

NOTES.—The "VINDICATOR" is published every Friday morning, on Main Street, two doors west of the Post Office, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, cash or credit, and by the post office, and will be delivered to the office of the Editor, and all advertising are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The price of the paper is inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each insertion, and advertisements inserted in the same proportion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Professional Cards, not exceeding seven lines,

will be inserted for one year for \$10.00; six months

for \$6.00.

Professional Cards.

Wm. Miller

Has opened a new and spacious
Bast and Shoe Store, on
New Street, two doors above the
Crawford's corner. We sell
all kinds of boots both with City
and Country waist work of every
described quality, including Ladies', Misses'
Children, and Men's. RIDGE'S
Bast and Shoe Store, the best
kinds, and boots and garments of the very
best quality, which is prepared to fit all
orders, by manufacturing or with work on
hand, that may be made, it matters not to us
a small part of the work required, because he
has opened a first class Bast and Shoe Store.

—Staunton, May 15, 1860.—H.

LAW NOTICE.

The undersigned has formed a partnership
in the practice of law, in the various Courts
of this State, and will attend prompt to
all business, cognizant of the practice of
the Courts of Appeals, Circuit, and Supreme.

John W. SWOFFORD will practice in the Courts
of Highland, Bath and Rockbridge, and in the
Court of Appeals. HUGH W. RUFEEET,
JAS. B. BUCHANAN, Jr.
Staunton, Jan. 15, 1859.

R. L. DOYLE
ATTORNEY AT LAW;
STAUNTON, VA.;
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF
Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath and
Highland.

J. B. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BRICK ROW,
COURTHOUSE SQUARE;
STAUNTON.

JOHN C. MCCLINTIC,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WARM SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.
Will practice in the Courts of Bath, Highland,
Augusta, and Augusta. All business ex-
ecuted in his office, and attended to
July 15, 1860.

Dental Notice:

W. CHAPMAN has removed his office to the
old Bell Tavern, near the Virginia Hotel,
and opposite Brandreth's Hall, where he will be
pleased to see his friends and customers.

Staunton, Feb. 3, 1860.

M. BLAINE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RICHMOND, VA.

T. L. WOODSON,
T. L. WOODSON & CO.,
T. L. WOODSON & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Richmond, Va.

RECENTLY
REMOVED
TO A NEW
ESTABLISHMENT
ON THE
SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
T. L. WOODSON
BUILDING,
Corner of Main and Market Streets,
Richmond, Va.

P. H. TROUT & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
OVERSTOCKS, FAIRY ARTICLES, &c.
STAUNTON, VA.

A. D. CHANDLER,
UNDERTAKEER,
Staunton, Va.,
KEEPS METAL CASES OF ALL SIZES, at Staunton, and in the neighborhood, at City Prices.

DR. THOMAS & BERKELEY
REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO THE CORNER OF MARKET
AND MARY Streets, opposite the Old Hotel.

W. H. TROUT & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
OVERSTOCKS, FAIRY ARTICLES, &c.
STAUNTON, VA.

B. P. LEPLYS
RESTAURANT,
FOR THE DAY AND ALL NIGHT,
WILL BE OPENED ON THE 15th INSTANT.

W. H. TROUT & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

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The vindicator.

THE VINDICATOR, VOL. I.
FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860.

B. M. YOST, Editor and Proprietor.

Notice.

In order to protect our business and relations, we have determined to adopt the Free System. Therefore, after the 1st of July, we shall commence drawing a blood-work over those who have not paid up at the time of the year, and the demands will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. We have 1900 subscribers who pay in advance, and in these cases, no man of honor will be asked to come forward. Those who wish to encourage and read the vindicator, will pay their subscriptions for the year by the 1st of July. We have to pay cash for every thing connected with our office, and in order to know what kind of business we are doing, we must establish the cash system. We want nothing to do with those kind of patrons who never pay cash for the paper.

The infant daughter of Judge Douglas is dead.

The Presidential election takes place on the 6th of November 1860.

The Petersburg Press and Richmond Index, have been consolidated.

Eli Wilfong has been appointed postmaster at Upper Tract, Pendleton county, vice Isaac T. Kite, resigned.

