SATURDAY, DEC. 5TH, 1863. ETBRAL VIGILANCE BY THE PROPLE IN THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY - Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Vallandigham's Address.

Whatever differences of belief our readers may entertain regarding the peculiar. Constitution has given no power to the views of Mr. Vallandigham upon the war, General Government to interfere in this the merits of the address which we pub slaves, depends upon the people in each lish in to-day's paper. As a classical; polished and statesmanlike production it. tendency of such interference on the part has few equals, and there are none that surpass it. The tone of dignified intelligence which pervades the address will commend it to all classes of people, and to the Union." few persons will read it to the close, no out feeling a stronger respect for its author's abilities than they did before.

The Union as it Was,

It is one of the significant facts and signs of the times that the party in the North which claims especially to be the doubted disunion party. Its public speakers are mostly men who in the past have | not been ashamed to proclaim themselves disunionists, its newspapers were accustomed as late as the campaign of 1860 to Commercial Advertiser, and yet failed to re- friends of the Union and the Government, speak of the value of the South to the ceive one-third of the votes cast. Union with contempt, its principles are thoroughly antagonistic to Union, and only its party platforms and professions, got up to catch the people's votes, contain hollow assertions of devotion to the Union. The expression, "the Union as it was," has become excee lingly offensive to these pretenders, and the most severe and violent denunciations are hurled at any one who declares a love for that old

Union. The men at the South who are growing rich out of the war are numerous and powerful, and their influence is vastly important. They and their allies do not should those who supported the Adminwant the war to cease, nor the Union re- istration when its measures were right stored. And at the North, politicians who be denounced for inconsistency for not foresee in a restored Union the loss of supporting it when it has repudiated power and profit, do not want to see the those measures and adopted contrary end of the war with a Union as it was .- | ones ! If you are true to a man when he Sweep these persons on both sides out of is true, does it follow that you should be the way, and the end of the war with a true to him when he is false ?" united country would soon be visible. The whole policy of the present Adminis-

tion has been controlled by this class of unscrupulous schemers. To them is to be attributed the duration of the conflict, the receding instead of approaching prospect of a reunion of hearts. To them is due the fact that the country looks to day for peace only to the end of a bitter struggle on battle-fields, instead of a convention of patriots to talk over the sectional differences and adjust them on the great principles of American liberty and government.

What is true at the North is true at the South. A total change of leaders is demen to lead them out of it.

It is a subject of astonishment; that both

#### trenched on wooded heights It is prob- LETTER 'FROM COL.' TRUESDAIL. Erie Obserber able that a flank movement is in progress, and hence the delay in bringing on a general engagement.

Was Mavery or Abolitionism the Cause of the Wart. General William Henry Harrison, in a

letter which he wrote in 1820, said :

"I am and have been for many years so much opposed to slavery, that I will never live in a slave State. But I believe the there can certainly be but one mind as to matter, and that to have slaves, or no fore me, you remark, in reply to the in-State. But beside the constitutional objection, I am persuaded that the obvious Post, and others : "Our account of the of the States which have no slaves with has been copied all over the country. the property of their fellow citizens of the and, although the Chroniele is called by others, is to produce a state of discord and jest ay that will, in the end prove fatal

matter what their political creed, with-day, passed off quietly, a larger vote be-are so to me. You can have no possible Tur election in New York city, on Tuesing polled, however, than in the recent election for State officers. The independent Democratic candidate. Mr. Gunther was elected over the regular Democratic and Republican nominees, by a large majority, the vote standing as follows : C. Godfrey Gunther, Ind. Dem.,...28,942

Orison Blunt, Republican,.....19,442 Mr. Blunt had the support of the five of this motive I acquit you, in all charity, most prominent Republican papers in the as I can see nor learn of no earthly cause country, the Tribung Times. Part San and for it, as between him and yourself, and country, the Tribune, Times, Post, San and

A RADICAL print talks about the change bound to believe, therefore, that your ar-of opinion in Maryland. This change is ticle was incited by that patriotic fervor like that of the individual unexpectedly which should always incite the faithful robled by a foot pad. "I did not think the alarm. of meeting a robber here," observed the you call me a robber ?" said the ruffian, presenting a pistol. "Ob, no, that argument convinces me you are a very honest gentleman," was the answer. After this cated by your article, only so far as he was fashion, if at all, Maryland ranks among the converts to abolition.

