed.—Leave your arms.

Fed.—I have left them. Do you leave yours?

Confed.—I do.

Whereupon both parties started for the creek to a point agreed upon. Meeting almost simultaneously, we (the Federals) were, in a modulated tone, addressed in the usual unceremonious style of a soldier, by

Confed.—Halloo, boys! how do you make it?

Federal—Oh! bully, bully!

Confed.—This is rather an unexpected armistice.

Fed.—That's so.

Confed.—Boys what do you think of the Proclamation?

Fed.—We think it will suit a *nigger* and an Abolitionist, but not gentlemen.

Confed.—Now your heads are level.

Fed.—Boys, are you going to make a stand at Murfreesboro?

Confed.—That is a leading question; notwithstanding, I will venture to say it will be the bloodiest ten miles you ever traveled.

Thus the conversation went on for some time, until a Confederate Captain, (Miller, of Gen. Wheeler's Cavalry,) came down, requesting an exchange of papers. On being informed we had none, he said he would give us his anyhow, and wrapping a stone in the paper, threw it across. Some compliments were passed, when the Captain suggested, as it was getting late, we had better quit the conference; whereupon both parties, about twenty each, began to leave with, "Good by, boys;" "if ever I meet you in battle, I'll spare you." So we met and parted, not realizing we were enemies. My God, when will this unnatural war have an end!—when shall friend cease to seek the life of friend, and mankind once more realize the blessings of peace?

Eighth Kentucky.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 22, 1863, p. 1, c. 5-6

What a New Englander Saw and
Heard in Richmond.
From the Boston Journal, Feb. 16.

We have obtained several interesting and reliable particulars of matters in the rebel capital, from one who arrived in Boston on Saturday morning direct from Richmond. Our informant came by land to Point of Rocks, Maryland, and was detained twelve hours in Baltimore by United States officials to aid in detecting two spies who came with the party. . . .

The feeling among the people in regard to the war is most intense and bitter against the North. They are determined never to have anything to do again with the Union, and express themselves in the most violent terms against it. The women are especially bitter. They do not seem to value life as at the North. Mothers glory in the deeds of their sons and do not mourn their loss on the battle-field. Many declare that if husbands, sons, and fathers are killed they will arm themselves and take their places in the army. Everything is done to increase this feeling. After the battle of Fredericksburg a great deal of furniture which had been hacked and cut by axes, and carpets which it was alleged had been rent and cut by the Northern vandals, were brought to Richmond by the women who owned the property, and sold at public auction.

The account of the lawlessness and violence in Richmond agrees with other information which has been repeatedly published. The city is filled with desperadoes, and gambling and drunkenness prevail. The standard of morality is at a very low point. Of course the war is the all-absorbing topic, yet the social pleasures of the times of peace are not wholly disregarded. Places of amusement abound, and the theatres were never so well filled as now. On Sundays the public promenades are thronged with crowds of fashionably dressed ladies.

There is an abundance of Confederate money and no suffering occurs from the high price of articles of daily use. The poor are supported by government work. A few months ago there

was a great scarcity of supplies, but they are now abundant. Real estate is in active demand. Prices of a few common articles are: men's boots, \$50 a pair; ladies' boots from \$15 to \$25; flour \$35 a barrel; potatoes \$12 a bushel; tea \$16 a pound; common sugar \$1 a pound; molasses \$12 a gallon; butter \$2.50 a pound; oranges \$1 to \$1.50 each; apples 75 cents apiece; calicoes \$2.50 a yard; common cotton cloth \$1 a yard. Ordinary meals for gentlemen, by the month, \$50. Our informant knew but little of the army, but was told it was now well supplied. . .

An interesting statement was made to us in regard to the sources of supplies of provisions, dry goods, &c., articles for private use as well as that of the army. One course is directly from Europe, by running the blockade of Atlantic ports. A residence of many years in Richmond and a supposed sympathy with the South led to confidential disclosures to our informant, of other avenues of access, and the names of several parties in Baltimore were given to whom the people of Richmond are largely indebted for many necessary articles. It is great satisfaction to know that their names were promptly given to United States detectives in Baltimore. Communication with Richmond is direct and constant. New York papers are received three days after publication, and the secession agents who swarm in Baltimore, as well as rebel spies who are there and in Washington, have regularly organized plans for conveying information and supplies to the rebel government. Our informant was confidentially told in Richmond that the supplies are furnished in Baltimore, are transported to Annapolis, and are thence shipped to St. Marys, whence they are conveyed to Richmond. There are persons all along the route who pass them through at night. The United States officials all along Chesapeake Bay were said to be bribed to let everything pass. The principal supplies are supposed to come by this route. The name of a person in Baltimore was given who would forward any letter or package to Richmond in a few days after receiving it. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

. . . J. S. Long, for beating and abusing a very industrious and faithful wife, was adjudged to pay a fine of \$50 and costs, and to give bond in \$1000 to keep the peace toward the people of Tennessee in general and his wife in particular for a period of one year. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "London Assurance;" dance; "Mr. and Mrs. Lillywhite"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 22, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

A Strange Story—More of the Romance of the War.

An Arkansas correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has employed his leisure hours in framing a romantic story, which, if it has not the merit of truth, has that of a skillfully arranged woof of words and prolixity. The substance of the narrative is that a guerrilla attack upon an Iowa regiment, while it was stationed at Rolla, Mo., in 1861, was repulsed, and several prisoners were taken. A drum-head court-martial sentenced them to execution, but during the night all but one, a young Irish lad, escaped.

["] The next morning the young Irishman was taken to the place of execution, protesting

his innocence of complicity with the guerrillas, and preparations were made to shoot him. Just as the detail were about to fire, a young girl rushed up to him, proclaimed herself his sister, and implored the captain to save her brother. The captain was inexorable, and ordered the soldiers to tear her away from the young man. In executing the order, one of the soldiers had his coat torn open, and a masonic emblem was exposed. This the girl perceived. In an instant all her physical powers were relaxed, and in a calm, subdued, and confident tone of voice, she observed, as she pointed to the pin, "Soldiers, let me make one more effort for my brother." The soldiers, startled at the strangeness of her manner, unloosed their grasp upon her, and in a moment she bounded away to her brother, shielding his body again with her person at the very moment that the guns were descending to await the word "fire." Turning her back to her brother, and facing the file of soldiers, she stood forth a stately woman. There was no scream, no tear, no agonizing expression, but calm and erect, she swept the field with her eye, and then advancing three steps she gave the grand hailing signal of the Master Mason. None but Masons among those soldiers observed it, and there were many of them in that command, who now stood mute with astonishment at the strange and mysterious spectacle before them. There was a grouping of the officers for a few minutes, when the Captain came forward, and in a loud voice said, "that owing to the distress and interference of the young woman, the execution would be postponed until 9 o'clock the next day."

