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The Marion Herald.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, LIBERTY."

VOL. I. MARION, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869. NO. 15.

Terms of Advertising. Per square of 10 lines or less, for each insertion, three months, \$1.00. One square, six months, \$1.50. One square, twelve months, \$2.00.

JOHN S. SLATER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, AND GENERAL AGENT, Marion, Virginia.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS, At the CASH Store of PERKINS & BRO.

WE HAVE selected our goods with great care, and are prepared to offer our friends as GOOD BARGAINS as can be had in the South-West.

MARION FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. G. G. GOODELL, & Co. PROPRIETORS.

AT MARION FOUNDRY, Are manufacturing a superior CANE MILL; CALL AND PURCHASE.

CORN WHEAT BACON & C. Taken in exchange for PLOWS AND CASTINGS AT G. G. GOODELL & CO.

FURNITURE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of MARION and the surrounding country that he has commenced the manufacture of FURNITURE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH! I take pleasure in announcing to my old patrons and the public generally, that I am now opening an entirely

NEW STOCK OF Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, At my Old Stand, NEAR THE DEPOT. I am prepared to sell DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.

PAY DOWN SYSTEM, and this rule I will follow. Having bought my Goods for CASH, I will sell for CASH, and will make it to the interest of all parties to adhere to this rule under all circumstances.

CALICOES, MUSLIN de LAINES, BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, NOTIONS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, of every description, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR,

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price. I keep posted with the prices in the Eastern markets, and

WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, FLAXSEED, EGGS, BUTTER, BACON, LARD, ETC., will be taken at cash prices, and goods exchanged at same rate as for cash. I am prepared to furnish goods of every description on the most reasonable terms.

Curiosities of American History.

The American political history is full of curiosities and singular incidents. For instance, three of our Presidents, all of whom participated in the Revolution, died on its great anniversary, the Fourth of July.

From 1801 to 1825 the Presidential office was filled by Virginians. During the same interval, with the exception of four years, the Vice Presidential office was steadily held by citizens of New York.

In 1800, John Adams was on a leading Presidential ticket. Twenty-four years after, his son, John Quincy, was also a Presidential candidate. Twenty-four years from that time, Charles Francis Adams, John Quincy's son, was an important candidate for Vice President, with a contingent Presidential succession.

The highest civil officer in the country at the time of the Declaration of Independence was John Hancock, of Massachusetts, the President of the Continental Congress. The highest military officer was George Washington, of Virginia.

No less than five of the greatest of American statesmen were born in the same year, 1782: Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Martin Van Buren and Lewis Cass.

The Capitol of the United States was located at Washington in pursuance of a corrupt bargain, by which two or three members of Congress, who lived adjacent to it, and whose districts would be greatly benefitted by it, voted for the funding of the national debt for that consideration.

But two men in the United States have, as they say in Odd Fellowship, passed through all the "chairs," been Governors of States, held a first-class foreign mission, been the head of the Cabinet, then Vice President and President. Their names are Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren.

Three Presidents died in office: Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln. Three persons were elected by the people Vice Presidents before they became Presidents: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren.

Three Vice Presidents died in office: George Clinton, Eldridge Gerry and William R. King. Three men were elected President who had been Ministers to England under the Federal Government: John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan.

One Vice-President—John C. Calhoun—resigned his seat as President of the Senate, to take a place on the floor, where he could have the privileges of debate, and there elucidate his State Rights views under the Constitution.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Printer. The following, from the pen of Junius Henri Browne, is true to a letter:

Printing ink begets cynicism as dampness, rheumatism, or foul air, fever. There is no escaping it. Men in printing offices, whether they prepare or set copy, contract the disease, and suffer from it more or less as their mental system responds to or resists it.

The printer understands how reputations are made. He knows that they are not blown forth from the trumpet of fame but from the trumpet of him who seeks reputation by performing solos, and gets it thereby. He is aware that while genius starves, impudence fattens; that while wisdom hides in a garret, flippancy draws on the pave; while inspiration pines, management flushes with health.

PLEASANT words and little acts of kindness and attention are very important agents in the restoration of health, and in some cases are of more benefit than any or all other kinds of treatment. In health or disease they never lose, always do good and never do harm. Use them freely, one and all, and especially those who have the care of the sick.

The tobacco inspections in Petersburg for the year closing 1869 (October 1st), were 675 hds. less than the inspections of the year previous, and 556 less than those of 1867.

The Dismal Swamp—Its History and Mystery.

The air in a circuit of thirty miles, is filled with odoriferous vapor almost too oppressive for inspiration. The great Dismal Swamp is on fire! The flames are sweeping its border line for full 10 miles from east to west, devouring its underwood and burning the roots of its giant cypresses two feet under the soil.

