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Daily Appeal.

TOUCHING THE LORD HAMLET.

[From Household Words.]

Many persons are aware that the story of Hamlet is taken from the Danish historian Saxo-Grammaticus. At the same time, few persons have read so much as a line of Saxo-Grammaticus, for he wrote in Latin, and his book is a folio. By writing in Latin a man secures immortality at the expense of popular fame. What he gains in dignity he loses in extension. Nor are folios penned with avidity at the present day. People like to read in an easy position, possibly with legs horizontally placed, and to be held a light volume in their hands. A folio, resting against a reading-desk, defies every attempt of laborious indolence.

Under these circumstances, it is probable that many persons know exceedingly little of the traditionary character of Hamlet, so that when they hear him called a madman, they think that is about "to put an antic disposition" on, they fancy that the grave pleasantries of the tragedy were the sole consequence of his eccentricity. Hence, at the risk of intruding antiquaries by the narration of a (to them) well known tale, we shall show to the general reader what a funny person Hamlet really was—that is to say, if Saxo-Grammaticus be a faithful historian.

Once upon a time—and a very long time ago it was, for Ruric was the son of Hoder, who killed Balder, son of the god of Odin—once upon a time, when Ruric reigned over Denmark, the Province of Jutland was governed by two brothers, in the capacity of joint viceroys. One of these, named Horwendil, slew the King of Norway in single combat, and presented so large a share of Norwegian booty to Ruric, that the grateful monarch bestowed upon him the hand of his daughter Gerutha. Of this marriage Hamlet was the result.

Fengo, the other viceroy, instead of rejoicing at his brother's good fortune, murdered him out of sheer envy, and married Gerutha himself. To account for this singular proceeding, he explained to King Ruric, that the deceased was in the habit of maltreating his wife to such a degree that his murder was absolutely necessary, in order to relieve a most charming and inoffensive lady from an exceedingly disagreeable position. King Ruric, who tenderly loved his daughter, found this explanation perfectly satisfactory, and confirmed the second marriage.

Thus, for a time, the matter blew over; but, in the meanwhile the boy Hamlet, thinking that he might be murdered in his turn, began to feign idiocy, that he might thus appear too insignificant for his uncle's suspicions. He labored a great deal of nonsense—he contrived that his figure should look as ugly and as stupid possible to that of a scarecrow, and he smuttied over his face, so that his features were scarcely discernible. He made, too, he made certain wooden hooks, and having baited them in the fire, concealed them carefully, saying that they were arrows for his father's murderer, the more shrewd persons of the court, notwithstanding the laughter of the fools, deemed there was some "method in the madness," and communicated their doubts to the viceroy.

Fengo, therefore, determined to watch his nephew closely, and, on one occasion when Hamlet took a ride into the woods with some youths of his own age, it was expected that his true character would be revealed. But his foster-brother warned him that he was surrounded by spies, and accordingly, to sustain his character for imbecility, he mounted his horse with his head towards the tail—which he used as a bridle—thereby causing much laughter and diversion.

Had Hamlet lived at the end of the seventeenth century, instead of flourishing at the commencement of the year nothing, we should have concluded that the young man's character on the model of Charles the Second, as described by that famous epigram, which says that the Merry Monarch

"Never made a speech twice,
And never did a wise thing once."

Since, while by the excessive stupidity of his acts he maintained his reputation for insanity, he contrived by shocks the very belief in wisdom to establish by contrast his character for cleverness. Thus, on the occasion of the notable mice into the wood, a wolf happened to cross his path.

"What's that?" said Hamlet.

"A young fool," replied one of the attendants; wisdom, no doubt, at the rest."

"Ah!" quoth Hamlet, "there are many such fools at Fengo's court."

Ere the sting occasioned by this sarcasm had quite ceased to tingle, the party arrived at the place, where the sides of a wrecked ship was the first object that met their gaze. The graceless youths, intending once more to "poke their fun" at the demented prince, exclaimed:

"Look, what a big knife we have found!"

