Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1862.

Jeff. Davis on Incompetent Army Officers.

We do not often find anything to endorse in the messages of the rebel President, but the italicised portions of the following message of that functionary, are so very applicable to the Federal army that we must give them our endorsement. We trust that the the Confederate Congress may not have sense enough to purge its army of worthless officers, and we trust that our Congress may learn wisdom from an enemy. There would be a wonderful thinning out of officers, from Generals down, if the process of purgation were begun. Our army is packing too much dead weight at present too achieve much success. If we could elevate some *brave* and *industrious* private soldiers to the places now held by popinjay upstarts, it would be a glorious thing. We beseech the Administration to effect this reform which is of paramount importance:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

The near approach of the day fixed for your adjournment, induces me to renew certain recommendations made at the commencement of this session, and for which legislation has not yet provided. The subject of the efficiency of the army is one of paramount importance; and the letter of the Secretary of War, herewith submitted, has been elicited by correspondence with the Generals in our armies in the field, whose practical experience of the evils resulting from the defects in our present system, entitles their opinion to great weight.

An army without discipline and instruction cannot be relied on for purposes of defense, still less for operations in an enemy's country. It is in vain to add men and munitions, unless we can at the same time give to the aggregated mass the character and capacity of soldiers. The discipline and instruction required for its efficiency can not be imparted without competent officers. No power now exists by law for securing such officers to fill vacancies when election and promotions fail to accomplish the object.

Extreme cases ought not to furnish a rule, yet some provisions should be made to meet evils even exceptional in a matter so vitally affecting the safety of our troops. *Tender consideration for worthless and incompetent officers, is but another name for cruelty toward the brave men who fall sacrifices to these defects of their leaders.* It is not difficult to devise a proper mode of obviating this evil. The law authorizes the refusal to promote officers who are found incompetent to fill vacancies, and the promotion of their juniors in their stead; but instances occur in which no officer remaining in a regiment is fit to be promoted to the grade of Colonel, and no officer remaining in a company is competent to command it as Captain. Legislation providing for the selection, in such cases, of competent officers from other regiments of the same State affords a ready remedy for the evil, as well as for the case where officers elected are found unfit for the position to which they may be chosen. His selection can be made in such manner as may seem to Congress most advisable; but this or some other remedy is indispensable for filling numerous vacancies now existing.

While the deficiency of competent officers exist in some cases, there is a large excess in others. Numerous regiments and companies have been so reduced by casualties of war, by sickness and other causes, as to be comparatively useless under the present organization. There are companies in the army in which the number of officers exceeds that of the privates for duty, and regiments in which the number of such privates does not exceed that which is required for a single effective company.

The cost of supporting the army, already a very heavy burthen on the resources of the country, is thus increased to an extravagant extent. But this is of secondary importance, compared with the inefficiency which results from this condition of things. Some legislation which shall provide for the consolidation of companies and regiments when thus reduced in numbers, and when conscripts cannot be obtained from a State in sufficient numbers for filling the ranks, is of pressing necessity and a deep sense of duty impels me to repeat that *no consideration for the officers who may be unfortunately deprived of commands, ought or can safely be permitted to obstruct this salutary reform.*

A Special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Quincy, October 18, says:

The ten bushwhackers held by Col. McNeil as hostages for the safe return of Mr. Allsmen, a Union man, who was taken by Porter from Palmyra, Mo., about a month since, were publicly shot at the Fair Grounds in Palmyra to-day, in pursuance of an order issued by Col. McNeil a short time since. They were perfectly unconcerned, but one stripping the bandages from their eyes before being shot.