We learn from Col. Benj. Riner, of Pendleton, that the crops generally in that county are looking well.

The Black Republicans of Maine have nominated Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., for Governor.

Sayer's arm is said to be injured beyond cure, the tendon having been severed by a horse's terrible blow.

Our farmers are now engaged in cutting hay, and great weeks, some of them silicon harvesting.

We had a slight fall of frost on Sunday night last. Frost fell, also, in Rockingham, Highland, Pendleton and Bath, but did not do much damage.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance are now in session at Philadelphia. The worthy Patriarch of Great Britain is in attendance.

The fruit yield this season in the Valley will be moderately good. There are a good many cherries, peaches, apples, pears, &c., enough for ordinary consumption.

A free negro man, convicted of burglary in Richmond, was sold into slavery on Tuesday last. The price paid was \$700—the purchaser, a Southern gentleman.

The barn and other out houses, together with two fine carriage horses, belonging to T. P. Pendleton, of Clarke county, were consumed by fire on the 10th.

Dr. Eichelberger is laying the foundation of what will be a handsome private residence on Augusta street, in the rear of Crawford & Cochran's store.

In the Charleston Convention Judge Douglas received 92 votes from Pennsylvania. By instructions since the Charleston Convention adjourned, he will receive 233 from that State at Baltimore.

Judge Douglas has not been able to be in his seat in the Senate for nearly four weeks. The disease of his throat, however, which has caused his debility, is now fast disappearing.

A resolution has been reported by the Committee on the Navy Department, concerning the President and Secretary of the Navy in the distribution of the government passenger connected with the Navy, and passed by a vote of 2 to 1.

Maj. J. L. Jones, for a number of years baggage agent on the Central Railroad, has been appointed Conductor on that road to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. W. W. Pierce. W. G. Gilkeson, of this place, received the appointment of baggage agent held by Maj. Jones.

Squire Brown of the American is laying a very nice pavement from the bridge across Lewis Creek to his hotel. This is an improvement which the Corporation should have made before this time as a public convenience—being the thoroughfare to the Passenger Depot.

U. S. Senator C. C. Clay, of Alabama, is probably the most popular man in the country. The Washington correspondent of the *Times* says that he was to have left Washington last Monday for the Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, Florida and Arkansas were represented.

The meeting was permanently organized by the selection of Hon. John Irwin, of Alabama, President, and one Vice President and Secretary from each State represented.

Commissioners from New York made their appearance, and were admitted to seats. One delegate appeared from Virginia and one from Tennessee. The speech of Mr. Irwin was brief and dignified, expressing the determination to adjure to the majority report at Charleston.

The discussions were of an immaterial character. The Convention, on Tuesday, adjourned to re-assemble on the 21st. The object of the adjournment is to await the action of the Baltimore Convention, to which some of the Richmond delegates are accredited.

Circuit Court. The Circuit Court for Augusta county is still in session. Up to Thursday morning about 25 cases on motion docket, and 20 cases on civil docket, had been disposed of.

The case of Allen Ewing, charged with having passed counterfeit money, is set for trial.

The widow of George Washington received \$20,000 from her sole surviving son in May.

Shenandoah.

We find the following paragraph in the Woodstock *Truth*, Legion of the 14th inst.— "We were prevented by business engagements from attending the meeting held in our house on Monday. The proceedings were not made objectionable for us to stay. Resolutions disapproving the course of our delegates to the Charlottes' Convention, and also condemning of the squatters' sovereignty, were adopted by the *Charlottesville* delegation.

This notice does not say that such resolutions were adopted, but we presume that they have been an omission of the printer. A private letter informed us that the meeting was a very meager affair, thinly attended and that a resolution was adopted disapproving the course of the District delegates to Charleston, and requesting them to vote for a Southern man at Baltimore.

We are as a loss to know why a notice of this meeting was not circulated. Certainly we knew nothing about it until Saturday last, and then it was too late for us possibly to be there. In addition to this, we think courtesy should have suggested the propriety of notifying the delegates that such a meeting would be held. Both delegates were ignorant of any meeting having been called in Shenandoah, until it was too late to attend.

