Bristol News.

FRIDAY September 11, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR.

THE expulsion of the negroes from the Legislature of Georgia is calculated to teach an important lesson. It destroys the confidence of the Radical party in its own scheme of reconstruction. It breaks up in an unsuspected quarter the dark conspiracy which had negro domination for its object, and revolted at no means to accomplish it. It makes the Empire State the third in which the ends have failed from the very violence of the means. It endorses the verdict of Alabama and Mississippi that this country cannot be governed solely in the interest of party at the expense of the Constitution. It shows again that even those elements of society which may be called together to feast upon the public plunder, may be made speedily to respond to reason and to respect the common interest; in short, radical ascendency over the white race over this continent can only be ephemeral.

ON our first page we give prominence to the late correspondence between Gen. Rosecrans, on the part of the Northern people, and Gen. Lee, with other distinguished gentlemen, of the Southern States. In importance it is not subordinate to the correspondence which led to the surrender of the Southern armies. The famous and parabolic apple-tree has born nothing but bitter fruit since our great commander "put up his sword" beneath its branches in 1865. The connection which was broken for four long years has refused to heal externally while the irritation within was perpetuated. A second capitulation has been made, and it was fitting that this time those men of able intellect and exalted virtue should come together around the sweet waters of the White Sulphur and ask every good heart in our land to aid them in casting overboard those bad passions and abandoned men hitherto so fruitful of evil. We would gladly concede the point that, in this last attempt to bring into co-operative effort Northern magnanimity and Southern sincerity, those who have figured most conspicuously are representative men of their respective sections. Well might Gen. Lee have assumed to speak for the whole Southern heart, which palpitates affirmatively to every sentiment of that grand reply.

The mighty people dwelling North of the Potomac and the Ohio, who, for our conquest, came down with Grant and overran the fields and cities of the South, have been called upon to cease an aggression which is no longer resisted. Many of their ablest men and most successful military leaders have asked them to meet us under the broad flag of a new Union. In November we will know whether the Northern heart responds to this appeal as readily and generously as the Southern. If that response be affirmative, the noble mission of Gen. Rosecrans will have been crowned with success, and the grand circle of the Union will then close upon a great people made wiser by a costly and bloody struggle, and stronger in a friendship whose value was only appreciated when almost lost beyond recovery. But if this consummation, however blessed in the hope, should be blasted in the execution, we look for desolation, in some shape, to cast again its portentious shadow over our land. Then, in what quarter of the globe it may please God to allow us to re-erect the Temple of Civil Liberty we know not, but in obedience to a law which seems to have governed the old world from the days of Abraham until Macauly wrote the history of the English race in that polished island off the coast of Western Europe, we may be led beyond the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains into the golden sands and balmy atmosphere of the Pacific. In that favored clime we may found again an asylum for the soul disgusted with excess, and learning courage from defeat, virtue from oppression, and faith in God from our final preservation, lay broad and deep the foundations of a dominion which shall overshadow the millions who people the Celestial Empire and end on the sacred plains of Shinar the pilgrimage of man.

THE Legislature of Tennessee is about at a dead lock. The bill passed by the House is beyond question the most high-handed piece of usurpation which has ever been attempted in the name of civil liberty. Its defiance of the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Tennessee seems, in the rapid whirl of political madness, to awaken but little alarm. The Radical policy appears, in the number and boldness of its usurpations, to have left the human conscience but a ruin. To-day the people of America seem to find their typical representative in that unsuspecting individual who allowed a dead calm on the coast of Norwawy to tempt him into a search for the Maelstrom. His alarm was greatest when he first began to circle slowly but surely around that vast but fearful outline beyond which nothing could go and hope to return. We have passed beyond the slow circles of reflection and reason. The awful whirl and roar of revolution have paralized the conservative functions of the mind. Prudence has given way to curiosity, and alarm to wonder. Self-love seems to have perished, and we really revel in the doubtful extacy of amazement. The Governor of Tennessee, like all other violent and erratic functionaries, has become the impersonation of defiance to all restrain. Two sources of hope yet remain, the Senate of the State and the National Executive. The former seems to eschew the extreme lawlessness of which it was begotten, and has refused to assent to the bill passed by the House, and it has shown some respect to the restraints usually observed in legislation by declining to allow the House to run riot over the wishes of the Senate as well as the people. The name of Mr. Ryder having been placed on the joint committee to Washington, the Senate has refused to allow his name to be withdrawn at the opition of Mr. Singletary, the delegate from Carter. This gentleman found much fault with the gentleman from Shelby because he had been opposed to the impeachment of the President; had, on various occasions, vindicated the course of Senator Fowler, and was opposed to the military bill of the present session. All of which the gentleman from Doe river pronounced a record upon these questions with the Republican party of Tennessee as black as hell.

