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"TRUTH, JUSTICE, LIBERTY."

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Mercy, who accepted it with a smile, this time all his own, and commenced gathering the ready forthcoming dollars her generous, graceful appeal brought from the purses of all in the car.

Richard watched the slender figure in gray gathering the money, and looking at the plaid cap in the white, jeweled fingers, he thought him of his own donation, and stepping to the front of the car, he placed it in the hands of the angel in gray.

Dick was in the midst of an elaborate reply, when the cars stopped. He lingered yet another moment, seized his satchel and shawl, with his eyes still on the face of his charmer, and then, even as the cars were again in motion, he bethought himself of the doctor, and hurriedly left the car and joined his friend on the platform.

"Well," ejaculated that worthy, "I began to believe you'd concluded to go and bury the dead baby, and make the protecting beauty Mrs. Angelica Marcy. Isn't she a stunner?"

"Townsend," returned his friend, "don't use slang in speaking of the noble creature." He looked after the train just disappearing in the distance.

"I wish to heaven," he continued, "I remained aboard. How stupid I was to leave it. I might have learned her name and residence. And now—"

"Now, in all probability," broke in the doctor, "you'll never meet her in this vale of tears. But you'll know her in heaven, if you behave yourself well enough to get there, by her wings; she'll have the biggest of any of them, seeing they've commenced to sprout on earth."

And thus rallying his thoroughly captivated friend, the two made their way to the house of an acquaintance, with whom they were to remain that night, and go on the next day to their destination—St. Louis.

"I am understood," interrupted the smoker, "the sadness of such a scene, but where is the sweetness you spoke of?"

"I'm coming to that. The whole party have been taken in charge of by a young lady. Such a beauty! She's dried the mother's tears, and wiped the children's noses. She's divinity! She only needs a few feathers on her shoulder-blades to make a full-fledged angel of her. If I was not a married man, I'd never leave her till I'd made Mrs. Angelica Townsend out of her."

"That's a speech which I shall faithfully report to Mrs. Agnes Townsend," said the gentleman addressed as Marcy, rising. "I shall go back and feast my eyes on this beautiful Sister of Charity; and," he added, taking his traveling satchel and shawl from the rack, "as we stop at the next station, which is due in ten minutes, I may as well take my traps through with me, and join you on the platform."

This saying, Richard Marcy threw his shawl over his shoulder, and sauntered leisurely through the long train—rushing blindly and calmly to his fate. For, as he entered the last car, but one he became a witness and an actor in a scene that influenced his whole future life.

The poor, grief-stricken German, of whom his companion, Doctor Townsend, had spoken, with the dead infant in her arms, sat silently weeping over the little dead face.

The three sturdy children, grouped in childish sorrow about their little dead brother, was indeed a touching spectacle. But, standing beside them, was the divinity of Doctor Townsend's admiration, and she who was most certainly to "share the ends" of the unhappy Richard.

"She was a tall, slender girl of eighteen, with magnificent eyes and hair—As he entered the car she was speaking, her lovely face flushed, and the small, rosy mouth, disclosing a beautiful set of teeth, turned bewitchingly towards the last stranger at the door.

"Ladies and gentlemen," spoke the sweet voice, "this poor woman, friendless and penniless, speaking no English, with four little children, was expecting to find work in St. Louis to support them. If everything had gone well with her it would have been hard for her; but with her little dead baby and sorrowful heart she is certainly a deserving object of charity; and I propose that such as feel willing, contribute their mite toward a little purse for her immediate wants and the burial of her poor baby. And," she added, with a bewitching smile, "if any gentleman will lend me a hat I will go round and take up a collection."

In an instant the gallant Richard pulled his traveling cap from his blonde curls and offered it to the Angel of

"Why, of all things!" exclaimed the delighted girl, seizing the letter. "Why, Rosa, this is Jenny Marcy's writing, and addressed to Richard Marcy—her only darling brother—who was in Europe when we two graduated at Madame Ritter's, in Brooklyn."

Belle read rapidly till she had reached the middle of the letter, when she burst into a merry laugh.

"Hear this, Rosa," she said, and she read from the letter: "A busy all things, Dick, I fell while in St. Louis to see my best friend and schoolmate, Belle Alden. I know you will fall in love with her, for besides being the best girl in the world, she's a beauty and an heiress, and father's choice above all others for his son's wife. He used to think it our duty at home, and hope Belle would not marry before you came home, from Europe. She is full as anxious to know you, and wears your hair and mine in a locket father gave her last year. Gave her lots of love, and begged her to overlook your many imperfections, for the sake of her old school-fellow, Jenny."

"Then this gentleman is, of course, Miss Jenny's brother," said Rosa, "and what will she say when she hears of your having met in this romantic way?"

"I don't intend to tell her of it till I go to New York this fall," said Belle. "Perhaps her brother will call."

But in this supposition Belle was wrong. The month passed, and she saw no more of the golden-headed Richard.

And she carefully separated the yellow lock in the little keepsake from the dark tress of Jenny's and put it back into its place alone, while another locket held the bit of Jenny's. And, somehow, Belle looked very often at the wee golden curl, and she never did so but the rest of the handsome head sprang up beside the lock; and she would sit and contemplate the picture her fancy wrought for her, little dreaming the interest she was allowing to grow in her bosom for Jenny's brother.

In the fall Belle and her father went to New York, and the first day after her arrival found her sitting with her old friend, who, after the first effusive greeting was past, sat down to empty her soul.

"I am so glad you are here this month," Jenny said, "because I'm to be married in October, and I have always been crazy to have you for a bridesmaid, and Dick is to be Harry's best man." Belle blushed.

"But Dick has fallen hopelessly, madly in love!" Belle turned pale.

"Yes, I was so dreadfully provoked when he passed through St. Louis and never went near you. But he went will over some lady he met on that trip. He will talk to me by hours of his Angelica. And when I have spoken of you he has been positively rude, and asked me to have done bothering him about my freckled school friends—you know your picture shows freckles; but, bless me, you haven't any now! And your picture don't look any more like you than it does like me, not a bit."

"But tell me," said Belle, "is your brother engaged to this lady?"

