DR. HUNTER

OF NEW ORLEANS,

(Formerly of New York City,)

AT

ST. CLOUD HOTEL

DR. J. A. HUNTER WILL REMAIN in Nashville for a **limited time only**, previous to his return to New Orleans, and during his stay here can be consulted at his Rooms at the ST. CLOUD HOTEL upon all Diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

EMBRACING

CATARRH,
SORE THROAT,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
CONSUMPTION and
HEART AFFECTIONS.

DR. HUNTER would inform his patients in Tennessee, and others who may require his services, that his present visit to Nashville is the conclusion of his tour through the West and Southwest, upon the conclusion of which he will return to New Orleans, which city he has fixed upon as his permanent residence.

The use of **Medicated Inhalation and Spray**, as auxiliary remedial agents in the treatment of the above diseases, have been long used by Dr. Hunter in an extensive practice, and followed by results hitherto unattained by the ordinary treatment. Many testifications of remarkable cures could be offered, but as the testifiers may be personally unknown to the citizens of Nashville, he prefers to present a few complimentary notices from the press, which his success has elicited.

FROM

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR NEW YORK HERALD,

As to the

Success of Dr. Hunter's Practice

In New York City,

And its Happy Effect in His own Case.

"MODERN PROGRESS IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The public have lately had presented to them rather a novel feature in the journalism of the day, in the shape of elaborate scientific treatises on medical subjects, appearing in consecutive chapters, in the columns of the daily and weekly newspapers of this city. These articles are from the pen of Dr. Hunter, the well-known practitioner in pulmonary and bronchial diseases, and are distinguished by their thorough acquaintance with the subjects treated of, the simplicity and clearness of their language, and the demonstrative force of the argument employed. * * * * * *

"Now, we know from the vast number of cases treated and cures effected by Dr. Hunter during the period referred to, that his efforts contributed, if not to produce all, at least the greater share of this improvement. The severity of the past winter would have increased, instead of diminished, the mortality arising from pulmonary disease, had not there been some new and powerful counteracting influence at work.

"*We have had personal experience of the happy results of the Doctor's mode of treatment, and can vouch for its success.* Owing to the severe drudgery incident to our pursuits, and that tendency to bronchial diseases with which the peculiarity of our climate afflicts such a large portion of our population, we have been suffering for several years past from a throat affection, which all the medicinal remedies that we had formerly applied had failed to cure. *We can truly say that we have found more relief, and greater hope of ultimately getting rid of the malady, from Dr. Hunter's mode of treatment, than from that of any other medical man to whom we had previously submitted our case.*"

From the New Orleans Bee.

(Translation.)

We would direct the special attention of those suffering from diseases of the throat and lungs to Dr. Hunter's letter in another column. The writings of this physician have excited much interest in this country, and he has acquired a reputation in the large cities north of us surpassing that of any other physician. This letter is the first of a series which he intends to publish, and this correspondence will, undoubtedly, be interesting and instructive to many. All are aware of the fearful mortality resulting from CONSUMPTION, and there are probably few families in this city that have not been visited by it, and the mortuary reports show that it is increasing. The statistics of the mortality of the city of Paris for the year 1865 prove that, exclusive of those who died of cholera, nearly ONE-HALF of the deaths resulted from diseases of the lungs. The mortality in our city is probably not so great, but is increasing in an alarming manner, and it becomes all to examine closely every means which promise to prevent or remedy so great a destroyer, particularly when coming from a physician of Dr. Hunter's reputation and experience. * * *

Dr. Hunter has for years devoted his exclusive attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the head, throat, lungs and heart, and has established an enviable reputation by his skill and success in their treatment, and we trust his efforts in this city, where he has established his home, will be as satisfactory as they have heretofore been. However skeptical the reader may be upon the subject of the curability of Consumption, he cannot doubt or dispute that it may be prevented by remedying in time those diseases which produce it.

From the New Orleans Times.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?—This is one of the most momentous questions of the day, and by most persons not easily answered. Every invalid is more or less interested in its solution, and to that end we advise a perusal of Dr. Hunter's letter on Consumption, which we publish elsewhere. We have read all the letters which have emanated from him very attentively, and have found in them much that is novel in relation to pulmonary diseases. Being fully impressed with the force of many of his propositions, and the rationality of his treatment, we deem it our duty to direct attention to the subject. If only the remotest probability of relief to suffering humanity presented itself, or the progress of those insidious diseases could be but temporarily checked, Dr. Hunter should be considered a public benefactor; but when they offer a reasonable hope of cure, the subject deserves to be considered with care and attention.