Notwithstanding this precaution, it was discovered in the morning that both the boy and his sister had made their escape; in what way they accomplished it, has been a mystery. During the early part of the evening, there was a meeting of the Masonic members of the company at the captain's headquarters, where the girl was found to have passed all the degrees in Masonry, to that of a Master Mason. Where or how she had acquired these degrees, she declined to say. She and her brother had been in the United States but about ten weeks, having come from Ireland for the purpose of purchasing a farm, intending when they had done so, to send for their mother and younger brother. The boy did not know that his sister was a Mason, and only knew that his father, when living, was Master of a lodge in their native town in Ireland.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Washington's Birthday.

The Birthday of the Immortal Washington was ushered in by the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells, which aroused our citizens from their slumbers and awakened them to the fact that the day was set apart for one of enjoyment—intellectual, musical, and patriotic. The business houses generally were closed, and large numbers of flags, of various sizes and qualities, were displayed from public and private buildings throughout the city.

At half-past nine o'clock, a part of the Eighth Kansas Regiment, preceded by a brass band, marched to the City Hall, where they were shortly afterward joined by the Union Club and the members of the Common Council, and followed by citizens; the procession thus formed marched to the Capitol, which it reached at 11 o'clock.

The hall was densely crowded, and the view from the desk was magnificent. In front, on either side the main aisle, the seats were occupied by ladies, every seat being occupied, and either side of the hall flanked by a dense mass of masculines—citizens and soldiers; while the galleries were literally packed, the majority being soldiers.

The Hall was tastefully decorated with flags, etc. Behind the Speaker's chair was a

beautiful colored engraving of Washington and his Generals. On either side of the hall were mottoes, etc., between the doors of the anterooms. To the left was the following, from Isaiah, cap. 1, vs. 19-20—"If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land. But if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

"Liberty and Union—One and Inseparable, now and forever."

To the right—

"Washington, the Father of his Country—First in War, first in Peace, and first in the Hearts of his Countrymen."

"The Federal Union—It must and shall be preserved."

An enclosure was formed in front of the desk by sofas; in this enclosure were seated the young ladies who were to sing the Patriotic Song, the members of the Glee Club (officers and privates of the 79th Pennsylvania volunteers), and a number of lovely ladies, whose bright eyes dazzled and lent much to the charm of the scene.

The Band of the Eighth Kansas regiment occupied a position to the left of the Speaker's Chair, and the Union Club, the members of the Common Council, and invited guests, filled up the spaces inside the bar, while outside a mass of people were crowded together, and extended far outside into the hall, until the staircase itself became obstructed by the crowds of citizens, soldiers, and ladies, until loud calls were made for speakers outside; what success these calls met with we are unable to say, as by this time it was as impossible to obtain egress as ingress. At length, at half-past 11, Mayor Smith requested the Band to open the ceremonies by playing "Hail Columbia," which was well executed, and was followed by "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," by the Glee Club, loudly and deservedly applauded.

A Prayer by Rev. J. Huntington followed and was scarcely finished when calls were again made for speakers, or for some person to read "Washington's Farewell Address," to the outsiders.

Mayor Smith's patriotism here broke forth in the remark—"It has been told to the soldiers that we have no Union men in Nashville. Does any one *now* believe the assertion?" [Cries of "no" from all parts of the hall.] He felt so full of patriotism at the grand sight before him that he could scarcely restrain himself. He would not make a speech, but would call upon the audience to allow him to relieve himself by giving three cheers for the Union and the Constitution, which was answered by cheers loud and hearty from sturdy throats, that made the very walls tremble. Cheers were then given for the Union Club, Mayor Smith, and for Gen. Rosecrans.

"The Battle Cry of Freedom" was artistically executed and loudly applauded by the audience, and was followed by "Hail to the Chief," by the Band.

Mayor Smith then introduced Lieut. W. A. Sheridan, who read, with good effect, Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. Bent stated that the "Glory Hallelujah" which was about to be sung, was composed by three Tennessee Union ladies, and was entitled "The Rallying Song of the 79th." The song was well sung, and drew forth loud applause.

"Banner of the Free," by the Band.

"Song of the 79th" repeated by general demand. Music by the Band.

Mr. Wm. Nevin, drum major of the 19th Illinois, by request, gave an imitation, on the drum, of the battle of Murfreesboro'. We can not speak of the correctness of the imitation, but think it must have been good, as it filled our brain with confusion, just as we suppose a lover of quiet like ourself might be affected by a battle.

Horace H. Harrison, Esq., Secretary of the Union Club, then read letters from Gen. W. S.

Rosecrans, [three cheers for Gen. Rosecrans, and three for Governor Johnson,] Daniel S. Dickinson, Attorney General of the State of New York; Gen. Negley (applause); Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; R. J. Meigs; Gen. R. B. Mitchell; others were in the hands of the Secretary, but he did not desire to trespass upon the time of the audience to read them.

Mayor Smith then introduced Gov. Crawford of Kansas, who addressed the meeting in a short speech.

Loud calls were made for Governor Johnson, who was absent from town, having gone to Indianapolis. Jordan Stokes was then called for, and addressed the meeting in a brief but energetic speech, which he closed by introducing to the audience

General Smith, of Kentucky, who apologized to the audience, and thanked them for their kindness, making a few remarks, and retiring in 20 minutes.

A National Song by the Glee Club was the next thing in order, "Columbia, the Gem of the wide, wide World," which was well executed; having finished which, Mayor Smith requested the Club to sing "Kingdom Come," a humorous negro song, which created great merriment.

"American Boy," by the Band.

Thirteen young ladies then took their place upon the platform, and sung "Red, White, and Blue."

The "Flag of the Union" was next sung by Mr. Bent in his usual artistic style, and was loudly applauded.

The grand celebration was concluded by the Glee Club singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus with a perfect vim.

Music by the Band followed, and "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by the Glee Club, was thrown in for good measure.

Mayor Smith then stated that he had been requested to offer a motion that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Lieutenant Sheridan for his admirable reading of the Address, to the Young Ladies, to the Glee Club, and to the Military Band, for their kind services on the occasion. The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted, after which the immense assemblage began to disperse, at 3 o'clock.

Much credit is due to Abram Myers, Col. Martin, C. H. W. Bent, Capt. Austin, Lieut. Irwin, and indeed all the members of the different Committees, for their extraordinary exertions in carrying out the programme and making every thing as pleasant as possible.

The Northern press was well represented, but some of the correspondents arrived too late to occupy the seats provided for them. Among those around us were the correspondents of the New York Herald, Philadelphia Press, New York World, Chicago Times, Cincinnati Times, etc. Others occupied a modest corner where they might see and note without attracting observation.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Odd Fellows' Hall.—This hall will be opened this evening for an exhibition by Sprague's Minstrels and Cornet Band, comprising fifteen talented performers and the Belle Louise, the charming comedienne and danseuse. After we have had an opportunity of seeing and hearing for ourselves we will give our readers the benefit of our experience.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Headquarters United States Forces,}
Nashville, Feb. 17th, 1863.}

* * * * *

VI. Col. Martin, Provost marshal, will arrest and confine in the Penitentiary, William H. Calhoun and G. W. Donnegan, rebel inhabitants of this city.