THE LOUISVIlle Journal asks: "Why

### Rebel Wamen.

B. F. Taylor, army correspondent of the Chicago Journal, in one of his letters from Tennessee says .

"I shall never be done admiring the patriotic faith and undying devotion of the loyal women of the land, but I must tell you that the rebel woman of the South are worthy in everything but a sacred cause of their Northern sisters. There is nothing they will not surrender with a smile ; the gemmed ring, the stated in the author's preface. diamond bracelet, the rich wardrobe. They cut up the rich carpets for soldiers' blankets without a sigh ; they take the fine linen from their persons for the bandages. When 400 ther had free access to the police records, of Longstreet's men came up to Nashville, and that I presume he wrote from his sired there, we have reason to believe, by prisoners of war, about the roughest, dirtiest, a vast majority of the people. The men gildest fellows the sun ever shone on, and a who plunged them into war are not the flight of stairs in the building they occupied fell, killing and wounding a large number of them, you should have seen the fair young Your charges I will not repeat, but will

at the North and the South the contest | traitoresses come forth from the old aristoshould be conducted by men who have alfelicacies in their hands, mingling in the dingy crowd, wiping away the blood with their openly, and honorably, upon precisely white handkerchiefs, and uttering words of the same terms as others. to see. Of a truth they carried it off grandly, expense of the Government, is an utter And almost all these girls were in mourning | for dead rebels, brothers, lovers, friends, whom these same girls had sneered into treathe old Union as are the leaders of the re- son and driven into rebellion, and billowed ation of the honesty, the wisdom and bellion. Shall we try this for four years all the South with their graves, and the least shrewdness of that officer. And your they could do was to wear black for them and ing on us with immense force. Is this the faunt black from the window blinds. Clothed be their souls in sackcloth! I said they were that he turned the whole of the operators righteous cause, but I said wrong. There is impression ; for it was not until some time a bitterness, there are glimpses of the Pytho- after my leaving his department that his ness, that makes you shrink from them. But they are fearfully in earnest ; they are almost

# CINCENNATI, O., 'Nov. 13, 1863...

To the Elitor of the Washington Chronicle : Sin : Upon my strival in this city from Chattanooga a few day in this city attention was called to an article in your paper concerning myself and the Detective Police of the Army of the Cumberland. A

temporary but severe liness has delayed my reply unfil this time. Your article appeared on the 24th of Datober three days after the public sinnouncement of the removal of Major-tieneral Rosecrane In your imper of October 30th, now bedignant articles of the Cincinnati Gazette, the Louisville Journal, and the Boston secret police arrangements of the army, many barels adjectives, for publishing it none of General Roscorans' friends have been bold enough to deny its truth."

You and myself are to each other en motive for assaulting me, a an individual. You can, it seems to me, have had but one of two motives in view in bringing forth your article-first, to injure General

also knowing you both to be ardent each laboring earnestly in his sphere for the suppression of the rebellion. I am

Your remarks were ostensibly occasion-"The Annals of the Army of the Comberland," and it may be that you will deny. any intention of attacking General Rose crans, and that he was not at all impli-

responsible to the country for the misconduct of his army police. If you do advance this claim, I shall most certainly place it to your credit. But it is a singular fact, nevertheless, that upon the instant of the appearance of your article, the telegraphic wires conveyed the news abroad, and the daily papers of the land laid the intelligence upon thousands of from your paper of the 30th, above quoted, couples Gen. Rosecrans so firmly with this matter, as to lend additional color to

the idea that the appearance of the Army Book proved more a pretext than a prime cause for your article. Yet, notwithstand ing this, inasmuch as you talk of a book, and of myself, I will address myself to the precise points you raise.