From the New Orleans Crescent.

DR HUNTER'S LETTER.—To those afflicted with throat and lung diseases, we take great pleasure in recommending the perusal of Dr. Hunter's letter in another column. Dr. Hunter has long devoted his entire attention and efforts to the treatment of these diseases.

Catarrh, bronchitis and asthma are the most fruitful sources of consumption, that fearful scourge which has desolated so many households, and the recollection of which strikes terror to the hearts of those who have witnessed the mental anguish and physical suffering of some friend or relative who has been consigned by it to an untimely grave. Whatever promises to relieve, or remedy, or prevent this disease deserves our earnest consideration, particularly when coming from a physician of Dr. Hunter's reputation and experience.

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NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH.

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Union and Dispatch.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1867.

Largest Circulation in City and State.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Ristori, the Great Actress, as Marie Antoinette—Rev. Dr. Chapin, the Great Universalist—Beecher and the Black Crook—The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

NEW YORK, October, 1867.—Learning that Ristori would appear for the last time in her great character, Marie Antoinette, we rushed to the French Theatre and secured seats. This drama was written expressly for her by Paolo Giacometti, and he presents the young and beautiful but unfortunate Queen of France in the most eventful moments of her life. First, amidst the splendours of the *fetes* of her court, given to pleasure which are innocent, yet envy and revolutionary spirit strive to present under vile colors. Foremost are the Count de Provence and Duc d' Orleans, who, followed by others, publish infamous libels, which incite apprehensions in the bosom of the King, that requires all the soothing love of her woman's nature to allay. Hardly has she succeeded in calming him when murmurs from an infuriated populace reach her ears. The frightened little Dauphin, led by Cleny, runs from the terrace into the saloon and is clasped to her bosom, for she is all anxiety for his safety and that of the King. Nearer and nearer come those terrible voices demanding "bread, bread," and louder still, "the Austrian." How the mother's love speaks from every linament of her face, for she fears they will tear her from her child. A sudden thought strikes her. Lifting the Dauphin in her arms, she rushes out on the terrace, followed by the King and others, and from the court yard rose plaudits and the cry, "Long live the Queen," "Long live the Dauphin." At this moment she looks the proud and happy mother, and yet you would know her the courageous Queen, daughter of the illustrious Maria Theresa. To us this was a most thrilling scene. Marie Antoinette's attempts for the salvation of the monarchy, advising the irresolute Louis, her spouse, and soliciting him to fly to Varennes to avoid the oath to the Assemblee Nationale, all give fine scope for the powers of this most wonderful actress, and to know what she is, you must see her. Afterwards a prisoner in her own palace, and a prey to the most cruel apprehensions on account of the capture of the King and family during their flight. She is assaulted in her own chambers by a mob led by Santerre, but her majestic mien and her tears check their fury, and they retire humiliated. The parting between the King and his family, after his sentence to death, is heart-rending, but even more so when we see the poor Queen in a narrow cell of the Conciergerie, a prey to anguish for the death of her husband, insulted by her jailer, Simon, who tears her children from her bosom. The last tableau presents her with whitened hair, a face telling of a heart that can suffer no more, yet a holy calm seems to have settled there, which religion alone gives. They come to lead her to be executed, cut away her long, beautiful white hair, bind her hands behind. This seems to pain her terribly; for a moment she sinks down; Robespierre comes forward to assist her; she recovers herself immediately, and casting upon him a withering look of scorn, she walks alone with the proud bearing of the Queen she is, and passes from the stage. We find tears falling from many eyes, for every one feels like they had lived, for the time being, at the Court of France.