We are satisfied that the Democracy of Shenandoah would have without hesitation endorsed the course of the delegates from this District had a statement of the reasons which governed them in their action been heard. The Chairman of the Virginia delegation inhibited the publication of the proceedings of the delegation at Charleston until after the Baltimore Convention. This arbitrary and unjustifiable injunction has prevented the truth, in an official form, from being spread before the people. We confidently appeal to that record to show that the delegates from this District were the only consistent members of the delegation who originally favored the nomination of Mr. Hunter, and to vindicate the accordance of their action with the sentiment of the District Convention that appointed them. We do not know who participated in the Shenandoah meeting, but we honestly believe the resolutions adopted are a total misrepresentation of the views of the great majority of the Democracy of that county. That meeting was in utter ignorance of the facts in the premises and it was unjust and ungenerous to arraign, try and condemn the delegates without notifying them and affording an opportunity for them to defend themselves. We are willing to meet any of the gentlemen who engaged in that meeting before the Democracy of Shenandoah, and insist that a fair statement of the case is only necessary for the delegates to receive a full and complete endorsement.

Taking the time and all the circumstances into consideration in connection with this meeting, it is due to candor to say, that the delegates will not be governed by its suggestions. We do this respectfully, and because we believe the meeting was not a fair expression of the opinion of the Democracy of the county.

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The barn and other out houses, together with two fine carriage horses, belonging to T. P. Pendleton, of Clarke county, were consumed by fire on the 10th.

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Allies Ewing Arrested.

Allen Ewing, the individual confined in the jail of Augusta County, charged with passing counterfeit money, and who made his escape about two weeks since, was arrested on Thursday evening last near Gap, by Mr. Harry Berry of this County. Ewing has had a rather romantic and boldy adventurous time since his escape from the jail about two months ago.

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Mr. Pryor's Speech.

We publish today the remarks of the Hon. B. A. Pryor, made in Congress on the proposition to make an appropriation to transport to Liberia and support for one year the Africans captured recently by U. S. authority.

We fully agree with the position assumed by Mr. Pryor. It is not only a question involving a point of doubtful constitutionality, but it suggests a policy of cruel humanity (if such a self-contradicting term is allowable,) the physical in which it is impossible to remove. As they are here now, and under our jurisdiction, without any actual participation on the part of the government, the wisest course to be adopted, as we conceive, is to apprentice them.

The efforts of this company to palliate the irksome detention at Gordonsville in the hot sun of the summer, has been increased with a rapidity unprecedented in its history. Now, the *Post*-office bill, introduced by Mr. Poole, has become so inconvenient that a new church must be built to accommodate the increasing wants of the parish, or important additions and alterations must be made in the old.

The repairs of the Church were approached by their completion, the parsonage house had been improved and made ready to receive its occupants and all were looking forward with bright hopes of a new era in the history of St. John's, when the old Church should rise like a phoenix from its ashes and the building and steeple, high up in the air, should send its rays far and wide upon the city set upon a hill.

After some time they asked for an extension of the hour of arrival; in a spirit of concession, it was made 10:30, and this continued to satisfy them for a year. The result of this was, that all passengers were kept waiting for their arrival, and those destined to the Spring had to travel at night much later in consequence.

Again, in the Spring of 1859 they demanded another extension of time. The subject was maturely discussed and examined, and what was supposed to be a final compromise was agreed upon, that they should arrive punctually at 10:30, this being an other addition of fifteen minutes.

Last year they did not keep to that schedule, and frequently arrived as late as 10:40, as the record shows.

The Baltimore train arrives in Washington not later, perhaps five minutes sooner, than formerly. Why can they not reach Gordonsville this year at 10:45, as they are now required?

During the winter, when their road is snowed up, they are compelled to wait for the arrival

members of Hon. B. A. Poyer, of Virginia.

