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The Patriot and Herald.

VOL. VI.

MARION, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876

NO. 20.

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During this month to all buyers of

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AT GUGGENHEIMER & CO'S, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Universally acknowledged the CHEAPEST HOUSE IN VIRGINIA!

Magnificent line of Black Silks, of the best known makes, at 85c, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.50, each quality, worth considerably more, and especially the higher grades, which we guarantee to wear well.

A large assortment of dress goods, in plain Plaid and stripes, at ten per cent less than April prices; 250 pieces of handsome Plaid and Stripes at 25c reduced from 40 cents.

Black Alpaca and Mohairs at extremely low figures, from 25c to \$1.00. Our 50 cent quality reduced to 37c and 60c to 50c. Our Mohairs at 57c, 60c, 65c, and 75c, were all reduced 10 cents from April prices.

Mourning Goods in all popular fabrics, embracing full lines of Black Cashmere, Drap de Peche, Tansie Cloth, Australian Crap, Bombazine, Black Challies, all reduced from former prices.

Black Iron-Frame Grenadine from 12c to finest made; also some new designs in Plaids for Overskirts and Stripes. 2,000 pieces best print made, only 6c - few special styles 8 cents.

Best 4-4 Percales and Cambrics reduced from 29c to 18c and 21c.

500 pieces 7-8 Cocheo Cambrics only 10 cents.

1-9 and 4-4 Grass Cloth at 8, 10, and 12c, in all shades.

First rat 7-8 bleached domestic 6c, undressed 8 cents.

Some of the best makes Bleached Domestic including Frank of Loom and other brands even better, only 10c per yard.

Wamsutta Bleached Domestic, only 12c.

Peerless 4-4 Cambric, or finest Bleached Domestic made, especially adapted for Ladies' underwear, only 12c.

Holt & Moore's best Alamauce Gingham, only 12c.

Lonsdale 7-4 Cambric 15c.

250 Pieces Pacific Lawns, best styles, 12c.

Corded Piques, first rate quality only 12c.

Saictoria Lawns from 14 cents to the finest made.

10 and Lace Striped Victoria Lawns at 20 and 25c, each worth 10 cents more per yard.

Plain, Striped and Checked Nainsooks, Checked Muslin, Swiss Muslin, all-over tucked Cambric and Swiss Piques and Wels, and everything pertaining to White Goods, lower than the same quality can be purchased of any other house in Virginia.

All-Paris Linen Table Damask, 37c to \$2 per yard; all splendid bargains; 124 yards Square Double Damask Table Cloth, only \$1.25.

Table Linen, from 10c to finest Damask. We call special attention to bargains at 16c and 25c; also Damask at 50c, worth 75c.

Napkins from 7c to finest quality. Special bargains at \$1.25 and \$2. Fruit Napkins only 7c.

10-4 Bleached Pegram Sheet 37c; splendid 10-4 Bleached sheeting only 25c, and all other grades at corresponding prices.

10-4 All Pure Linen Sheet 90c to best and heaviest Barstley Import; also full lines Pillow Case Linens and Cottons.

Turkey Red Damask, for Table Cloths, 75c to \$1.50 per yard; also beautiful patterns in Buff Table Cloth, in all sizes, with Napkins to match.

Russian Paper, in pieces of 10 yards, cost \$1.40 to \$3. We call special attention to a very fine quality at \$2.10.

Allen Dale Quilts 11-4 and 12-4, per piece, \$1.25 and \$1.65.

Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts 25c per cent, lower than last season's prices, from \$2.50 to finest quality imported.

Great bargains in handkerchiefs. We call special attention to ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs at 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c and hemmed at 12c.

Best Russian Shrunken Crash only 15c, and a splendid quality at 12c.

White and Red Checked Straw, Matting at 25c, also full lines of better grades.

Hemp and Rag Carpeting from 25c up all wool Dutch 40 and 50, and Ingrains from 35c to \$1.00 per yard; \$1.25 and best English Brussels \$1.15.

85c sets will buy a splendid quality 2-Button Kid Glove in all stock, shades and sizes - no better glove sold anywhere at \$1.25. (Opera shades \$1.)

The Victoria Kid Glove is the best 2-Button \$1.00 Glove in the United States - no glove is sold at \$2 anywhere any better.

We are sole agents for the sale of this set of Virginia, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of all shades and colors.

75c sets will buy a best-rate 2-Button Black with White stitched Kid Glove.

Irish Linen of one of the best known make at 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c to the finest quality; either quality at prices named will be found a bargain; also, a full line of Richardson's Linen.

Ladies Custom-made Shoes, every pair of which we warrant longer, when the quality is taken into consideration, than sold by any other house in the trade.

Great bargains in Woollen Goods and Men's and Boy's wear, lower than ever known in this country.

\$1.00 will buy a Complete Made Shirt, made of Wamsutta Bleached Domestic and very fine, pure Irish Linen, have only to be laundered and button holes worked in.

Hamburg Edgings in 1000 different patterns very low, fine and best quality Silk Wind-sor Scarf in all colors, 25c, and fringed 40c.

A large assortment of imported scarfs plain and embroidered; also in Ecru Laces, and Laces and Insertings to the Ties, Trimmings all kinds.

High Neck Combs greatly reduced in price. Fans, Parasols and Ladies' Umbrellas in large variety of all styles. In large assortment of Ladies, Men, Misses and Boys, and everything pertaining to a first class dry goods establishment.

As our facilities for purchasing from first hands are superior to any retail establishment in Virginia, on account of our large wholesale trade, and as our expenses are considerably less than Richmond and Baltimore houses, all who give the saving of a penny a thought, will find it to their advantage to send us their orders, which will receive prompt and strict attention.

Parties ordering goods by Mail, will please enclose postage.

GUGGENHEIMER & CO. 144 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VA. SOLE AGENTS OF THE CELEBRATED

Domestic Paper Patterns, A full catalogue of which will be sent you, where upon application.