One of the chief duties of every public officer is to encourage trade and intercourse among the people, so as to establish a unity of feeling. The present revolutionary state of things in the South is, we acknowledge, extraordinary, and renders it impossible, for reasons of public safety, to encourage universal traffic. But yet, even here, it would seem a truth, too plain to require an argument to support it, that all friends of the Government should be encouraged to pursue their usual avocations. Is it wise, is it just, to establish a general blockade at every petty military post?—to lock up a city with an embargo?—to enclose its daily and necessary traffic in fuel, food and clothing, within an impassable military entrenchment? These are thoughts which should *force* themselves upon the serious consideration of our military authorities. To thrust them aside as indifferent suggestions is a mark of neither prudence nor patriotism. The loyal people of this place and county, and there are hundreds and hundreds of them, as faithful and true as the Christian martyrs of old—and faithful, too, not only when oppressed by their enemies, but, what is far harder, when oppressed by those who claim to be their friends, and are enlisted in the same cause of Union and free government——have a right to demand that their applications for relief shall not be rejected with indifference. We want bread, we want meat, we want vegetables, we want fuel and the products of the surrounding country, and unless we get these articles of absolute necessity, appalling suffering will inevitably follow the present privations. Will these appeals be heeded? Is no encouragement to be given publicly to farmers to bring us their crops, which we must have? Or are they still to understand that if they have the temerity to bring us supplies they must do it at the risk of having their wagons, servants and teams impressed indiscriminately? The most loyal men in the State have had their wagons and carts impressed recently at our market-house. We see no reason why the same liberal policy should not be adopted here that has been adopted at New Orleans, at Memphis, and other cities under military rule.

A LIFE PICTURE.

Shakspeare, has admirably pictured one of those tinseled upstarts which the waves of war always tosses to the surface:

"There came a certain lord, neat, trimly dressed,
Fresh as a bride-groom; and his chin new reaped,
Showed like a stubble-land at harvest-home.
He was perfumed like a milliner
And twixt his finger and thumb he held
A pouncet-box, which ever and anon
He gave his nose and took't away again,—
Who, therewith angry when it next came there
Took it in snuff—and still he smiled and smiled.
And as the soldiers bore dead bodies by,
He called them—untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome corse
Betwixt the wind and his nobility.
With many holiday and lady terms
He questioned me; among the rest demanded
My prisoners, in your majesty's behalf.
I then, all smarting,
To be so pestered with a poppinjay,
Answered neglectingly, I know not what
For he made me mad,
To see him shine so brisk, and smell so sweet,
And talk so like a writing gentlewoman
Of guns, and drums, and wounds, (God save the mark!)
And telling me, the sovereign'st thing on earth,
Was parmaceeti, for an inward bruise."

Why should not a poor white laborer in the South be suffered to plead the necessity of taking care of his wife and children, against the conscription law, as well as his rich neighbor is suffered to plead the necessity of taking care of his twenty negroes? Or are the comfort and happiness of the former's family of less importance than the slaves of the latter?

The rebels went fishing for the red lobster of war with their naked fingers, and, now, that the lobster pinches their fingers, we insist that the rascals shall neither squall, nor make wry faces.

The Congressmen who voted for, and the President who signed the infamous rebel conscription act, with its still more infamous exemption clauses, would disgrace a penitentiary; they wouldn't make respectable devils.

Every measure which the rebel Congress adopts to protect slavery, appears to be a stab at its existence. The remedies they mix for its sick pet prove to be incurable poisons.

The thousands of Southern rebels who stay out of the war which they have stirred up, on the plea that they have twenty negroes to look after, may be said to be protected by their *Black-guard-ism.*

"Every dog has his day" says the adage. We could stand the dogs prety well, but unfortunately puppies and b—ull-dogs have their day too.

The Retreat from Cumberland Gap.

Parson Brownlow writes to the Philadelphia Press in defence of Gen. Morgan's retreat from Cumberland Gap and, after describing the retreat, the particulars of which have already been published, says:

Now, the papers talk about instituting a court of enquiry, to look into the subject of this retreat. I pronounce the retreat right and proper; and I assert that it was conducted with a skill and daring which entitle Gen. Morgan and the officers and men under his command to the highest honors. Still, I hold that the court ought to be called, and if I were a member of Congress I would urge its call, not to look into Gen. Morgan's conduct, but to indict, try, and punish the Government of the United States and the army authorities for making the retreat necessary, and for leaving so gallant an army for so many months surrounded, destitute of clothes, provisions, and money, when the facts were made known to the authorities at Washington, and they were implored to send this army relief. Let the court be called, but let it be to sit in judgment upon the Government, to correct its mismanagement and culpable remissness.