But Hamlet reflected for a while, and then said, gravely: "Of a truth the ham must have been large, that such a knife was required to cut," thereby referring to the sea, and possibly the saltness thereof. But, not quieted by this sarcastic retort, his facetious comrades proceeded to explain to him that it was a ship on shore was four, and that the pibbles were grains. But Hamlet said: "Such four as that has been ground by the storm and the white-foaming billows."

These jokes may not appear very brilliant now, but they made a great sentiment in the bar-room, and the court with which Ruric was often consoled with laughter on hearing of "Hamlet's last." Indeed, there is no doubt that Hamlet and Yorick were historically one and the same person.

However, delightful as the mad prince's jokes were considered by other persons, they were not likely to his uncle, Fengo, who always suspected that some mischief was brooding, and was determined to unmask the Hamlet's real character. He, therefore, by the counsel of a friend, feigned to leave the country on some urgent matter, that during his supposed absence, Hamlet might have an interview with his mother, at which the same friend engaged to be present, concealed. The interview took place, and Fengo's friend, according to promise, hid himself under a heap of straw that constituted an important part of the furniture of the royal apartment. With his usual shrewdness Hamlet guessed that there was something wrong in the room, and to ascertain whether his suspicions were correct, danced upon the arras, clapping his hands and crowing like a cock, to the great astonishment of his mother and to the infinite annoyance of the listening friend who had to endure all the weight of the prince's eccentricities. Naturally enough something began to move beneath the straw, and that something—which the reader may, if he pleases, call Polonius—was immediately transfixed by the sword of Hamlet. Queen Gerutha, shocked at this new manifestation of madness, began to weep aloud, but Hamlet, dropping the cloak, read her a severe lecture upon the impropriety of her conduct. His words seemed to have an effect, as, indeed well they might, for they were marked by a ruffianly coarseness which could not be exceeded, and of which Shakspeare alone knows how to make the tides. In the fullest sense of the expression, Hamlet gave his mother a "bit of his mind," and a very unsavory bit of a very green mind it was.

Fengo, on his return, missed his friend, for Hamlet had not only killed that most unfortunate of courtiers, but had belled down his limbs, and I mean, then, that the worms had devoured by the pigs. This deed the prince openly avowed, but those who heard him merely thought that he was jesting one of his mad pleasantries, and laughed as usual. Indeed, at the court of Jutland every only seems to have been an errant blockhead, with the single exception of Fengo himself. This worthy viceroy would have killed his nephew without further ado, had he not feared to offend King Ruric, who, as we have seen, was the hero of his heart. To get rid of Hamlet by stratagem was necessary, and accordingly the good youth was sent on an embassy to Britain—a proceeding, as he was a reputed madman, which would have been deemed highly complimentary to the British court. Two Danish gentlemen—whom the reader may, if he pleases, call Rosencrantz and Guildenstern—accompanied Hamlet, ostensibly to accompany him, and they secretly carried with them (by some, we presume), a bit of wood, with certain letters engraved upon it, requesting the King of Britain to put Hamlet to death. It may be observed that, in the days of King Ruric, bits of carved wood were the ordinary means of carrying on a epistolary correspondence. With all that cleverness that seems to have been inherent in the Jutland Court, the two confidential gentlemen went to sleep one night in Hamlet's presence with the precious document in one of their pockets. Of course the pockets were rummaged by the artful prince, and of course he found the wooden dispatch, which he had no sooner read than he shaved off the inscription and carved another, in which he not only named the two sleepers as the persons to be killed, but also forged a request from Fengo, that the king of Britain would be kind enough to give his daughter to Hamlet for a wife.