To all the inhabitants of Southern Virginia living around its dark borders, the Dismal Swamp has a fame like that of a half explored catacomb. Ask one of the unimaginative residents of the neighborhood, who has never heard of Tom Moore, about this huge, half romantic wilderness, and his description ends with the statement that it is an ugly place, of which he knows little and wishes he knew less, as he has on some occasion mired in it, waist deep, duck-shooting in its margin.

Long ago, in the earliest history of the country, an adventurous hunter pressed through to the centre of this wilderness, and discovered a vast sheet of water lying within its mysterious depth. The water took the hunter's name since when Lake Drummond has become known to geographical and other fame. In 1804, the Irish Tom Moore—the diminutive poet, "Jump up and kiss me Tom," of the ladies—visited Norfolk, and heard there the traditional stories of a young man who, on the death of the girl he loved, lost his reason.

In the lover's ravings, he often said she was not dead, but gone to the Dismal Swamp. He suddenly disappeared, and his friends never afterwards heard of him, and it was surmised that he had wandered into these gloomy morasses and perished. Moore wrote upon the incident of the story the weird, melancholy ballad commencing—

"They made her a grave too cold and damp For a soul so warm and true; And she's gone to the Lake of the Dismal Swamp. Where all night long, by her fire-fly lamp, She paddles her light canoe.

And her fire-fly lamp I soon shall see, And her paddle I soon shall hear, Long and loving our life shall be, And I'll hide the maid in a cypress tree: When the footsteps of death are near."

And made the fame of the spot as lasting as his own. There is no more significant instance of the power of genius to bestow immortality upon whatever it touches than this. Had it not been for Moore's ballad the Dismal Swamp would never have been known save around its locality, as a first-class quagmire, hindering passage way and check-mating corn fields. It is as familiar to-day, with the mysterious, romantic interests of Moore's poem, to the world's reading public, as the Dead Sea or the shadows of the Brocken.

What there is of the Dismal Swamp to the physical eye, is a vast sedge forest of cypress, juniper, oak, gum and pine trees, its gloomy recesses filled with pools and swamps overgrown with reeds and shrubbery and tangled wild vine.

To Virginia the swamp has historical memory clinging to it, somber as its cypress and mosses. It was the hiding place of the Nat. Turner insurrectionists, after their first stroke for liberty. For six weeks, to the whole South it seemed that in these horrid recesses of nature the avenging genius of slavery crouched but for a moment before covering the land with desolation. Turner and his followers were but a dozen negroes.

through it from north to south, and the Portsmouth and Roanoke railways crosses its northern borders. Before the war, the romantic sentiment had built upon Drummond Lake, near the centre of the Swamp a hotel, which was considered a sort of Opatina Green for the consummation of runaway matches.

Nature, as Horace would say, is pretty well run out of the place with a fork,—or canals and railroad iron. But as you ride through the dreary underwood of the forest on a skiff, you can easily conceive yet that the demands of Southern civilization, for several centuries, will hardly claim the Dismal Swamp for agriculture.—Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

A NEW and very valuable anesthetic has been discovered by Dr. Liebreich (of Berlin, we believe), to which he has given the name "Chloralhydrat." From the experiments made with it the fact is ascertained that it produces a more complete state of unconsciousness than chloroform, without any of the latter's evil effects upon the system. A medical gentleman who gave it a very thorough trial, alleges that he has held rabbits from twelve to fourteen hours under the influence of chloralhydrat, during a part of which time he kept them suspended over the back of a chair, and as soon as they awakened up they displayed their usual activity and fed with unimpaired appetite. Great success has also attended its application as a sedative for the insane. Chloralhydrat resembles chloroform in appearance, but it is not so heavy, and being much less volatile than that body, it has, of course, a feeble smell. On the tongue it has a sharp but not an acid taste, and though it reminds one of chloroform, it gives the sensation neither of the warmth nor sweetness of the latter substance. Chloralhydrat is absorbed and not inspired, and in this respect it differs from all other anesthetics. When liquid ammonia is added to a solution of this body chloroform is precipitated.

EFFECTS OF MOONLIGHT.—There is a popular impression that the moon exerts a marked influence on vegetation and the weather seems are largely guided by the changes of that luminary. Mr. Coffin, in his recent book, "Our New Way Round the World," thus writes of its effects on man within the tropics. He is in India: "The moon is at its full, pouring its rays from the zenith straight down upon us, with a power which is almost as unbearable as that of the sun at midday. There is no heat in its rays, but they have great effect on the brain. The blood rushes to the head, and there is a sense of fullness and pressure which, although not attended by acute pain, is exceedingly unpleasant. We find it necessary to keep our umbrellas spread at mid-night as well as at midday. It is dangerous to sleep in the moonlight in the tropics. In this country we can see new beauty in those words of the Psalmist, expressive of God's care for those who love him: 'The sun shall not smite thee by day nor the moon by night.'"

Mr. Grant's extensive circulation has induced his selection as an advertising medium by an enterprising cutlery manufacturing company of Massachusetts, which has presented him with a variegated set of knives and forks. As the forks are two-pronged, Mr. G. is in this instance prevented from saying: "Let us have peas."