I may be regarded as talking rather plainly, but I do it over my own signature, and I am responsible for it and ready to atone for all I say, privately or through the press. I feel for the six regiments of East Tennessee infantry, and the two of cavalry, in this army, and for their destitute and suffering families left behind. Besides, I have a son who is Lt. Colonel of the 4th Tennessee regiment, and who has been here on furlough for twenty-four hours, naked, bare-footed, and bare-headed, his mother having furnished him. I did not see him, but learn that he left here for his command in good health, perfectly cheerful, and without uttering a word of complaint, speaking in the highest terms of his superior officers.

But I must tell another disgraceful truth. These East Tennessee troops, who have been five to nine months in the service, drilling and doing picket duty, and other labors, have never received one dollar of their wages, and are now destitute of money, and are so naked as not to be in a condition to be seen by decent society! Whose fault is this? Somebody is to blame, and I hold that the blame should rest upon the authorities at Washington. In this naked, starved out, and dastitute condition, without shoes, hats, clothes, or tents, they are ordered into Northwestern Virginia.

The two Kentucky and one Indiana regiment have had friends to interfere on their behalf, and they are allowed to come back home to fight for their own firesides. But the poor East Tennesseans have no friends who can be heard or respected in their behalf. They are now ordered into these ice-bound mountains of Virginia, to be starved out, frozen to death, and butchered by superior forces, without money, clothes or tents. I predict a general rebellion and revolt, and hope it may come, if they are forced into Virginia. If they have the pluck I think they have, they will suffer themselves to be shot before they will obey the order. They want to fight their way into Tennesse, where their families are starving, plundered and oppressed, because the heads of their families are in the United States service.

Let it be remembered, that whilst our Generals find it impracticable to cross into East Tennessee with an army and its necessary transportation, Bragg and Kirby Smith can cross the same mountain into Kentucky and invade that State! Let our Government, then, turn over to Brigadier Carter or Speirs this Cumberland Gap army and its accompaniments, and I will underwrite that they will go into East Tennessee, take the country, and hold it!

I now propose to the Government, in good faith to give me the command of fifteen thousand men, including these East Tennessee regiments, and all the outfit necessary, and I promise to take East Tennessee before Christmas, and to hold it and its railroads. I am in earnest in making this request. I am sick and tired of this criminal and uncalled for delay in seizing upon the strong point of the rebellion. Beside, I am able to go into *active* service, and if I can't get into the army, I must at once start a paper at the North, for the benefit of Northern sympathizers with this rebellion, and secession Generals and secession staff officers who are in the United States army!

Draft of Negroes for Military Services.

We notice that in Texas and in some portions of the Mississippi Valley, the proposition is urged to make a conscription or forced levy of slaves, where their labor is necessary for the army. Since the invasion of the South the Yankees have stolen tens of thousands of negroes, and made them useful as teamsters, laborers in camp, &c. It appears that slaveholders are averse for some reason, to hire their negroes in the Confederate army. The prejudice is certainly an ignorant and mean one. As the war originated, and is carried on in great part for the defense of the slaveholder in his property, rights and the perpetuation of the institution, it is reasonable to suppose that he ought to be first and foremost in aiding and assisting, by every means in his power, the triumph and success of our arms. Good wages are offered, and proper care and attention will be given every negro hired to the army, *and the slaveholder ought to remember that for every negro he thus furnishes, he puts a soldier in the ranks.*—*Richmond Examiner, Oct. 18.*

The Southern Democratic Idea.