The policy pursued by Hamlet during his sojourn in Britain was the very reverse of that which he had adopted while he was at home in Jutland. Among the Danes he wished to pass for a fool or a madman; by the Britons he wished to be thought a model of wisdom. He first excited the general wonder by refusing to taste a single morsel or to drink a single drop at the very magnificent banquet which the king of Britain had provided for his reception. Indeed, so much was the hospitable monarch surprised by an abstinence so unusual in the good old times, that when Hamlet and his attendants had retired to their sleeping apartment, he ordered one of his servants to listen at the door, and pick up as much as he could of the conversation. Hamlet's attendants, who shared the general curiosity, no sooner found themselves alone with him, than they inquired into the cause of his mysterious abstinence. He gently told them that the liquor was stained with blood, that the drink tasted of iron, and that the meat smelt like a human corpse—all good and weighty reasons for not making a hearty meal. His companions for the moment thought of the king and queen of Britain; and his answer showed that his opinion of the illustrious pair was not very exalted. The king, he said, had killed his father, and as for the queen, she betrayed her slavish circle by three distinct signs.

Now the King of Britain was naturally of a kindly and pacific disposition, with the additional qualification of the laudable curiosity of curiously that in later days has been styled the desire for knowledge. So, instead of flying into a passion when his servants informed him of Hamlet's disrespectful observations, he thought they were worthy of a cool and serious inquiry. Beginning with the subject of dinner, he asked where the bread came from, and presently learned, on the authority of the coachmen, that the corn of which it was made was the produce of a field in which a great battle had been fought, and which had been selected by judicious agriculturists on account of its excessive fertility. Clearly, Hamlet was not so wrong in thinking the bread, so the admiring king pursued his investigations with reference to the bacon, when it turned out that the pigs of the royal sty had, on one occasion, broken loose, and feasted on the corpse of a malefactor who had paid the last penalty of the law. Moreover, in the well from which the water had been drawn for the supply of the royal table, sundry rusty swords were found, and this accounted for the taste of iron. The fine taste and the fine tone of Hamlet could not be sufficiently admired by the excellent king of Britain, who was resolved to look into those little family matters that had been likewise touched upon by his Danish guest. Accordingly he sent for his mother, Queen-dowager of Britain, and having asked her very seriously, why he had the eyes of a serf, received the agreeable information that a certain slave, who had been made a prisoner of war, held a more important position in the royal palace than had generally been imagined. Hamlet was right again! He was, therefore, personally questioned as to the three signs of slavish origin he had remarked in the behavior of the queen-dowager.

Not in the least daunted, Hamlet replied, that in the first place the illustrious lady was in the habit of wearing the hood of her cloak over her head, contrary to the usages of what Uaric calls "soft society," that in the second place, when she walked she tucked up her gown by the girdle; and that in the third place when after dinner she used her tooth-pick, she swallowed the extracted particles of food instead of spitting them out with royal dignity.

Oh, happy were the days when Ruric was king of Denmark, when Fengo was lord-lieutenant of Jutland, and when Hamlet's fame reigned over the island! Talent had a chance of being rewarded then, especially at the British court. Far from reproving Hamlet for his matchless impertinence the enlightened king of Britain was in ecstacies at his acuteness, and at once gave him his daughter in order to marry, thanking the gods for sending him such a clever son-in-law. That the wedding might not want its proper solemnity, the two attendants were duly hung up on the very day after the ceremony. The advantage which Hamlet took of this latter circumstance can scarcely be called handsome. After he had artfully contrived the destruction of his comrades, he pretended to be excessively enraged at their death, and king of Britain, who felt great awe at Danish indignation, gave him by way of compensation, a large sum of gold, which the artful Hamlet melted, and poured into two hollow sticks.

After he had lived for a time in Britain, he was thought he would like to see his native Jutland once more, so, having asked the king for leave of absence, and obtained the same, he set off with two loaded sticks, to visit his "Old folks at home." The first spectacle that met his eyes in the royal palace, was the celebration of his own funeral, held on the strength of a report which had reached Britain. He was greatly astounded were the mourners, when he reappeared among them, looking as silly and dirty as ever. When he was asked what had become of his two companions, he showed the two sticks, and said, "Here they are, the pair of them." Of course this reply was set down to the account of the old mischief, and caused explosions of laughter, for these Jutlanders were not aware that the sticks contained the worth in bullion of the two executed gentlemen; nor had they read the Hamlet philosophy of Hamlet, which taught him that a man's money-value is, in fact, the man himself.