PATRIOT - HERALD.

THURSDAY, July 13, 1876

POETRY.

FAREWELL.

The crimson sunset faded into gray. Upon the murmurous sea the twilight fell: The last warm breath of the delicious day Passed with a mute farewell.

Above my head, in the soft purple sky, A wild note sounded, like a shrill-voiced bell; Three gulls met, wheeled, and parted with a cry That seemed to say, Farewell.

I watched them—o'er sailed east, and one soared west, And one went floating south; while, like a kneel, That mournful cry the empty sky possess'd: Farewell, Farewell, Farewell.

Farewell! I thought—it is the earth's one speech, All human voices the sad chorus swell; Though mighty love to Heaven's high gate may reach, Yet must he say, Farewell!

The rolling world is girdled with the sound Perpetually breathed by all who dwell Upon its bosom, for no place is found Where is not found, Farewell!

Farewell, Farewell, from wave to wave 'tis tossed, From wind to wind earth has one tale to tell; All other sounds are dulled and drowned and lost In this one cry, Farewell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERTHA'S MERCY.

Mrs. St. Symington's magnificent drawing room flooded with light from the glittering chandeliers; furniture of soft, mossy plush, the color of the heart of a May-rush; soft sounds of a fountain splashing in the conservatory; and sweet, delicious perfume exhaling from aisles of rare exotics and tropical vines.

That was the scene that wild January night when the storm beat without, and cold and misery and want stalked, a grim triumvirate; when little Bertha Agincourt nestled further down among the plump cushions of the easy-chair she had found wheeled in front of the cheery open fire turning so redly behind the polished silver bars.

A sudden remembrance rushed over her; now he knew the cause of that sad, momentary, half recognition. And this was the pretty, startled little girl, whose blue eyes and sweet drooping mouth had haunted him for months after he had seen and pitied her in her confusion, that January night a year ago almost.

Involuntarily, Dr. Redmond smiled. "I remember—Miss Agincourt. And now you are teaching?"

She smiled in answer; his courteous, friendly way.

"Teaching—and very hoarse at times, with a continuous aching sensation in my throat, and a tendency to cough."

Her accurate description of symptoms at once turned the current of conversation; and when, twenty minutes later, Bertha Agincourt left the office with a tiny package of powder in her muff, it was with a new, strange light shining in her eyes.

"How good he is! He seems like a friend I have always known!"

While Guy Redmond's eyes watched the slight, graceful figure past the window.

"Six months she will not speak above a whisper for all future time! I wonder what she will do?"

Gradually the acquaintance, at first purely professional, ripened into personal friendship; then, into warmer interests, until, on the day when Bertha heard her fate from Dr. Redmond's kind, pitiful lips they had grown to be very dear to each other.

"This huskiness permanent I never speak again! Oh, Dr. Redmond, don't tell me that!" She waited forth her complaint so piteously, as she listened, with blushing cheeks and quivering lips.

"You know I have done all that lies in human power to do, Bertha. You know it hurts me to see you take it so to heart, child, and yet I am not sorry."

He was looking eagerly at her.

"Not sorry! Not sorry that I am worse than useless until I can learn another way of earning my bread! Oh, Dr. Redmond, I thought—I thought—"

He had both her rebellious hands in his now, and was half-smiling in her tearful face.

"You thought what, Bertha? I know you never have thought what I have—what I am thinking now—what a darling little wife you are going to be for me! You will be, won't you, dear?"

His wooing was quiet, but so intense that its very solemnity startled her. His wife—she his wife! The rapturous tears welled to her eyes.

"Oh, Dr. Redmond!"

"Never but Guy in the future, Bertha! Kiss me, darling, and tell me you do not regret giving up your school to teach me how to be a better man! Little Bertha, I will make you very happy if I may! May I?"

And her breath almost husbed with ecstasy, the lonely, brave little girl accepted. The heave of happiness she had

ed the flying footsteps, and a confused, unintelligible answer came in a low hurried tone as Bertha disappeared.

"Such impudence! the next thing I presume cook and mamma's waiting-maid will be coming in when they're tired! Dr. Redmond, have you heard the 'The Milkmaid's Marriage Song'?"

And while the graceful fingers went flashing over the keys of the piano, and the clear, strong voice rose into the witching chorus of the ballad, and Guy Redmond listened gravely, little Bertha was crouching on the floor in her own dull, cold room, crying as if her little heart would break.

"I'll never stay here, never! I'll be a nursery-maid, or a kitchen girl before I'll stay here and be insulted by Juanita St. Symington—insulted because I went into the drawing-room! If I am not good enough to sit in there, am I fit to teach little Walldery his letters?"

Poor, innocent, ignorant child! she had yet to learn that this was a very queer world.

"A young lady, Rose?"

Dr. Guy Redmond looked up from a ponderous volume of medical lore he was studying—his grave, thoughtful face showing its strength and beauty as the full glare of the light fell on it.

"A young lady, sure, Mr. Guy. Leastways a lady, anyhow young or old. She's all so bundled up can't scarcely see her."

Dr. Redmond arose as the colored servant disappeared, and went into his office where a sweet, low voice addressed him as he closed the door.

"You are Dr. Redmond?"

He bowed and took his customary seat.

"I am troubled about my throat, Dr. Redmond, and as my living depends upon my voice, I am more than anxious to know if I am seriously threatened."

He listened, as if half familiar with her tone, her face, then the momentary personal interest merged into customary professional solicitude.

"You are a singer, then? Tell me the symptoms, please."

"Oh, no, I can't sing, but I use my voice almost as much as if I were. I am a teacher—I used to be nursery governess in Mrs. St. Symington's family, and I came to you because once I saw you there."

A sudden remembrance rushed over her; now he knew the cause of that sad, momentary, half recognition. And this was the pretty, startled little girl, whose blue eyes and sweet drooping mouth had haunted him for months after he had seen and pitied her in her confusion, that January night a year ago almost.