BABES are said to resemble whom in many respects: First, neither are good for much till they arrive at maturity; second, both are bred in the house, and are also the flower of the family; third, both have to be cradled; fourth, both are generally well thrashed before they are done with.

NATURALISTS assert that the leaves of trees are continually in a fluttering motion, in order to purify the air by flapping it. And perhaps the motion of a woman's tongue is to assist in shaking and jolting the atmosphere for a similar purpose.

Cinderella.

The story of cinderella is familiar to every one, and yet there are few that treasure it up as in any respect true. But it has a foundation and a reality that really make it an entertaining tale.

"In about the year 1736, a French actor by the name of Thevenard lived in Paris. He was rich and talented, but he had no wife, and we may believe he has never loved any one, but gave all his affection to those ideal characters that he could represent so finely on the stage. One day, as he was walking leisurely along the streets of Paris, he came upon a cobbler's stall, and his eye was attracted by a dainty little shoe which lay there waiting for repairs. His imagination began immediately to form the little foot that must fit such a little shoe. He examined it well, but only to admire it more and more. He went to the stall of the cobbler again, but could learn nothing with regard to the owner of the shoe. This only increased his eagerness, and made him more determined to know to whom it belonged. Day by day he was disappointed, but he was not discouraged. At last the little foot needed the little shoe, and Thevenard met the owner a poor girl whose parents belonged to the humblest class. But the ardent actor thought not of caste or family. His heart had already pronounced the little one his wife. He married the girl, with no question of what people would say, and felt joy enough in hearing the tread of the light, nimble feet through his silent rooms, to pay him for the sacrifice of people's approval. This is the true story of Cinderella, and from which the child-romance sprang."

A CURIOUS STONE.—A stone, about three or four feet square, and six or eight inches thick, has been quarried near Salamanca, N. Y., having on its top an impression of a horse's hoof, one impression of an ox's hoof, two marks of a dog's foot, and one impression of the naked left foot of a man—the ball of the foot and several of the toes being very distinct. The stone is very hard, and resembles blue clay, or potter's clay, in color. The bottom is covered with a coating of greenish moss. The stone has been sent to Prof. James Hall, to be deposited in the State Museum of Natural History.

Don't throw away dirty water until you have got clean; keep on scraping the roads till you can get better work; for the poorest pay is better than none, and the humblest office is better than being out of employment.

The people of Baltimore have contributed \$1,720 to the funds of the "Lynchburg Agricultural and Mechanical Society." The names of the contributors are published in the Lynchburg papers.

Considerable quantities of tobacco are now being shipped to the Northern and Western markets from Lynchburg. On Monday eighteen hogheads were sent to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

When Horace Greeley was asked about his late narrow escape from death, at Long Branch, he curtly replied, "Ask the horse; I didn't run away." "Old Reuben," a colored man, the inventor of the Powhatan pipe, was found murdered near his own residence in Powhatan county, on the 15th of last month.

A deposit of \$10,000 was made a few days ago in the People's Savings Bank of Lynchburg from New York. An order of the president of the consolidated railroads, issued on Friday, makes Major J. W. Goodwin master of road of the Southside railroad on and after the 1st of October.

At Wytheville, Va., Henry L. Ditty is designated mail messenger, at \$130 per annum, in lieu of Peter R. Gibson, from 1st of October, 1869.

Norfolk contains about thirty thousand inhabitants, and Portsmouth twelve thousand—a large increase since the late census.



Directory for Marion.

Marion Royal Arch Chapter, No. 54, of P. and A. Masons, meets at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Masonic hall, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Thompson Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday night, at their hall, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Lone Lodge, No. 7, I. O. of Good Templars, meets at 7 1/2 o'clock, at their hall.

M. E. Church South, Rev. S. D. Gaines, P. C. Services every third Sabbath in each month.

First Baptist Church, Rev. R. D. Boatwright, Pastor. Services every fourth Sabbath in each month.

Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. V. Wilson, Pastor. Services first and third Sabbath in each month.

Virginia and Tennessee R. R.—Mail train going east leaves 10.5, p. m. going west, at 10.25, a. m.

LOCAL NEWS.

FOR SALE.—A Scholarship at Washington College. Apply at this Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The first quarterly meeting for the ensuing Conference year, in Marion Circuit, will be held in Marion, on the 30th and 31st October.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We call attention to the following advertisements we publish to-day:

Virginia Hotel, Magnolia, J. J. Dutton & Co. having refitted this hotel are prepared to entertain visitors and boarders.

Persons desiring to learn this art, can be taught by addressing J. A. Gray, New York.

NEGRO KILLED.—On Saturday last, a negro named Wyatt Campbell, living in Saltville, in this county, shot and killed a negro man named Quin Smith.