They will be kept in said confinement till John A. Goltz and T. T. T. Tabbs, peaceable citizens of Nashville, now imprisoned by the Confederate authorities, are released, and arrive safely within the Federal lines. By order of

Brig.-Gen. Robt. B. Mitchell, Comd'g.

J. W. Pratt, A. A. Gen.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "Richard III;" dance; "The Toodles"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

An Old Establishment in a New Dress.—The old established Barber shop on Market street, nearly opposite the Watson House, formerly kept by Rawlings, Ford, and Cheatham, has been purchased by Duncan, Pearl and Co., and fitted up in a very superior style—neat, clean and comfortable, and the walls adorned with beautiful engravings and paintings. All the attendants are perfect in their several departments, from Theodore, the best barber in town, to the little devil with the whisk broom and the shoe-brush. The bathrooms are being fitted up in the best style, and the luxury of warm and cold baths may soon be enjoyed there.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

. . . A young lad was arraigned for disorderly conduct, in taking down a flag from the house of a neighbor, and the proof being conclusive, he was fined \$10 and costs. . . .

Thomas Burke paid \$5 and costs for the luxury of beating his wife.

Thomas Farraher, for indecent exposure, was fined \$1 and costs.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Some rather amusing incidents are told at the expense of some of our ladies. The New Albany (Ia.) Ledger, of the 21st inst., publishes the following extract from a private letter from Nashville:

"A few days since two of our men were walking along the streets of Nashville. They belonged to a regiment which had gone there as an escort to a supply train, and while the wagons were being loaded, had gone for a stroll. One of them was dressed in a blue uniform, and carried his musket; the other had on him a secesh coat, which he had picked up on the battle-ground, and wore long, black hair; and, indeed, looked, to a stranger, more like a secesh than the honest soldier he is; when, as they passed by a fine house, in the door of which was standing a very pretty young lady, she suddenly cried out, "O, soldier, soldier, won't you let that man—he is a poor soldier of our army, the Southern army—whom you are guarding, come in? I know he

wants something to eat. Isn't he a Texas Ranger?" "Yes," said the man with the gun, "we captured him only the other day. Go in, old fellow," giving him the wink. The supposed Ranger went in and quickly returned with his arms full of pies, cakes, nice bread, a bottle of good liquor, and a lot of good things generally. "Move on," said he with the gun; and so they moved on to the first convenient place, where they sat down and enjoyed a hearty meal, and carefully washed it down with the good liquor."

An incident has been related to us of a lady who concealed an escaped rebel prisoner (as she supposed) for two days, furnished him an entire new suit, and sent him rejoicing on his way to Dixie. That man was a detective!

Another lady had a permit to take a number of specified articles for family use out of the city. She thought she might make a handsome speculation by taking with her a bolt of grey cloth, which could be sold for a round price down in Dixie, and finding a gentleman who was as enthusiastic a rebel as herself, she soon struck a bargain with him to carry it to a given point beyond the pickets. That man was a detective, and of course the bolt of cloth was a prize.

Still another lady, with the assistance of a gentleman of rebellious proclivities, though a stranger to her, paroled a Federal soldier, for which she was to receive his gun and horse and equipments. A day or two afterward she had a polite invitation to visit the office of the Chief of Army Police.

Davy Crockett had a motto: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." Where ladies practice this motto the detectives will not interfere with them.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: Theatre. "Kate Kearney;" song; "Naval Engagements"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Recorder's Court.

Thomas Nolan, who figured conspicuously in our police record of yesterday, was again before the Recorder, this time charged with an indecent exposure of his person in presence of some little girls, for which he was fined \$10 and costs. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Female Gambler;" dance; "40 and 50; or, Mr. and Mrs. Lillywhite"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: Lieut. J. W. Scully ordered to enforce the payment of the assessments made by Gov. Johnson to support the destitute of Nashville.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 27, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: General Order No. 6, issuing guidelines on hiring blacks for various non-combat positions in the army

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

Something of a fuss was kicked up on Criddle street on Thursday night, causing the arrest of eight or ten of the cyprians of that classic region, from among whom Martha Carson, (who always owns up to the truth,) Jane Slinard, Jane Davis, Melissa Eudge, and John Williams, were selected as the guilty parties, and fined \$3 each and costs. Martha Reese and Melissa Bennett were discharged, and Lizzie Davis and several others, summoned as witnesses, returned home rejoicing.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, February 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "Macbeth"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Army Police Proceedings.

Before the Chief of Army Police, Nashville, February 28.—
. . . A matter against H. M. Smith has been pending for a few days. It appears that Mr. Smith, being in charge of the Government shop in this city, sold a quantity of canvas rags, which had accumulated in manufacturing wagon covers, to Mr. R. Hill, proprietor of a paper-mill, sometime last fall, upon the verbal order of the A. A. Quartermaster, receiving therefore the sum of \$101.75—and that he cannot show proper vouchers for the same. Mr. Smith claims that every cent of the money has been expended on behalf of the Government, but that in the press of business he had no settlement with the Quartermaster. The money may have been appropriated as is claimed, but the transaction shows a carelessness and want of system in conducting business that cannot be tolerated. The money must yet be paid to the Quartermaster. . . .

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 4
Summary: Theatre. "The Willow Copse;" dance; "Merry Cobbler"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Sunday Nuisances.—A sight which we have often enjoyed, and always commend, in a Southern city, is in watching the colored population wending their way to and from Church on a Sunday. We could expatiate largely on the subject, had we time, and on the pious thoughts which filled our mind, as they passed us by to their places of worship. We see little of such scenes in Nashville at the present time; instead of finding our colored churches filled to overflowing by the large influx of contrabands, we find them comparatively empty, the attendance being much smaller than two years ago; while the streets are filled with them, and the ears of citizens shocked with the blasphemous and obscene language of the blacks walking our streets. They ape all the bad manners of their superiors and neglect all that is good. We urgently request the police to look into this matter, more especially on High street, the Public Square, the vicinity of the Watson House, and the Post-office.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 2
Summary: Scathing review of the local production of "Macbeth"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Army Police Proceedings.

Before the Chief of Army Police, Nashville, March 2.

. . . In the course of investigations before the Chief of Police, it has come to light that the female members of a family in this city, of reputed respectability, are in the habit of exhibiting a bone of the human leg taken from the body of a Union soldier slain in the battle of Bull Run, as a *parlor ornament*. What a beautiful illustration of womanly instinct and delicacy! To what a height of moral purity and beauty would not these ladies elevate the race! Every feminine virtue recoils with horror at the bare thought of such a sacrilege. The English language does not furnish terms sufficient to express the deep detestation in which the act should be held. It has been supposed that only savages of the most brutal character suffered such practices, but it seems the refinement of the nineteenth century cannot be perfected without them. Ladies of position keeping a portion of the leg of a soldier constantly before them, upon their parlor table! Outraged decency cries shame! shame!! We will warrant that ghosts of deceased Union soldiers, in battalions, will haunt those women during the terms of their natural lives. . . .