Respecting the "Annals of the Cumberland." you intimate that I am concerned in its authorship, or, if not the author, that he is a friend of mine. Your first intimation is quite groundless, and your second, I hope, is true. That work, I be lieve, stands upon its own ground, as I presume the author heartily thanks

you for the stir you have created over the work. Of any mention of myself in the book. I will simply add, that the auhonest convictions

To come to the points raised in your article: You first give an imaginative account of my acts in Mississippi, under

Generals Pope, Rosecrans and Grant .-proceed briefly to their answer. While in | rode to Nashville. Mississippi, at an early period, I was for a a white man advises him to go at once to hort time connected rith a firm of

his purpose to the Secretary of State, Mr. who "gave him a piece of his mind" o

such weighty proportions that the discomfiled "chief" abandanet that speculation. How-ever, he consoled himself soon afterwards by inaugurating a system of confiscation, which he successfully carried on for months."

in manifier of me

The rebel money was seized by expres order from the General commanding, and his action was subsequently sustained by the authorities at Washington. Gos Johnson never addressed me upon that subject. The seising the Nashville banks was never contemplated, but inquiries were made, by military direction; as to their issuing new money, in such unquiet times, and when it was notorious that they had no deposite in their vaults .-Time has since justified that precaution-ary step-the bank issues of Nashville. then 5 per cent. above greenbacks, are now at 40 cents discound. I never 40 cents discount. I never spoke to Mr./East on the subject. The police made no confications-they soized good- upon orders of their superiorsthe provest marshal-general in all cases ordered confiscation after examining the parties or evidence. To continue

"He was also invested with authority to give passes, which power was withheld from all legitimate commanders. He seized goods, arrested whom he would, on a charge of trea son tried them in his own court, convicted Reserved to be great frauds and outrages their property."

torward your charges at that particular and to scouts. To enable me to do so at time, exposes you to suspicion of hostility all hours the provost marshal-general to General Rosecrans, and a desire to stab furnished me with pawer signed in blank. his fair reputation, through another. But I was responsible to him for them. Where I knew good men, and worthy objects, I recommended the giving of masses, as did Gov. Johnson and other Union mon. The wildost charge of all your article, Mr. Editor, is involved in the last sentence of the above quotation. That I arrested. tried and sent to prison citizens "on a charge of treason," of my own 'authority and direction, is utterly false. In most cases the traitors of Tennessee were arrested upon charges made by Union citiizens. They were examined, the evidence submitted to the General commanding,

viction, as he handed over his purse. "Do ed by the appearance of the book entitled and upon his express order they were in priconed, their property confiscated, &c. Your multitude of assertions, that I now became "General Truesdail," is a bluster of assumption, and that -"some officers openly charged Truesdail with dis-honesty, and Rosecrans with participating in it," &c., &c., may pass for their current value. They are not worth a denial. Nor will 1 pause to explain your misstatements concerning Captain Temple Clark. You complain of "favoritism and partiality being shown in the police records" of the army book in question. For the first time, you are here correct. The author breakfast tables the next morning, that of that work has shown partiality in passyour article bristled with "reasons for the ing by cases of fraud and corruption deremoval of Gen. Rosecrahs." The extract | tected in our army, from a generous impulse to save the patriotic heart of fond friends at home. You say:

"But what we complain of in "The Annals" is that favoritism and partiality are shown in the selections from the police records. It becomes our duty, as it happens to be in our power, to describe other doings of this great organization. Soon after Chief Truesdail first moved into Zollicoffer's house, a negro appeared at the office of Gov. Johnson, representing that he had run away from his master, s d had brought with him a horse valued at \$1,000. The Governor ordered him to hand the horse over to the Quartermaster, who would return it to the owner, if he was a loyal man. It turned out that "Major Bussell" had got possession of the horse, and when the negro presented himself with the Governor s order for the horse to be transferred to the Unartermaster, Russell put him in prison. monstrance from Governor Johnson only brought a reply from Truesdail that he obeyed