THE VIRGINIA COLLEGES.—The University has about 400 students in attendance.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The passenger train due here Saturday morning was detained several hours, caused by a slide near Wytheville.

WILD PIGEONS.—During the past week immense numbers of these birds have been seen in the woods near this place.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last a daring burglar entered the residence of Mr. Henry Sprinkle.

HOUSEBREAKING is getting to be quite too common in this vicinity. When thieves become so expert that they can enter a room and search it at their leisure, without arousing its occupants.

FOILED.—A few nights since, an attempt was made to break into the residence of Capt. J. P. Sheffey.

Subscribers for the Herald.

REFUSES TO SURRENDER STOLEN PROPERTY.

At the late session of the Holston Conference, held at Abingdon, it was ascertained from the report of the Committee on Church Property that the Methodist Church, North still holds, within the bounds of this Conference, more than fifty thousand dollars worth of property belonging to the Southern Church.

Sabbath School Picnic.—On Saturday last, the Junior attended a picnic given the several Sabbath Schools of the Rye Valley, at Sugar Grove. The exercises were quite interesting.

Horse Taming.—Professor Cushman, who professes to teach the way to tame fiery horses, gave an exhibition here on Tuesday.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—A meeting was commenced at the Baptist church in this place on Saturday last.

MEETING.—We are requested to announce that a meeting will be held Saturday evening, Oct. 18th, in the basement room of the Masonic hall.

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The Southside Times says that seventy negroes passed Burkeville for Mississippi last week.

It is understood, says the Danville Register, that Colonel Flournoy has secured important aid from the El Paso railroad company in aid of the Norfolk and Great Western railroad.

A few days since, as Mr. Thomas Partridge, of Scott county, was returning home from a visit to a neighbor, he was shot by a concealed assassin.

An officer of the internal revenue in Virginia, reports that he has found in the mountains of that State a copper still, the inscription on which shows that it was manufactured in 1846.

Some massive blocks of Tennessee marble, says the Lynchburg Republican, rough hewn, and of various colors, passed through the city on the 8th, going to New York, by way of Norfolk and steamship line.

The woolen factory situated between Waterford and Lovettsville, Fauquier county, Va., and belonging to Mr. T. Hough, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

There are now over four hundred students at the University, and it is said the number will be far larger than that of any other session since the war.

George S. Cady, sheriff of Culpeper county, Virginia, was arrested at Richmond, a few days ago, by order of Gen. Canby, for having failed to make his returns to the auditor of public accounts.

The Bedford Sentinel says: One of our belles—the daughter of a respectable citizen of Bedford—eloped a day or two since with a married man.

Eighteen cars, loaded with cotton from the South, says the Lynchburg Republican, were delivered to the Southside railroad, on the 8th, by the Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

A man named McClellan, from Pennsylvania, was killed at Charlottesville, Va., a few days ago, in attempting to leap upon a railroad train.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is stated on good authority that suit has been brought in one of the courts of Georgia for the recovery of the ground now occupied as the Andersonville cemetery, as the burial place of deceased Union soldiers.

The Cincinnati Enquirer claims to have advice from all parts of Ohio, which amount to positive assurances of the election of Mr. Pendleton by a large majority.

Mark J. Pomeroy, the editor of the Democrat, is lying very low at his residence in New York, from congestion of the lungs, aggravated by bilious intermittent fever.

J. H. Tenney, editor of the St. Louis Journal of Commerce, committed suicide by jumping overboard from a propeller on Lake Erie, a few days ago.

A large independence meeting was held in Waterloo, Canada, on Saturday. There were several speeches in favor of Canadian independence and two against it.

General Ames, commanding in Mississippi, denies the charge that he said he intended to defeat the Democrats of that State, by fair or foul means.

The Prussian iron-clad, King Wilhelm, is to be armed with twenty-six rifled three hundred pounders, and with four lighter cannon in bomb-proof towers on the upper deck.

The Nashville Times says that the watch presented to Lafayette by Washington, and stolen in that city in 1825, has recently been discovered in a pawnbroker's window in a western city.

Typhoid fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in Cleveland County, N. C.

Vice-President Celfax and party worshipped in the Mormon tabernacle last Sunday.

Lieut. Brewer, of the United States Navy, died at Red Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on the 15th ult.

Fifty thousand pounds of brass are annually used in the United States for shoe-string tips.

The Coroner of San Francisco says the Chinese are the filthiest beings yet discovered.

A Connecticut clergyman considers himself damaged \$5,000 by the appellation of "old mutton-head."

The President's proclamation appoints the 18th of November as a day of National Thanksgiving.

A large cougar is creating great consternation in the vicinity of Bouban, Texas.

"P," the Washington correspondent of the Norfolk Journal, of date the 9th, says:

The promptness and unanimity with which the legislature of Virginia adopted

Agents Wanted For Secrets of the Great City.