Neither was it suspected in Denmark, that the funeral ceremonies would be seriously interrupted by the safe return of the deceased, had been contrived by that very person. Before Hamlet had set out for Britain, he had a second interview with his godfather in the course of which he requested her to pretend, after his absence for a year, that she had received news of his death, to perform as much of a funeral as is possible when the corpse is wanting, and to hang the great hall of the palace with netted tapestry. By Queen Gerutha, who was of a remarkably pliant disposition, all these orders were carefully followed, though she knew well enough that she would see her son again at the conclusion of the year.

Most obstreperous was Hamlet in congratulating himself on his own happy return. The quantity of wine that he procured for the refreshment of the courtiers was enormous, and he added a practical joke to his verbal pleasantries, dancing about with a drawn sword, that he flourished like a madman. The first and last time, so that all were at their wits' end for fear he might receive some unlucky gash or thrust. His own fingers he really did cut, and the courtiers took occasion from this circumstance to fasten the sword to the scabbard with a nail.

Through all these proceedings, a great deal of drinking went on, till at last, every one of the courtiers was helpless, and Hamlet himself was lying senseless on the floor. Hamlet now took from their hidings, place the wooden hooks that had caused so much mirth in early days, removed the net-hangings from the walls, and so fastened them over the sleepers, by means of the hooks, that escape was impossible. This done, he simply set fire to the palace, and proceeded to Feng's hall, where he found the sword that was hanging over the a saying king, and hung up his own in its place. Great was the consternation of Fengo when he was awakened by a voice that said, in an emphatic tone, "Fengo, your brave men are burning to ashes, and Hamlet is here to avenge the death of his father." The first impulse of Fengo was to rush down the suspended sword, but as that unlucky weapon was fastened to its sheath, it proved a sorry defence against the gleaming one that shoulder by shoulder, the faithful circle vicarious now received his master blows.

Now, it was quite possible that Hamlet's conduct on this eventful night might not be in perfect accordance with the rigid morality of Christendom, but it was very pleasant to behold. Talent had a chance of being rewarded then, especially at the British court. Far from reproving Hamlet for his matchless impertinence the enlightened king of Britain was in ecstacies at his acuteness, and at once gave him his daughter in order to marry, thanking the gods for sending him such a clever son-in-law. That the wedding might not want its proper solemnity, the two attendants were duly hung up on the very day after the ceremony. The advantage which Hamlet took of this latter circumstance can scarcely be called handsome. After he had artfully contrived the destruction of his comrades, he pretended to be excessively enraged at their death, and king of Britain, who felt great awe at Danish indignation, gave him by way of compensation, a large sum of gold, which the artful Hamlet melted, and poured into two hollow sticks.

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Fashions for September.

The "Rectingolo Imperatrice" is enjoying a high degree of fashionable favor in Paris. It is composed of blue and white silk, the trimming of pink blue. The front and back of the corsage are cut in a piece with the skirt, so that there is no joint at the waist. Four torch bows of blue silk ornamented infront, extending from the top of the corsage to the bottom of the skirt. The sleeve, demi-long and edged with bias folds of silk, is looped up in the front of the arm, and descends long and square shaped at the outer part. It is ornamented with four bows of blue, and another confines the open edges of the sleeve on the front arm. Under-sleeves, full of puffs of plain muslin, with turn-up gauntlet cuffs of needle-work. Small collar worked in corresponding pattern. The hat is of Leghorn, the crown round and low, the brim slightly turned up at each side. It is called "Chapeau Napoléon," and is trimmed with black velvet, and has on one side a long, black ostrich feather. The under trimming is formed of large bows of black velvet. The "Grenadine de Soie" is a dress of white ground, striped with lilac; the trimming lilac and white checquered ribbon, with rochers of bible illusion. The corsage, low, pointed in front of the waist and slightly pointed at the back. A ribbon fix-d at the center of the corsage in front, under a bow, passes over the shoulders, to the back, where it of the ends left to draw. The upper part of the corsage is covered by narrow ruches of bible illusion. The sleeves short, composed of puffs of pure grenadine, over which is a small frill of illusion. On the shoulders bows of ribbon with flowing ends. The dress has a double skirt, the upper edged by a flounce with a narrow heading standing up on the upper above the flounce are two bouffleuses of grenadine white, with headings like the flounces. Two broad ribbon sashes, one on the skirt, the one fixed at the point of the waist, and the other on the right side. These are looked together midway down the skirt, and with lower tied in a bow with flowing ends of unequal length. The coiffure consists of a tuft of lilac daisies fixed on one side of the head, and on the other a bow of lilac and checquered ribbon with long fringed ends.