no order except from General Rosecrans." The truth in this case is simply this: slaveman came into Nashville one morning, riding an elegant bay stallion, with an officer's saddle and equipments complete. A rebel officer had called upon his mistress late at night, and the negro seized the horse while thus engaged, mounted and rode to Nashville. When near the city, cot lovernor Johnson, Soon ton purchasers - which firm operated advises him to go to the police. When men at Cleveland, Tenn., and completely near my office, a policeman sees him on routed, after a severe fight. white handkerchiefs, and uttering words of the same terms as others. cheer: should have seen them doing this, with hundreds of Union soldiers all round, and smiling back upon the rough blackguards of rebels as they left. But in all there was a the fine animal (said to be worth \$2,000) defant air, a pride in their humanity strange to purchase or to bring in cotton at the entered the office, and requested the main how trying to get to Dalton by a roundaand horse to be sent to him. To this I cordially acceded, sent a policeman after the horse, and both negro and horse were side can desire. News from Burnside is ly treated. No "Major Russell" was in was cheerful and confident. my employ. The whole matter was thus accidental, and did not occupy an hour The several other instances of iraud you have related. Mr. Editor, as the misdoings worthy their sisters at the North in all but a out of the army." leads to a most false of the army police, are as wildly misstated as is the above instance, and the extent to which your credulity has been imposed upon is enormous. You have not space, had I the inclination to ventilate the facts in the case of the "Irishman and his one hundred bushels of potatoes," the loyal woman with a "rebel son," and perhaps others. They are so utterly distorted in statement as to be no cases at all, but rather fiction, most feebly founded on his advance to Vicksburg, three hundred fact. Lastly, I will quote from your indict- at that place, and sixty this week before ment as follows: "Mr. Truesdall superintended the pressing of negroes and horses, and in the latter work he was once caught handsomely. He was sending off two splandid animals he had pressed for the cavalry service, but instead of sending them to Murfreesboro' he ticketed them for St. Louis. As his word was law they went safely until they arrived in the department of Gen. Boyle, who seized them and turned them over to the proper authorities." I never impressed a horse or negro in the army. Nor was such power at any time given to me. Impressment was only made by commissioned officers, under orders from the General commanding .-Policemen were at times ordered by such officers to aid in collecting the horses. I never sent or tried to send "an animal" of any kind to "St. Louis" or elsewhere, | for my personal use. It follows, of course, cess to the hospitals where the Union that Gen. Boyle never seized any of mine. and that your, statement is atterly unfounded in fact. The following circumstance may have given rise to reports upon which your assertion may be based : I was ordered by Gen. Resectant to send six horses to Lebanon, Kentucky, by the bad food given as rations and for the use of a party of telegraph opera- insufficient clothing and shelter. The ca-tors, who were about to proceed to Cum- ses coming from Belle Island to the hosberland Gap. The horses were not put off at the proper point on the railroad, ; through institution of the man in charge of them; they arrived at Louisville. where to the sick, and very little of that. In they were properly taken care of by the one instance the ambulance brought sixqua riermaster of the post. These are the only horses I ever sent out of the department. Thus having disposed of your stateof Nashville street reports, which lived and died there, months ago, permit me to add a few remarks respecting the army police. This organization was attached to the Provost Marshal General's Department of the Army of the Cumberland, and to which it was in all things-subordinate. Much care was taken in the selection of good men for the police, and they were invariably given written (or rather printed) instructions, were put strict accountability. All seizures of contrahand goods, with the attending facts, were reported to the over to the proper departments, and to that department, upon the Rebel Camp the custom house officers. The examination of all arrests and seizures of property was made by the properly appointed off. cers, and the facts were presented to the provost marshal general. The chief of police did not confiscate property of any kind; he had no authority to do so. No

I took all possible care to make ample thought that Lingstreet would await remrestitution and to prevent their future oc currence. Such complaints were -very few, and mainly of trivial importance

close with a brief allusion to its good/resuits. The disordered state of society and affairs at Nashville when I arrived there, is known to all. The city was invested by a rebel army. The State House and public streets were barricaded by cotton bales. The city was filled by desperte people, and spies and smugglers .--From a small beginning the army police business grew speedily to considerable proportions. The city police proved powerless in encountering the evils, and an army police was a necessity. My attend ing the army mails and the scouting (spy) service, in connection with the police probably gave to the latter a greater appearance to the casual observer than i eally merited. That I should meet with much misrepresentation and obloquy paign had no doubt. My work was of a publ