"Engaged! Why, dear heart, he don't know her name. He just found some of her old clothes somewhere. He's got her old slipper under a glass case; he's got her night gown done up in lavender; he's got her gold thimble hung on his watch chain; and I do believe he's got a hair-brush and some hair-pins next to his heart. Oh, it's folly to interfere! He's beyond all hope! I did think the excitement of my wedding would win him from it; but not a bit. He looks at my new things as calmly as an oyster, and only said—it's not kind of me to repeat it, though," broke off Jenny.

"What was it he said?" inquired Belle, laughing now heartily. "Don't fear for my feelings."

"Why, he said 'I'll stand up with your friend, Belle, and see you safely married; and then I'm off to winter in Paris. I'm done with love on my own account.' It's positively awful."

And so Belle thought, as she looked at her old slipper and glove lying beneath a globe on either side the faithful Richard's mantle.

"And," said Belle, "since he desires only to meet me on the morning of the wedding, so it shall be. I will be introduced only as we are leaving the house, and he can do as he pleases about continuing the acquaintance afterward."

Belle was radiant with happiness when she returned to her father, and delighted his fond heart by the change, for Belle had been very quiet of late.

Jenny and Belle shopped, and talked, and visited together, for the next few days, and when the morning arrived, and amid a bevy of beautiful girls, Belle shone like a queen, the bride was eclipsed, and delightfully acknowledged it.

"O, Belle!" she said, "I long to have old stoical Dick see you. Hark!

there's his step. Come into the next room now, and be introduced. Don't wait till the carriages come—it's an hour yet."

And Belle, with a beating heart, swept through the door and stood even as Dick first saw her, only in place of the gray traveling dress, a magnificent white satin fell in rich folds about her and about her lovely white throat lay the turquoise locket that held Dick's golden curl. Upon the beautiful hair, crowned by its chestnut hair, a spray of pearls added to the general beauty of an image that, shined in Dick's heart, was already an angel.

Belle did not look up, but she felt the presence, as Richard Marcy came up and was introduced to little Jenny's old school mate. Then, as he held out his hand, she raised her eyes, and laid her tiny palm in his, and said:

"I think we had better rectify that mistake about the traveling-bag, Mr. Marcy!"

"Good Heaven, Jenny," said Dick Marcy, "why didn't you tell me that your friend Belle was my 'Angel of Mercy?'"

"Because I didn't know, till last night, and then Belle made me promise not to tell. And besides, you didn't want to meet the freckled school girl till it was positively necessary," returned Jenny, mischievously.

It would be hard to say which of the four that made Jenny's bridal party was the happiest that day.

Dick did not go to Paris that winter. He found that St. Louis contained more attractions than any foreign city.

But the next fall will see Dick and Belle on their wedding tour, and he vows he will have the two old romantic traveling bags brushed up for the occasion. Dr. Townsend, who is to go along, says he knew the minute he saw that girl she would one day be Angelica Marcy, as he "felt it in the air."

Remarkable Illustrations of Instinct.

The surprising faculties of vultures in discovering carrion has been a subject of much speculation as to whether it is dependent on their power of sight or of scent. It is not, however, more mysterious than the unerring certainty and rapidity with which some of the minor animals, and more especially insects, in warm climates congregate around the offal on which they feed.

Circumstances as they are, they must be guided towards their object mainly, if not exclusively, by the sense of smell; but that which excites astonishment is the small degree of odor which seems to suffice for the purpose, the subtlety and rapidity with which it traverses and impregnates the air, and the keen and quick perception with which it is taken up by the organs of those creatures. The instance of the scavenger beetles has been alluded to; the promptitude with which they discern the existence of matter suited to their purposes, and the speed with which they hurry to it from all directions, often from distances as extraordinary, proportionably, as those traversed by the eye of the vulture. In one instance of a dying elephant, life was barely extinct when the flies, not one of which was visible a moment before, arrived in clouds, and blackened the body by the multitude; scarcely an instant was allowed to elapse from the commencement of decomposition; no odor of putrefaction could be discerned by us who stood close by; yet some peculiar smell of mortality, simultaneously with the parting breath, must have summoned them to the feast. Ants exhibit an instinct equally surprising. I have sometimes covered up a particle of refined sugar with paper in the centre of a polished table, and counted the number of minutes which would elapse before it would be fastened on by the small black ants of Ceylon, and a line formed to lower it safely to the floor. Here was a substance which, to our apprehension at least, is altogether inodorous; and yet the quick scent of smell must have been the only conductor of the ants. Is the sense of smell sufficient to account for this display of instinct in them? or is it aided by special organs in the case of the others?—Sir J. Emerson Tennent's Ceylon, etc.

SMOLLETT tells an anecdote of a half crazy free-thinker of his day, who, chancing in Rome, stopped one day before a bust of Jupiter, and, bowing low, thus addressed the dethroned idol: "Sir, if you should ever get your head above water again, I hope you will remember that I treated you politely in your adversity."

Said a distinguished politician to his son: "Look at me! I began as an alderman, and what I am at the top of the tree; and here is my reward!—Why, when I did my son will be the greatest rascal in the United States."

To this the young hopeful replied: "Yes, dad, when you die, but not till then."

The Retrospect.

How different is the view of past life in the man who is grown old in knowledge and wisdom from that of him who is grown old in ignorance and folly!

The latter is like the owner of a barren country, that fills his eye with the prospect of naked hills and plains, which produce nothing either profitable or ornamental; the other beholds a beautiful and spacious landscape, divided into delightful gardens, green meadows, certain fields, but an scarce cast his eye on a single spot of his possessions that is not covered with some beautiful plant or flower.—Addison.

Origin of "A Feather in his Cap."

Among the manuscripts of the British Museum, says an English writer, there are two copies of a curious description of Hungary, which appears to have been written by a military adventurer of the Dalgetty tribe, in 1598.

This writer, speaking of the inhabitants, whom he describes "of stature and complexion not unlike the poor Irish," says: "It hath been an ancient custom amongst them, that none should wear a feather but he who had killed a Turk, to whom it was lawful to show the number he had killed by the number of feathers in his cap!" Does not this account for the expression, "That will be a feather in his cap?"