The bill appropriating money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the return of captured Africans, and their support for one year in Africa after their return, was being under consideration in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Poyer said: Mr. Speaker, I have at present no bill to introduce. I now merely desire to express my regret that gentlemen of the other side should persist in presenting the passage of measures against the amendment of which I am, in my judgment, important, if different of constitutional objection. I am now saving, sir, but am sincere in this opinion, and frankly stating my principles, I submit the question to fair-minded gentlemen on both sides of the Chamber. Let me be understood. I am not of those who deny altogether the authority of the Federal Government to suppress the slave trade. I admit the power; but, I affirm it, Not what sir, is the proposition before us? Not to enact more stringent legislation against this traffic; but to inaugurate a policy quite beyond that object. If the power to prohibit the slave trade resides in the Federal Government, it is derived from that clause of the Constitution which invests Congress with authority.

Mr. Bingham. I rise to a question of order. The gentleman from Virginia is entering upon a line of argument to show that there is no constitutional power for the enactment of a bill which has already passed this House. I make the point that all debate must be confined to the proposition of the gentleman from Alabama to amend the title of the bill.

Mr. Milligan. I hope that my colleague will be allowed to go on, and that I will then be permitted to reply to him.

Mr. Bingham. It would be agreeable to me, personally, to hear a debate on the constitutionality of this bill between the two gentlemen from Virginia; but there is other business pressing upon the House, and this extended debate, I admit, cannot be indulged in.

Mr. Poyer. If permitted to proceed, I will not detain the House more than ten minutes. [Urges "Go on!"]

Mr. Bingham. Very well, then, I make no further objection.

Mr. Poyer. Mr. Speaker, I say if the power to prohibit the slave trade exist, it would entitle me to claim a monopoly of their service for the South. If you of the North desire them, we surrender our right of partition; and that you do desire them, when I see with what fervor of affection you welcome the fugitive slave to the bosom of your hospitality.

Two them, and signalize your philanthropy by rescuing these victims of African's in freedom from the calamities under which they labor, and imparting to them somewhat of the solid substance and sweet accessories of civilized life.

Before I resume my seat, Mr. Speaker, I beg to show my utter hostility to the reviving of the practice of the slave-trade. I would not relax a military law for its suppression. Nor, while I contest the wisdom of the policy which has involved the diplomacy of the country in entangling alliances for the protection of the traffick, while I regret its violation of that anti-slavery policy in the treaty of Ghent, and still more the inhuman and abhorrent stipulation in the Ashburton treaty, yet, inasmuch as the faith of the Government is solemnly pledged to exert all its energies against the traffic in African slaves, I would submit to the obligation unopposed offered for a legal and proper escape from its embarrassments. My objection to the particular measure before us is based upon the ground of its unconstitutional, its inexcusable expense, and its essential inhumanity.

The speech of Hon. Beverly Johnson, of Baltimore, at the Douglas meeting in Boston, is reported at length in the Boston papers. Mr. Johnson made a strong argument against agitation; and alluded to the compromise measures, and the continued strife, which he contended, should be settled by the decision of the Supreme Court. So, sir, I repeat, in no caviling spirit, it, my remonstrance against this measure, on the ground of its obvious and undeniable unconstitutionality. Wherefore I

that the measure before us involves a dangerous and unprofitable usurpation.

But again: whatever power the Constitution confers for the suppression of the slave-trade is restricted to necessary acts of peace and prohibitory legislation. Now, the bill before us requires for legislation that it should pass as a proposition to amend the Constitution, or to propose a convention for a new one.

The bill makes a provision for the suppression of the slave-trade from the Island of Cuba and the dominions of Dalmatia—an extension of power for which no man can adduce constitutional authority. Wherefore I

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Mr. Poyer. And the others engaged in the business inform us that the increase of captures will probably exceed all calculation. Thus the policy of this bill contemplates no imminent perspective of expenditure, and that at a period when an exhausted Treasury cries in vain for replenishment.