A Work descriptive of the VIRTUES and VICIES, the MYSTERIES and MISERIES, and CRIMES of New York City.

Price only \$2.50 Per Copy. Sent by Circular and sent free with a full description of the work.

On the 20th of September, at the residence of John Groseclose, by Rev. F. Alexander, Mr. Wm. P. G. Galloway to Miss Augusta Johnson, of this county.

On the 25th of September, in Smyth county, Va., Mr. Wm. SAEVELY, in the 60th year of his age.

Brother Saevely joined the Methodist Church in 1838 and professed religion at camp meeting, on Saevely's creek, in 1842.

After he was appointed over the class in Marion, which he continued to lead for nearly ten years.

Subsequently he led the class at Mt. Carmel. All of which time he filled the office of steward.

Both stations he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to society, and an active member of the Church. His faith and trust were strong and abiding, never faltering under the most formidable opposition.

His wife an affectionate husband and his children a dutiful father. When they mourned their loss, his death is his eternal gain.

His friends mourn here, but rejoice as a redeemed spirit in the kingdom of our Father.

October 12th, 1869.

Lynchburg Wholesale Price

Wholesale & Retail Grocers, Commission Merchants and Produce Dealers, No. 11, Market Street, Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, October 14, 1869.

We ask attention to several changes to-day. Wheat and flour at the market depressed in price.

Butter, no. 1, 2, & 3, per 100 lbs. 27.25

Beeswax, per 100 lbs. 34.00

Beans, white, per bushel 20.25

Blackberry, per bushel 1.00

Chickens, dressed, per 100 lbs. 25.00

Corn, yellow, per bushel 1.10

Corn, mixed, per bushel 1.05

Covered, per bushel 1.10

Flour, superfine, per barrel 8.25

Flour, extra, per barrel 8.00

Flour, family, per barrel 7.75

Flour, No. 1, per barrel 7.50

Flour, No. 2, per barrel 7.25

Flour, No. 3, per barrel 7.00

Flour, No. 4, per barrel 6.75

Flour, No. 5, per barrel 6.50

Flour, No. 6, per barrel 6.25

Flour, No. 7, per barrel 6.00

Flour, No. 8, per barrel 5.75

Flour, No. 9, per barrel 5.50

Flour, No. 10, per barrel 5.25

Flour, No. 11, per barrel 5.00

Flour, No. 12, per barrel 4.75

Flour, No. 13, per barrel 4.50

Flour, No. 14, per barrel 4.25

Flour, No. 15, per barrel 4.00

Flour, No. 16, per barrel 3.75

Commissioner's sale of HOUSE AND LOT.

Pursuant to the terms of a decree, rendered in the Smith Circuit Court on the 24th August, 1869, in the case of Wm. Giboney vs. C. F. McDonald et al.

Price only \$2.50 Per Copy. Sent by Circular and sent free with a full description of the work.

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Flour, No. 12, per barrel 4.75

Flour, No. 13, per barrel 4.50

Flour, No. 14, per barrel 4.25

Flour, No. 15, per barrel 4.00

Flour, No. 16, per barrel 3.75

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Absalom Beattie, filed in the Clerk's office of the county court of Smyth county, I will, as trustee, proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the first day of the November term of the county court for Smyth county, being the 16th day of November, 1869, SIXTY LOTS, adjoining the present limits of the town of Marion.

Price only \$2.50 Per Copy. Sent by Circular and sent free with a full description of the work.

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Flour, No. 7, per barrel 6.00

Flour, No. 8, per barrel 5.75

Flour, No. 9, per barrel 5.50

Flour, No. 10, per barrel 5.25

Flour, No. 11, per barrel 5.00

Flour, No. 12, per barrel 4.75

Flour, No. 13, per barrel 4.50

Flour, No. 14, per barrel 4.25

Flour, No. 15, per barrel 4.00

Flour, No. 16, per barrel 3.75

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST.

Office Va. & Tenn. R. R. Co., 1869. The attention of travelers and emigrants to the great Northwest and Southwest, is called to the superior advantages offered by the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, and its connectors, forming the SHORTEST, QUICKEST, and CHEAPEST route from this section of the country, and offering to its patrons the choice of five routes to St. Louis.

Price only \$2.50 Per Copy. Sent by Circular and sent free with a full description of the work.

On the 20th of September, at the residence of John Groseclose, by Rev. F. Alexander, Mr. Wm. P. G. Galloway to Miss Augusta Johnson, of this county.

On the 25th of September, in Smyth county, Va., Mr. Wm. SAEVELY, in the 60th year of his age.

Brother Saevely joined the Methodist Church in 1838 and professed religion at camp meeting, on Saevely's creek, in 1842.

After he was appointed over the class in Marion, which he continued to lead for nearly ten years.

Subsequently he led the class at Mt. Carmel. All of which time he filled the office of steward.

Both stations he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to society, and an active member of the Church. His faith and trust were strong and abiding, never faltering under the most formidable opposition.