It is not, perhaps, so generally known as it deserves to be, that a few drops of any kind of perfumed oil will secure books and manuscripts from the deteriorating effects of mold and damp. The species of leather so extensively used by bookbinders owes its power of withstanding the effects of these destructive agents to the tar of the birch tree—betula alba. The preserving of books, written on papyrus and parchment, by means of perfumed oils, was known to the ancients. The Romans made use, for this purpose, of the oil of cedar; hence, undoubtedly, the expression of Horace, "Digna Cedra," meaning any work deserving of being anointed with this oil. It is frequently the case that valuable collections of books are greatly damaged by the effects of damp, and manuscripts to which great importance attaches, are often wholly spoiled. The hint may be worthy of notice.

The Rev. J. Skinner, of Linshart Longside, Scotland, having given a penny to a beggar woman, she exclaimed: "Lord bless you, sir! and may a' that's gude attend your bonnie family, and for yourself, God see' that ye may win to the kingdom o' heaven this very night!" "Many thanks to you, Janet, for your good wishes," said Mr. Skinner; "but ye needna ha' been so very particular about the time."

A gentleman, conversing with an Irishman, stated that he had seen a telescope with which he could see a rock in the moon. "Arrah," said Pat, "an' was it not my own father that had a telescope which would bring a pig so near that you could see him five miles off? an' faith an' you could hear him grunt, too!"

Horace ill-naturedly says that "all men are vicious, and differ from one another only as they are more or less so." Boileau states the matter differently: "All men," says he, "are fools, and, in spite of their endeavors to the contrary, differ from one another only as they are more or less so."

"Gentlemen," said an eminent counsel, "there are three points upon which we rely for the defence. In the first place, the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; in the second place, it was whole when we returned it; and in the third place, we never had it."

The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of her son; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God, obedience.

If you wish to increase the size and prominence of your eyes, just keep an account of the money you spend foolishly, and add it up at the end of the year.

No thought is beautiful which is not just, and no thought can be just which is not founded in truth, or, at least, that which passes for such.

A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent, a kind eye makes contradiction an assent, an enraged eye makes beauty deformed.

While we are reasoning concerning life, life is gone; and death, though perhaps they receive him differently, yet treats alike the fool and philosopher.

Intolerance is a stream that flows slowly on, yet it undermines every virtue.

Temptations are a file which rub off much of the rust of our self-confidence.

U. S. SENATOR.

The term for which the Hon. Jno. W. Johnston was elected to the United States Senate expires on the 4th of March next; and it devolves on the present Legislature to elect his successor. Several gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the position—Hon. W. T. Satterlin, of Danville, Hon. A. H. Stuart, of Staunton, Gov. Walker, Judge Cochran, of Staunton, and several others—but we believe it is the wish of a majority of the people of the State that Senator Johnston be re-elected. He has been an able and efficient representative, and his course has given entire and general satisfaction. The principal objection urged against him, that we have seen, is that he is from the Southwest; and this is no objection at all—or at least it should not be with sensible people; for Senator Johnston's course since he has been in office shows that he has the interests of the Eastern section of the State as much at heart as he has those of the Southwest. A mere sectional prejudice should never be brought to bear to deprive the State of the services of one who has proven so faithful in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon him, nor do we think that Senator Johnston's re-election will be strongly opposed on this ground. We do not know what combination may be formed against him in the Legislature, but we see no possible reason that he should not be re-elected and we are quite sure that his re-election will give general satisfaction to the people of the State. It is always a safe rule to let well enough alone.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

Ten years ago, after the war broke out, the democrats had not a single Governor in the United States. Now they have thirteen, as follows: Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, California, Oregon, and Nevada. To these the Cincinnati Enquirer says the Democrats expect to add in 1871 Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and in 1872 Indiana, Illinois, and the remainder of the Southern States. This is, as an exchange says, a little early to count the chickens, but we hope the Enquirer's count may prove correct.

It is rumored that an effort is being made in Richmond to get up a State Conservative convention. What the object is in calling a convention at this time has not transpired. We suppose some politician has accumulated too large a supply of gas, and desires to make an opportunity to "blow off" a little. The Ku Klux are quiet, and we ain't being reconstructed or anything, and there is no possible good to be had of a convention at this time. Better wait a while.

General Logan has received the nomination for United States Senator from Illinois over Dick Yates, the present incumbent. The vote in the republican caucus stood, 98 for Logan against 30 scattering. Perhaps the caucus thought Yates got drunk too often to perform the land-grabbing and other duties incumbent on a radical Senator.

In the Circuit Court of Richmond, on Saturday, a verdict of \$2,000 for damages was given against the Richmond and Danville railroad for 600 boxes of tobacco destroyed at their depot in Danville by a band of stragling Confederates two weeks before the surrender of the town.

General Frank Blair has received the nomination for United States Senator from the Democratic caucus of the Missouri Legislature. He returned thanks to the caucus, announced himself a Democrat, and pledged himself to use, if elected, his utmost efforts in the interest of the people of Missouri.

The Catholics of Richmond held a mass meeting last Thursday, to denounce Victor Emmanuel for occupying Rome. Mayor Koiley, Bishop McGill, Jno. McCaul and others made speeches. We suppose they'll be for getting up a Fenian organization to restore Rome to the Pope.

A citizen of Memphis has sued a New York bittern man because twenty-four bottles didn't cure him. He ought to have tried a few more before giving up.

LETTER FROM LYNCHBURG.

Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 10, 1871.

MY DEAR HERALD: After a charming visit of nearly three weeks to your town I am again in the "Hilly City" and am constantly looking back with similar emotions to those experienced by a certain young gentleman who went one night to see a young lady whom he particularly admired, and was deeply regretting the next day that the visit had been paid, for the reason that if it had not he could have gone to see her the following evening. Indeed it is one of those delightful things which being over, still leaves a lurking wish that it was in its incipency.

A grateful heart would acknowledge the debt which it owes to those numerous friends who have occupied a place in its tenderest recesses from childhood for the kind attention and hospitality extended, and also own its indebtedness to those whose friendship though nearly won, it is sincerely to be hoped will still be found adhering faithfully with well wishes for success, as my course is pursued through the dim but hopeful future.