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and dreamed—she had never dared think would be her own!

"You will go down to dinner, then, today, dear? If you know how much better you were looking, and how Bertie and Ora are clamoring for you."

Dr. Redmond caressed the delicate cheek of his wife as she leaned against the lined cushions of the easy chair—pretty, fair as five years ago, when she had married him.

She smiled as if in indulgence of his proud tenderness.

"I wonder whether the children or papa is most anxious I should go down? Confess, now, Guy, you begin to be jealous of this little stranger's monopoly of my time."

She touched the pink palm of a wee baby lying cradled in a low-canopied crib at her side, and spoke in a low, husbed whisper, that had grown to be very sweet and melodious to her husband's ears—that other people thought a dreadful affliction, while they wondered how well Mrs. Redmond bore it.

The doctor leaned over and kissed his boy, then the mother.

"I do not think even young Guy Agincourt could make me jealous, dear, but do want you down stairs to-day. Among other reasons, it is time you made the acquaintance of the children's nursery-maid who came the day baby did. I haven't seen her once, and I am sure if it had not been for cousin Annie's attention, Mrs. Greyson—that's her name—would have been miserably lonesome."

"Annie is always good, and I'll go down dear, if you think it best, and make that poor woman comfortable, although I really think you ought to have seen her."

Doctor Redmond shrugged his broad fine shoulders.

"If you know how busy I've been, and how miserably hidden the lady keeps herself, you'd not think so. Then, Bertha, we'll see you at two—the smart, pretty house-mother as usual."

It was one, when Mrs. Redmond went down stairs, the very idol of a dainty, high-bred lady, in her elegant invalid costume, and surrounded on every side by all the luxuries money or taste could provide.

Bertie and Ora, her little daughters, came flying to meet her as she entered the nursery, on a visit preparatory to dinner.

A tall, plainly-dressed woman arose to check their exuberant delight.

"Children, don't—good heavens! are you Mrs. Redmond?"

Bertha smiled and bowed. "I am Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Greyson. If you know me you have the advantage, although—"

"Susan, if you say one word to this miserable brute I'll discharge you. She can tell you indeed, can she? I should like to see her."

And so the officer had to retreat finally without accomplishing his purpose. The lady told her husband, the husband flew in a rage to the sergeant, the sergeant explained the matter and they both agreed that it was a great outrage that ought to be kept very quiet.—Boston Times.

"Try to forget whatever happened unpleasant. Remember that this is truly your home, Mrs. Greyson where you will be received and treated as an equal, by myself, husband and guests. And now, are you ready for dinner? The ball will ring very soon."

Like a flash of fire, was Bertha's mercy—her sweet, tender womanliness, on Mrs. St. Symington's head; while the bitterest drops in Mrs. Greyson's cup is the belief that by her own hand she made all the happiness of Mrs. Redmond's life—a happiness she had often hoped for, for herself, but that, with many other good things, had been denied her, since the day when Fate took Fortune in hand and banished her from the home where Bertha Agincourt's destiny began to shape its course.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Notwithstanding the many accidents which have occurred from the use of nitro-glycerine, it is found to be so valuable that its use is steadily and largely increased. In the liquid form it is of course a disadvantage, except under favorable circumstances, as when made at the place where it is to be employed. Being readily detonated, however, it has the advantage of not requiring strong confinement; even when freely exposed; it exerts violent effects, such as breaking masses of rocks and blocks of iron—so, too, in blasting, it requires but little tamping, loose sand, or water being entirely sufficient. The relative force of the article is not easily estimated, since the effect produced depends greatly on the circumstances. Thus a charge of nitro-glycerine in wet sand or any soft material will exercise but a slight effect, while the same charge will shatter many tons of the hardest rock. In the former case, much more sand would be thrown by a slower explosion, which would gradually move it, than by a violent shock.

A young man in Ohio, thinking to secure his sweetheart by strategy took her out for a boat ride, and then threatened to jump overboard into the lake if she didn't consent to marry him. But this ruse didn't work. She laughed him to scorn, saying: "I'll bet you a dollar you aren't dive in!" And he silently rowed back to the shore.

THE LOVE OF YEARS.

BY M. B. SMEDLEY.

Windy and gray the morning, Lifeless and low the light, A woman wandered by me, And on, her cheeks were white!

A man came out to meet her, And never a word he said, Till she laid her hands upon his breast, And whispered, "he is dead."

They two looked at each other, And the love of other years Went over their faces like a cloud, Breaking into tears.

I knew she had been watching A sorrowful long night through, And when her life was over, A sweet life was over, too; I knew he had been waiting For a word he felt before; But faint hope came with her coming step,

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WILLIAM C. PENDLETON, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT, S. J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

VIRGINIA ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

JNO. W. DANIEL, of Lynchburg. F. W. M. HOLLIDAY, of Winchester.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District—B. F. BLAND, Middlesex. 2d District—THOMAS TABB, Elizabeth city.

3d District—A. M. KEILEY, Richmond. 4th District—E. K. HARRISS, Mecklenburg.

5th District—JOHN E. PENN, Patrick. 6th District—WM. M. CABELL, Buckingham.

7th District—H. H. RIDDELBARGER, Shenandoah.

8th District—B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, Orange.

9th District—DAVID S. PIERCE, Wythe.

THURSDAY, July 13, 1876.

HAYES' ACCEPTANCE.

The long expected has at last been given to the public. The nominee of the Republican party has published his letter of acceptance, and disappointment must be felt by many a supporter and opposer of the administration.

Hayes says that he favors reform in the civil service, but at the same time does not make known his approval of the labors of Bristow to purify the same, and punish frauds of the most egregious character.

On the contrary, in an indirect manner, he tries to excuse the guilt of Grant, in so utterly corrupting the civil service, by saying that it was the result of a custom inaugurated by political parties antedating the present administration, which custom made it right and proper to exclude from government office men who were qualified, and fill important positions with those who could neither bring recommendations of honesty or efficiency, but merely the recommendation of being strong party men.