REV. DR. CHAPIN—THE BLACK CROOK AND HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Being a mere looker-on in New York, we obeyed the summons of the hundred church bells on Sabbath morning and concluded we would go to church. As we have the pleasure in Nashville of hearing the pure gospel preached every Sabbath by the real embassadors of Christ, we concluded to go and hear the Rev. Dr. Chapin, the great Universalist. The morning was bright, and the vast city seemed to be enjoying its Sabbath morning dreams, while the soft haze of Indian summer hung like summer's last prayer over the bier of the flowers. Dr. Chapin has a magnificent church, on the corner of Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. His congregation was large and elegant. His personal appearance is attractive and his manner is as graceful as the most finished actor. His discourse was on the "transitoriness of human life." The discourse was written out in the most scholarly style and his elocution was faultless. In portraying the frailty of life, he drew a picture of an autumn forest when the October frost "has smitten it into gold," which was as beautiful as any panorama which nature ever spread before her admiring children. The subject was one which admitted of the most elaborate word-painting, and in this field of art Dr. Chapin has no superior in the American pulpit. Dr. Chapin is certainly a consummate word-painter. While he has not the analytical power of the late lamented Dr. Davis, nor the spiritual force and sententious grandeur of Spurgeon, he has all the classic elegance of a Beacom and the honied accents of a Summerfield.

We were agreeably disappointed in the discourse of Dr. Chapin. We expected to see purgatory abolished and the gates of heaven opened to all the world, irrespective of color or condition, but his sermon was just such a one as would have graced the pulpits of any of our orthodox churches of Nashville.

BEECHER AND THE BLACK CROOK.

While in New York, we thought it due to our investigating disposition to see all the vices (we mean fashionable ones) of the great metropolis. So went to see Beecher and the Black Crook. The Black Crook attracts large crowds, so does Beecher. The Black Crook calls forth cheers from the audience, Beecher does the same. The Black Crook shocks the moral sense of mankind, Beecher does the same, with those who do not belong to the Plymouth Church, The Black Crook mingles the gorgeous with the ludicrous, the sublime with the ridiculous, so does Beecher. The Black Crookhires its devils, Beecher calls them up from his own heart. The Black Crook entrances the audience with a vision of the shower pearls, Beecher scatters the gems of the beautiful over his audience as though his mine was exhaustless. Without running the parallel further we will say that barring his puritanical fanaticism, Beecher is a wonderful man. He has great originality, and by the force of his genius, commands the attention of the largest church audience in the United States. He is the autocrat of Plymouth Church. He is its master, and wields it to suit his imperial will.

THE RETURN HOME VIA. ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Stepping into the cars at Jersey City, opposite the city of New York, you take a superb sleeping coach, and in thirty-five hours you are in Cincinnati, without ever changing cars. Railroad travel, which used to be tiresome, is a positive luxury on this road. The track is twenty inches wider than any other road, and the furniture of the sleeping coaches is as elegant as a private parlor. The cars are heated with hot air, and there is a register in each state-room or section by which the temperature can be adjusted to suit the wishes of the occupant. The eating arrangements on this road are excellent, and the conductors and officers are polite and accommodating. We, and we use the word in its *plural* sense, have never before had such a pleasant railroad ride. Soon after getting on the cars we met that gallant old soldier and accomplished gentleman, Gen. Wm. J. Hardee, and his amiable and intelligent wife, with whom we traveled as far as Louisville. We saw many other things of interest while strolling through this great Cosmopolitan city, but for the present we close, by begging the indulgence of our readers for inflicting upon them this long letter.

NEGRO DOMINATION.

How it Strikes the Northern Mind—Its Initiatory Excesses in Virginia—To What it is Driving, etc.

From the Richmond Correspondent of the New York World.

With a clear white majority of 13,000 votes, the State was so gerrymandered that the negroes were enabled to elect fifty-six delegates and the whites only forty-three, when it should have been the reverse—fifty-six white Conservatives to forty-three negro Radicals.

The negroes had been drilled so well, and were in such dread of their mean white managers, that they voted almost unanimously for the nominees of the Radical party, no matter who were their opponents. And not only this, but by violence and threats they prevented the blacks that desired to do so from voting the Conservative ticket. In Albermarle county, one of the richest and most populous counties in the State, Judge Alexander Rives, who has been a Republican all his life, before, during and since the war—a man of intelligence, wealth and position in society—did not receive a dozen negro votes; but a man named Thompson, from your State, who was publicly denounced as totally unworthy of a United States officer, and a negro named Taylor, were elected almost unanimously over him. A similar case occurred in Henrico, where Mr. Franklin Stearns was the candidate, nominated by Republicans, whose Unionism no one doubts, and who was beaten by a man whom no one knew, but who was the nominee of the negroes, and whose only claims to their suffrage was that he hid in the swamps during the war, and because he was a member of the league and their President. In Mecklenburg county, a negro who cannot read or write, and who has been convicted five times in the courts for stealing, was elected over a respectable Union man. All over the eastern portion of the State the same results have been secured; but the above will give you a sample of how Virginia and Virginians are to be governed in the future.