It does one good to return often to the place where the sunny days of their childhood were passed and be reminded that there was a time when they were free from care and taint which is left by the contaminating touch of a reckless world. Such thoughts as these were awakened when I gazed upon the well-remembered scenes and faces at Marion; and involuntarily I would often think how delightful it would be if life could be passed in childish joy and simplicity—a thought no doubt engendered by that dissatisfied spirit to which our natures are frequently such abject slaves. The old Methodist Church within and without was the same or nearly what it was years ago. This it is true was very pleasant to my sight—but no doubt the congregation that worships there would prefer to have some changes made. I am one of those persons who highly honor that which is hallowed by time and association, a spirit which conflicts sadly with the opinions of this too much lauded progressive age. The school-house, though greatly worn and dilapidated, was so much like it was wont to be that its old familiar frame carried me back in fancy to the days when I trembled with fear beneath the frown of a scolding and strict master or smiled happily at the encouraging and kindly words of a gentle one.

It was with pleasure I noticed the disposition manifested by the people of your town for moral improvement. In any section where a high moral standard is found in successful operation you will meet with happiness, prosperity and contentment. From what I saw last Sunday it is natural to infer that the youthful element of Marion is advancing in morality and virtue. It is an unusual thing to see at least twenty young persons uniting on one occasion with a Christian church and the effect will necessarily be an important and telling one on the community. The Young Men's Christian Association which has recently been organized by some of your citizens will also have a happy influence, and if properly sustained by the people will certainly become one of the brightest ornaments and useful institutions of the town. Your section is one which will yearly become more important. The natural wealth which exists in such abundance will necessarily build it up and there is none I would prefer to see prospering from the fact that no where can a more genial and hospitable people be seen than in Smyth. I was more struck with the water power around Marion during my last visit than on any former occasion. With capital and well directed energy it can be made a source of great wealth and usefulness.

This city from some cause is unusually dull. Business is not as thriving as the energetic spirit of its citizens would lead them to look for. At both of the Methodist Churches protracted meetings have been going on during the latter part of the week with the prospect of reaping abundant success. With the best wishes for the success of your paper and the welfare of your community and the hope that it will not be long before I can again pay you a visit, I am yours, &c. W. C. P.

SAN DOMINGO.—One fact is evident. In appointing Commissioners, President Grant has not looked for impartial men, but partisans. They are, all three of them, negro-philists; all advocates of annexation in a general sense, and, therefore, virtually committed already to report favorably in the case of Dominica, if a decent pretext can be found.—Baltimore Gazette.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Defeat of the French.

FRENCH ARMY IN FULL RETREAT.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

RUMORS OF PEACE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Lemans has been taken, and is now occupied by the 3rd and 10th Prussian corps.

LEMANS, Jan. 10.—A special dispatch to the New York Telegram, from Lemans, says: The army of the Loire, the hope of France, has been defeated in a bloody battle within seven miles of this city. Reports of cannon have been heard all day. The entire population of Lemans crowded the house tops and suburbs of the city and all thoroughfares, and the progress of the fight is anxiously watched. Although the people are accustomed to the roar of cannon, there was never such excitement as on the night of the 10th, when the right wing of the French army, which was on the east of Lemans, was suddenly attacked by the vanguard of the Prussians, which emerged from the woods of the extreme right of the French. Upon the alarm being given, the advance of the French infantry wheeled into line of battle, the artillery pushing forward through the intervals made in the severed ranks. The cavalry took positions upon the right and left wing. A more perfect line of battle could not have been formed by the finest army. The artillery was well supplied with ammunition, and the infantry with one hundred rounds per man. Supply trains were conveniently posted near, and real bloody work began. The battle field was in the valley, and the two armies occupied heights opposite each other. The French line was a semi-circle, and extended twelve miles, overlooking the valley, which was covered by twelve inches of snow. On the opposite heights the Prussians held an almost similar position. Shortly after nine o'clock the Prussians began a furious cannonade from the woods near the extreme left, flanked by an immense force of cavalry, the woods concealing the position, when the troops were massed with the evident intention of turning Chanzy's right. The artillery fire continued on both sides until the ammunition of the Prussian artillery was almost exhausted, when the Prussians became furious and gave an order for the advance of the infantry. The French advanced with equal rapidity along the whole line to meet the Germans in fair hand to hand musketry fight. The Germans were cool and collected, and the French were behaving bravely, but near noon the Prussians began to wave, and the French, who were no longer able to hold their position, began to retreat. Mean while the dead and wounded strewn the ground.

The fields were red with blood, and the carnage was fearful. Fifteen thousand French had fallen before 5 o'clock, when the whole French army was in full retreat. The number of troops actually engaged on each side numbered 60,000.

Gen Chanzy is reported sick, but he is still in command, and it is reported that another battle will occur to-morrow.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs from Montfort on the 12th, that after a severe engagement at St. Cornelle we reached the river near Sarigna L'Ercque, seven miles northeast from Lemans, with a small loss. We have taken 1,000 prisoners.

THE RUMORS ABOUT PEACE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A Vienna dispatch, of the 12th instant, says that Austria will initiate peace negotiations—that peace proposals in the London conference will be welcomed by Count Bernstorff. The preliminaries are that France shall surrender one fort, 20 war ships, pay about \$500,000,000, and give up a strip of land four miles wide on the left bank of the Rhine, and destroy all the forts within twenty miles of the Rhine. Prussia is to guarantee 2,000,000 rations to Paris daily.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF LE MAUS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The 3d and 10th Prussian army corps now occupy Le Maus. Great quantities of stores were captured both at Le Maus and Coriel.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.—The bombardment of Paris yesterday was terrible. The whole district south of a line drawn through Porte Neuillet, Champ de Mars, Hotel des Invalides, the Luxembourg, and Fort de Bicetre is reached with a rain of shells. The other portions of the city are perfectly safe. The forts outside the walls show signs of distress.

Gen. Chanzy's defeat is complete. The French loss during the three days' fighting was 16,000 and that of the Germans was very heavy.

THE CAPTURE OF CORIEL.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs from Montfort, in the Department of St. Ili, on the 12th, that after a severe engagement at St. Coriel he reached the river near Sarigna la Reque, seven Miles northeast from Le Maus, with a small loss. He took 1,000 prisoners.