Gov. Hayes says he endorses the Cincinnati platform as a whole. Does it not endorse the administration, and try to keep alive the sectional prejudices which Hayes in his letter says he abhors. The platform charges that the Democratic party is headed by the old rebels of the South, and that its success will produce another revolution. Now if Mr. Hayes accepts this plank can he favor peace and conciliation? verily not.

The question now to be solved is, will the Independent press and voters of the North be satisfied with this equivocal letter of acceptance? Will such papers as the New York Herald and others, that demanded from Hayes a full denial of sympathy with Grantism be contented with his undecided course? We think not, and the result will be that the unfortunate nominee will lose strength with both factions, and that the most signal defeat in November will follow.

THE INDIAN WAR.

On the 25th ult. a bloody battle was fought between the U. S. troops under Gen'l. Geo. A. Custer and a large band of the Sioux Indians. It was one of the most dreadful disasters ever visited upon the Government troops by any tribe of the Indians, and has excited great indignation throughout the entire country.

The Republicans will seize upon this event as a pretext for increasing the army, and try to create the impression that the security of the people on the frontiers demands a large increase. But if the three or four thousand soldiers that are stationed in the various Southern States were sent to the frontier there would be quite enough. Gen'l. Grant however considers it more important to keep an eye on the wild Democrats in the South than the wild Indians of the west, and so does the Republican party headed by Hayes and Wheeler.

Don. Carlos, the would-be-king of Spain, is now traveling in the United States. He arrived at Richmond on last Friday evening, and on Saturday visited Bishop Gibbons, Governor Kemper, and inspected the curiosities in the State Library. He left Saturday evening for Washington City.

Who would have thought it? J. stands in Tilden's name for Jones. Samuel Jones Tilden. A good name that, and will certainly be a winning one. His relatives the Jones' can give him nearly enough votes to elect him, and when all the relatives are counted an overwhelming majority is the result.

The New York Tribune, thinks that Hayes in his letter of acceptance "utters a clear, manly, unequivocal declaration of principles." The Tribune is easily satisfied.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Maine, has accepted the position of Secretary of the Treasury and assumed the duties of the same.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. Edward S. Fernyhough, a citizen of Richmond, was the victim of sunstroke on last Saturday evening. He fell on Main Street and died in a few hours after being taken to his residence.

There was an attempted outbreak by the convicts in the penitentiary last week, and but for the timely assistance of three of the convicts the guards would have been overpowered. The convicts who rendered this assistance were all confined for long terms on aggravated offenses; one for murder, one for burglary and the other for rape.

The Rev. C. M. Howard, the great evangelist, is now holding a series of meetings in Loudoun county Va.

Hillery Page the "fire fiend of Chesterfield County, will be hung to-morrow, unless the sentence of death should be commuted by the Governor.

Since writing the above, intelligence has been received that Gov. Kemper has respited Page until the 1st of September.

The Hon. Reese T. Bowen, fell off a fence at his home in Tazewell Co., a few days ago, and sustained injuries to one of his knees of a painful and serious nature.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon the subject is to be encouraged until by constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The republican party is pledged to such an amendment.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is one of great importance. The Union of the Southern States attracts a large and commanding sympathy of the people of the whole Union in their progress recovery from the effects of the war. Their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of the government, which will protect all classes of the citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is "peace," and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties, resting merely upon distinctions of race or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, like that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attraction it can offer to labor, to immigration and capital; but laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where the constitution and laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and peace-abiding social life.

All parts of the constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectively advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practically to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government the efforts of the people of those states to obtain for themselves the blessing of honest and capable local government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States, that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between the North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficacy and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray the trusts; with a sound currency, with education unsectarian and free to all, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may hope that the second century of independence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminently an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen, R. B. HAYES.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Letter from Gov. Hayes, Accepting the Republican Nomination—Views on civil Service. One Term for the Presidency—Currency—Southern Affairs.

CINCINNATI, O., July 9.—The following is the letter of Governor Hayes, accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8, 1876.—Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Joseph H. Rainey and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention—Gentlemen: In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the U. S. by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that under providence I shall be able to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon an extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

The fifth resolution, adopted by the convention, is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of appointments to office grew up based upon the spoils. "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim that gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted the system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved.

At first the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments, but gradually the appointing power in many cases passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become merely rewards for party service, but rewards for service to party leaders.—This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy.—In every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished.

The reform should be thorough, and radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the government, supplying by legislation, when needed, and that which was formerly established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their service to the government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the government upon these principles, and all constitutional

powers vested in the executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

THE WEST.

Further Particulars of the Indian Fight. NEW YORK, July 8.—Few details regarding the Indian massacre have been received further than are already published.

A special dispatch from Little Horn, via Bismarck, says Custer's body was not mutilated when found, although the others were. He lay as if asleep; his face calm, and a smile on his face. Reno and his remnant of the 7th cavalry must also have fallen had not Gibbon appeared to rescue them.

Nothing is known of the battle in which Custer and his comrades perished except what can be surmised from the appearance of the field. Col. Reno says he advanced upon the Indian village with his command and encountered but little resistance. He deployed on a plain between the bluff and the river. The first intimation of danger was the appearance of masses of Indians on the bluff and on the left flank of Reno's command. The Indians opened a heavy fire from the bluff and at the same time charged in front.

The troops behaved gallantly, driving the Indians back, but the fire from the bluff was so severe that Reno's men were forced toward the river. He ordered them into the timber, where they dismounted to fight on foot. The Indians tried several times to dislodge them, but were repulsed. They charged both on foot and on horse; they tried to work around to the rear, but Reno charged them through the timber. The Indians pressed so hard and were so numerous that Reno ordered his men to mount and cut their way through. A wild scramble for life followed. It was a hand to hand conflict; one soldier having as many as five Indians upon him. The troops dashed through the timber, crossed the river and ascended the high bank on the opposite side; the Indians, meanwhile, maintaining a deadly fire. The slaughter at the ford was terrible. Horses and men were shot and rolled down the bank into the river. The Indians charged the high banks, but were repulsed. They then began to draw off.