The secession women of the city are in a perfect whirlpool of commotion. That terrible Col. Truesdail is giving them a great deal of trouble. They say, "every thing we do and all our plans are carried right straight to him. Who can it be that does it?" In attempting to solve this mystery clique suspects clique, neighbor suspects neighbor. The dearest friends are falling out. The most faithful of their faithful cannot be trusted. How long this most unhappy state may continue, it is impossible to conjecture. An incident occurred a day or two since illustrative of their condition. A lady, who has never dreamed of being in the Police service, called upon the Chief of Police and informed him that certain ladies were accusing her of being one of his detectives, and remarked: "Col. Truesdail, you know that I have never said one word about them; what shall I do; can't you do something to counteract the impression?" The Colonel suggested that a charge of having contributed something to the cause of the Union was highly creditable to her patriotism, and should be to her a source of pride, but that the ladies she referred to were uncharitable enough to doubt his veracity and it would be useless for him to deny any thing. Other similar incidents might be given.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 4
Summary: "Macbeth"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

There was a rumor in the city yesterday that Van Dorn, who is reported to have arrived at Columbia a few days since with eight thousand cavalry, has since advanced to Spring Hill, in Maury county, eight miles south of Franklin; and that on Monday, with two thousand cavalry and a battery, he made a reconnoissance toward Franklin, and drove in the pickets at that place. After getting two of his men captured, he retired.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Small-Pox.—We understand that some of the scouts brought in, on Monday night, a Confederate prisoner, on whom the small pox was found to be fully developed. He was yesterday morning sent to the Pest house, which, we are informed, is crowded with patients. Dr. Thurston will no doubt select some other suitable place for the reception of patients suffering from this disease.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Minstrels.—We have at length succeeded in witnessing the performances of Sprague's band of Minstrels, and take pleasure in saying that, although not among the first in merit, they succeed well in amusing large numbers every night. Mr. Bones created considerable merriment, the dancing is encored, and the singing is applauded. The ushers are very polite and attentive to visitors.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Married Life;" dance; "The Toodles"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 5, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: Two column article to the editor of the Nashville Dispatch, on the Shakers and why they should be exempt from the Conscription Law. The writer especially contrasts the Shakers to the Quakers.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

An aspiring youth in pursuit of fame acquired a little yesterday morning in the Recorder's Court, by being arraigned on a charge of beating his wife. His mother-in-law was the principal witness against him, the substance of her testimony being that she considered her daughter's life in constant danger from the hands of defendant; that he had one night beaten her on the street until she thought he would have killed her. When he drinks, he acts as if he were insane. As a substantial evidence of the defendant's persuasive weapons, the plaintiff's mother exhibited to the Court a formidable slung-shot which he carried with him, and which he is supposed to have provided for his wife's chastisement. Defendant's wife corroborated her mother's testimony, and three other witnesses bore testimony corroborative of ill treatment. The wife is an interesting looking lady, whom grief has evidently caused to look much older than she really is. Defendant evidently has an exalted opinion of himself; a few lessons from Recorder Shane would materially improve him in the eyes of the community, however. He was fined \$25 and costs.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: "Lucretia Borgia;" dance; "Widow's Victim"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Workhouse.—Yesterday we paid a visit to the Workhouse, now entirely under the control of Mr. J. Q. Dodd, the military prisoners having been removed. The building has been most sadly misused: walls broken down, floors cut through, pillars almost cut in two, banisters broken down, wash room and water closets almost ruined, and everything showing evidences of hard usage. The holes in the walls have been neatly filled, flooring repaired, rooms cleanly swept, and repairs generally progressing, so as to give promise of having things in good order again in a short time. The male prisoners were hard at work breaking rock, and such females as were able were doing housework.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Colored Churches and Ball Rooms.

A few days ago we devoted a paragraph to the colored population, in which we stated that the churches have of late become sadly neglected. Various reasons are assigned for this, one of which is, that the boys and girls are afraid to turn out on Sunday, because many of them have been pressed into Government service in their Sunday clothes, and compelled to work in them. This might be obviated by procuring passes exempting those attending church from being pressed on Sunday. Such passes would readily be given by the commander of the Post. But that is not the reason; there are others more cogent: namely, the bad example of negroes from the free States, and contrabands. Hundreds of these may be seen upon the streets all day Sunday, when the weather is fine; and when rainy they may be found congregated in the various lodging places, devoting the day to dissipation, debauchery, gaming, etc. A heavy responsibility rests upon our colored preachers at this time; they might and ought to be materially aided by the military, if the latter feel disposed to consider that the morals of a negro are worth preserving, and believe that religion has precisely the same effect upon them as upon white people, viz: in making and keeping them honest, sober, industrious, and well-conducted in all respects.

The being religious and regularly attending church does not necessarily deprive them of innocent amusements—indeed, it but adds to their ability to enjoy rationally the social gatherings they so much delight in—their balls and parties, which were formerly conducted in the most unobjectionable manner by our Nashville boys, but many of which have the past winter degenerated into places of assignation, drunkenness and general disorderly conduct. So low, indeed, had they become, as we are credibly informed, that few of our Nashville girls and boys would attend them.

On Wednesday last we were informed that the colored gentlemen of Nashville were to give a ball on that night at the City Hotel, to which no 'disruptible' contrabands or soldiers were to be admitted, and we determined at once to be there to see how things went on. The following is a copy of the neatly printed ticket:—"Cotillion Party, to be given at the City Hotel, on Wednesday, March 4th, 1863. James Thomas and K. Douglas, Managers. Music by Bill Porter's String Band. No Ladies admitted without a Gentleman. Admission, \$1."

The bell had just tolled the hour of 9 p.m. as we wended our way across the Square, and in fifteen minutes thereafter we introduced ourself to Mr. Thomas, whom we found guarding the entrance. Bill Porter had just seated himself upon his elevated seat, and while tuning his violin (a valuable one, by the way), was informing an impatient youth that no fashionable ball commences before 9 or 10 o'clock. Bill had two assistants—a second and base, and discoursed music sweet, eloquent, and spirited, and all being in readiness for the dance, Bill called out—

"Gents will please take off dar hats, and put 'em in dar pockets, or somewhar else. Beter put 'em in yer pockets; I see some white gentlemen here." [Bill has considerable native humor in him, which he occasionally dispenses gratuitously.]

The sets were formed, and all stood looking at Bill with eager anxiety waiting for the command—"First four right and left—Back to your places—Bal-an-ce—Turn your partners—Swing corners and do it good—Ladies chain—Half promenade," etc., etc., to the end of the chapter, when Bill told them to "Promenade all," but before he had well got them in motion, he called out "Swap partners, an' get better ones," adding "You mustn't dance all night with one lady bekase shes putty."