English admiralty orders are causing extraordinary efforts in repairing and completing the ships of the British navy.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE PARIS PORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A correspondent at Versailles writing on the 12th, says: "From 1 1/2 to 5 o'clock yesterday the bombardment continued vigorously with only two intermissions of ten and twenty minutes, respectively. The destruction of Fort Issy is virtually completed. Fort Montrouge is breached so completely that from Palet, near Sceaux, a spectator can see right through to the entrance. The barracks are utterly burned down. The French were yesterday engaged in bringing troops across the railway from the river. The Ganche bridge, near Bas Menton, while crowded with men, was struck with shells and broke down, precipitating the soldiers from an immense height, crushing them to death.

At 4 p. m., the heaviest firing known was going on, directed mainly against Fort Montrouge. The bombardment then became absolutely unceasing for 12 hours.

Gen. Von Moltke made a narrow escape. He was returning from a visit to the western batteries when a shell burst close to his carriage, covering himself and aid-de-camp with mud, ice and frozen dirt.

The bombardment was continued until 11 1/2 p. m., and the forts of Issy, and Montrouge silenced.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Advices from Paris say the bombardment continued throughout the night, shells falling every minute in the St. Sulpice quarter, Issy, Vauves, and Montrouge, and causing great damage on the Prussian fortifications and causing a slacking of their fire. Fort Nugent and the village of Fontenory, in the bend of the river Marne, sustain the bombardment without serious damage.

THE PROTEST OF THE PARIS GOVERNMENT AGAINST BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The protest of the Paris Government against the bombardment of the French capital is effect as follows: "The bombardment is proceeding wantonly upon hospital ambulances, and churches, and is killing many innocent women and children. All authorities on war and military usage require that warning to remove non-combatants shall precede the opening of such an attack upon a city. The bombardment," continues the protest, "is not preliminary to military action, but is an act coldly calculated to devastate the city and strike terror to the citizens by murder and incendiarism." The Government protests loudly in the face of the civilized world against this senseless barbarity, and concludes its manifesto with the statement that the inhabitants of Paris are undismayed.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.—Senate.—A bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a clerk to go to England and obtain from thence documentary evidence in relation to the boundary line between the State of Virginia and the States of Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee, and making an appropriation to effect the same, was reported. After some discussion, the bill was laid on the table.

Senate bill to incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association in the town of Marion, was passed.

House.—Senate bill to amend an act prescribing the duties and compensation of certain township officers, in order to provide for the pay of overseer of the poor, was passed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.—Senate.—House joint resolution extending the present session of the General Assembly to the 17th of March, in order to elect a United States Senator after the vacancy has occurred, was taken up and read the third time. The question on the adoption of the resolution being put, was determined, for want of a three-fifths majority, in the negative—ayes 18; noes 8.

House.—Senate joint resolution tending to West Virginia an arbitration of the public debt, was reported.

A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of establishing an agricultural and mechanical college in the State was presented and referred.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14.—Senate.—A resolution was introduced instructing the Committee for Courts of Justice to report a bill amending the "homestead law," so that a widow, whether her husband died before or after the present constitution, may be entitled to the benefit of same as to the debts and liabilities of such. 2. That an absconding debtor shall not be entitled to the same. 3. To provide for the payment of the officer and commissioner whose duty it is to appraise the property under certain circumstances.

A bill for the protection of persons attending State and county fairs, and to prevent gambling at the said fairs, was passed.

House.—A substitute was offered and agreed to, for the joint resolution in relation to the removal of the penitentiary, which instructs and authorizes the proper committees of the two Houses to advertise for and consider proposals for a new site for the erection of a new penitentiary, and to contract therefor, subject to the action of both Houses.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.—Senate.—A bill to provide for the funding of the debt of the State of Virginia prior to the 17th of April, 1861, was introduced.

House.—Senate bill to amend and reenact the law in relation to rule-days for county and corporation courts, and declaring when office judgments shall be final, with amendments.

The New Orleans lawyers are suing Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines for \$127,000 fees.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—House.—The morning was occupied with ten minute speeches on San Domingo.

The argument finally turned upon Amble's amendment, which was in effect that the appointment of commissioners should not commit Congress to annexation, it being contended by its opponents that this amendment was unnecessary, and that it would cause delay by sending the resolution back to the Senate, and also give additional vivulence to the bad blood already existing there. The debate was quite

With this view, he procured a cow-hide, and seeing Dr. Roberts passing along the Main street, about 1 o'clock this afternoon, in front of Phelps' hotel, crossed over the steps from the courthouse (he is deputy clerk of the county court) and accosted Dr. Roberts on the subject of the outrage. What passed between them cannot, of course, be accurately reported; and a variety of statements have been made in regard to the conversation that ensued. One version—generally accepted—is, that Roberts, being accused of perpetrating the cruelty, denied that he was personally responsible, but confessed that it was done in his office by other parties. Johnson then demanded their names, which Roberts refused to disclose except with the permission of the parties.

Johnson then, changing his whip from his right hand to his left, told Dr. Roberts to prepare to be castigated; at which moment Roberts drew out his revolver, and Johnson immediately drew his. The firing began instantly, but the witnesses differ as to who fired the first shot. It appears that there were five shots fired in all, two by Roberts, and three by Johnson. Two of Johnson's shots took effect; one passing through Roberts side, and the other through his heart. He fell forward dead on the pavement. Johnson was not hurt or hit.

A preliminary examination was then conducted before Justice Sharpe, and resulted in Johnson being sent on and committed pending his trial. Mr. Sale appeared for the Commonwealth, and Mr. E. C. Burks for the prisoner.

Political Affairs in Virginia.

The different elements of Virginia Radicalism, indicated by Representative Porter, on the ultra side, and by Representative Platt and others as the mere liberal party, are evidently in no degree of harmony. Discord has been breeding for months, and is culminating in a scramble among the Porter men for the entire patronage of the Third District. This condition of things has kept officials here quite busy reading letters and hearing delegations interested. From what can be learned there can be no reconciliation. The indications point more certainly to an open rupture between the Porter, anti-amnesty, social equality party, and the more liberal party of the Republican organization in Virginia, who favor amnesty, and who compose the majority of the Republican party in the State.—Washington Patriot, 16th.