NEGRO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Facts have recently come to light showing that the Radical leaders, not satisfied with having everything their own way at the polls, have actually gone so far as to influence if not assist in the formation of a negro vigilance committee for the purpose of intimidating and threatening white people. Here are some of the facts: A respectable, hard working man, named Monroe, originally from the State of Maine, had the boldness to denounce Hunnicutt and his gang, and this is the result: He is ordered to pack up and leave the city, and, if he chooses, he may take his family. Mr. Newdecker, who carries on a large tobacco manufactory, also received a note from the vigilance committee, to leave the city because he had the temerity to discharge some of his lazy, impudent negroes, who would not work themselves nor allow others to do so. The following is the order of the negro vigilance committee sent to several of our leading citizens:

"RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 25, 1867.—We, the colored people of the city of Richmond, having formed a vigilance committee, warn you to leave the city in forty-eight hours after receiving this notice. We are aware of your hostile feelings towards Mr. Hunnicutt and his political party. If your family choose to go with you they can do so, or they can remain—we will not interfere with them. If you do not heed this warning you will have to abide by the consequences. After you have spoken of Mr. Hunnicutt as you have, we are fully determined that you shall leave the city at the expiration of the time given you.

By order of the committee,
T. B. G., Secretary."

DEVELOPED FACTS.

From the New York Herald.

There is no longer a necessity for theories in giving an analysis of the political condition of the country. The late election returns, showing the immense negro element in power, are as follows:

	—Radical—			
	Black.	White.	Conserv'e.	Total.
Alabama	16	80	4	100
Virginia	25	43	37	105
Louisiana	40	56	2	98
Total	81	179	43	303

The returns from the last two States are not yet quite exact, but the above table is very approximate. It will be seen by this that the black power is becoming a fearful one in the hands of fanatical politicians. This, however, is but the first cloud that precedes the hurricane. Georgia has her election to day, and has a registered majority of only one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six whites. The Florida election of forty-six blacks. Nine-tenths of the delegates to the Mississippi Convention, on the 5th of November, will be Radicals.

In the State of Alabama, Virginia and Louisiana, as we have shown, the blacks carry over one-fourth of all the representation at the State Conventions, while one hundred and seventy-nine white Radicals—nearly two-thirds of the whole number of delegates—hound on the barbarians. Four millions of negroes in all now assail the stability of the government. They are armed with the vote—the weapon that Congress, by unwise legislation, has put into their hands. This vote will give them such a power as will yet make the nation reel. In common with ignorance, wherever found in the world's history, the negro will seek a division of property; for he has as yet no idea how property is acquired. New and fanciful ideas of his rights will find place in a brain already gone mad in too rapid an elevation. Let his ignorance force a measure to the surface, despite the common sense of the country in opposition, and what can prevent its becoming a law?

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

From the New York Journal of Commerce

The modern legislative process of investigating all subjects by the agency of committees has many advantages, but some strong counterbalancing objections. Inquiries for the purpose of bringing out facts not connected with politics may be prosecuted most successfully by a committee. There are many matters of comparatively small importance, which would occupy the attention of the House or Senate a whole day, if fully examined and discussed there, but could be more intelligently investigated by a small committee in a private room, reported by them, and passed without debate on the faith of their good judgment. In all such cases the committee, standing or special, is a short and safe cut for business which would otherwise linger a long time in the devious ways of legislation. But when committees are appointed to consider questions having a strong political bearing, they are too apt to be influenced by party prejudices, and give judgment accordingly. Committees are always composed to represent the political majority of a legislative body; and it is only for form's sake that the minority is represented in it at all. It would not look quite right to make up a committee of Republicans or of Democrats exclusively; it would expose the dominant party to charges of secresy for purposes of fraud, star-chamber practice, etc.; and so the minority is allowed a representation in committees. The result, when political interests are at stake, is always the same; the majority report in favor of their party, and the minority the other way. When a partisan advantage is to be gained—as it often is—by making a great splutter and dragging out the investigation to an indefinite extent, the majority always adopt that policy. They summon witnesses from all parts of the country, they fill the newspapers with rumors and reports, they adjourn at intervals, and then attack the subject with fresh energy. And when they do report they invariably time the act to meet the necessities of their party. If an election is pending which might be injuriously affected on their side by the appearance of their report, then it does not appear, even though it may be all ready, but slumbers in the pocket of the chairman until that crisis is past. Sometimes legislative committees perform the office of tombs. Cases go into them that never come out again—cases which not even the resurrection day will bring to light. More often, however, they serve as dormitories, where subjects are put away to sleep out an excited condition of the public mind, to reappear only when the world has forgotten or ceased to care about them. Under all these circumstances committees do not fulfill their legitimate object, but trifle with and deceive the people, and are fruitful causes of fraud and injustice.