character, and I well knew it must and should undergo the closest scrutiny. For this I have been at all times, and am now, fully prepared. But, Mr. Editor, that a respectable newspaper, friendly to the cause of the Union, should originate or aid in circulating such an unfounded and absurd hue and cry, as you have done, I had no reason to expect. Had you, in your representation of the army police, shown' any desire to portray the good work accomplished by it, your case would now be better for you. My army police work extended during some five months Why did you wait until this particular time to bring forth your charges? When the Army Police was doing its heaviest work, none were more loud in praise than the Union men and press of Nashville,-As regards its expense to the Government my organization saved thousands of dollars to the country; in one case it thus saved an amount greater than its entire cost. No other department of the Army can present such a self-sustaining record as this. As for myself, I will only add,

that I have abstained from all private business pursuits whatever, while in this service, and that I have always, and do now, court investigation respecting the Army Police and my connection with it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM TRUESDAIL, Formerly Chief of Police, Army of the Cumberland.

## Latest War News.

-More than 500 rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas. Ill, have made application to take the oath of allegiance.

A.

New York.

CAUTION. As spurious Lyes are offered also,

Philadelphia-No 127 Walnut Street.

he careful and only buy the Patented article put up in

Ires cans, all others being Counterfeits.

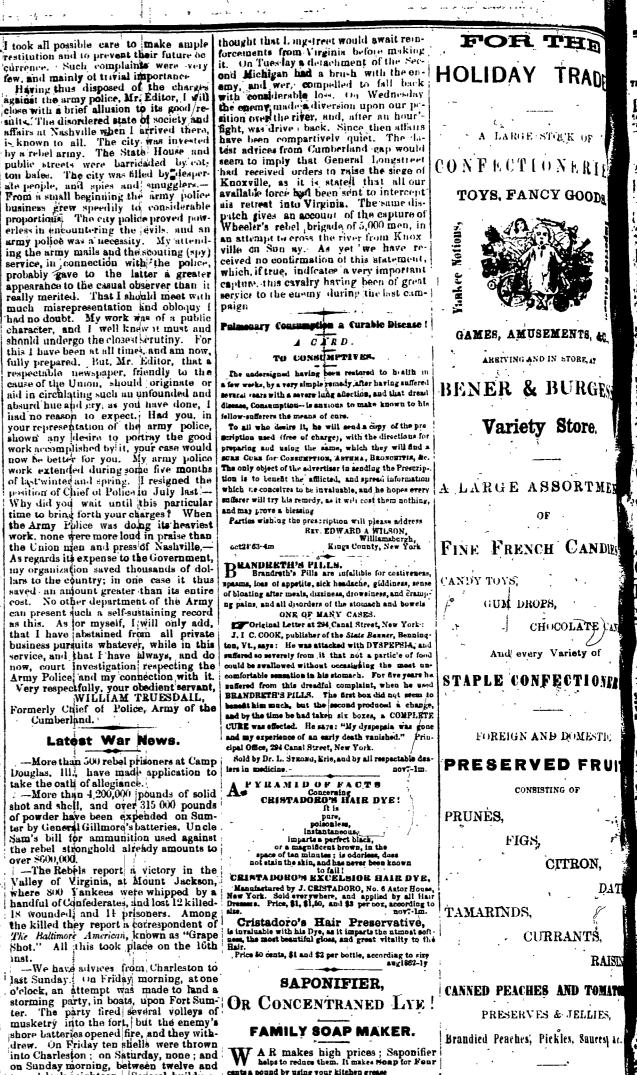
-More than 4,200,000 pounds of solid shot and shell, and over 315 000 pounds of powder have been expended on Sumter by General Gillmore's batteries. Uncle Sam's bill for ammunition used against the rebel stronghold already amounts to over \$600,000.

-The Rebels report a victory in the Valley of Virginia, at Mount Jackson, where 800 Yankees were whipped by a handful of Confederates, and lost 12 killedwounded and 11 prisoners. Among the killed they report a correspondent of The Baltimore American, known as "Grape All this took place on the 16th Shot.' inst.