This elegant and refined phraseology had the effect of bringing to his feet Mr. Ryder, who seems, notwithstanding his recent associations, to have retained some degree of self-respect, and he pronounced the first charge a falsehood, pleading boastfully his guilt with regard to the last one. All of which was quietly pocketed by him of Doe river.

The President assures the good people of Tennessee that the national forces will be used to watch and restrain the Tennessee State Guards, if the Senate should yield to the insane demand of the House. The whole people of our land should rise to thank Andrew Johnson, who claims that he has left house and home and kindred and lands for his own opinions, and of whom it is but just to say, whatever may have been his errors as military Governor of Tennessee, that he canpoint to his course in the two leftiest positions in America, the Senate and the Presidential mansion, and show that he left friends and kindred and party for what his enemies should concede to be an abiding love for law and the welfare of his country.

THE TRUE VERSION.

What Did General Forrest Say to that Wandering Bohemian.

The conversation between General Forrest and some newspaper scribbler, as published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was so incorrectly reported by the Bohemian that the General was compelled to correct the misrepresentations, which he does in the following note to the individual who did the pumping business:

I have just read your letter in the *Commercial*, giving a report of our conversation on Friday last. I do not think you would intentionally misrepresent me; but you have done so, and, I suppose, because you misunderstood my meaning. The portions of your letter to which I object are corrected in the following paragraphs:

I promised the Legislature my personal influence and aid in maintaining order and enforcing the laws.

I have never advised the people to resist any law, but to submit to all laws, until they can be corrected by lawful legislation.

I said the militia would occasion no trouble, unless they violate the law, by carrying out the Governor's proclamation, which I believe to be unconstitutional, and I believe in violation of law, in shooting men down without trial, as recommended in that proclamation.

I said that it was reported, and I believed the report, that there are forty thousand Kuklux in Tennessee, and I believe the organization is stronger in other States.

I meant to imply when I said that the Ku Klux recognized the Federal Government, that they would obey all State laws. They recognize all laws and will obey them, so I have been informed, in protecting peaceable citizens from oppression from any quarter.

I did not say that any man's house was picketed.

I did not mean to convey the idea that I would raise any troops at all, and more than that no one could do it in five days, even if they were organized.

I said that General Grant was at Holly Springs, and not at Corinth. I said that the charge against him was false. I did not use the word liar.

I cannot consent to remain silent in this matter, for if I did so, under an incorrect impression of my personal views, I might be looked upon as one desiring a conflict, when, in truth, I am so averse to any thing of the kind that I will make any honorable sacrifice to avoid it.

Hoping that I may have this explanation placed before your readers, I remain,

Very respectfully,

[Signed] N. B. FORREST.

NEW COTTON.—The Journal has already noticed the reception of the first bale of new cotton in this city from Vicksburg, Miss. We have since seen a specimen of the article in question, which is fully middling in quality, very clean, and of fair staple. The cotton was raised by H. S. Fulkerson, and sold by W. D. Reynolds & Bro., consignees, to J. M. Smith & Bro. for the Manchester, Va., Mills, for thirty-five cents per pound. The freight on this cotton from Vicksburg to Norfolk was only 1¼ cents per pound, and if proper exertions are made a vast amount of cotton can be induced to be sent from the Southern States to Norfolk, where it can be sold to home and foreign markets. —*Norfolk Journal.*

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Contract for its Completion.

The following is the contract, as signed, between the commissioners of Virginia and West Virginia and the Virginia Central Railroad Company for the completion of the line of railway between Covington and the Ohio river:

Memorandum of a Contract for the Construction of the Railroad from Covington to the Ohio River:

The parties to the contract are:

First.—The commissioners of Virginia under the following acts of the General Assembly, viz: 1st, An act to incorporate the Covington and Ohio Railroad Company," passed February 26th, 1866; 2nd, "An act to provide for the completion of a line or lines of railroad from the waters of the Chesapeake to the Ohio river," passed March 1, 1867.