During the dance and afterward, we had an opportunity of seeing and observing nearly all the room. There were nearly one hundred present, male and female being about equally

represented; all, or nearly all, were dressed in their best, and *all* were clean. The boys were generally neatly attired, only one being clad in that extravagant style so universally adopted by negro representatives upon the stage; the one alluded to had on a neat black suit, with a full bosom ruffled shirt of the largest dimensions, extending out in front several inches, and flapping upon the right of his breast; on the left lappel [sic] of his coat he wore a rosette of pink and white satin ribbon, of large dimensions, not less than sixteen inches in diameter. The girls wore dresses of every conceivable variety, but white skirts prevailed, with bodies (or waists, or whatever they may be called) of all shades, from drab to black and generally of silk. Some two or three wore their hats, and one wore a wreath of artificial flowers. One of the neatest girls and the best dancer was Lizzie Beach; she was dressed in white muslin, without any ornaments but a neat pin; she is tall, graceful, and dances an infinite variety of steps—enough to astonish an Ellsler, but all in good time, and modestly executed. She had for a partner a boy in a military overcoat, who seemed well up in the Terpsichorean art, but was scarcely a match for Lizzie; we would like to see them with the floor to themselves, and would expect a rich treat.

Time wore on, and several sets were danced, when Bill requested the boys to "*Treat* you partners, all you boys that's got money; and you that hasn't, run your face. Them as hain't got no money, nor a good face, can try if there's a lady that'll have a pity on 'em, and dance the *next* quadrille." The aristocracy then retired to supper, and the remainder kept up the dance.

The refreshment table was extremely neat, and well filled with all the delicacies the market affords, and up to the hour of our leaving, there was naught but innocent mirth prevailing, echoed by the "ha! ha! ha-a-a—hui!!"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Camille;" dance; "All the World's a Stage"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Careless Shooting.—We have frequently called the attention of the military authorities to the careless manner in which fire-arms are discharged by soldiers in the suburbs of the town. Yesterday morning a Minnie ball entered the house of Deputy Marshal Wilkinson, and passed through a room within a few feet of his wife and children. The ball was fired from the fortifications. Cannot this dangerous practice be put a stop to?

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Imperial Saloon.—Mr. Ben E. Wallace has taken the Imperial Saloon on Deaderick street, and intends to keep it what it has always been—a resort for substantial business men, the *literati*, and the *elite* of Nashville—with this difference, that every improvement which time and experience suggests will be made, and that no one shall have cause of complaint. The Wines, Liquors and Cigars, will be found of the best quality, and the bar-keepers attentive and polite.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Penitentiary.

The duties of an Editor are varied, and as he is required to know a little, at least, of everything, he must move around among all kinds of people, visit all kinds of places, study all manner of men and things, and mix and stir about generally and promiscuously. He meets, in the

course of a day, hundreds of friends, each of whom desires to know the latest news, and some spread before him all their grievances, make known their joys and sorrows, and expect the Editor to weep and rejoice, as they incline, and to be posted in all things on which they choose to question him. To maintain among his friends a goodly reputation, which is not all "bubble," for

A good name, in man or woman,

Is the immediate jewel of their souls,

the Editor must be constantly on the move, with eyes and ears open, ever ready to give or to receive. Hence we find the Editor at all times in all manner of places (and not unfrequently a tight one)—the Jail, the Church, the Penitentiary and the Prayer-meeting, the Workhouse and the Sunday School, the courtroom and the Ball-room, Theatres and Concerts, the mansion of the rich, the hovel of the poor; he converses alike freely with the peer and the peasant, rich and poor, old and young, male and female, virtuous and degraded, white and black, and "the damned injun"—all expect the Editor to hold converse with them, and if he expects to keep pace with the times he must do it.

Yesterday we paid a visit to the Penitentiary—the home of penitents, a house of correction for evil-doers, and a home of industry for all its inmates. This institution is under the superintendence of Mr. James Cavert [?], assisted by Mr. A. W. Pyle as Deputy, R. H. Cameron as Treasury Clerk, W. W. Berry as Auditing Clerk, and guards, keepers, instructors, etc. A hasty walk through the institution is only provocative of a desire to see more, but the practiced eye can see a heap in an hour, in passing through the store-rooms, kitchens, barber-shop and bake-house, washrooms and work-shops, forges and furniture rooms, saddlery and sale rooms, machinery and mahogany, toys and toilettes—all neat, well regulated; order, industry, and quiet prevailing. To the stranger there can be no more interesting place to visit; to the citizen, none more useful; for here he may see how degraded human nature may be elevated to the dignity of refined art, and made useful and even ornamental to society. Among the articles there manufactured by the prisoners, and on sale, are beautifully carved bedsteads, and toilette bureaus, water tanks of magnificent proportions, and buckets of all descriptions, whisky barrels and beds (not *whisky* beds), crutches and cradles, chairs of all descriptions, parlor and toilette stands and tables, and looking-glasses and checker-boards, tooth-picks and pick-axes, boxes and chests, churns and carriages, Express wagons and all other kinds of wagons, harness and boots and shoes, tin-ware and trinkets—in short, of all things useful there is an infinite variety, and of the ornamental there are many curiosities, which excite alike our wonder and surprise. To attempt a description of the many articles which attracted our attention would be a waste of words—we can only advise all who have the time, to visit the place, and if anything is wanted by the visitors, from a doll cradle to a wedding bedstead, from a pair of shoes to a set of harness, from a toy wagon to a gun carriage, order it, and depend upon it you will not regret the price paid. And before you leave, take a toy and drop a shinplaster in the tobacco bank. You will find the keeper affable, and everybody civil.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Richard III;" "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Army Police Proceedings.

Before the Chief of Army Police, Nashville, March 7, 1863.

...Miss Ella V. Reno and Miss Sarah E. Bradbury, who exhibited their martial ardor and love of country by enlisting as young men and serving faithfully as soldiers for several months each were, upon the discovery of their sex, honorably discharged, and were sent from Murfreesboro' by Capt. Wiles, Provost Marshal General, to the Chief of Police to be forwarded to their friends—those of Miss Ella residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, and those of Miss Sarah residing in this county. After being provided with proper female apparel they were placed en route for their homes.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Married Life;" "The Stage-Struck Barber; or, The Widow's Victim"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

"The Nigger."—Two or three of our subscribers have taken exception to an article published in the Dispatch on Friday morning last, entitled "Colored Churches and Balls," in which we endeavored to point out the difference between the innocent amusements of slaves owned and living in Nashville with their masters and mistresses, and the pastimes of those not under the master's control. The former was innocent and unobjectionable, as may be attested by at least twenty white persons who were in the room, the most of whom we left there, after 11 o'clock; while the parties given by the latter have become so disreputable that no negro having a particle of self-respect would attend them, because, as we said in the article alluded to, they were mad up exclusively of "soldiers, contrabands, and prostitutes." If any of the gentlemen alluded to will make known their objections to the Local Editor, he will attend to them with much pleasure. He is always easy of access, and is ever ready to listen to reason; and infinitely prefers conversing with the parties who fancy themselves aggrieved than with others who profess to espouse their cause.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Guy Mannering; or, The Gipsy's Prophecy;" "My Fellow Clerk"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Marketing.—Prices of meats of all kinds have risen during the past two weeks about one cent per pound. Good butter is rising, as well as fresh eggs. Such vegetables as come to market are still held at high rates.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Willow Copse;" "40 and 50; or, Mr. and Mrs. Lillywhite"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 11, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

The Romantic Story of the Female Soldiers.