-We have advices from Charleston to last Sunday. Un Friday morning, atone o'clock, an attempt was made to land a

storming party, in boats, upon Fort Sumter. The party fired several volleys of musketry into the fort, but the enemy's shore Latteries opened fire, and they with drew. On Friday ten shells were thrown into Charleston ; on Saturday, none ; and on Sunday morning, between twelve and two o'clock, eighteen. Several buildings were struck, but no one was injured. The hombardment of Sumter continued with out intermission. The enemy's fire in re-turn was spirited.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. -On Saturday a portion of Wheeler.s



A Select Assortment of

Rocking Horses, Drums,

Reliel cavalry were encountered by our

ways been determined that we'shall never again have the Union as it was. The American principle of mutual accommodation and concession does not please these people on either side. . They wish to rule absolutely. We began the war for the Union, we have carried it on for that, and now the fact stands out for the people and the world to consider, that the dominant party which controls the war and its policy, is as decidedly opposed to longer? That is the question now pressway to conduct a war for the Union, with leaders who hate the Union, and who, when we express a desire for the Union as it was, tell us we can't have it ?

- We deny the false and foolish ides-that the Union as it was is an impossibility. If, in the mercy of an overruling Provi dence, the politicians who control affairs on both sides of this war, were removed. anywhere out of the way, the people would find no difficulty in restoring the at the Court last week, in which a small por-Union as it was. And then we should tion of land, worth at the outside not more have the good old times of peace and than \$40, was in dispute, the costs smounted Nashville, 'Colonel' Truesdail took a house prosperity, of mutual labor and sacrifice to \$250. This was exclusive of attorney's at the corner of Church and High streets, for mutual good, and the land would have rest until politicians again plunged it into amount. ---- A Miss Kelly, of Hayfield town- time his force was fally organized, and his trouble---a distant day, we hope and be-

or two.

, From the Army of the Potomac.

We have had a countless variety of dis patches from the Army of the Potomac ganization has been effected by electing Hon. only to General Rosecrans." These several errors I will very briefly within the last week, but if any one can "make head or tail " out of them we are free to admit that he has a better faculty of unraveling the difficult mazes of "special correspondence," "ass(!)ociated press dispatches," and "reliable intelligence" than we have. We are inclined to take the opinion of a shrewd friend at 'our elbow, who thinks that they are "mostly tale." Lee has been slowly retreating towards Richmond, followed by Meade, and a number of skirmishes have taken place, in which neither side appear to have gained very great advantage. The engagement of the Third corps on Friday | tion has increased since 1860, at the rate of is said to have been greatly exaggerated, especially as to the number of prisoners taken. Our loss in killed and wounded is less than four hundred, and the number of prisoners will not be more than one, hundred. The Richmond Whig has dispatches dated November 29, which say that a rain storm prevailed on Saturday. which retarded the movements of both armies. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the rebels claim, had driven our cavalry across Raccoon Ford and Morton Ford on Saturday. On Friday, according to the same authority. Moseby fell on the rear of our wagon train near Brandy Station, burning thirty wagons and capturing one hundred and thirty mules and horses.

Our latest advices are to Monday noon. at which period the two armies were represented to be confronting one another on opposite sides of Mine Run, a stream flowing nearly north and south, crossing at right angles the turnpike and plankroads from Orange Court House to Freddan some three miles west of Germania

## grand in self-sacrifice,' Oh ! that they were true and loving daughters of the old flag.

## NEWS FROM RESCERORING COUNTIES.

CRAWFORD Co .-- In one of the cases tried fees, which would considerably swell this fitable business for a few weeks. ship, was accidentally shot on Saturday last ambition rose accordingly. He removed lieve, for this lesson should last a century by a gun in the hands of her father. The his office to a house owned by Zollicofwound is a serious one, but it is thought she will recover. Dr. Lashells 'is in attendance. -The stock for the first National Bank of Conneautville has all been taken, and an or- the chief of the army police was second J. R. Patton, President, and D. D. Williams, Cashier.-Republican.

ASHTABULA Co., OHIO. - A number of our They make out that there were three thousand squirrels killed in the aggregate. Such was not the case. The parties agreed that so other birds and game had a relative value. - I paid a liberal price. You continue : "His detectives had found their way Conneaut Reporter.