Second.—The commissioners of the State of West Virginia, under the following acts of the Legislature, viz: 1st, "An act to incorporate the Covington and Ohio Railroad Company," passed March 1, 1862; 2nd, "An act to provide for the completion of a line or lines of railroad from the waters of the Chesapeake to the Ohio river," passed February 26, 1867; 3rd, "An act to amend and re-enact the fifteenth section of an act providing for the completion of a line or lines of railroad from the waters of the Chesapeake to the Ohio river," passed February 26, 1867, and February 6, 1866.

Third.—The Virginia Central Railroad Company, the said commissioners of Virginia and West Virginia, by virtue of the authority given them by the statutes already referred to, and in order to secure the speediest and best construction, equipment, and operation of the said road from Covington to the Ohio river according to the true intent and meaning of the said statutes, have contracted therefor with the said Virginia Central Railroad Company as the party giving the best terms and the most satisfactory assurances of having the capital, capacity, and responsibility contemplated and required by the said statutes; and have introduced into the said contract the following additional stipulation proposed by the stockholders of the said Virginia Central Railroad Company in general meeting on the 29th day of November, 1867, and accepted by the said commissioners as being for the benefit of their respective States, and in furtherance of the purposes declared by the Legislature aforesaid, viz:

1. The work to be commenced and completed in the time and manner provided in the charter.

2. The company to guarantee four per cent. semi-annual dividends upon any stock which may be subscribed for the construction of said road after the completion of the road to the Ohio river, and in the mean time said stock shall be preferred in any dividends which shall be declared by the company to an extent not exceeding four per cent. semi-annually.

3. The company to borrow such sums of money at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum as may be necessary, in addition to the funds arising from stock subscriptions for the completion of said road, and to execute a lien on its property and revenues to secure the payment of the principal and interest of such loans: *Provided*, That subscriptions may be received to be applied to the construction of the work continuously from either end of the line.

4. The company may guarantee the payment of principal and interest of bonds of cities and counties receivable in payment of subscription of stock.

5. That bonds of cities and counties at ninety cents in the dollar, and bearing eight per cent. per annum interest, converted into preferred stock, may be received in payment of subscription of stock.

6. Nothing contained in any contract made by this company shall have the effect to deprive the present creditors of the company of their claims for satisfaction out of the present property of the company; and it shall be the duty of the president and directors, before executing any further lien on the present property of this company, to secure by mortgage any portion of the funded or floating debt not heretofore so secured that cannot promptly be paid off in the ordinary administration of the affairs of the company.

And the said Virginia Central Railroad Company having undertaken and contracted to construct the said railroad on the terms and conditions aforesaid, it is hereby declared and certified that the said company shall hereafter be known as "The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company," and is entitled to all the benefits of the charter of the Covington and Ohio Railroad, and to the rights, interests, and privileges which by the statutes aforesaid are conferred upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company when organized.

In testimony whereof, the commissioners of Virginia and West Virginia have set their hands and seals. And the said Virginia Central Railroad Company has caused the co-operative seal of the company to be affixed, with the signature of Edmond Fontaine, president of said company, this 31st day of August, 1868.

Tennessee.

The Nashville *Union* of the 1st instant notices a rumor from Wall street, from the men who are holding up the credit of the State there, that the Tennessee Legislature will not pass a bill to call out the militia. This is a somewhat remarkable process of obtaining news of what is going on in Nashville by a rumor from Wall street, yet it may be true, and it is to be hoped, for the quiet and prosperity of Tennessee, that it is. The persons referred to are reported as saying that they have positive assurances upon this point, and argue that the credit of the State cannot be preserved under the passage of a bill calling out the militia. Tennessee bonds declined full one per cent, when the bill passed the House of Representatives, notwithstanding assurances were sent to New York that it could not pass the Senate, while the transactions have been unusually small.

The Nashville *Press and Times*, of the 31st ult., a Republican journal, has a very significant article on the militia bill, in which it says it is generally believed by members of the Legislature that it will not pass the Senate in its present shape, and with the martial law feature. It says there can be no reasonable doubt that the section providing for martial law would bring United States troops into the State at once, and thus make the entire law a dead letter, or bring about collission between the militia and Federal troops.