It was evident that the large mass of Indians were somewhere else. Reno then became anxious about Custer, but his attention was soon occupied by a large body of Indians which was preparing to attack him. The men sheltered their wounded, dug rifle pits and prepared for battle. The Indians charged on foot and made a tremendous effort to route the soldiers, but they finally retired. At daylight on the 26th the battle was renewed. The Indians numbered 2,000 to 4,000 and Reno's command barely 400. His men were without water three hours and the horses and wounded were perishing of thirst, and the water only 200 yards off; but the ground was full of Indians and sharpshooters were on both sides of the river.

Reno determined to get water at all hazards. One company took kettles and canteens, while another charged down hillside and engaged the Indians, while the other was getting water. Five men fell in this charge. The Indians withdrew later and at night were all nearly all gone. Gibbon's command arrived and relieved Reno.

The statement of Geo. Herndon, one of Custer's scouts who was with Reno but was cut off from his command during the fight, is published.

He says he believes Custer thought the village was abandoned or about to be. After the first skirmish between Reno's command and the Indians, Herndon heard heavy firing down the river which he learned proceeded from Custer's command. He gives a graphic description of the fight between the Indians and Reno.

General Order.

George A. Custer was a native of Ohio, and was a cadet at West Point from 1837 to 1861, entered the United States Army immediately upon his graduation and receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Second cavalry corps. In that position he engaged in the Manassas campaign, and served in the first battle of Bull Run. In July, 1862, he was made a First Lieutenant in the Fifth cavalry, and during the Maryland campaign he served as aide-de-camp to General McClellan, and took part in all the great battles of that campaign, including South Mountain and Antietam. In the summer of 1863 he was made a Brigadier-General Volunteers, and he did good work in the battle of Gettysburg and in the various skirmishes in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va. He was brevetted a Major in the regular army on the day of the conflict at Gettysburg.

In the campaign of 1863 he was constantly on duty, except for a week or so in the summer of 1864, and in 1864 he obtained a promotion to the regular army, receiving his commission as Captain on the 8th of May, and on the 11th, after the battle of Yellow Tavern, being brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. For gallant service at the battle of Winchester, on the 19th of September, 1864, he was brevetted Colonel, and a month afterward he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers.—On the 13th of March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General in the regular army, and during the succeeding month he was made a full Major-General of Volunteers. Since the war General Custer has served as chief of cavalry in the Department of Texas and as commander on the western frontier.

General Custer's career was a remarkable one. He entered the army as a mere boy, and at the close of the Robert's war participated in most of its battles, and had become renowned as one of the bravest soldiers in the United States. In the present Indian campaign he was serving merely as a colonel in command of a regiment of cavalry. General Custer recently contributed some interesting articles to the Galaxy magazine of this city about his experience as an Indian fighter, and another series of articles on military topics by him is now in course of publication in the same magazine. He was too prominent a man and too brave an officer not to have enemies, and it was asserted only a little while ago that he eagerly left his post on the frontier, at an important moment, to come to Washington as a member of the Belknap administration, which has been made public in which the General asked to be excused from testifying in person, for the very reason that his presence was necessary in Dakota. There are persons who freely express their opinion that the evidence which General Custer gave against Belknap was the cause of his appointment to a subordinate position in the present campaign.—N. Y. Post.

The proceedings of Independence Day in Philadelphia were most appropriately and delightfully observed by a beautiful international festival the noble president of Mr. Loxel, in West Philadelphia, where the grounds were superbly illuminated, and the most distinguished people now in the city were assembled, including the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, Gen. Sherman, and Mr. Everts, the orator of the day.—N. Y. Herald.

Repeal of the Resumption Act.—A Bill to be Reported by the House Committee.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New York Times says: The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House to-morrow morning probably report a bill for the repeal of the resumption act, but whether or not it will come from the committee as a majority or a minority report depends entirely upon the action of Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana. During Mr. Gibson's absence as chairman of the committee investigating Louisiana affairs, the committee have had several conferences upon the question of a repeal of the resumption act, and they stood five for and five against an unconditional repeal, and with common consent the return of Mr. Gibson was awaited before any final action was taken in the committee. Personally, Mr. Gibson has been and still is strongly opposed to an unconditional repeal of the act but since the St. Louis Convention a strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him to induce him to permit the bill to come from the committee so as to give the force of authority to the construction of the financial plank of the Democratic platform.—Mr. Gibson has not yet decided what he will do but his friends say to-night that he will sink his personal opposition to the bill in the committee, in answer to the demands of his party in the House, and will vote against the bill when it comes up for final consideration. If Mr. Gibson should insist upon voting against the bill in the committee it would virtually defeat it there. Hence the strong desire of his democratic friends for him to permit the bill to come before the House.

"If there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I have in utter execration," says Mrs. Partington, "it is the slanderer, going about like a boy constructor, calculating the calamity upon honest folks."

The Indian War.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The official report of the killed at Custer's defeat is: Commissioned officers, 14; acting assistant surgeons, 1; enlisted men, 237; civilians, 5; Indian scouts 2.

Gen. Sherman has ordered Sheridan to his headquarters at Chicago. It is stated that six companies of infantry at Detroit and on the Lakes, have been ordered to the frontier immediately. The Fifth Cavalry is ordered to concentrate at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies.

Dispatches from the frontier and plains show a desperate feeling of indignation against the Indians. A telegram from Chicago says considerable anxiety is felt at Sheridan's headquarters concerning Crook's command, from whom nothing has been heard since the engagement on the Rosebud. It is not known whether he has encountered the savages or not, but it is thought that he has again met them, or he would have co-operated with Terry before this time. The belief at headquarters is that the recent defeats of the regular troops, will cause a change in the general character of the campaign, and in the movement of troops, which will be more united in order to successfully cope with the Indians.