The favorite materials for dresses are various light textures, as muslin, barege, organdie, etc. A very pretty dress is a white muslin trimmed with small flowers in pink, double skirted, and each skirt trimmed simply with a broad hem. The corsage high, full, and fastened on a band at the waist, with a sash wide, with epaulettes formed of a fluted frill. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed with bows of pink ribbon, and a corsage of pink ribbon worn round the waist. Black lace and blonde are not unfrequently employed as a trimming for under-sleeves, and other articles of fashion. The puff of white tulle, clasped at the waist by two ruches, one of white blonde edged with pink ribbon, and the other of black blonde, forms a tasteful under-sleeve. The bows of pink ribbon, and a corsage of pink black lace, fastened on the sleeve, and bordered with quillings of black lace edging. Between the ruches at the waist, is a bow with ends of pink ribbon. A new cap is composed of tulle, trimmed with a barb of black lace and a bow with long ends of grosville-color ribbon. Another of tulle is trimmed with blue ribbon and black lace. Among the articles of fashion in which the trimmings are not interwoven with black, may be mentioned a fichu of tulle, elegantly trimmed with three rows of white lace, and two bouffleuses with blue ribbon under; in the center in front is fixed a bew with short ends of blue ribbon.

☞ Among the Austrian prisoners at Paris at this moment is one belonging to a regiment which claims a singular privilege—that of encamping for three days, whenever they pass through Vienna, in the Court of the Emperor, and of receiving the most regal entertainment. The Colonel, upon his arrival, is allowed by law to pass to the Emperor's chamber without question, no one being permitted to stop him. He knocks thrice, and demands orders of His Majesty, when the Emperor invites him and his regiment three days, regaling at his expense in the palace, assigns the Colonel a room next his own, the standards of the regiment are placed at his door, and a guard and lordly is waiting attend him the same as a crowned head. The origin of the c stom is this:—In 1683, Leopold the First was suddenly waited upon by sixteen Barons, with a chester, which they were upon the point of forcing open to sign, having, as they thought, secured the absence of all the troops from Vienna, when, suddenly, a colonel who received information from a secret source of a most discovery scheme—knocked at the door three, and, to the great joy of the Emperor, demanded His Majesty's orders for his regiment, which were that the sixteen Barons should be at once beheaded.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—William Owney, of Southampton County, Va., died a few days since, aged one hundred years and five months. He was engaged in the battle of Brandywine, and also at Petersburg, Va. The old soldier had never taken medicine in his life, and in his last illness positively refused to have it administered.

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The Memphis Appeal.

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1	2 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00
2	3 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	24 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00
3	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	80 00
4	5 00	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	100 00
5	6 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00	48 00	60 00	72 00	80 00	120 00
6	7 00	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	42 00	49 00	56 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	140 00
7	8 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	48 00	56 00	64 00	80 00	90 00	100 00	160 00
8	9 00	18 00	22 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	54 00	63 00	72 00	90 00	100 00	120 00	180 00
9	10 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	100 00	120 00	140 00	200 00
10	11 00	22 00	27 50	33 00	44 00	55 00	66 00	77 00	88 00	110 00	130 00	150 00	220 00
12	12 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	48 00	60 00	72 00	84 00	96 00	120 00	140 00	160 00	240 00
15	15 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	60 00	75 00	90 00	105 00	120 00	150 00	175 00	200 00	300 00