Southern Democracy is more fearful of a government controlled by the masses of the Northern people, than for the safety of Slavery. The subjection of the negro is but the beginning of the principle. It goes to the serfdom of the entire laboring classes. The following, from a Virginian, George Fitzhugh, is a specimen:

We shall not offend our friends in Massachusetts by legislation directed at the party now in the ascendant. Never were a baser set of wretches in possession of power than those who have ruled and voted in that State ever since the time of the Hiss Legislature; and yet no State possesses so many men eminently fit to rule. The creatures born with saddles on their backs have thrown their riders. The dogs have escaped from the kennel. But horses and dogs need masters; they cannot long live without them. The present governing class in Massachusetts are naturally the lower layer of society. They are incapable of fulfilling, for any length of time, any other office than those belonging to that lower layer. They will soon subside into their proper position, and be glad to get gentlemen, and conservatives, and scholars, and Christians, to rule over them, while they "hew the wood and draw the water." These outbreaks of society, in which "the meanest get uppermost," will occasionally occur. But, in the long run, virtue governs vice, intelligence governs ignorance, religion controls infidelity.—Let us of the South be patient, and wait for that process of subsidence and stratification in Northern society which will be sure to put our friends uppermost; for it is natural for *them* to ride as it is for the *masses* to be ridden. He who denies that God made the multitude to be directed, governed and controlled by the few, and that the common multitude is happier, more virtuous and prosperous, when governed, than when governing, quarrels with the course of nature, and disputes the wisdom and beneficence of Deity. Universal suffrage may put society wrong side up, but nature is all powerful, and soon brings down the lower layer or stratum to its true place.

Description of Fort Darling.

A refugee Englishman from Richmond saw Fort Darling last June, and again just before leaving, and furnishes a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* with a description of the works:

Three companies of infantry and one company of marines are encamped behind the fort. There are only thirteen guns mounted in the fort, but there is room for more, and there is a marine battery consisting of three 32-pounder rifled guns. There are also four 10-inch columbiads. The rest are ordinary smooth-bore 32-pounders. Outside the fort there are three masked batteries of 10-inch columbiads, one gun in each battery, commanding the approaches of the river, and one in front of the fort, commanding the line of sunken vessels and other obstructions.

There are four rows of sunken vessels at Fort Darling, with an opening for rebel craft to go through. Between Fort Darling and Richmond, five miles from the latter place, there is a single row of sunken vessels, which is not commanded by any guns, but can be protected by field pieces. About five hundred yards nearer to Richmond is the pontoon bridge, used for crossing troops on the opposite side of the river, and fully a thousand yards lower down than Fort Darling is a battery which is said to be mounted with twelve guns—one iron battery of three guns.

The Foul Work of the Rebels in Kentucky.

Since the rebels have backed out their vile and atrocious work is being hourly brought to light. While Bragg's army was at Glasgow, Mr. T. T. T. Tabb, formerly a citizen of Richmond, Va., but for several years past a resident of Gallatin, Tenn., set out from Nashville to come to this city, but unluckily was caught by a company of Bragg's assassins, somewhere near the line, and by them conducted to Glasgow. His wife and two interesting little girls accompanied him to Glasgow, from which place they were persuaded by the rebels to return to their home in Tennessee, but not until they had been assured that Mr. Tabb would not be harmed. So soon as the poor, distressed mother and daughters started for home, Mr. Tabb was ordered to be shot, and accordingly was led out like a beast, tied to a tree, and shot. This is certainly one of the foulest and most atrocious crimes that we were ever called upon to record. For no other crime under heaven than his abhorrence of treason, poor Tabb, defenceless and innocent, fell a victim to these traitors, and ruthless assassins. How long are we to suffer these outrages?

Of boots and shoes there were made in 1850 $54,000,000 worth, while New England alone made more than this in 1860. The great boot and shoe cities are: Philadelphia, over five millions; Lynn, near that amount; Haverhill, over four millions, and New York near four millions. Some shoe manufacturers made in North Brookfield $750,000 worth, and this was one of five establishments, belonging to the same proprietors, who turned out over a million pairs, worth $1,200,000.

The increase in India rubber goods is 90 per cent., being, in 1860, near $8,000,000.

LATE NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The markets are without change. Subscription books for the Central Pacific Railroad Company have been opened at Sacramento, and nearly $400,000 subscribed. Three millions of stock are offered, which will probably be taken, and ten per cent paid in within a short time.

Our best railroad men are making persistent efforts to organize a company of sufficient capital and enterprize to insure an early building of the road as far east as Washoe, which would pay well for local uses, and is indispensable to an extensive development of the vast mineral resources of Nevada Territory.

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24, 1862.