By the Cable.

LONDON, July 8.—Advices are somewhat contradictory, but quite favorable to the Servians. They have captured Raichka. Gen. Tchernayeff compelled the Turks to withdraw beyond Palanka. Terrible fighting is reported at Belina. The inhabitants defended themselves to the utmost against the Servians. A terrible massacre followed in the streets, and almost all the inhabitants perished. An American General and three Prussian officers have joined the Servians.—Other telegrams say the Turks are assuming the offensive. They surprised the Servian camp at Raichka and hold Belina. Gen. Loring, commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army in Abyssinia, has arrived at Cairo.

It is stated the Softas at their own request are to be armed and sent to the frontier. The Turks are besieging Saitbar, which has a garrison of 8,000. It is thought that Tchernayeff will be stopped at Sophia, where the Turks are concentrating. Sophia controls the railroad to Constantinople. The Turks were dislodged between Pivov and Isavibrod, which opens the road to Sophia.

To the Voters of the 9th Congressional District of Va.

FELLOW CITIZENS: On the 7th of November next you will be called upon to elect your representative in the 45th Congress. The State Committee for the District, having named Abingdon and the 23rd of August as the time and place for holding a Conservative Convention for the purpose of making a nomination, I now announce myself a candidate before the Convention. Recognizing not only the propriety of Conventions, as my conduct in the past has shown, but especially in this Presidential year, it would seem hardly necessary for me to say that I shall abide by the action of the Convention and support the nominee.

As I am still detained in Washington, in the discharge of public duties, and as the canvass has already commenced in the District, I am under the necessity of appealing to my friends to take an active part in the public meetings that shall be held for the appointment of delegates, and to see that impartial and representative men are sent to the Convention, so that its action shall be recognized as the untrammelled and authoritative expression of the will of the people. Let this be done, and none will yield a readier obedience to the popular will than myself. For my course during the sessions of Congress I refer to its records. These will show that I have been faithful to the trusts committed to me, and the records will show that I have steadily and persistently voted to bring about that reform and economy in the public service, which the "hard times" so imperatively demand.

As evidence of the reform which the present Democratic House has determined to inaugurate, I refer to the fact that in the appropriation bills, which have passed the House, this session, the reduction is \$64,360,117.20 below the estimate of the departments, and \$30,175,451.10 below the actual expenses of the government for the last fiscal year, and if the people shall, as I have great confidence, they will ratify at the polls the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, there will be such reform in the public service and economy in its expenditures as will so relieve the people from the burdens of taxation as to restore confidence and revive the energies and industries of the whole country. Nor have I lost sight of the local interests of the 9th District. I have neglected no opportunity to serve the people, when their wants have been brought to my notice, whether in the establishment of post-offices and post roads, or in matters merely affecting individual interests. Nor have I neglected the internal improvement interests of the District, as the appropriations for New River, Powells River and Clinch River, which have passed the House, and no doubt will pass the Senate, will clearly prove.

These are the first and only appropriations ever made by the general government for public purposes in the District, but if you are properly represented, still further and more valuable appropriations can be obtained.

I therefore say to the people, that if they are satisfied with my past course as a representative, and it shall be their pleasure to re-elect me, such renewal of confidence will inspire me with even greater diligence in their service in the future.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, WM. TERRY. Papers of the District please copy.

Judge Davis Non-Committal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 6.—The report that Judge Davis of this city has addressed a letter to a personal friend at Washington City, in which he approved the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and that he said he would support the Republican ticket, proves to be false; Judge Davis has not, before or since the adjournment of the June Convention, written a letter on the subject of politics. The dispatch from Washington to that effect is wholly untrue, no such letter having been written.

"Some One has Blundered."

The Philadelphia Times thinks that the startling reports of the late Indian battle show that "General Custer has found another Braddock's field and a Braddock's grave." The Times considers it probable that his fatal charge was made on the assumption of Indian cowardice, but it is a fact that the nomadic tribes in the upper Sioux country are the most warlike race on the continent. It would seem from the dispatches from General Terry that if there has been any error of judgment by which the sad disaster was precipitated, the error was Custer's in taking so few men with him, but most of all in making his attack before Gibbon joined him. If the regulars cannot be spared from keeping the South in order, let fiercer volunteers be called on to repair this sad disaster.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT SAVING INSTITUTION OF THE STATE IS LEVY BROTHERS' Dry Goods STORE, 1017 and 1019 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been saved through the low prices they offer their goods at. Consumers of Dry Goods should remember that LEVY BROS have done more to keep down the prices of goods than the combined efforts of all others.

They now offer— Handsome Grenadines, with silk flowers, at 12 1/2c, worth 35c. Black Grenadines, with silk flowers, at 12 1/2c, worth 35c. White and Colored Mexican Grenadines at 35 and 40c, per yard, worth 50 and 60 cents.

Wash Poplins at 10, 12 1/2 and 16 1/2c per yard, worth 12 1/2, 16 1/2 and 25c. Gingham at 10, 12 1/2 and 16 1/2c per yard, worth 12 1/2, 16 1/2 and 25c. Lace Striped Muslin at 16 1/2c per yard, worth 50c.

White Corded Pique, 20 inches wide, at 12 1/2c worth 25c per yard. White, buff, and Eern Pique at 16 1/2c, worth 35c per yard. Black Alpaca at 25, 30, 35c, up to the best manufactured, all to be sold at extraordinary low prices.

Victoria Lawn at 12 1/2, 16 1/2, 20, and 25c per yard—the best ever offered at these prices. Swiss Muslin at 10, 12 1/2, 15, 16 1/2 and up to 50c per yard—the cheapest ever offered. White and Colored Tarlatans at all prices—some low priced for covering picture-frames, gas-fixtures, &c.

Hamburg Net for overskirts in all qualities. Nottingham Lace Curtains at—a set for two windows. Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 20, 25, 30c, and up to \$1 per yard—all much below regular prices.