Such is the natural history of the genius, Legislative Committee. The worst species of the family is the Congressional. It is a type of all that is bad in the committee system. We have commented upon this subject at this time because some of the most important of the Congressional committees have resumed their sessions, or threaten to this week. Such are the Committee on Elections, now considering the great case of Barnum vs. Barnum; the Judiciary Committee, which is trying to find out whether Maryland does or does not possess a republican form of government; the Committee on the Maltreatment Union Prisoners of War, and Butler's Assassination Committee. If these committees shall expend some thousands of dollars each on witness fees, stationery and incidental expenses, and at the end of six months or a year produce anything different from the ordinary run of committee reports designed to gratify partisan malice or serve partisan ends, we shall confess that we have been agreeably disappointed. And we conclude by saying that it is not easy to suggest any remedy for the evils of which we complain, except the purification of Congress by the election of men who will rise superior to the prejudices of party, and will refuse to do the whitewashing or the blackening of reputations, and the other unclean work which is so often put upon Congressional committees.

CURIOSITIES OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

From the New York Express.

The government found last year that there were a good many more taxable watches than the year before, as well as a good many more taxable pianos. A friend condenses for us the following amusing and instructive record.

Comparison of the number of gold watches and pianos in the United States in the years 1865 and 1866:

1865—Watches—328,375 at $1 each	$328,375
49,091 at $2 each	96,182
376,464	$426,555
1866—Watches—6654 at $1 each	$6654
1242 at $2 each	2484
7896	$9138
1866—Pianos—97,158 at $2 each	$194,317
40,478 at $4 each	161,912
4566 at $6 each	27,336
147,192	$403,565
1865—Pianos— 1742 at $2 each	$3484
969 at $4 each	3876
72 at $5 each	432
2783	$7792
Rhode Island that had no gold watches reported in 1865, it has been discovered had in 1866	5916
Connecticut in 1865, found more than in 1865 by	11,216
Massachusetts in 1865 had 47—in 1866	45,566

All this shows that either certain States and people became suddenly possessed of pianos and watches in 1866, when they had few or none in 1865. Who believes it?

A. & W. RANNIE,

NO. 24 BROAD STREET,

Between Market and College streets,

WHOLESALE BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, Manufacturers of all kinds of Candies, Crackers, Cakes and Bread, Dealers in all kinds of Fruits, Nuts, Raisins and Sardines, Oysters, Canned Fruits, Pickles, Toys, Notions, etc., etc.

The attention of the city and country merchants respectfully solicited.

WM. KEEGAN, Salesman.

A. & W. RANNIE.

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THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

ALL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CULTIVATOR and Country Gentleman for 1868, received previous to November 1, 1867, with the money, will receive that paper weekly through November and December, eight numbers in all, without charge.

The Cultivator and Country Gentleman is published in large weekly numbers of sixteen to twenty pages each, and designed to include every department of Agriculture, Stock Raising, Horticulture and Domestic Economy.

The publishers prefer using the following extracts from well-informed sources, rather than to speak for themselves:

The Maine Farmer speaks of the Country Gentleman as "standing at the head of the Agricultural press of the country."

The Scottish Farmer calls the Country Gentleman "the best of all the American newspapers devoted to matters of rural economy."

The Gardeners' Monthly says that the Country Gentleman is "conducted with a degree of talent equal to any European journal, and superior to most of them."

The Canada Farmers' Advocate says: "We are in receipt of agricultural publications from all parts of the world, but for truthful accounts, well written, practical articles, and general management of the paper, we have seen none at all to compare with the Cultivator and Country Gentleman, published in the United States."

TERMS—The terms are lower than those of any other paper of similar standing: One copy, $2 50 per year; four copies, $9; eight copies, $16. Specimen copies free of charge.