General Orders, No. 18.

I. No persons will be suffered to purchase and ship into the interior of the State any goods, wares, or merchandise for retail country trade, without first taking the oath of allegiance and procuring a permit from the Collector of Customs, under the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department.

II. Persons notoriously disloyal, or persons who have given aid and comfort by word or deed, to insurgents in rebellion, in their recent raid into Kentucky, will not be allowed to purchase and ship for trade to the interior or Southern borders of the State, any goods, wares, or merchandise. No permits given to this class of persons will be respected, and all goods attempted to be shipped by them in violation of this order will be seized and confiscated by due process of law.

III. All classes of carriers by land and water will see that permits duly authorized are granted the party or parties before shipment of goods.

IV. All Federal officers and true loyal citizens will seize any contraband goods shipped by any route into the State, and report the same to these headquarters.

By command of Brig.-Gen. BOYLE,
A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The *Star* says, we have very late information from the country between the lines of Gen. Sigel's corps and Gordonsville. Three days ago the only rebel troops occupying it was a regiment of North Carolina cavalry, with one regiment of infantry. They had their headquarters at Warrenton, and at times sent out smaller scouting parties in various directions. Culpepper Court-house had then ceased to be the railroad terminus at which the supplies from Richmond for Gen. Lee's army were put on wagons. They are now taken to Stanton by railroad and wagoned all the way up to Winchester. This change was doubtless caused by dread lest Gen. Sigel should cut off their trains, which he could do if they continued to travel the road from Culpepper Court House, via Sperryville, to Winchester, now that his cavalry horses have been recruited.

An English Ship Burned in a Spanish Port.

On the 8th instant the merchant ship Blanche, Captain Smith, carrying the British flag, was burned on the coast of Cuba, six miles north of Moro Castle, by the United States gunboat Montgomery. The particulars are given as follows:

The Blanche was formerly engaged in the trade between New Orleans and Cuba, but was sold since the war to an English house. On her way from Matamoras to Cuba she stopped at Mulata to take in coal. She then sailed for Havana with a Spanish pilot on board. When near that place and off Mariana, she saw at a distance an American ship running towards her with all speed. The ship proved to be the gunboat Montgomery, Captain Hunter. The captain of the Blanche became alarmed, and, instead of waiting for her, attempted to escape. The Montgomery continued her pursuit, compelled her to wear around and ran her ashore six miles north of Moro Castle.

The Alcalde, who had watched her movements from the shore, took a boat, and with two or three other men went on board the Blanche, on which he hoisted the Spanish flag as a sign that she was under the protection of the Spanish Government. At the same time Captain Hunter, of the Montgomery, ordered two boats with armed men to go on board the Blanche and to take forcible possession of the vessel.

Once on board, the officer in command explained to Captain Smith and to the Alcalde what his mission was, and told them that he had received orders to carry the Blanche away, if possible; if not, to set fire to her and burn her cargo. Capt. Smith and the Spanish official having protested against such proceedings, a quarrel ensued, in which the officer of the Montgomery slapped the Alcalde in the face, and with the aid of his men drove him ashore, together with the three Spaniards who were with him. After this, they came back, set fire to the ship, and carried away the Cuban pilot who had been taken by Captain Smith at Mariana.

General Burnside has been recently promoted to an important position. His command now embraces his former (the 9th) army corps, together with those of Generals Williams (late Banks') and Sumner. General Wilcox, lately commanding the 1st division, now commands the 9th army corps.—*Louisville Journal.*

The delinquent officers have been punished at Harper's Ferry by being put at hard work in the trenches. It is encouraging to hear of the administration of discipline to officers who have neglected their duty.

SOLDIERS' MAIL CAPTURED.—Mr. T. B. Lewis, the Postmaster of Gen. Wood's Division, together with the entire mail for the division, including several thousand letters, was captured at Cox's Creek on Monday morning, the money taken from the letters and appropriated by the rebels, and the letters destroyed. The letters in this mail were from the Northwest—for the most part from Illinois—and contained considerable sums of money. A brigade Postmaster, belonging to Gen. Wood's division, was captured at the same time and place. The rebels stole Mr. Lewis's watch, pistols, &c., and made him exchange his new clothing for their old garments. The two Postmasters, with the other prisoners, nearly three hundred in number, were then marched to Lebanon Junction, performing much of the march in double-quick time, and arrived here last evening by railroad with their paroles.—*Lou. Jour.*

Johnson's Guerrillas Routed.