Marseilles Quills at \$3 and \$4.50, reduced from \$5 and \$8.50. Sewing Machine Quills at \$1.50, worth \$2.50. Crochet Quills at \$1.25 and \$1.50, worth \$2 and \$3. Window-shades of the latest styles at the lowest prices ever offered.

Curtain Cornices, Loops and Bands in great variety. Ready-made suits for ladies—the largest assortment ever offered (we are now supplied by five of the largest manufacturers in N. Y.) Table-Cloths, pure linen, 2 yards long, at \$1 worth \$1.50. Table Damask, all pure linen, at 50, 60, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 per yard—excellent goods for the price.

Fringed Napkins at 60, 85c, \$1 and \$1.25 per doz, worth \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Hockback Towels at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 and up to \$3 per doz.—best goods ever offered for the money. Large Napkins at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 up to \$3 per doz.—best goods ever offered for the money.

Linon Sheerings in all widths and qualities at bottom prices. Sash Ribbons in great variety—all styles and quantities—from 20c to \$1.50 per yard. Tatteta and Gros-Grain Ribbons, all widths, colors and qualities. Hamburg Edgings and Inserting at 10, 15, 20, 25c, and up to \$3 per yard—in these goods you can save 50 per cent.

Pure linen handkerchiefs at 75c, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50 per dozen—positive bargains: Fans in great variety; also, a full assortment of Fan-Blindings. High Back Combs—best assortment yet offered—from 20c up to \$1.25. White Black-Leather Belts of the latest styles. Colgate's Soap, Toilet Waters, Toilet Powder and handkerchief extracts.

Silk and Lace Ties and Scarfs in great variety, from the lowest prices up to the best manufactured. Cotton Diaper, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 for piece of ten yards, worth \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2. Gentlemen will find a full assortment of shirts, drawers, suspenders, collars, socks, gloves, cravats, handkerchiefs, shirt studs, sleeve and collar buttons, and other furnishing goods.

White and colored Lisle-thread and silk gloves in all qualities. Hosiery for men, women and children in great variety. Linon collars and cuffs for ladies and gentlemen—some new styles. Muslin Neck-Ruffles at 20, 30, 35 and 40c per doz., worth double. White and red Checked Mating at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50c per yard. Table-Cloth-Cloths in great variety at reduced prices. Satchels, trunks, valises, lunch-baskets, and shawl-straps. Gentlemen's Dress Shirts of our own manufacture, made of Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish linen, at \$1 and \$1.25 each—the former price is without buttons and button-holes; the latter is completely finished, has only to be laundered before using. Good Note Paper, \$1 a ream; envelopes at 5c a box of 250. Note paper and envelopes in boxes at 15, 20, 25 and 30c a box.

Thousands of other bargains. Prompt attention given to orders. We have but one price, and that the lowest, at sell for cash only. LEVY BROS., 1017 and 1019 Main St., Richmond, Va. ap27-

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Correspondence from our agricultural friends is solicited for this column.

RAISING HOGS ON CORN ALOE.

It is doubtful if pork can be profitably produced by feeding corn continually at a price of 75 cents a bushel. There are cases under which it may be done, but these are very rare. For instance, where there is a good market for light pigs of 80 to 100 pounds, and such pigs can be made ready for market at four or five months old, then there may be profit in it. Under the very best conditions a bushel of corn has been known to produce 15 pounds of pork, but we doubt if any farmer has reached such a result in his ordinary experience. When a pig can have a good run in a grass or clover field during the summer, and a pound of corn a day, he may be kept growing, and by the addition of skimmed or butter milk, which would be a great help, the greater part of the season's growth could be gained at little cost. It is in this way, and by finishing on corn, sweet potatoes, or peas, that you could make the cheapest pork.

VALUE OF SMALL ROOTS.

Much injury has doubtless been done by the absurd offer of premiums at agricultural fairs for the largest sized pumpkins, potatoes, cabbages and roots. Size is no test of excellence; on the contrary, fair-sized, well grown, healthy vegetables and fruits are of better quality than the over-grown, monstrous ones, which have been fed and forced by liquid manure. For feeding animals, moderately sized roots are much more valuable than large ones, and a mangel or beet of six or eight pounds is more nutritious in proportion to its size, than one of 20 pounds. In cultivating roots, the aim should be to encourage a thick growth of small roots, rather than a sparse growth of large ones. The crop in the aggregate may not be so heavy, but it will be worth more for feeding. The beet sugar manufacturers instruct the farmers, who grow beets for them, to produce roots as near 2 pounds in weight, as possible, as these contain one-third or one-half more sugar than the large ones.

ARABLE OR GRASS LAND.

There is no reason why we should not have grass enough, and permanent pasture too, if we will. Even in the Southern States, the planters are discovering that their native or naturalized grasses make good permanent pastures, and grasses formerly regarded as pests, are now welcomed as valuable acquisitions. In the north and west, except in the blue-grass pastures in many localities, which are becoming more valuable year by year, and some which are now from 30 years old, we have no permanent pastures worthy the name of a pasture. Butter and cheese are now not only the most needed products, but the most profitable, and it is a question to be carefully considered, and decided upon, if it is not possible and profitable to keep some lands in grass, and how yielding but a poor profit beneath the plow, and producing grain crops.

PRESERVING GREEN HAY.

The process of curing hay by preserving it in deep trenches, and covered with a thick layer of earth is being extensively adopted with satisfactory results in many parts of Europe. A correspondent of a foreign agricultural journal describes his method as follows:

"The grass was put into a pit six feet deep, quite wet, on the day it was cut, covered up to a depth of 18 inches with earth; the pit was opened the other day, after having been closed for eleven months. The process appears perfectly successful, and though involving a little more expense, it is worthy of consideration, in a wet season, whether it would not be worth while securing at least part of the crop in this manner."

This plan would be very serviceable for the securing of late cut crops of fodder, for the proper drying of which the lateness of the season might present some difficulties.