In our Sunday's issue we published the fact that Ella V. Reno and Sarah E. Bradbury had been arrested in military uniform, at Murfreesboro', and sent to Col. Truesdail. After an examination into their case, the Colonel generously provided them with comfortable female attire, and furnished them with means to reach their homes. Miss Bradbury, whose assumed

name was Frank Morton, made a written statement of her life, under oath, before the Judge Advocate, from which we make the following extracts:

"I am eighteen years old, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, and moved from there to this county about one year ago. I was raised by a step-father, my mother having died when I was seven years old. I have no recollection of having ever seen my father. I lived seven miles from Nashville, on the old Chicken road that leads from Nashville to Lebanon.

"I have been in the service six months. I first went into the 7th Illinois cavalry, in company C. This company was the body guard of Gen. Palmer. I was induced to go into the service by my friend, Mr. H., who, by his frequent visits and manifestations of love, won my heart. I dressed myself in men's clothing and determined to follow him. I served in this company two months, making a faithful and attentive soldier; while there I became Orderly for my General, and flatter myself that I made him a good officer. During all this time my sex was never discovered. Unfortunately, my friend was captured by the rebels while out scouting the day after I went into his company, and I have never heard of him since.

"Despairing of seeing him again, and becoming attached to a young man in the 22d Illinois infantry, I joined his regiment in order that I might be the more with him. I was with him constantly, and we have passed many pleasant hours together. One day, while taking a walk with him, and thinking that I had gained his confidence, I gave him my history and disclosed my sex. This he was surprised to hear, for he had taken me for a boy, and was disposed to doubt me. Since that time he has made me frequent proposals of marriage. Circumstances proved to me that I was mistaken in my man, for I soon became satisfied that he was not a gentleman. Thus losing confidence in him, I made up my mind to return to my home. When I thought of having left home without the consent of my friends, I instantly abandoned the thought, and determined to remain in the army. Camp life agreed with me, and I never enjoyed better health in my life.

"Afterward I became a member of General Sheridan's escort, company L, 2d Kentucky cavalry. One day Colonel Barret sent me as bearer of dispatches to Col. Libott, a distance of six miles. On my return, one of my brother orderlies betrayed me to the Colonel, he becoming jealous of my reputation as an orderly, and having found out my sex a few days previous. My sex thus exposed, I was arrested and sent to Col. Truesdail in irons. May I never fall into worse hands, for I found him a gentleman in every sense of the word.

"I have made a good and faithful soldier, have learned a good deal of human nature, and had some aspirations as a soldier, and though at the time of my arrest that my chances were good for promotion. I will try to profit by the lessons I have learned."

We strongly suspect Frank to be one who figured in Nashville some months ago. The soldiers brought a large number of girls with them—one is still here, known as Charley, and several have returned to their homes in the North.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 12, 1863, p. 1, c. 2-4
Summary: Account of a "Great Anti-Negro" riot in Detroit

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Army Police Proceedings.

Before the Chief of Army Police, Nashville, March 10, 1863.—Two females were arrested on board a steamboat on Saturday night, dressed as soldiers, in company with a body of

cavalry. They were provided with female apparel and sent to Louisville. Such martial spirits are not needed, and their presence in the army is detrimental to its best interests. In this case the Chief of Police very properly addressed a note to the officers in command of the cavalry, informing them that if these instances continued, a severe example would be made of both women and the officers encouraging them to such a course, in accordance with an order of the Commanding General.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Ladies and all lovers of Fine Confectionary can be supplied with Whitman's Choice Philadelphia Confections, neatly put up in one, two, and four-pound boxes, at Cameron, Knight, & Co's, who have just received a consignment, at the corner of Deaderick street and the Square.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

An Important Order—Rebel
Sympathizers to be sent South.

A gentleman who came down from Murfreesboro' yesterday informs us that Gen. Rosecrans has issued an important order, which we find referred to in the Murfreesboro' dispatch of the 9th inst., to the Cincinnati Gazette as follows: "All persons whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and all whose sympathies are with rebellion, preventing them from giving sufficient assurance that they will conduct themselves as peaceable citizens within our lines, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go south within the next ten days. They are permitted to take all their personal effects except those contraband of war, and if after once leaving they are again found within our lines, they are to be treated as spies."

One reason for the issuing of this order is stated in the document, as we learn from our informant, to be that, owing to the fact that many of the women and children within the Federal lines, whose natural protectors are in the rebel service or within their lines, find it almost impossible to obtain the necessaries of life, it is not the duty of the Government to take care of them. The order, he says, embraces, besides such women and children, all men who have in any way aided or been connected with the rebels. All sympathizers who do not come under this classification, and whom proper judges deem peaceably inclined, will be permitted to remain on taking the noncombatant's oath and giving bond.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre: "The Stranger;" overture by orchestra; "Swiss Cottage"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 12, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

War's Destruction.

The lower part of the Mississippi Valley, lately covered with fruitful plantations, is said to be completely ravaged, wherever trod by the hostile armies, and almost without an inhabitant. A Memphis (Tenn.) letter to the Newark Advertiser, dated 16th ult., has the following:

This is one of the most important towns in Tennessee; in former times the entire country back in Middle Tennessee made this the shipping point. On the outskirts of the town are many

costly residences, the grounds beautifully laid out with gravel walks, shrubbery, etc., etc. But military encampments have destroyed the beauty of many, and very many now have no fences, houses are windowless and doorless, and many have the porches torn from them. Our camp is near the house of the secesh Governor Harris, the rabid rebel. The cavalry tore the railing from the stair-cases, and my wagoners occupy the front room, cook in the dining room, sleep in the pantry, and the horse of the quartermaster sleeps in what was the kitchen, though some distance from the dwelling. Truly in this country war has its ravages.

At Lagrange was one of the finest mansions I ever saw, as to location and doorways. I was struck with its peculiar beauty when I first saw it. The owner, wealthy, had taken great pride with the yard. Osage orange had been cultivated; one garden was appropriated to flowers; one to vegetables; one to grape-vines; arbors were abundant; a fish-pond and bath-house in the rear, everything indicating ease and opulence. It was first taken as the headquarters of General Hurlbut who ordered "the owner to leave, as he had no desire to associate with rebels, and the owner had no claim from the government he was trying to overthrow," and took possession before the owner removed his goods, treading with his soldier son fine carpets and sleeping upon rosewood bedsteads. Next came Gen. Grant, and then some others, until the last time I saw it the fences had disappeared, and two large gate posts out by the road told where the outside fence had been. Army wagons had made roads close by the house, gardens had been laid waste, the out-buildings torn down, negro quarters had been taken for horse-sheds, and the beautiful green grass lawn in front, where horses had been tied and fed, was stamped full of holes; and litters of hay and straw, cast-off uniforms, old boots, straps of harness, and a few abandoned tents were scattered about, presenting a strong contrast in its appearance between the first and last time of my viewing it.