The *Post* says it has more reliance in the judgment and military knowledge of Gen. Schofield, Gen. Grant and Gen. Thomas—the latter commanding in Tennessee—than any one else, and especially eulogizes the latter in connection with Tennessee affairs. This is regarded by the Nashville *Union* as the more significant, from the fact that Gen. Thomas informed Governor Brownlow, on the 24th of June, substantially, that the laws now in force gave him full and ample authority to meet any emergency in which the civil officers could not, or would not execute the laws. So far as preserving the peace of the State was concerned, General Thomas, with all his prejudices against that portion of the people of Tennessee who are not Radicals, saw that the convening of the Legislature to enact a law calling out the militia, was a useless and indefensible tax upon a people already too heavily taxed.

ABINGDON, Sept. 4, 1868.

EDITOR VIRGINIAN:

Dear Sir—The rumor which you have published that Mr. Dorr, once a contractor on the Virginia and Kentucky Railroad, but whose contract was set aside in April, 1861, "will have fifteen hundred hands at work in a short time," is not well founded; and there are many reasons for saying that that particular rumor cannot prove true.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
RO. W. HUGHES.

The duty we owe to the Democrats of the North.

Gen. Beauregard a tried and trusted leader of the Southern people in the late war, has expressed the opinion, after a free mingling with the Democrats of the North, and making himself familiar with their wishes and hopes, that we can succeed in electing Seymour and Blair "provided the Southern people keep the peace in the mean time, regardless of every provocation which may be offered by the enemy." This is the advice of a man whose devotion to the South cannot be questioned. He does not look for the redemption of the South in a resort to violent means. This is a revolution he expects to see accomplished in the peaceful conflict of the polls and by the bloodless victory of the ballot. Not, it is true, in the South, but in the North and West, where the Democrats have promised if we will keep ourselves upon our good behavior, that they will redeem us from the terrible despotism that has crushed almost the life out of a brave people. The advice of Gen. Beauregard is conceived in the same spirit as that uttered by the Hon. J. S. Golladay in his speech in this city the other night.—He was fresh from Congress, and he told the people that the Radicals in that body would rejoice in any demonstration against the laws and the constituted authority in this State by the Democrats. It is to produce such an outbreak that Brownlow has been prompted to pursue the course he has adopted in calling the Legislature together and advising the quartering of militia upon the people, that they may thus be annoyed and provoked into the commission of retaliatory acts, which can be used by the unscrupulous Radicals to show to the people of the North that we are still rebellious, and only want a pretext to openly and defiantly throw off the allegiance we profess to the government. All hot-headed acts on our part should be carefully guarded against, lest they be construed by our opponents, as the National Intelligencer says, into what may be a pretext on their part for setting their dogs of war in motion to convulse the country with some form of agitation, by which alone they have hope of success.—Though words do not rise to the dignity of acts, it were also well, whatever the provocation in mere language, that extremely violent epithets, in writing especially, should be permitted.

Let our people bear in mind that we have everything to gain by preserving the peace, and so act that whatever may happen they will be in the right. Let us do everything that can be fairly done to prevent unnecessary excitement, and the Democrats of the North will achieve a victory that will enable them to release us from the terrible despotism that has fastened itself upon us. We do not urge a tame submission to outrages. Let the conservative men throughout the State organize and prepare for resistance to every form of scoundrelism, in force or fraud, that the Jacobins may precipitate, but be sure that they are not the aggressors. Be vigilant and resolute, but calm and wary, and a victorious Democracy, triumphing through the peaceful conflict of the polls, will as surely come to our relief as the night follows the day.—*Union & Disp.*

Two Opinions.

Two of the eager correspondents of journals, who, when there is nothing legitimate to write, must still write something, and who have taken up the vocation of having talks with all kinds of men, distinguished in whatever way, with the view of "pumping" them, have been "plying their vocation," one on Hon. A. H. Stevens, of Georgia, and the other on Gen. N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee, ex-Confederates. The views of the first named on political issues were at first sought, but as he designed to take no part in the contest, the most that could be got out of him in that connection was, that he regarded the situation as exceedingly deplorable—that without a political revolution in the meantime, the government will be merged into a despotism—an empire; and, said he, "If Grant is elected next November, I never expect to see another presidential election." Being asked his opinion of Grant personally, he said:

"That he is entirely underrated by the country and the press. I know him very well. He is a remarkable man, and one that few appreciate, of decided military genius, indomitable energy and determined will—just the man for a *coup d'etat* such as the present Emperor Louis Napoleon performed when he placed himself on the throne of France."