A delegation of colored men has arrived here from Virginia to urge the President to extend that protection to their race from violence which they assert they do not have now. According to their statements, there are many counties in which they dare not attempt to hold public meetings, and instead of improving, affairs are daily becoming worse, and they desire the interference of the Federal authorities.—Chronicle, 16th.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 16.—The steamer McGill, from St. Louis for New Orleans, was burned at Shoo Fly bar yesterday. The weather was intensely cold, and many of the passengers who escaped from drowning were frozen. There were fifteen persons certainly lost.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that if a man puts his head or arm through a car window, and is injured by coming in contact with something that reaches close to the window, he cannot recover for the injury, the act being considered negligence on the part of the passenger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—It is now believed that the committee of foreign affairs will not recommend that this government assume the payment of the Alabama claims. They will probably recommend the appointment of a commission, clothed with judicial powers, to determine the amounts properly due claimants, so that a correct statement of the indebtedness can be made.

The taxable property of the State of Florida is estimated at fifty millions of dollars—not as much as Stewart and Astor own.

Three men were murdered by the Indians, near Prescott, Arizona, on the 6th instant.

Mrs. Lincoln was in London, England, on the 23d ult., for the purpose of placing her son Tad at school.

Murder in Bedford.

A young dentist named Roberts was shot and killed in Liberty, Bedford county, on the 11th inst., by a youth named Johnson. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig gives the following particulars of the encounter:

The usually quiet town of Liberty was shocked and horrified this afternoon by the occurrence of a bloody and fatal tragedy upon its Main street, in front of the courthouse. It appears that on Monday last a valuable dog belonging to Mr. William W. Johnson, (a son of Hon. James Foot Johnson, and not more than twenty years of age) was cruelly used, in a manner that cannot be described; and the outrage was for some reasons believed to have been perpetrated in the office of Dr. Wm. H. Roberts, a young dentist, said to have come originally from the country about Bristol, and recently established in business in this village. Johnson was very indignant at the injury done his dog, and said to have expressed his purpose of bringing the responsible parties to just accountability.

Resolved, that in making the apportionment provided for by the constitution the General Assembly has power to change the numbers of Senators and Delegates of which the two houses of the Legislature are now constituted.

Resolved, further, that the General Assembly has the power to reduce the number of Senatorial districts, and to rearrange the counties, cities and towns into Senatorial districts.

Resolved, further, that this caucus forbears now to express any opinion as to the expediency of making any change in the number of senators or delegates, or the number of senatorial districts, but refers the matter back to the committee to report with any other scheme that may be offered before them, though the same may not meet their approval.

Resolved, further, that when the report herebefore provided shall have been made and some scheme of reapportionment agreed on, the caucus will then consider what provisions for elections it is proper for the General Assembly to make, if any, in addition to or in lieu of those now in force, in order to carry the reapportionment into practical operation.

The caucus adjourned subject to the call of the chairman of the committee of twenty-four.—Richmond Whig.

A Dialogue in Wall Street.—It is a vulgar error to suppose that the bobolinks of Wall street converse about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health; and they all seem to have one trouble—biliousness. The wear and tear of speculation invariably tells upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm looking?" said a well known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room, a few days after the late smash-up in gold: "Do I look panic struck?"

"No, by Jove!" was the reply; "you look in trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, my boy," returned the great operator. "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar-room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my stomach up with an occasional dose of PLANTAGENET BITTERS; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next spec. if it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman referred to (the initial of whose christian name is not very far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative; and his bright eye, firm nerves and wonderful powers of endurance, prove that it is well-founded.

See Moss Farine from pure Irish moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

The Question of Apportionment.

The Conservative caucus met on the night of the 16th in the hall of the House of Delegates, Mr. Budd in the chair, and Mr. Stubbs acting as secretary.

Mr. Hanger, from the committee of twenty-four, reported to the caucus the following in regard to the apportionment:

1st. That the Legislature has the right to increase or diminish the number of representatives in the Senate and House of Delegates.

2d. That the Legislature has the right to reduce the number of Senatorial districts reasonably.

3d. That the Legislature cannot, without interfering with the constitutional rights of the Senators elected for the long term, in reapportioning the Senatorial districts, so frame the act as to take effect as to them before the expiration of their terms.

Mr. Guy offered the following resolutions as a substitute, which were adopted:

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CATTLE MARKET REPORTS

Corrected Weekly.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan'y 12, 1870.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Beeves.....1,559
Sheep and Lambs.....2,282
Hogs.....5,241

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE THIS WEEK.

Very best on sale to-day.....6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 cts
That generally rated first quality.....6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Medium or good fair quality.....4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Ordinary thin, oxen and cows.....4 1/4 @ 4 3/4
Inferior and lowest grades cattle.....3 1/2 @ 4 1/4
General average of market to-day.....6 1/2
Extreme range of prices.....5 3/4 @ 7 1/4
Most of the sales are from.....5 3/4 @ 6 1/2

THE HOG MARKET.

The supply of hogs is about equal to the demand. We quote at 9 to 9 1/2 cts.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The supply of sheep is fully up to the demand. Sale at 4 to 6 1/2 cts.

NEW YORK MARKET, FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10.

PRICES OF BEEVES.

Foot to medium cattle, #2.....10 @ 12
Medium to fair do.....12 @ 13
Good steers and fat oxen.....13 @ 14
Prime to extra steers.....14 @ 15
Choice.....15 @ 16
Majority of sales were at.....13 @ 14 1/2

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Common to fair sheep.....4 @ 5
Good to prime sheep.....5 @ 6
Extra sheep.....6 @ 7
Lambs, #2.....7 @ 8

SWINE.

Prime heavy corn-fed (live weight).....7 @ 8
Medium.....8 @ 9
Prime heavy corn-fed (dressed).....8 1/2 @ 9

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10.

Beef cattle are dull this week. Sales 2,507. Prices 5 to 9 cents as to quality. Sheep in fair demand at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents. Hogs dull at \$9 to \$9.50

AGRICULTURAL.