And let it be remembered, in fine, that those who subscribe for 1868, at any date subsequent to November 1, 1867, will be supplied with the weekly numbers from receipt of remittance to the close of 1867, gratuitously. Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers, Albany, New York.

☞ Orders for the above fine Agricultural Paper, accompanied by the money, addressed to the UNION AND DISPATCH Office, will be promptly attended to, and receipts for same forwarded.

oct27 tf

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Traveling Shawls,

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REUBE A. CAMPBELL, so long known at the above stand, will be pleased to wait upon his friends and acquaintances.

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JOHN RAMAGE & SON,

Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

33 UNION STREET,

HAVE RESUMED BUSINESS, AND ARE now receiving a general stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they offer at the lowest prices for cash. We respectfully solicit a call from our old friends and the public generally.

oct19 3m

BY TELEGRAPH.

NOON DISPATCHES.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Garibaldi's Camp—The Condition of His Men—Condition of Affairs About Rome, etc., etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Herald's cable special of October 30 says Garibaldi' camp was at Castle Hibilers, five miles distant from Rome, on Wednesday morning. He had under his command 5000 soldiers. The men are all well armed and have plenty of provisions. The General has no artillery, except two brass guns taken from the Papals during the fight at Monte Rotondo. They have no tents. There is very little discipline maintained. His rear is unguarded. Garibaldi's headquarters is in full view of Rome. There are no Papal troops between us and Rome. The soldiers of the Pope, who have been gradually and steadily falling back for some days past, have retreated within the line of fortifications of the city. Before the retirement from the field they burned all the bridges over the river. The Roman peasants residing in the neighborhood of the contending forces take no interest, at least evince none, in the progress of affairs. They are engaged at the plow and tending their flocks in the plain, just as usual. Garibaldi's men do not interfere with them. Eight men of the Garibaldian band are to be shot to-morrow by sentence of a court martial, having been convicted of thieving.

At Monto Rotundo the men of the force are very enthusiastic in their hopes as to the result of the movement on Rome; but the weather is very cold during nights, and this lessens their patriotism and endurance not a little. Recruits come in at the average of six hundred daily. Arms and provisions are had in large quantities from the province of Perni. There has been no actual engagement since the fights at Viterbo and Monte Rotondo. The Priests fought bravely at Monte Rotondo. After the fight Garibaldi's officers begged him to shoot at once all the prisoners taken in action, but he refused promptly and with determination. The French have not arrived at Rome yet. Signor Accerbi was not killed at Viterbo as at first reported. Garibaldi's two sons, Menotti and Reciatti are both in the camp with their father. Garibaldi will not advance nearer to Rome until he has 20,000 at least under his command. He is to-day engaged in making an examination of the ruins of the bridges destroyed by fire by the Papal troops in camp. The General retires at 8 o'clock in the evening and rises at 5 o'clock in the morning. It is said that he intends to occupy Monte Marco immediately.

Two thousand Papal troops, well officered and handled in the field, could destroy Garibaldi's force by an assault on the rear of his position. Members of the insurrection committee are here consulting with Garibaldi. The General regards it as an act of madness to attack Rome with the force now under him.

The Italian troops posted on the frontier are in fine condition and advancing.

TURIN, NEAR ROME, Oct. 31.—All the Garibaldian force left here to-day, escorting Papal military prisoners taken in the late action, en route towards Florence. The prisoners were insulted at the stations by the people, and some confusion ensued by the Italian police in restoring order.

FLORENCE, Oct. 31.—The battalion of Garibaldian volunteers from this city which had marched for the frontier, has been stopped at Norinia by a battalion of troops. Garibaldian demonstrations continue to be made daily in all the chief towns of Italy.

NEW YORK DISPATCHES.

Affairs in New Orleans—Negroes of the South Organizing and Arming—Disclaims Being a Candidate—Takes a Desponding View, etc., etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Herald's New Orleans special says: The removal of ex Rebel Gen. Hays this afternoon, and the appointment of ex-Marshal Cuthbert Bullitt, a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, as Sheriff, has created intense excitement here. While Gen. Mower esteems Hays socially, he felt his removal was necessary to the peace and security of the community. You will remember that Hay's brigade figured conspicuously in the July riots. My information satisfies me that General Mower in making this change was solely influenced by the public weal, and felt it necessary to have a man as Sheriff who could be depended upon in the event of another riot being attempted when the convention meets on the 23d inst. Bullitt gives satisfaction to the moderate men of all parties, and his appointment will be approved at Washington, where he is known as one of the fearless Unionists who fought treason here from the beginning.