So much for Mr. Stevens' opinion of Grant, based evidently, in part, upon the estimate of the cool way in which Grant calculated the loss of life in a campaign. Next comes Gen. Forrest's opinion of the same hero, and in what way the two differ in some respects and agree in others, it is curious to see. Forrest was, in the first place, "pumped" at length, according to the correspondent who took him in charge, on Ku-Kluxism, and though the veracious writer winds up by telling us that the ex-rebel said he did'nt belong to the order, yet he would have us believe that Forrest gave definite information as to its numbering forty thousand in Tennessee, and five hundred and fifty thousand in the whole South, had a captain in each voting precinct, knew its enemies, &c., and if Brownlow's order for shooting them down was carried out there would be a bloodier war than ever. That there would be an earnest and determined resistance in such case there can be no doubt, without reference to Ku-Klux or any other name that might be given those thus treated. But to the General's opinion of Grant. Said he:

"I regard him as a great military commander, a good man, honest and liberal, and if elected *will, I hope and believe, execute the laws honestly and faithfully.* And, by the way, a report has been published in some of the papers, stating that while Gen. Grant and lady were at Corinth in 1862, they took and carried off furniture and other property. *I here brand the author as a liar.* I was at Corinth only a short time ago, and *I personally investigated the whole matter*, talked with the people with whom he and his lady lived while there, and they say that their conduct was everything that could have been expected of a gentleman and lady, and deserving the highest praise. I am opposed to Gen. Grant in everything, but I would do him justice.

STANTON AND SCHOFIELD—A LOOK AT HEADQUARTERS.—A Washington letter in the Hartford Post has a few items of interest which are worth reproducing. We read that the War Department has much changed since Stanton's time.

He used to do all his writing standing up, with packages of papers placed like sentries all over the table at classified points, and the greatest of all marvels to me was that they did not blow away. His will seemed to keep them still, without the aid of clamp or paper-weight. He removed the Secretary's office from its former immemorial place, near the head of the stairway, off to a far corner, and there Schofield works still, in the room, overlooking the green yard, where Thomas demanded that Stanton go away. This room is in sight of the White House, so that the two enemies could look towards each other with malice in their eys. Stanton's sofa, where he slept on guard, has been carried out of the ante-room to his office, and Schofield works along like an old West Pointer, making no enemies, finishing business up clean and expeditiously. He is a strong looking man, well bearded, faithful and prudent in all things. The office is a little thing to handle compared to what it was, when contractors were numbered by brigades, and half the population of the North passed in single file before the keen lawyer's searching spectacles. There are few objects here to interest a stranger. They show the spot where Lincoln used to sit at night, reading through his glasses, the irresolute swaying of the war. Some old plates of Napoleon's battles adorn the vestibule. A portrait of Zachary Taylor, as President, hangs thoughtfully above.—Most of the standards and trophies have gone to other places.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

The President proclaims the ratification of a treaty with Nicaragua of friendship, commerce and navigation, free trade, equal privileges to American citizens, protection of the routes of communication through Nicaragua by the United States as long as they are managed in accordance with the spirit of the treaty. The treaty also provides for the transit of United States troops and munitions over these routes.

The large expenditures of the War Department and the Freedmen's Bureau have added several millions to the national debt, while the difficulty between Rollins and McCulloch still continues.

A warrant was issued against Commissioner Rollins in New York, to which he refuses to reply, averring that the charges are unfounded.

There is little prospect of a session in September, as many of the Radical members think it will result in damage to their cause in November.

VIRGINIA.

The conttract for the building of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has been granted to the Virginia Central road, while the Virginia Central and Covington roads cease to exist, the two being known now as the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The road is to be built in three years, and a report is current that the company has secured a loan of $10,000,000.

The Springs have had a round of grand balls, but the cool nights are driving the visitors to their homes.

The Virginia Horticultural and Pomological exhibition will take place in Richmond on the 22d of September.

TENNESSEE.