But gentlemen say it is inhuman to make no provision for these wretched beings; and the bill before us professes to respond to the dictates of philanthropy. Why, Mr. Speaker, it is a confession of benevolent impulse which prompts me to resist the adoption of this measure. Here were fifteen hundred miserable Africans snatched from the inexcusable rule of barbarism, rescued from the remorseless domination of cannibal tyrants, and delivered over to the beneficent influence of Christian civilization; and yet gentlemen, on the plea of humanity, propose to return them to the darkness and despotism and pagan degradation of inhumane Ethiopians; but, you will observe and support them by one year's subsistence and association with superior intelligences. Is that a judicious philanthropy? Is it humane, affecting in the nature of these miseries being best for the artificial conveniences and luxuries of civilized life, to deliver them back into the desolation of uncultivated and subtropical Africa, cured in a manner for gentleness which they cannot realize, and exposed to outrages which their inhumanities cannot endure? Better far return them at once into the midst of their original associations, with ideas enlightened and passions unblinded, to struggle for subsistence among the severe circumstances of savage life, than inflame them with a desire for a higher culture, and spoil them with a sense of greater comfort, only to drive them back into the bondage of an absolute and irretrievable barbarism.

Gentlemen may think to evade the force of this objection by replying that these negroes are delivered into the government of the Colonization Society.

Mr. Speaker, I very much question the disinterested and benevolent disposition of the Colonization Society to deal fairly by the helpless slaves submitted to its control. In the past history of the colony of Liberia, I find no record of its philanthropic regard for the welfare of the negro. If repeated, be true, some members of the ablest families of the colored complexion and persons of high position—have themselves participated in the guilt and profi-

tude of the slave trade. However that may be, and whether the Government of Liberia be actuated by an unfeeling solicitude for the welfare of the negro race, so much is indisputable: that the energies and resources of the Liberian Government are inadequate to the subsistence and protection of this influx of barbarian population. The inhabitants of Liberia—I mean the bulk of the population—are now sunk into the abyss of degradation and degeneration; and but for occasional exertions of strength and civilization from this country, the much-venerated glory of this free negro Republic would be eclipsed in total and irretrievable darkness.

Mr. Rust. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question? I voted for this bill; but not without some embarrassment. I would, had I been permitted, have made several amendments to it. The gentleman from Virginia say he is in favor of suppressing the African slave trade. [Mr. Poyer. Yes, sir.] Now, I ask him, what disposition he would make of these Africans?

Mr. Poyer. I will respond to the gentleman and then desist, for I have already abused the indulgent courtesy of the House.

My friend from Arkansas demands of what provision I would make for these rescued Africans?

My answer is prompt, and I think satisfactory—satisfactory, I am sure.

I am a gentleman on the other side, by reason of its origin. In the present emergency, I command for imitation the example of British philanthropy—a philanthropy always captivating to the Abolitionists of America: that British philanthropy which is the original cause of sectional agitation in this country; that philanthropy on which was heard yesterday so enthusiastic a paragraph in the other end of the Capitol: that British philanthropy with which New England humanitarians taunt the reproached barbarism of the South; that philanthropy which imposed upon the heavy obligations so generously felt in the embarrassment of this measure—I say, let us be instructed by the practical wisdom of British philanthropy.

And I think, that the Committee of the Masonic Procession, DINNER, FAIR, &c.,

On Wednesday, 4th of July, ROCKINGHAM UNION LODGE, NO. 37, F. & A. M., will have a

Procession, Dinner, &c., in HARRISONBURG,

ON THE 4TH DAY OF JULY, 1860.

at which time the Corner-stone of the New Town Hall will be laid in the presence of the Lodge of Rockingham Union Lodge.

It having pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, in the prime of early manhood, our Brother W. H. O'Brien, we decree it proper to honor public testimony to his many and manifold qualifications, and to lay a stone in his memory.

At the same time the Lodge of the town and county will hold a FAIR, and furnish DINNERS, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the erection of a suitable monument to his memory.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STAUNTON GOLD MINE!
GREAT DISPLAY
AT WHITE'S OLD STAND!
THE N.Y. BAZAAR
IS NOW BREWING
THE LARGEST AND MOST
ELEGANT STOCK OF
DRY Goods,
including the most valuable and
handsome furniture.
DRESS GOODS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

ONE MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,
SOCIETY, has been restored to his
very large and valuable property
in CHURCH MARKETS,

which were selected in CHURCH MARKETS,
with great care and experience, which I will call
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND AT LOWER PRICES,
THAN ANYTHING IN THE VALLEY,
as my connection with Foreign Markets affords
the facility for doing so. I have succeeded a large
stock.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes,

which were expressly ordered for this market, and
which I will sell on the most accommodating
terms.