The Herald's Washington special says: It is now well known that the negroes in the South are organizing and arming for some purpose which is not peaceful, and it is also known that some of the district commanders permit them to arm, and have furnished them with equipments. President Johnson has referred the facts in these cases to the head of the War Department, and it is probable that he will increase the military force in the South.

Two hundred and thirty-seven negroes have reported to the Freedmen's Bureau in Richmond as having been discharged by their employers for voting the Radical ticket.

Gen. Schofield disclaims being a candidate for United States Senator from Virginia or Governor of that State, or any political office, preferring the military service.

The Tribune special says John Minor Botts takes a desponding view of the political situation in Virginia. He thinks the whites are disposed to proscribe the blacks for voting for the convention, while the blacks are organizing for the purpose of refusing to work for such whites when labor is needed.

The Times' special says Secretary Stanton fixed upon November 1st as the time when the Southern railroads should pay their indebtedness. An application has been made to General Grant to extend the time, and he has decided no more extensions shall be granted.

Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has laid his report before the Secretary of War. It is very long, and contains highly important as well as interesting information. He recommends that the Bureau be discontinued as a separate institution in July next, when the law expires.

The World's special says District Attorney Chandler, of Virginia, was in town to-day, looking into matters connected with Jeff. Davis' trial. The latter's counsel have as yet made no reply to the letter regarding the arrangements made by the government. The case will be called at the session of the court this month, but there is room to doubt if the trial is commenced.

The Treasury commenced to pay out $25,000,000 of gold interest on the 5-20 bonds, and a large crowd visited the Department to draw it on the realized bonds.

The Pacific Railroad, etc.

LAWRENCE, KAN., Nov. 1.—The first engine and train crossed the Kansas river to-day on temporary bridges.

The first section of the Lawrence and Galveston railroad, eighty miles, will be completed to Ottawa by January 1st. President Sturges intends to push the road vigorously forward. The route of the road passes through the great pine region of Arkansas and Red river.

Hon. Sidney Clark has just completed a thorough canvass of this State. He has made about seventy speeches, and thinks negro suffrage will be adopted in the coming election.

Grant clubs are being formed all over the State.

Governor Crawford, Senators Pomeroy and Ross, and Sidney Clark are understood to be in favor of Grant, and the Lawrence Journal, Leavenworth Bulletin, and Topeka Record support him.

CARVER COTTON GINS

AT

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

WE HAVE ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY of these Gins 40, 50 and 60 saws. All cotton factors know the superior finish and style that the Carver Gin gives to every sample of cotton. It does not chop or snap the staple, but shows the lint, its full length, and preserves the style.

Send for circular.

GEO. C. ALLEN & CO.,
Agents for E. CARVER & CO.,
Corner College and Broad sts.

Iron Cotton Screws.

Iron Cotton Screws for Baling Cotton for sale by us.

GEO. C. ALLEN & CO.,
Corner College and Broad sts.

jy7 6m sp.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN EXTRA large fall stock of

PAPER HANGINGS

AND WINDOW SHADES, which we are offering to the trade at the very lowest market price, either at wholesale or retail.

We have also in store a new and complete stock of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, which we are offering at low rates. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN W. HILL & CO.,
76 Church street,
sep6 3m (New Number.)

PHŒNIX

Manufacturing Company,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Hollow-Ware,

BRIDGE, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

CASTINGS,

WATER AND GAS PIPES,

ETC., ETC.

VERANDAHS, STORE FRONTS, and IRON RAILING.

Sugar and Bark Mills,

Portable and Stationary Engines,

On hand and made to order.

WORKS ON LEBANON PIKE, NEAR CITY RESERVOIR.

SAM'L E. JONES, Pres't.
JOHN TRENBATH, Sec'.

my2-2m

CAMERON, GRIER & CO.

ARE

SELLING OUT

THEIR

Large and Handsome Stock.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

Fine French Merino, 5-4	75
Real Irish Silk Poplin	$2 00
Super Black Silk	75c to 6 00
All Wool Empress Cloth	85
Good Dress Poplins	35

Superfine BLACK MERINO and BOMBAZINES for less than the present wholesale prices.