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☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, and Sales by Auction.
☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper to the exclusion of the Daily.
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☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.
☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, will be charged half price.
☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations or other advertisements
☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged by the square for each insertion.
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No. Acres.	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
640	4 north,	3 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
640	4 north,	3 east,	"	"
640	4 north,	3 east,	"	"
640	4 north,	3 east,	"	"
215	8 north,	6 east,		
640	8 north,	7 east,		
1700	7 north,	4 east,		
1700	7 north,	3 east,		
500	7 north,	3 east,		
1260	8 north,	6 east,		
1280	8 north,	6 east,		
4400	8 north,	7 east,		
			320 acres deadened,	Crittenden, Ark.
640	9 north,	5 east,		
2700	9 north,	7 east,		
			320 acres deadened	Mississippi, Ark.
9000	10 north,	8 east,		Mississippi, Ark.
640	11 north,	9 east,		
1240	10 north,	8 east,		
1500	11 north,	8 east,		
1000	16 north,	4 east,		
700	12 north,	4 east,	Pulaski,	Ark.
2560	17 north,	2 east,	Jefferson,	Ark.
2560	17 north,	2 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	11 west,	Tunica,	Miss.
320	4 north,	11 west,	"	"
960	24 north,	3 west,	Coahoma,	Miss.
			320 acres deadened	
320	28 north,	4 west,	Tallahatchie,	Miss.
320	28 north,	4 west,	"	"
320	28 north,	4 west,	Tallahatchie,	Miss.
			On Coldwater,	
2160	22 north,	2 west,	Tallahatchie,	Miss.
160	21 north,	1 & 2 w	Bolivar,	Miss.
160	21 north,	2 west	Bolivar,	Miss.
			On Big Sunflower	
700	17 north	3 west	Washington,	Miss.
			On Deer Creek,	
960	18 north	3 west	Washington,	Miss.
960	19 north	3 west	Sunflower,	Miss.
640	27 north	4 west	Bolivar,	Miss.

901 acres four miles north of Fort Ark Depot, in Arkansas county, on the Arkansas River, 300 acres of it cultivated land, and is reputed to be one of the best cotton plantations in that part of Arkansas. In reference to the quality of the cotton raised on it, see Mr. Fowlkes, Memphis, Alabama, or on the spot.

☞ Persons desiring to locate lands on many other tracts were lost, etc., we are compelled to give real estate our entire attention, and as it is about as easy to represent a large tract of land as a small one, we will give our service to the public generally as agents to buy or sell, or loan, or to act as agents for non-residents who may be absent, either in the city or country. We could give a satisfactory list of persons who have purchased of us and are quite prosperous, to anybody can give some reason why. We prefer our patrons should call and see us, and then judge other our mode of business.
HOPKINS & KIRBY.
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A beautiful Residence location, 20x acres, six miles north of the Court House, on the Macadamized road and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad at their intersection. Also, a large number of small farms in the adjacent purchase. For information as to the above, call
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sept8 Corner Main and Monroe streets.

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SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
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He will be constantly in receipt of the newest and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, from the best English and American manufactures. He will also keep a very handsome assortment of
FANCY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Particular attention paid to the
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sept-tfy JAMES POOLEY.

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The old buildings of year of the establishment having been replaced by the present, visitors will find enlarged accommodations and comfort. Ice water will be laid on in the rooms.
The proprietor is aware of the establishment having been neglected by the public, during the past, and offers as a reason with and enlarged accommodations and comfort. Ice water will be laid on in the rooms.
A fine band will be in attendance, and all the luxuries of the salt water region, with every attraction of a first-class watering place.
Also, informs the Southern gentlemen may come with their school domestics, without fear of Abolition interference.
Of the place the Hon. Preston Smith Ann said: "Old Point Comfort, you may rely upon it, has all the qualities to make it the Saratoga of the United States."
JOS. SEGAR, Proprietor.
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