The militia bill is now considered as dead, while a committee has been sent to Washington to ask the President to furnish Federal troops to aid in maintaing order. A favorable response has been obtained from the President, for he has promised to use every means within his power to maintain law and order and to protect the people against Brownlow's militia.

The Legislature is engaged upon a Ku-Klux bill.

On the 6th inst. a party of negroes sacked the house of S. A. Alexander, near Memphis, seriously wounding Alexander himself, and set the house on fire, which was afterwards extinguished.

GENERAL.

The negroes have been turned out of the Georgia Legislature, being declared ineligible by a large majority. They declare their intention of running carpet-baggers against native citizens.—Turner on leaving the House, shook the dust from his feet.

The Alabama Legislature passed a law allowing the Governor to appoint newspapers in which all legal notices should appear; thereupon the Governor appointed all papers in the State.

A writ of Habeas Corpus has been refused the Tortugas prisoners, while Pinchbeck, the negro Senator in Louisiana, threatens to burn the city of New Orleans.

The people are leaving Virginia City, Montana, and following up the Pacific Railroad, many going to Salt Lake.

The Radicals have carried Vermont by a small increased majority.

POSTOFFICE AFFARS.—*Virginia and West Virginia Estalishments.*—Spring Creek, Rockingham county, Va., Dr F. Long appointed postmaster, near route Staunton to Dayton; papers to Sangerville. Rushville, Rockingham county, Va.' John L. Kerlin postmaster; same route.—Doddridge. Doddridge county, West Virginia, John M. Gribble postmaster on route from West Milford to Oxford. Harbor's Mills, Putnam co., West Virginia, J. Foster postmaster on route from Winfield to Hamlin.

The following offices in West Virginia are discontinued; correspondence intended for them will be sent to the offices specified;—Junction, Hampshire county, to Romney; Georgetown, Lewis county, to Weston; Greensburg, Berkley county to Martinsburg; Sugar Grove, Pendleton county, to McDowell; Round Glade, Raleigh co., to Raleigh Court House; Savage Grant, Wayne county, to Credo; Glade Run, Preston county, to Kingwood Court House; Richardsonville, Calhoun county, to Spencer; Freeport, Wirt county, to Walker; Frankford Greenbrier county, to Lewisburg; Horse Neck, Pleasant county, to Willow Island; Second Creek, Greenbrier county, to White Sulphur Springs; Mill Run, Preston county, to Brandonville; Mercer Salt Works, Mercer county, to Peterstown; Reedyville, Roane county, to Spencer; Cold Water, Doddridge co., to West Union; Calhoun, Barbour county, to Weston; Brown's Mills, Harrison county, to Wilsonburg; Egypt, Monroe county, to Union; Magnolia Vale, Morgan county, to Paw Paw; Clover Valley, Mason county, to Upland.

At Wytheville, Va., P. R. Gibson is designated as mail messenger, vice R. K. Shores & Co.

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BETTER WARE AT LOWER PRICES THAN CAN POSSIBLY BE HAD ELSEWHERE.

D. H. SPENCE, Supt.

aug 14tf

ROSADALIS,
THE GREAT
Blood Purifier!
CURES
SCROFULA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS
SUCH AS
Consumption in its early stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Kidneys, Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
SYPHILIS IN ALL ITS FORMS.

DISEASES OF WOMEN,
Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Back, Imprudence in Life, Gravel,
GENERAL BAD HEALTH,
And All Diseases of the
Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder,
it is a Perfect Renovator.

☞ ROSADALIS eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

☞ It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy.—The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty and Thousands of our Best Citizens.

☞ For Testimonials of remarkable cures, see "Rosadalis Almanac" for this year.

Prepared only by Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO.,
244 Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.,
And for Sale by Druggists everywhere.

July 17, 1868.—1y

NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE.

To the Merchants of East Tennessee Northern Georgia, Western North Carolina and Virginia:

WE ARE NOW OPENING IN
Ault's NEW BLOCK of Buildings,
A Large and well selected Stock of
Boots, Shoes, Hats,
CAPS, SHOE FINDINGS,
LEATHER,
TRUNKS AND UMBRELLAS.

TO which we most respectfully call your attention. Our Stock has been purchased with the Cash from first hands, and we can and will sell as low or lower than the same goods can be purchased in New York. We mean what we say, and only ask buyers to call and see us to be convinced that we assert nothing but what we can do.