JACONETS, SWISS MUSLINS, MULLS, CREPE D'ELISE and EMBROIDERIES are being sold under value of present first prices.

No merchant can compete without failing, for all of our stock is offered much under what is paid in New York

The opportunity to buy such bargains will not last long, as the public is discovering that we are truly selling out. STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.

Any merchant can make money by buying us out and selling regularly.

oct22 tf

Auction and Commission.

BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.,

NO. 32 COLLEGE STREET,

(Opposite Sewanee House,)

NASHVILLE.....TENN.

WOULD INFORM THEIR OLD FRIENDS and the Trade generally that they have resumed business at their old stand, lately occupied by Messrs. Achey, O'Connell & Co. We will adhere strictly to our former policy of obeying instructions to the letter. Sales for cash only. No goods bought or sold on own account, and remittances made promptly. We will have connected with our business a "Sample Station" for the benefit of Manufacturers and Traders, to which we invite correspondence from all sections of the country.

BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.

ON CONSIGNMENT—An invoice of Seasonable Drygoods, with orders to "job" at low prices, to close, at private sale.

BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.

oct1 1m

In Chancery at Sparta.

John B. Rodgers vs. M. C. Dibrell et als.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court that the defendants, J. S. Vickers, John L. Beverage, Wm. Bradley, Henry Mudd, B. Smith, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks, requiring said non-residents to appear at the next term of our Chancery Court to be holden in the Courthouse in Sparta, on the third Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

P. TURNEY, C. & M.

oct12 w4t

FOR RENT,

THE PLACE KNOWN AS

THE HOGGETT FARM,

Lying five miles west of Murfreesboro, in Rutherford county, containing about

FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES,

Eight hundred of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The entire place is under an excellent fence, with good substantial gates to every field and woods lot. The unimproved land is finely set in blue grass, and altogether it is one of the most desirable cotton or stock farms in Middle Tennessee. Said farm will be rented upon reasonable terms for one, two or three years. Apply to Daniel Hillman, Nashville, or to the undersigned at Murfreesboro.

oct20 tf EDWARD L. JORDAN, Agent.

NEW AND SHORTEST ROUTE

TO

Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, and points Southwest, West, North, and Northwest.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Nashville and Northwestern

RAILROAD

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 28, 1867.

ON AND AFTER **SUNDAY, SEPTR 29, 1867**, and until further notice, TWO DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows:

Morning Train—Leaving Nashville at 6:00 a. m., arriving Memphis at 8 p. m., arriving Hickman at 5:45 p. m.

Evening Train—Leaving Nashville at 7:30 p. m., arriving Memphis at 10:45 a. m., arriving Hickman at 9:15 a. m.

Making close connections with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt for Mobile, New Orleans, and all intermediate points.

At Hickman connecting with a **first-class line of steamers** for Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, Cairo, St. Louis, and all intermediate points on The Upper and Lower Mississippi Rivers. A first-class Transfer Steamer will ply between Hickman and Cairo, making close connections with the Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Dubuque, Iowa, St. Paul, Minnesota, and all points West and Northwest.

Passenger Train leaves Memphis at 11 p. m., Hickman at 3:30 a. m., arriving Nashville at 4 p. m.

Passenger Train leaves Memphis at 4:30 p. m., Hickman at 6:30 a. m., arriving Nashville at 6:40 o'clock a. m.

Making close connections at Nashville with Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York; Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Macon, Montgomery, West Point, etc. Connects with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and all points East. Connects with the Nashville and Decatur Railroad for Franklin, Columbia, Pulaski, Athens, Ala., and Decatur, Alabama.

This is the Shortest and Cheapest Route to Memphis, it being seventy-nine miles shorter than the Decatur route, and forty-six miles shorter than the Edgefield and Kentucky route.

WM. P. INNES,
Chief Eng. and Gen. Supt. N. and N. W. R. R.

aug28 tf

Nashville and Chattanooga RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Two Daily Trains Leave Nashville for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all Points East and South. Close Connections Made at Chattanooga for all Eastern and Southern Cities.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD, Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1867.

ON AND AFTER **THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867**, the morning train will leave at 6:50 A. M., stopping only at Smyrna, Murfreesboro, Wartrace, Tullahoma, Estill's Springs, Decherd, Cowan, Anderson, Stevenson and Bridgeport and arrive at Chattanooga at 2:40 P. M.

A freight train, with passenger coach attached, will leave at 7