Deep and Shallow Plowing.

I have paid a great deal of attention to what is called deep plowing, and I never yet have seen any plowing that can average over six inches deep, and that look so deep, to an inexperienced person, it could easily be palmed off as eight or ten inches deep. But after trying satisfactorily both deep and shallow plowing, I have come to the conclusion that plowing should be regulated to suit the land we were plowing. If I went into a field with but four inches soil, I would turn over that land but three to four inches, and subsoil in the furrow of the turning plow; that would be my system for the first time I plowed such lands. And the next year if there were stubble or weeds on the land, I would turn under again, going this time from four to six inches—that is, I would never plow any land deeper than its soil—the first plowing with a turning plow; but each succeeding breaking up, I would gradually go deeper, until I reached the depth of seven or eight inches, which is the maximum depth I have yet seen done by the very best plows, plowmen and team of two and three horses; and if we have weeds, stubbles, clover, or peas to turn under annually when breaking up, a soil can be made deeper than when we first commenced.

My rule of plowing is, to be governed entirely by the quality of lands I am going to plow in. If deep soil, I plow deep, and do not subsoil. If shallow soil, I plow shallow, and subsoil; and put on the land such crops as will make the most rubbish to turn under—and, in time, a field of shallow soil can be deepened by judicious plowing and rotation.

I would never turn up the clay to the surface if it can be avoided; and if a field had so little soil, I would break up such lands entirely with subsoil plows—then sow them down with small grain, cut stubbles long, and then turn under as above described.

There is no implement we use of so much importance as the plow; it is our first and greatest implement; hence every farmer should make the plow and plowing his study, he ought so to understand it, as to be enabled to instruct or aid the manufacturer in its construction—telling him what he wants, and what is necessary to make a plow perfect.

But, as it is, there are so few farmers who understand the plow and plowing, we have been dependent entirely upon the manufacturer to suit us in plows, in accordance with their own ideas of what the plow should be, and right or wrong in construction, we find but few who know it. The plow may break and turn well, and the draft may be too heavy, or the draft may be too light, and the work of the plow imperfectly done; also, the fault sometimes lies in the gearing in of the beam. But be the fault where it is, the farmer should so understand the plow, plowing and gearing in of the same, as to detect the error and point out the remedy. If not, his plowings are accidental, whether right or wrong.

In turning lands, it will be noticed that some plows turn the furrow slice flat over, or lap on the principle of shingling. Where the plow turns the furrow over flat, I prefer such a plow for manorial purposes, that is, to turn under clover, weeds, or stubbles. But in breaking the ground for cultivation, and especially for corn, give me the plow that lodges its furrows—as, when the furrows are so lodged, the ground remains longer loosened and broken—as it is not so easily run together and compressed by rains as when the turning over is flat.—Cor. So. Agriculturalist.

To Prevent Milk from Wasting.

A remedy for milk wasting from the teats of cows is thus given by a correspondent of the Country Gentleman:—Get from the druggist a small quantity of colloidion, or "liquid cuticle," and when the cow has been milked, apply it to the ends of the teats. It instantly will form a thin tough skin, which will close the orifice, and prevent the emission of the milk. At milking time, the false skin can be broken through, and the cow milked, and the colloidion again applied. In a week or ten days there will be no necessity for further application, as the defect will be cured.

The greatest quality in a dairymaid—next to godliness, the greatest quality in any one—is cleanliness. Everything should be kept as pure and as clean as cleaning can possibly make them. Even the cows must be kept in a clean pasture, with sweet feed and pure water. Every vessel should be thoroughly purified the moment it is out of use.

Food for Cows.

Dairymen state that, on an average, and the season through, the cream from fourteen quarts of milk is required to make a pound of butter. One who feeds pumpkins to his dairy cows claims that, with this food, nine quarts of milk yield a pound of butter. Farmers and dairymen who have tried pumpkin feed state that there is invariably a large increase in the yield of butter and cheese. As pumpkins can be raised at a small expense, there is no reason why they should not become a profitable article of food for cows. Tomatoes boiled with squashes are said to be equally good.

Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

1871. 1871.

TO EMIGRANTS AND TRAVELERS.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI and OHIO RAILWAY.

The three railways heretofore existing between Norfolk, Va., and Bristol, Tenn., having been consolidated under the above name, is now prepared to offer such inducements to TRAVELERS and SHIPPERS, as will make it greatly to their interest to patronize this

Great Virginia Railway Line. If you are going to any part of the SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, NORTH, NORTHWEST AND WEST, be certain and buy your tickets via the ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI and OHIO RAILWAY, the great through and connecting line to every part of the country.

No Midnight Changes. THROUGH TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED. Baggage Checked Through to any part of the Country.

If you want to go to RICHMOND, VA., take this Railway line and save one dollar, and get there one hour sooner than any other route, in elegant cars, over a good and smooth road.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. Over this Railway line is the cheapest route, via Norfolk and Baltimore to Philadelphia.

FOR BALTIMORE. Through tickets and checks for baggage issued at the principal depot stations for Baltimore. Steamers leave Norfolk daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Lynchburg, making close connections both going and returning from Baltimore. Meals and state-rooms, on the steamer, included in the following price of tickets, viz: Lynchburg to Baltimore, \$9.25

Table listing fares for various routes: Lynchburg to Baltimore (\$9.25), Baltimore to Lynchburg (\$9.25), Lynchburg to Norfolk (\$1.25), Norfolk to Lynchburg (\$1.25), etc.

FOR NEW YORK. Through tickets and checks for baggage issued, at the principal depot stations, for New York. Steamers leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, for New York, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Meals and state-rooms included in the following rates:

Table listing fares for New York routes: Lynchburg to New York (\$13.25), New York to Lynchburg (\$13.25), Lynchburg to Norfolk (\$1.25), Norfolk to Lynchburg (\$1.25), etc.

THE BEST EATING HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY, and ample time given.

CHEAP AND FAST FREIGHT LINE. New arrangements have been made by which this has become the great Fast Freight Line to all parts of the country.

ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY ADJUSTED. Through bills of lading issued with rates, guaranteed from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Virginia and Tenn. Air-Line, via Norfolk, Va. Passenger train going east passes MARION at 9.59 P. M. Passenger train going west passes MARION at 3.35 A. M.