A. GAINES. WM. M. BEARDEN.

GAINES & CO.
No. 64 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.

sept4tf

WILLIAM G. STRATTON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
At H. C. Caldwell's Jewelry Establishment.

Will be pleased to serve the citizens of Bristol-Goodson and surrounding country, on short notice and guarantees good fits and latest fashions in Pants, Vests and Gent's Dress Coats. Will also furnish patterns for suits, samples of which may be seen by calling on me.

aug28tf W. G. STRATTON.

FALL & WINTER IMPORTATIONS. 1868.
MILLINERY GOODS!
Ribbons, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
FANCY BONNET MATERIALS,
BLONDS, CRAPES, NETTS,
French Flowers, Plumes and Ornaments.
Bonnets, and Ladies' Hats,
In Straw, Silk, Velvet and Felt.

We offer the largest and best assorted Stock in the United States comprising all the latest Parisian Novelties, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
237 and 239 Baltimore Street,
aug28 2m BALTIMORE.

W. F. MOON. W. B. WILLIAMS.

MOON & WILLIAMS,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
IN
BURSON'S NEW BUILDING,
Bristol, Tennessee.

Have just purchased a strictly No. 1 stock of Goods, and offer them to their friends at greatly reduced figures, for Cash or good produce of all kinds.

We have secured the services of our friend Col. Sam'l E. Goodson, as salesman, who will be pleased to see his friends.

Don't wait to see our large advertisement next week. aug21tf

BAKERY! BAKERY!!
OPPOSITE THE VA. DEPOT.
Fresh Bread every day at 12 o'clock.

KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of Cakes. Parties and weddings furnished at short notice. Cakes iced and ornamented. Candies of all kind of our own manufacture, Wholesale and Retail.

Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Shelled Almonds, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Oysters and Pine Apples in cans. Lemon Syrup, and everything usually kept in a Confectionery. Give us a call.

E. KUHNERT & SON.

April 17 1y

THRESHERS AND CLEANERS

WE have just received a new lot of G. Westinghouse & Co's. celebrated Threshers and Cleaners, with tripple gear horse powers, and have them now ready for sale.—These machines are the best in use and embrace all the new improvements are elegant in appearance, and at the most reasonable prices. Call and see them.

FOWLER & GIBBONEY.

H. HARMELING.] [GEO. HARMELING.
Late of Va. & Tenn. R. R.
HARMELING BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Saddles, Iron and Castings.

All kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED,
For which we will pay the highest market price.

☞ We return thanks to our friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed, and hope by close application to business to share a portion their future trade.

Aug 14tf HARMELING BROS.

SUPERIOR Old Virginia Leaf Tobacco, for Chewing or Smoking, cheap for cash, at W. D. MINOR & CO'S.

Aug. 20tf Nickels House Corner.

JUST RECEIVED.—Soda Crackers, Adamantine Candles, Brown Soap, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Rosin, Pulverized and Rolled Sulphur, Corn Starch, and many other articles useful to housekeepers, which we will sell as low, if not lower, than usual selling prices.

W. D. MINOR & CO.

Aug. 20, 1868. Nickels House Corner.

GENUINE Havana Cigars, Superior Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, at less than usual retail prices.

W. D. MINOR & CO.

Aug20tf Nickels House Corner.

BANKRUPTCY! BANKRUPTCY!!

The undersigned are prepared to prosecute cases in Bankruptcy in the U. S Courts of Virginia and Tennessee. Blanks furnished and Schedules prepared at our office.

York & Fulkerson, Att'ys.

Bristol, Aug. 14, 1868. 4w

Hay Press.

WE have for sale at a very low figure a Reaster Hay Press. It has been used one season and is in good condition—will make Bales weighing from 400 to 500 lbs.

Price $100—original cost 600

FOWLER & GIBBONEY.

aug21tf

FINE Toilet Powders, Powder Boxes and Puffs, Hair Oils, Pomades, Colognes, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c., cheap for cash, by

W. D. MINOR & CO.

Aug20tf Nickels House Corner

SPICES and Flavoring Extracts. A general assortment consisting in part Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Cloves, Pepper, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, &c.

W. D. MINOR & CO.

Aug20tf Nickels House Corner