Information was received at headquarters in this city on Saturday that Col. Shackelford's forces had encountered Adam Johnson's rebel guerrillas at some point in Union county, killing seventeen, wounding a large number, and taking many prisoners. Indeed, Johnson's reverse, it is said, is worse than a defeat—it was a complete rout.

Morgan is a thickset, well-formed man, weighing about 175 pounds, dark complexion, and wearing a moustache and whiskers with a sandy tinge. He wore a plain suit of grey cloth, without any distinctions of rank, patent leather jack boots, and mounted on a superb horse. His men were rough, uncouth dare-devils, very coarse in their language, and rude in their treatment of prisoners.

They carry nothing but their arms, which are first class, and their blankets—no haversacks, or any other incumbrance, and live upon the country through which they pass. Their horses are of the best blood, fleet, enduring, and well cared for. They fight recklessly, travel rapidly, and do an immense deal of mischief. The officers generally stay with the men.

New Advertisements.

DANCING.

Mr. GOODWIN AND DAUGHTER

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

Oct. 30—1w.

WANTED,

One Hundred Wood-Choppers.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS IN WANT OF ONE hundred wood-choppers, to which will be paid one dollar per cord for cutting wood. Enquire at the Government wood yard, near the Louisville Depot.

Oct. 29.—1m. L. WITKOWSKI.

Wood-Choppers Wanted.

THIRTY OR MORE WOOD-CHOPPERS WANTED to cut wood South of the Fortifications. The wood has been condemned by the Military Authorities and such as may be suitable for fire wood has been given to the City Authorities for sale to the citizens and to be donated to the poor. All applicants will report themselves to Joseph C. Smith at the Mayor's Office when the terms for cutting said wood by the cord will be made known

JOHN HUGH SMITH,
Oct. 27, 1862—3t. Mayor.

STOLEN,

A NOTE FOR FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, executed by James H. Wilson to Benjamin H. Waters, payable in Silver, dated sometime in June, 1861, and due about the first of January, 1862.

All persons are hereby warned not to buy said Note, as it has never been assigned or transferred to any one by me

Oct 25—1w BENJAMIN H. WATERS.

NOTICE

NASHVILLE, October 23d 1862.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE Capt. RICHARD STEVENSON, will please call on the undersigned, at the Office of Lieut. LAVINE on Mr. BULL, and settle the same. And all persons having claims against the estate will present the for settlement to his father.

C. S. STEVENS,
Oct 21-1w Administrator.

Quartermasters' Certificates

PURCHASED BY

CHAS. H. GREEN

OFFICE, No. 38 Cherry St., (Up Stairs.)

Dr. King's Dispenary

FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. KING, formerly of Newark, for the last four years of Louisville, Ky., and who has devoted his attention to the treatment of private diseases for 20 years, latterly, having attended to a practice for many years, and cured so many thousands, he is still at his office all diseases of a private nature, no matter how long they may be from injudicious medicinement or from neglect of themselves. Dr. King's dispensary is No. 23 Union street, between Cherry and Spring, second story, where he cures all diseases of a private nature.

Gonorrhea cured without nauseous medicine or interference with business.

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

Syphilis, with all the diseases of the throat, nose, etc., of neglect or bad treatment, can be totally cured in a few days.

Seminal Weakness.—Particular attention has been given to this disease, and all the consequences flowing out of it, brought on in many cases by the pernicious habit of immoderate youths, and excessive venery of the passions, a catalogue of which follows, ruins the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for business or society, and causing premature decay.

Females who may be labouring under any delicate complaint may rely upon speedy relief.

Persons residing abroad, by writing and stating case, with also enclosed, direct to Dr. A. King, Frederick street, Nashville, Tenn., will have every medicine sent to their address, secure from observation in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening until 8 o'clock.

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