His wife an affectionate husband and his children a dutiful father. When they mourned their loss, his death is his eternal gain.

His friends mourn here, but rejoice as a redeemed spirit in the kingdom of our Father.

October 12th, 1869.

Lynchburg Wholesale Price

Wholesale & Retail Grocers, Commission Merchants and Produce Dealers, No. 11, Market Street, Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, October 14, 1869.

We ask attention to several changes to-day. Wheat and flour at the market depressed in price.

Butter, no. 1, 2, & 3, per 100 lbs. 27.25

Beeswax, per 100 lbs. 34.00

Beans, white, per bushel 20.25

Blackberry, per bushel 1.00

Chickens, dressed, per 100 lbs. 25.00

Corn, yellow, per bushel 1.10

Corn, mixed, per bushel 1.05

Covered, per bushel 1.10

Flour, superfine, per barrel 8.25

Flour, extra, per barrel 8.00

Flour, family, per barrel 7.75

Flour, No. 1, per barrel 7.50

Flour, No. 2, per barrel 7.25

Flour, No. 3, per barrel 7.00

POETRY.

General Robert K. Lee.

[The following poem was written by Capt. Thos. F. Roche, formerly of Loring's command, A. N. V., on the occasion of General Lee's visit to Baltimore in behalf of the Valley Railroad. It speaks for itself, and we venture the assertion that there is not a true man or woman in the South, who, after reading it, will not say, "God bless thee, Robert Lee!"]

God bless thee, noble General! God bless thee, Robert Lee! Our Southern hearts throb warmly now, Once more we dream we're free; Once more our vivid fancy brings Sweet memory's treasured store, And we tread dear Dixie's soil, And fight our battles o'er; Again we proudly, fondly rest Our lives, our hopes on thee; In thought we grasp again our swords, Resolved to die with Lee.

'Tis but dreaming, uncle Robert! Our banner loved is furled, And of our glorious struggle gone Scarce thinks a heathen world, Our hopes have gone—our cause forgot, Unsung our myriad dead: And from our bosoms yesterday Hope's shadows e'en have fled; Yet grasping now thy noble hand, Old memories sweet of thee, Arise and speed our henson— God bless thee, Robert Lee!

Thy good, gray head reluctant time Hath silvered whiter now, And pressed his wrinkled signet on Thy noble, stainless brow; Thy form he loved—yet durst not steal The lofty, kingly mien, That stamped thee leader in each fray, First hero in each scene. Our hearts to-day again are bright, For full of love are we; We can't repress our battle-cry: Hurrah for General Lee!

Old Letters.

Old letters! oh, then spare them—they are priceless for their age! I love—oh, how I love to see each yellow, time-stained page. They tell of joys that are no more, of hopes that long have fled— Old letters! oh, then spare them—they are sacred to the dead! They tell of times, of happy times, in years long, long gone by, Of dear ones who have ceased to live but live in memory; They picture many a bright, bright scene in sunny days of yore, Old letters! oh, then spare them, for they are a priceless store!

WAIFS FROM THE DRIFT.

An Irishman remarked of a lady who had been very kind to him, "bedad, she's a perfect jentleman."

Mr. Dobbs says he has the most obedient boy in the world. He tells him to do as he pleases, and he does it without a murmur.

A Michiganander, who was apprehended for stealing a goose, said he found the bird hissing at the American flag, and arrested it for treason!

If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if we would have faithful hearts, we must love; if we would have strong muscles, we must labor. These constitute all that is valuable in life.

Morro for a rejected suitor—He wooed, and she wouldn't. She cooed but he couldn't.

"There is lots of people in this world who covet misfortunes," says Josh Billings, "just for the luxury of grunting."

An excellent cure for the dyspepsia give a hungry dog a piece of meat and chase him till he drops it.

A correspondent says Washington society reminds one of a bucket of lobsters. Pick up the President (the top lobster), and you raise every one in the bucket, clear to the bottom.

A merchant in a northern city, lately put an advertisement in a paper headed "Boy wanted." The next morning he found a bandbox on his door-step, with this inscription on the top—"How will this one answer?" On opening it he found a nice, fat, chubby-looking specimen of the article he wanted, warmly done up in flannel!

If four quarters make one yard, how many will make a garden.

A preacher, traveling along on horse-back, during the war, met a soldier, when the following colloquy ensued: Preacher—What command do you belong to? Soldier—I belong to Van Dorn's army; what command do you belong to?

Preacher (solemnly)—I belong to the army of the Lord. Soldier—Well, old fellow, you've strayed a deuce of a long way from headquarters.

If seven days make one week, how many will make one strong?

MAN leads woman up to the altar—in that act his leadership begins and ends.

Henry Ward Beecher's Farming.

BY MARK TWAIN.