Lonpon.-The city of London covers an area of 120 square miles, and contains a population of about three million souls. Its popula-1,000 per week. It far surpasses any other city on the face of the earth in wealth and in human misery also. One in six of those who leave the world die in the public institutions -workhouses, hospitals, asylums or prisons. Nearly one in eleven of the deaths is in the tleman had long since ceased to be apworkhouses. Every sixth person dies a pauper or a criminal. Erie City has not so much wealth as London; but it escapes its crime and misery; while it enjoys the advantage of having located within its bounds the | thus rode through the darkness of night cheap grocery store of Palmer & Bliss, an and amidst storms and dangers, while their detractors were cosily in bed, no "institution" which everybody should patron -Ize.

WILL WE HAVE ANOTHER DRAFT .- The Philadelphia Age thinks another draft is inevitable in that city, as no means have been takan to prevent it. The same is true of Erie. If the lieve. quota of the city is filled by volunteering previous to the 5th of January, all past deficiencies will be wiped out; but if it is found requisite to resort to snother draft, then any deficiencies which may have occurred in previous calls will be added to the number to be drawn. The next draft will, in some disericksburg, and emptying into the Rapi- tricts, it is said, exhaust all those earolled as first class conscripts, besides taking a num-Mills Ford. Les is reported strongly en- ber who are classed in the second division.

fabrication. Your intimation "that Gen Rosecrans was countenancing and fostering a brigade of cotton thieves," I leave you to reconcile with the public apprecistatement, in concluding your imaginative episode, that "so satisfied was Gen. Grant of time.

restrictions were placed upon trade. Having thus introduced myself, you proceed in the following animated style: "Truesdail would probably have found 'his occupation gone' had not Gen. Ro e-crans about this time been placed in com-

mand of Buell's army. The 'chief' no sooner heard of this than he hied him to Bowling Green. He was promptly reinstated as 'chief of the army police.' When the army of the Cumberland arrived at and did a quiet, and, we suspect, a profer's daughter, while for his own head-quarters he took the elegant mansion of Dr. Jennings, located at the corner of High and Cedar streets, and thenceforth

correct. I was invited by Gen. Rosecrans

to join him upon his assuming the command of the Army of the Cumberland. exchauges have published a "big thing" on I "took" no house in Nashville. The the Squirrel Hunt in Jefferson, in this county. provost marshal general furnished the poice quarters in the then empty Zollicof house. For a private room in the fer's Dr. Jennings' house, hired of its inmates for a period of three weeks, and by them many robins should equal a squirrel, and freely effered to me when I was quite ill,

into many private families. The bearing of his officers, alike to loyal and disloyal citizens, was often insulting in the ex treme. They would ride through the streets in a manner perilous to life and limb, and carried themselves so offensively that earnest remonstrances were addressed to Gov. Johnson, who him elf appealed to Gen. Resectant to have the nuisance checked.<sup>2</sup> The general replied that the governor must apply directly to

Gen. Truesdail for redress; but that genproachable by civilians. He had taken the ground that neither his acts nor those of his agents were to be questioned." I answer, the policemen, scouts, &c., rode fast when they had business. They

doubt. The employees were instructed to be courteous to all. That complaints against the policemen were not listened to, is a charge that Gov. Johnson will not make, nor will any candid citizen of Nashville, conversant with police affairs, be-You continue:

"Ere long, and without the issuing of any ordgr, the chief demanded and seized all the Considerate money in the banks and brokers' offices at Nashville. The right of the Chief of Police to do this was questioned by Gov. Johnson, who addressed Mr. Truesdail upon the subject, but received no reply. Elated by his success in this matter, he next contem-plated a seizure of the banks themselves and conducting them under his own supervision his "judge advocate" counseling him thereto.

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routed, after a' severe fight. —There was no fighting by Grant's ar-There was no fighting by Grant's ar-Hyon have been andering from a habit indulged us by

bout road. The situation all the way from Knoxville, to Bridgeport is all that our

-On the night of the 24th ult., a party of Rebel guerrillas made a raid near Norfolk, Va., and run off about 100 negroes They

were pursugd but not overtaken. -Brownlow's Knoxyille Whig charges that since the Federal army occupied East Tennessee Rev. Mr. Bownman, Rev. Lewis Carter, Rev. Hiram Douglas, Rev. Mr. Blair, and many other citieens have been murdered by armed rebels, because they were Union men.