COME AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELF.

MY STOCK IS NOW READY TO ANTHONISH
THE WORLD.

C. L. SICHER, White's Old Stand,

Corner Beverley and New Streets
Staunton, April 27, 1860.

Virginia Hotel

THIS well known establishment presents
a largely additional facility, for the accommoda-
tion of the traveling Public. Mr. Wm. H. Pe-
terson, retains his connection and associates with him;
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Wm. Jordan, for
mostly of the Lexington Hotel, and more recently
of the Bridge Hotel.

JORDAN & PEYTON.

The Proprietors have secured a corps of efficient
and accommodating assistants, who will unite with
them, playing every day, in the best style, and stop-
ping at the most eligible hours, and will be also pro-
vided, to ensure the comfort of guests.

The table will continue, as heretofore, to equal
that of any Hotel in the State.

The Proprietors will be pleased to accommodate
all the wants of their guests.

NEW HOTEL.

JORDAN, already commenced, they will shortly
have it finished.

THIRTY ADDITIONAL ROOMS.

by means of which they will be enabled to afford
the most comfortable and convenient accommo-
dation to all.

Planchon. Connected with the Hotel, are exten-
sive Stables, under the management of Lyons & Co.,
well known for their experience and skill, in
the care of horses, and the management of carriages,
and horses, Drunks and Jacks, will be exhibited
free on reasonable terms.

In conclusion, the Proprietors pledge themselves
to spare no pains to continue, and increase the pre-
sent reputation of the house, and to serve an ap-
propriate portion of the public.

W. H. PEYTON, Propri-

M. B. The office of all the Stage lines, is at this
house, also the office of Adams & Co.'s Ex-
press.

JORDAN & PEYTON.

Staunton, Jan. 20, 1860.—H. Spec. Copy.

NOTICE!

THE UNDERGIVEN, by virtue of a deed of trust
executed to him on the 12th day of May, 1859, at
the office of Wm. H. Peterson, Esq., in Staunton,
H. B. Store Room in Staunton, the rods, tools, exten-
sive and desirable STOCK OF MERCHAN-

TRY therein.

I also offer at the CLOTHING STORE at c-
rent stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

and Gentleman's Furnishing Goods.

As these goods may be sold, at a small gain, can
be obtained, and a rare chance is afforded the com-
munity to buy very superior goods.

AT COST.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE CASH ON DE-
LIVERY, and no credit will be given from

LAUGH-PALACE.

R. B.—All debts due Mr. H. Must be promptly
paid, as I am required to collect them myself.

Staunton, Mar. 18, 1860.—H. Spec. Copy.

NOTICE!

THE UNION SPRINGS, purchased by a corpora-
tion, now wish to inform the public, that he
has made extensive alterations and repairs to the
buildings, and will be ready by the first of June,
to accommodate all those who wish to spend a
pleasant season at this watering place. The above
Spring is the only one in the State, and is
one of the best in the world.

Mr. J. D. TOMPKINS, owner of the

GREAT SOUTHERN HAT AND CAP
MANUFACTORY.

JOHN DOOLEY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
PUR, STRAW, HENNA, PANAMA, SOFT
AND MOLESKIN DRESS

HATS!!

I HAVE now ready my Spring stock
OF GREAT SOUTHERN HAT AND CAP
TO WHICH I WOULD invite the attention of
the Merchants of Virginia, North Caro-
lina and Tennessee, confident of my a-
bility to supply them with everything they
may want, and on account of the fact that
they are equal to any thing produced in the
country.

For the sake of the public, I will
not charge more than \$1.00 per dozen.

For the case of Hatters, the
charge will be \$1.00 per dozen.

For the case of Retailers, the
charge will be \$1.00 per dozen.

For the case of Wholesalers,
the charge will be \$1.00 per dozen.

For the case of Druggists,
the charge will be \$1.00 per dozen.

For the case of Grocers,
the charge will be \$1.00 per dozen.

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