For further information apply to the Depot Agents, or to FRANK HUGGER, M. T., W. E. M. WORD, Passenger Agent, Lynchburg, Va. Jan 19-ly

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. BLAND & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND TOBACCO BROKERS, 1324 Cary, between 13th and 14th Sts., RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. Special and prompt attention given to consignments of wheat, corn, butter, leaf tobacco, and produce generally. With an experience of 20 years in the produce trade, we offer our services to planters and merchants for the sale of their supplies, and solicit their patronage.

GARDNER & CARLTON, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots, Shoes and Trunks, No. 9 Pearl (or 14th) Street, RICHMOND, VA. Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRESH GOODS in their line, selected especially with the view to the wants of the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina.

ASK FOR IT. FLEMING'S CONFECTIONS WORM USE NO OTHER. HOTELS. NOTICE. FIRST CLASS HOTEL RATES REDUCED.

On and after this date the WASHINGTON HOUSE will only charge for board and lodging \$2.25 per day. Breakfast, 50 cts.; Dinner, 75 cts.; Supper, 50 cts. While the permanent decline in supplies, and the greatly reduced profits in agricultural, mechanical, and other pursuits necessitates economy, the proprietor, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to his house heretofore, trusts that the public will sustain him in this, an effort in the right direction, by an increase of business.

THE VIRGINIA HOTEL, In New Hands. Having become proprietor of this old and popular hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public that it is open for the reception of visitors. Having exclusive control of the establishment, I will spare no effort to make it a first-class hotel, in all its departments.

THE FREEMASON FOR 1871. The largest Masonic monthly in the world. Contains tidings from the craft in all parts of the globe. It is strictly cosmopolitan and is the organ of the craft every where, and not confined to any one State or locality.

TANNERY. The undersigned having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the TANNING BUSINESS, respectfully call the attention of the public to their stock of Leather, etc. We keep constantly on hand a supply of Country-Tanned Upper, Sole and Harness Leather, and also Spanish Sole Leather and French Calf Skins, of the best quality.

WANTED—EGGS AND BUTTER. We will pay the highest market price, in cash or goods, for eggs and butter. J. N. HULL & CO. oct27

Try it! The celebrated Drummond Kerosene Burner for sale. J. N. HULL & CO. feb24

PIEDMONT & ARLINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HOME OFFICE. RICHMOND, VA. Assets and Investments. \$2,000,000. NET ASSETS, JUNE 30, 1870. \$1,631,953.46. POLICIES ISSUED. 12,000. INSURES ON MUTUAL, NON-FORFEITING AND RETURN PREMIUM PLANS. DIVIDENDS ON THE CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

OFFICERS: JOHN E. EDWARDS, Vice-President, J. J. HOPKINS, Assistant Secretary, C. H. PERROW, M. D., Medical Adviser, GEORGE S. PALMER, M. D., Medical Adviser.

DIRECTORS: John Enders, J. J. Hopkins, William G. Taylor, John C. Williams, William H. Palmer, C. H. Perrow, Palmer.

Gen. Agent, Southwestern Va., VIRGINIA. This company has met with success beyond all parallel in Life Insurance, and is and surpassed by none in existence.

It requires no notes for loans of the part policies until absorbed by dividends, or It has no restrictions on residence or the right of parties guaranteed on the face of the policy as part of the contract.

It has the following valuable features, which no other company gives: the late created from the Home Office, by having guards against this in its policies, and in intervention, guarantees to such all the right value and re-instatement, as though there were all parallel in Life Insurance, and is and surpassed by none in existence.

AGENTS WANTED. JOHN S. COPENHAVER, Rev. S. D. GAINES, DR. H. C. STEVENS, June 2, 1870-ly.

PROCESSION. ALL DISABILITIES REMOVED. AND ALL ALLOWED TO VOTE AND PURCHASE CHEAP GOODS FROM PERKINS & CO.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Ladies' Dress Goods, of every style and price, a fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, of every variety, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Hardware, Queensware, Iron and Steel, Salt, Perfumery, Confectioneries, and all articles to be found in a first class country retail store.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE SHOP. West end of town, near Shepley's Drug Store. MARION, VIRGINIA.

MARION FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. G. G. GOODELL & Co. PROPRIETORS. CANE MILLS, BARK MILLS, WATER WHEELS, WAGON BOXES, PIPE BOXES, MILL GEARING, STOVE AND HOLLOW WARE, PLOW CASTINGS.

J. H. FRANCIS, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Marion, Va. Returns his thanks to his many friends and customers, and solicits a continuance of their custom. All work made in his establishment guaranteed both in workmanship and style.

CORN WHEAT BACON &c. Taken in exchange for PLOWS AND CASTINGS AT G. G. GOODELL & CO. jul6ts.

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellenville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellenville. It is located two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal. Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, are almost as good as Mellenville for consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or some other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average one hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold. In Florida, nearly every day is doing Schenck's medicines, especially Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States, it is not so prevalent, but still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, till the lungs are diseased beyond hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action, and know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out daily will have a corpse on his hands before long. My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and sweats no longer prostrate, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold. Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about 70 degrees, and to take Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record, that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, every kind of treatment is pursued, and they act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. They are excellent in all cases as a purgative. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhoea ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, a dose of the Mandrakes will relieve you in two hours. If you are troubled with indigestion, or if you are the victim of the indulgence of fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15, N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes. Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., No. 15, N. Sixth st., Philadelphia. oct27-ly

HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c. The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; complete remedying those unpleasant and dangerous superfluities, Copalva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron. Those suffering from broken-down or debilitated constitutions, procure the remedy at once. The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers. All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU is the great Diuretic. Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—\$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMHOLD, DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, 594 Broadway, New York. NONE ARE GENUINE. Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMHOLD. ap21-ly

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 15, 1868. Allow me to call your attention to my Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoea, nor is it a Syrup, and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation. Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence, I am, very respectfully, H. T. HELMHOLD, Chemist and Druggist, of 16 Years' Experience.

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS IN THE WORLD.

November 4, 1864. "I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMHOLD; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, Firm of Payson & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

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