At Holly Springs, General Grant took the finest mansion in the town, occupying about fifteen acres. This building was costly, the whole front line of the lot protected by a very costly iron fence. The stable was gothic, and properly seated would have made a very nice church for a congregation of six or seven hundred. Taking the entire establishment, it was the most gorgeous I ever saw. General Grant was willing to compromise with the owner, permitting him to occupy a part of the house, taking the stable for his cavalry, but the General, never willing to see anything injured, placed a guard around the whole for protection. The owner was a jolly good fellow, rejoicing that he had a cash investment in New York city sufficient to last him his lifetime.

Oxford, the county seat of the county adjoining, had many fine buildings and was the hotbed of secesh. Thompson, old Buck's Secretary of the Interior, lived there in splendid style. In his office was found letters of correspondence dated 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, with prominent Southern politicians, laying plans for bringing about this very war, looking to a final separation of the South from the North. Oxford was also the residence of Lamar, another prominent man, member of Congress. Here, also, is located the University, the buildings and grounds all good, and in excellent taste. They were spared during the time we remained.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

A body of rebel cavalry made a dash yesterday afternoon among the negroes who were chopping wood a mile or two from the city, for the use of the hospitals. There are various rumors as to their capturing from one to two hundred of them, but it is thought the facts were exaggerated by the contrabands, who fled to the city in a huge scare, leaving everything.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Billy Collier has sent us a little work entitled, "Incidents of the War, or the Romance and Realities of Soldier Life." It is a medley of incidents and anecdotes of the war, some of which are very readable. We notice the historical accuracy of some of them is very bad.

He has also sent us what professes to be "An Authentic Exposition of the Knights of the golden Circle, or a History of Secession from 1834 to 1861, by a Member of the Order."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

. . . A fine of \$5 and costs was imposed upon a respectable looking man for indecent exposure of his person.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Hamlet"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Chamber of Death; or, La Tour de Nesle;" overture "Crown Diamonds" by orchestra; "Virginia Mummy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

The Markets.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

Trade has been steady, though many articles have not "moved," for want of transportation.

Tobacco is firm. Cotton goods *non est*. Members of the Georgia Legislature who advocate seizures and regulating prices, will please make a note of this.

Yesterday we paid \$15 a bushel for those Irish potatoes. But little sugar in the market—sells at 55a65c. Corn scarce at \$2.25. Whisky brisk at \$20, and brandy at \$18 per gallon. Dry goods and hardware bring awful prices. Yams \$3 per bushel. Fine sugar-cured hams (new) from 75c to \$1 per pound. Country wagons coming in realize all that heart could wish in the way of prices. Salt is dull at 15a17 cents per pound. Auction houses flourishing. Crawford, Frazer & Co. are becoming an institution. Negroes are scarce, in great demand, and at the tallest kind of figures.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Feb. 21.

Sugar, 52 to 75c per lb.; salt, 15 to 20c per lb; bacon 75c. to \$1 per lb.; rice 12 to 12½ c. per lb.; flour, \$60 to \$65 per bbl.; molasses, 50c to \$4 per gallon; nails, 75c per lb.; lard 55 to 60c per lb.

A Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer gives the following prices there: Coffee, \$5 per pound; sugar \$1.50 per pound; candles, \$1.50; beef, 75 cents per pound; peas, \$16 per bushel; butter, \$3 per pound.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Pizarro; or, The Death of Rolla;" overture "La Dame Blanche;" "My Fellow Clerk"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Rags Wanted.

I am paying \$4 per 100 pounds for clean Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at my Rag and Paper Store, northeast corner Public Square.

Rob't Hill.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 17, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

A Flag for a Tennessee Regiment. From the Jackson (Miss.) Crisis.

The Chattanooga Rebel mentions the fact that the wife of General John C. Breckinridge has had prepared a magnificent stand of colors, constructed from the silk of the wedding dress worn by herself upon the day of her marriage, to be presented, through her husband, to the most gallant and brave regiment in his division. The Rebel understands that this appropriate and valued present had been bestowed upon the 20th Tennessee regiment, commanded by Colonel Tom. Smith, and well known as the famous "Battle's regiment," that did such gallant service in the disastrous battle of Fishing Creek.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Sunday afternoon we noticed a large congregation of negro boys on the corner of Union and Summer streets, throwing stones at each other—a sort of pitched battle between two parties or clans—and "making day hideous" with their boisterous shouting and profanity. We understand this nuisance has become almost intolerable to the citizens in that locality. It would certainly be a good work for the police to break up these gatherings.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

St. Patrick's Day.

To-day will be celebrated, in all parts of the known world, the natal day of Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland. In all parts of the habitable globe, whether on land or water city, town, prairie, or desert plain, wherever there is an Irishman or a Catholic, the name of Saint Patrick will be pronounced with reference on this day, and in all countries will the great event be celebrated religiously as well as socially; in our Cathedral, High Mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock.

[history of St. Patrick]

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Recorder's Court.

. . . Four newsboys were brought up for fighting. One of them was fined \$5 and costs, another \$1 and costs, and the other two discharged. These newsboys are acquiring some very bad habits, of which they must be broken, or the city will be flooded with a growing generation of candidates for the Penitentiary. Many of the smallest of them use language perfectly shocking to persons not by any means sensitive on the subject, and one-half of the fights among them originate in the calling of each other improper names. You must correct your manners and habits, boys, or the police will be compelled to call you to account.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Iron Chest;" "The Toodles"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 17, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Army Police Proceedings.

Before the Chief of Army Police, Nashville, March 16, 1863. James Whiteman and Cook Cantrell were arrested under a charge of smuggling and harboring guerrillas. A large quantity of goods were seized upon the premises of Whiteman, some eight miles from the city, near the White's Creek road. The goods consist of about five thousand yards of calicoes and other "domestics," and eight boxes of "cotton cards," and are of about three thousand dollars in value. They were found in the "loft" of a negro's house about a mile from "Whiteman's Mills." It does not fully appear whether the goods were owned by said James Whiteman or by one of his brothers now in the rebel service, but it is clearly evident that it was intended to take them South. Whiteman admitted that he had the goods placed in the "loft" in the night. He was committed to jail until the case can be fully investigated. The charges against Cook Cantrell were not sustained and he was discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance. . . .