Mr. Beecher's farm consists of thirty-six acres, and is carried on on strictly scientific principles. He never puts in any part of a crop without consulting his book. He plows and reaps and digs and sows according to the best authorities—and the authorities cost more than the other farming implements do. As soon as the library is complete, the farm will begin to be a profitable investment. But book farming has its drawbacks. Upon one occasion, when it seemed morally certain that the hay ought to be cut, the hay book could not be found—and before it was found it was too late and the hay was all spoiled. Mr. Beecher raises some of the finest crops of wheat in the country but the unfavorable difference between the ease of producing it and its market value after it is produced, has interfered considerably with its success as a commercial enterprise. His special weakness is hogs, however. He considers hogs the best game a farm produces. He buys the original pig for a dollar and a half and feeds him forty dollars' worth of corn, and then sells him for about nine dollars. This is the only crop he ever makes any money on. He loses on the corn, but he makes seven dollars and a half on the hog. He does not mind this, because he never expects to make anything on corn, anyway. And any way it turns out, he has the excitement of raising the hog, any how, whether he gets the worth of him or not. His strawberries would be a comfortable success if the robins would eat turnips, but they won't, and hence the difficulty.

One of Mr. Beecher's most harassing difficulties in farming operations comes of the close resemblance of different sorts of seeds to each other. Two years ago, his far-sightedness warned him that there was going to be a great scarcity of watermelons, and therefore he put in a crop of twenty-seven acres of that fruit. But when they came up they turned out to be pumpkins, and a dead loss was the consequence. Sometimes a portion of his crop goes into the ground the most promising sweet potatoes, and comes up the infernal carrots—though I never heard him express it just in that way. When he bought his farm he found one egg in every hen's nest on the place. He said that here was just the reason why so many farmers failed—they scattered their forces too much—concentration was the idea. So he gathered those together and put them on experienced old hen. That hen roosted over that contract night and day for eleven weeks, under the anxious personal supervision of Mr. Beecher himself, but she could not "phase" those eggs. Why? Because they were those infamous porcelain things which are used by ingenious and fraudulent farmers as "nest eggs." But perhaps Mr. Beecher's most disastrous experience was the time he tried to raise an immense crop of dried apples. He planted fifteen hundred dollar's worth, but never a one of them sprouted. He has never been able to understand, to this day what was the matter with those apples.

Mr. Beecher's farm is not a triumph. It would be easier on him if he worked it on shares with some one; but he cannot find anybody who is willing to stand half the expense, and not many that are able. Still, persistence in any cause is bound to succeed. He was a very inferior farmer when he first began, but a prolonged and unflinching assault upon his agricultural difficulties has had its effect at last, and he is now fast rising from affluence to poverty.

A boy was once tempted by some of his companions to pluck ripe cherries from a tree which his father had forbidden him to touch.

"You need not be afraid," said one of his companions, "for, if your father should find out that you have taken them, he is so kind, he would not hurt you."

"That is the very reason," replied the boy, "why I would not touch them. It is true my father would not touch me; yet my disobedience, I know, would hurt my father; and that would be worse to me than anything else."

WHEN a new opinion of a doctrine comes before you, do not bite till you know whether it is bread or a stone; and do not be sure that the gingerbread is good because of the gilt on it.

NEVER shout hallo! till you are quite out of the wood; and never cry fried fish until they are out of the net.

THERE is always time enough to boast—wait a little longer.

AGRICULTURAL.

Home-Made Manures.

Much, very much has been said and written upon this subject within the last two decades. If cultivators of the soil, on the farm and in the garden, had been as industrious in making and applying manures as writers have been in offering theories, our country, from Maine to Texas, and from Florida to Alaska, would at this moment be like a blooming garden, clothed in all the luxuriance of fruits, and flowers, and golden grain. Alas! it is not so; and it will never be so until our farmers awake from their lethargy and indolence. No other alternative is left them but to awake, and "work or die." They must battle with stubborn facts. Among these facts none is more patent than that our once fertile lands have been brought to leanness and barrenness by a ruinous system of culture—a system that took everything from them, and gave nothing in return. To restore this lost fertility, liberal supplies of manure are wanted. But where shall this manure come from? Within our forests and on our plains, along our streams and among our hills, lie the rich materials, that only await the skillful manipulation of science and art to transform them into golden fruits and grain, which will fill the hearts of our people "with food and gladness." The great bulk of our manure, however troublesome it may be, must be made at home, for we cannot afford to purchase a tith of what we need. Away, then, with your teams to the forest; gather the rich stores of leaves and mould that centuries have buried there; dig your beds of marl; your limestone deposits; your swamps of muck; go wherever nature has deposited her vegetable or mineral stores; draw forth and apply the food which your crops will take up and appropriate, and return you golden stores of autumn wealth. Yes, let it become your daily thought and daily work to apply manure. Go, collect it and spread it, broadcast it and drill it, put it upon the ground and within the ground, compost it, comminute it, concentrate it. Yea, think about it, read about it, talk about it, and even dream about it, for there is no safety without it.—B. W. Jones, in Southern Planter and Farmer.