While Lien. Grant's loss of guns has been very trivial, he has captured within the past seven months four hundred and rebel cannon, namely : lifty two on

Chattanooga. -John Morgan, and six of his officers-Capts. Bennett, Taylor, Shelton, Haines, Hockersmith, and Magee escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary on Saturday morning, between two, o clock and daylight. John on retiring, changed with his bro-ther Dick from the top cell to the lower tier. and dug his way out under the wall of the jail. Morgan is reported to be at Tor-

onto, Canada. Surgeon W. M. Myers of the United States steamer State of Georgia, who was captured on the 14th of May last, by a handful of North Carolina rangers in the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, and for a long time closely confined as a hostage for one Dr. Green of the Rebel army, has just made an official report to Secretary Welles. For a while he says, he had acprisoners were confined and since the battle of Chicksmauga the number of deaths average some 50 per day, the most prevalent diseases being those of the respiratory and digestive organs. Lately they have increased alarmingly, caused nital all argue starvation. Ten per cent of the prisoners are sick men. Bread and sweet potatoes form the only foed given teen to the hospital, and during the night seven died. It is a sad scene to look at

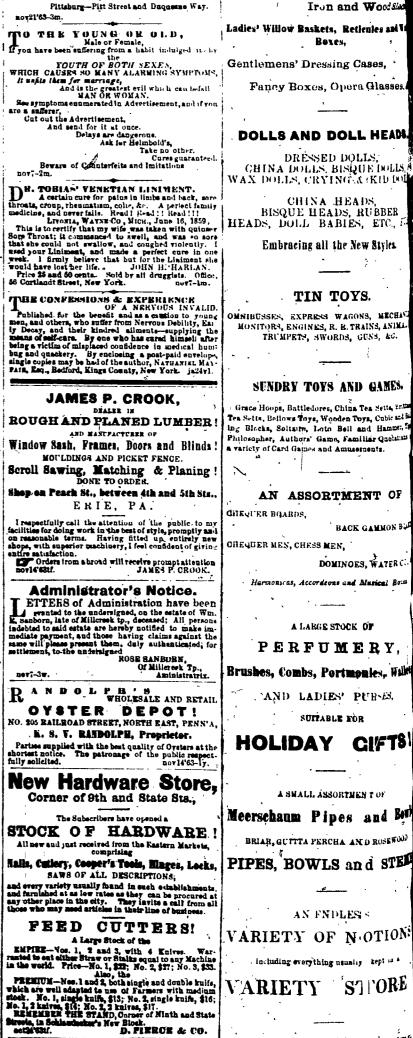
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the gaunt and sharp-visaged prisoners. --By the arrival of the mail steamship ments, and which are mainly reiterations, George Washington from, New-Orleans, with dates to the 21st, we have news relative to the movements of Gen. Banks's in Texas. Corpus Christi was captured on the 15thinst. by Gens. Banks and Dana, who marched upon that place overland from Brownsville. Arkansas City was attacked, and taken after a very brief resistance. One hundred prisoners and three guns were taken. The British brig Dash-Wave was captured by the gunboat rather printed) instructions, were put New-London off the Rio Grande, with a under an official oath, and were held to a cargo consisting of \$700,000 in gold, and a large quantity of clothing and medicines intended for the Rebels. The dispatches from Gen.; Franklin, in the Teche dis provoat marshal general and by his trict. Western Louisiana, report a gallant special or general orders, were turned attack of Gen. Lee, Chief of Cavalry in Pratt, on the 19th inst., in which the Union troops captured 100 of the enemy, and killed 40, taking all their arms and equipage. In New-Orleans a building used for a colored school had beeh burned by Rebel incendiaries.

-Dispatches from Knoxville to Monman ever came to me with complaints, day show that Longstreet still engaged in and was, refused a hearing ; and where the work of reducing the place. No gen-Buckily before he took the step, he mentioned the charges made were in any wise true, | eral attack has yet been made, it being



We ask our friends to examine our S tock, and W Correspondent Wanted! tion in quality and crit P.S. The Trade supplied on 1 aberal form YOUNG MAN of Respectability, often called good looking, desires to carry on a pendence with some young indy. Object-Amase-and mutant beselt. Please address Trade. RENER & BUI RGESS FRANK DUPREZ, Box 1617, Pittaburg, Pa.

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