Lizzie Bishop and Sallie Mosely, being dressed in soldiers' clothes, were arrested on the train at Lavergne on Saturday and sent back to this city. They stated that they were induced to dress as soldiers and go aboard the train by John Kittle and Alex. _____, of company I of the 60th regiment of Illinois volunteers. Sent them to their homes.

Another female, dressed as a soldier, was arrested on the train from Murfreesboro'. She was required to go North.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Miscellaneous Items.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 9.

A Yankee flag of truce boat having arrived at City Point, a similar flag left the Libby prison, on Saturday morning with between four hundred and five hundred abolitionists, in charge of Captain Rosseau, destined for the same point. Miss Forward, the alleged female Yankee spy, arrested last fall riding through Culpepper like another Joan of Arc, goes with them as a released prisoner. The flag returned yesterday, bringing up twelve released Confederate surgeons.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Recorder's Court.--. . . Lizzie Bishop, also, after volunteering with Sallie Mosely in the 60th Illinois volunteers, was arrested at Laverne by the Army Police, discharged here, and went on a jolly spree, which cost her \$10 and a splitting headache.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Othello;" "Pleasant Neighbor"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 18, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Among the most important articles captured on the Queen of the West, by the rebels at Fort Taylor, was the revised signal book of the United States Navy. Such books are always kept, on a man-of-war, tied up in a canvas bag, with a leaden weight attached to it, so that, in case the ship is captured by the enemy, it can be thrown overboard and sunk. When the Queen was disabled and abandoned, the signal book was lying on a table in Colonel Ellet's room, and it is, doubtless, ere this, in the Navy Department at Richmond. By its aid, they can learn the meaning of every flag hoisted on a Federal ship-of-war or gunboat in the Eastern or Western navy. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial heard Commodore Foote say, to a master's mate on board the gunboat St. Louis, just before the battle of Fort Donelson, "Take good care of the signal book, and throw it overboard, if any thing happens to the fleet. I had rather the rebels get a gunboat than to have that fall into their hands."

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Chamber of Death;" overture "Bronze Horse"; "Virginia Mummy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Recorder's Court.

Smoky Row was well represented yesterday morning, there being three defendants and four witnesses in Court. The first case was a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against Molly Brown, who "got drunk first thing, and then commenced rarin' and cussin' an' a cuttin' up, an' kept it up all day. In the evening she brought some soldiers to help her, and then she pitched in." Fined \$5 and costs.

Elizabeth Moore and Jane Owens had a slight misunderstanding, which induced Liz. to say sutkin' she hadn't oughter, and that tempted Jane to try the strength of her fingers in Liz's hair. A short tussle ensued, when the guardians of the peace appeared, and the twain were cited before His Honor, the Recorder.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Rose of Killarney;" song "The Bandit" by Mr. C. H. W. Bent; recitation "Bingen on the Rhine," by C. Hamilton; local song "Does Your Mother Know You're Out?", by Jordan; song (by request) "Erin is my Home!" by Duffield; "That Blessed Baby"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "William Tell, the Hero of Switzerland;" "Mose; or, A Glance at New York"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 21, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Summary: Article praising Col. Truesdail of the Army Police Department

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Drama.

Premising that we have an antipathy to what is usually denominated "the moral drama," we propose to say a word or two upon the subject of the Drama in general. If there be anybody so thin-skinned that he cannot visit a theatre unless he is assured that he will add to the stock of his moral principles, he had better keep away from it altogether. Morality should be taught at home, in the Church, in the Sunday and secular schools, and the attempt to engraft either upon the theatre is sometimes nauseating and always dull.

[long article on the function of drama]

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Damon and Pythias;" "My Fellow Clerk"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Camille;" "Kiss in the Dark"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Belle of the Faubourg;" "Virginia Mummy"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Lady of Lyons;" "The Secret"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Jack Cade"; song by Duffield; "40 and 50; or, Mr. and Mrs. Lillywhite"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The market is rather poorly supplied with vegetables, while prices of almost every article are very high. Sweet potatoes are selling at the rate of five dollars, Irish at three to four dollars, and turnip greens at two dollars per bushel. Fish and poultry of all descriptions are very scarce. Chickens sold in market yesterday at seventy-five cents a piece.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Col. Stanley Matthews, who has been designated by Gen. Rosecrans to carry out the provisions of the order relative to the removal South of the Federal lines of disloyal persons and those whose natural supporters are in the Rebel service, is in the city, and we heard last night that a number of citizens have been notified in accordance with that order, to hold themselves in readiness to go South.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "The Rake's Progress;" "All the World's a Stage"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 2-3

Summary: Explanation of Holy Week, emphasizing Catholic observances

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Jack Cade;" "Kiss in the Dark"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 28, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

There is terrible destitution among the sufferers from the bombardment of Fredericksburg. A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner writes that the despoiled population numbers about six thousand. Of these, about one-fourth are destitute. This proportion has been fed by charity for about twelve weeks. The contributions, in the aggregate, were \$200,000, and this sum is rapidly being exhausted. Families recently in the enjoyment of wealth are now beggars, living in negro cabins, and wandering about the country in search of food.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 31, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Ebony Importation.—Yesterday afternoon six or seven of Uncle Sam's four-in-hands drove up to the Recorder's office, laden down with a lot of contrabands, varying in age from *d'enfant* to second childhood, *except* the strong middle-aged, whom the officer in charge was about to consign to the care of the Recorder, when the civic powers protested, and ordered a retreat. Failing to obey, a parley ensued, which ended in a compromise, U. S. ordering the eighty-five negro paupers to take possession of the Court House, and Nashville agreeing to "let 'em slide." This interesting portion of Uncle Sam's children are said to hail from the neighborhood of Triune, and have brought with them their bags and baggage, expecting to settle down among us.

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 31, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Theatre. "Money;" "The Secret"

NASHVILLE DISPATCH, March 31, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Army Police Proceedings.

Before the Chief of Army Police, Nashville, March 30, 1863.-- . . .

Mrs. John Trainor was arrested under a charge of being associated with her husband in his extensive smuggling operations. She was arrested in Louisville, Ky., and brought to this place.

C. Tavel, a druggist of Louisville, Ky., was arrested in that city and brought to this place, charged with selling Mrs. Trainor a large quantity of medicines to be smuggled South. Tavel admits that he sold Mrs. Trainor one thousand ounces of quinine and two hundred pounds of opium, believing that it was to be thus disposed of, for the sum of six thousand four hundred dollars. The investigation of the Trainor case is developing a most extensive system of fraud and treason.

E. R. Davis, of company D, of the "Anderson Troop," and Charles Springer were arrested at Louisville and brought to this city, charged with being connected with the Trainor smuggling operations. After the taking of testimony Springer was discharged.

Joseph Winburn and Milton Kellogg, were arrested under a charge of aiding John Trainor in smuggling. Winburn was paroled for the present.

Dr. Chas. H. Dubois and Mrs. M. E. Trousdell were arrested at the City Hotel charged with aiding John Trainor in smuggling. They are ordered to be sent to Alton, Ill.