How to Make Good Vinegar.

Take ten gallons of apple juice fresh from the press, and suffer it to ferment fully, which may be in about two weeks, or sooner if the weather is warm; then add eight gallons like juice, new, for producing a second fermentation; in two weeks more add another like new quantity, for producing a third fermentation. This third fermentation is material. Now stop the bung-hole with an empty bottle, with the neck downwards, and expose it to the sun for some time. When the vinegar is come, draw off one-half into a vinegar cask, and set in a cool place above ground, for use when clear. With the other half in the first cask proceed to make more vinegar in the same way. Thus one cask is to make in, the other to use from. When making the vinegar let there be a moderate degree of heat and free access of external air.

SOAP SUDS TO GRASS LANDS.—Mr. Samuel Johnson, the Superintendent of the Farm at the State Agricultural College, informs the editor of the Maine Farmer, that he found an application of soap suds to grass lands, gave more than double the increase of growth than was produced by any other fertilizer whatever. Every particle of soap suds is saved, and applied at intervals upon grass ground. What a source is here for the saving of fertilizing matter, which now so generally goes to waste.—Maryland Farmer.

To Cure a Felon.—As soon as the part begins to swell get the tincture of lobelia, and wrap the part affected with cloth, saturated thoroughly with the tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known it to cure in scores of cases.

WOUNDS IN HORSES.—One of the best washes that we know of for ordinary wounds on horses, is to take one-quarter of a pound of saltpetre, half a pint of turpentine, and put them into a bottle; shake up well before using; apply to the wound three times a day with a feather.

It is said that passing a red-hot iron over old putty will make it so soft that it may be readily removed.

SHADE trees should not be planted close to dwelling houses. Let in the sunlight.

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\*For the present, the instruction in English is divided among the Professors of Moral Philosophy, Modern Languages, and History, with the aid of an Assistant Professor. The duties of the chair are discharged by the Professors of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

I. ACADEMIC COURSE.

The College is divided into distinct schools, each fully organized and complete in itself, so as to afford the best facilities for rendering the instruction in the several branches of education extensive and thorough. The student selects his own course of study, under the direction of his parent or of the Faculty; but that no motive may be wanting to a complete and systematic course of education, the separate Schools are so arranged that they may be combined into the following Departments:

1. Department of Arts.

This embraces the subjects of Latin, Greek, English, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, with two others to be elected, one from the Literary and one from the Scientific Schools. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred on the Student who successfully completes this course.

2. Department of Science.

This embraces Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, French, with one other to be elected from the Literary Schools. To this course is attached the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

3. Department of Philosophy.

This embraces English, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, History and English Literature, with two others to be elected, one from the Literary and one from the Scientific Schools. To this course is attached the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

II. PROFESSIONAL COURSE.

The Departments of Engineering were organized after the war, to meet a want long felt in the South of the highest grade of Scientific instruction in these important professions. They are now in full and successful operation.

1. Department of Civil Engineering.

This embraces Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Mechanics, Chemistry, French, English, Drawing, and Astronomy. Students who successfully complete this course, receive the diploma of Civil Engineer.

2. Department of Mining Engineering.

This embraces Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Metallurgy, Mining, German and English. To this course is attached the Diploma of Mining Engineer.

3. Department of Law.

This embraces the school of Law and Equity, and to it is attached the degree of Bachelor of Law.

III. Preparatory Department.

This has been organized temporarily, for the benefit of young men, who have been prevented by the war from obtaining proper Academic preparation for College. It embraces the subjects of Latin, Greek, Mathematics and English.

MODE OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION.

To secure constant and thorough drilling, the Classes are divided into sections of from twenty to thirty, which are taught separately. In the lower Classes the instruction is given by Text-Books and Exercises; in the higher classes Lectures are combined with these. The Examinations are both oral and written, and those for proficiency and distinctions very thorough and rigid.

HONORS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

As special inducements to diligence, three Gold Medals and five Honorary Scholarships, the latter covering tuition and College fees, are annually awarded.

Three Masters of Arts are annually appointed as "Resident Masters," with valuable privileges and emoluments.

The College educates, free of charge, all candidates for the Ministry, properly recommended. It appoints to free Scholarships twenty-five young men intending to make Journalism their profession. It gives long credit to meritorious young men without means who wish an education.

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The discipline of the College, under the control of the President, tends to develop honor, manliness and self-respect.

Necessary expenses are not more than \$225 per annum. The College fees and three months board, amounting to about \$175, are required in advance.

Parents are advised to deposit the funds for their sons with the Treasurer, experience having shown the benefits of this course to the Students.

The session opens the 3rd Thursday in Sept. and closes the 4th Thursday in June. For Catalogues or other particulars, apply to J. M. LEECH, Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.

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Every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, .05
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