VALUE OF LABOR IN AMERICA.

A suggestive comparison may be made of the difference in the cost of labor in Europe and America, both in agriculture and other industries. For instance, the average wages paid to tanners in Europe is one dollar per day, while American tanners pay fifty per cent more. Yet the best authority upon matters relating to tanning, estimates our higher wages as really the cheaper, considering the number of labor-saving machines in use here. It is the same as regards agriculture. With four lighter and more effective tools and machines, a farm laborer here can do more effective labor for a dollar than the English laborer can; at the same time we pay double the wages the English farmer pays. Our great mistake is in using less capital in our farming, and thus producing less from an acre of ground than the English farmer does.

WHY A COW MAKES LITTLE BUTTER.

To feed a cow five quarts of 'corn chop' a day will tend to reduce her milk and fatten her. It is too heavy feeding. Three quarts a day of mixed corn and bran ground together, with cut fodder and hay, ought to be sufficient for an ordinary cow. To feed too much corn meal will sometimes dry up a cow.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE PATRIOT AND HERALD.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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New and Elegant Parlor Sleeping Cars from Lynchburg to Memphis, Tenn.

This consolidated Railway, extending from Norfolk, Va., to Bristol, Tenn., enters upon another year with increased facilities for accommodating Passengers and Freight.

Tickets sold to all points at principal Depots.

Through Tickets Good until Used.

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Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

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Time as quick and rates as low as by any other route. Goods forwarded in Through Cars without break of bulk.

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Marion, Va. Agents, 303 Broad street.

NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

and transport them in charge of careful and experienced Messengers, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW RATES.

No Trays in New York or Baltimore. No Insurance on Steamers and quick time.

For further information apply to the Agents along the line; to Col. Frank Huger, M. T. Lynchburg, Va., or to W. E. M. WORD, Passenger Ag't, Lynchburg, Va.

Lynchburg Advertisements.

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The trade are invited to examine our stock, or send for Price List, as we will duplicate northern invoices. Try for yourselves.

WM. KINNIE & CO. 133 Main St., Lynchburg, Va.

D. B. PAYNE & SON, Dealers in Books, Stationery, PIANOS, ORGANS, &c., No. 91 Main Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS at State price. special attention given this department. Orders solicited. may 4-

E. J. FOLKES. Successor to Folkes & Winston, 51 & 52 Main St., LYNCHBURG VA. Manufacturer of CABINET FURNITURE AND CHAIRS

Of every description. HAIR and SHUCK MATTRASSES always on hand, or made to order. may 4-

The LARGEST STOCK OF MARBLE MONUMENTS Tomb and Grave Stones in Virginia, can be found at GADESS' MARBLE WORKS Lynchburg, Va.

Head and Foot Stones, in great variety, gotten up neater and cheaper than can possibly be had at any other establishment, first class work and material, cheap for cash. My stock is new, neat and clean, and all my monuments put up by experienced hands, at cost of fare and time of hand, no other extra charge. If you want fair dealing send your orders to J. B. GADESS, Prop'r.

S. O. FISHER, Successor to Cyrus Fisher, at the old stand established in 1828., No. 176 MAIN STREET, Opposite the Norvell House, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Manufacturer, Importer, and Dealer in Breech-loading, Single and Double-barrel Guns and pistols, Cutlery, Keys, Fishing Tackle and everything in the Sporting Line.

Repairing of all kinds promptly executed. The public will find my prices as low as the lowest. nov 1875

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Call attention of the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina to their fresh and extensive stock of FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS which they are prepared to offer to cash or prompt paying trade at prices that cannot be beaten.

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T. A. PACE with M. MILLHISER & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, 1309 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA. apr 13 6m

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A. E. DAVENPORT, with THAXTON & NICHOLAS, JOBBERS OF NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, ETC., 9 GOVERNOR or 13th STREET, RICHMOND, VA. apr 13

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Richmond Advertisements.

JAS. W. GIBSON, [Successor to Kellogg & Gibson.] IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. 1207 Main Street, Richmond, Virginia. a 13-6m

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AMERICAN FOOD FOR CATTLE. AMERICAN FOOD FOR CATTLE. AMERICAN FOOD FOR CATTLE. AMERICAN FOOD FOR CATTLE.

"EUREKA," THE AMERICAN FOOD FOR CATTLE!

THIS COMPOUND CONTAINS NO ARSENIC OR POISONOUS INGREDIENTS. It is rich in Aromatic Seeds and flesh-producing material, starch, amellage, &c. It is a stimulant to the growth of young animals as well as fattening to older ones. Horses and cattle fed on it have better digestion, sleeker coats, purer blood. Sleeps well on it, mows and longer wood, and are not liable to scab or vermin. To ewes near lambing it is invaluable. For the pig, the poor man's saving bank, it is a specific for skin diseases, inflammation, rashes, &c. Poultry thrive on it: it prevents cholera, gapes, &c., and insures the supply of eggs. It keeps a clean skin and prevents parasites in dogs. Under another name this article has done wonders for the studs, herds and flocks of Great Britain. The regularity of its use insures success. Sold at 1 cent per package; \$4 per box, 100 feeds, 30 lbs; \$7 for 2 boxes, 200 feeds 60 lbs; \$12 for four boxes, 400 feeds, 120 lbs.

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HARVEST MACHINES! The largest stock of REAPERS AND MOWERS, WHEEL RAKES, HAY FEDDERS, THRESHING MACHINES, Horse Powers, Mangle Fans, &c., to be found in the South, and which we now in our extensive establishment. Farmers in Southwest Virginia will save money by buying of us for a description of our implements they may need. All orders of inquiry promptly answered, and prices plainly quoted. Don't buy until you get our catalogues. Address H. M. SMITH & CO., P. O. Box 8, Richmond, Va. dec 1-y

A NICE HOME FOR A MECHANIC! VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE! I OFFER FOR SALE A HOUSE and LOT near Keesling's Mill, on the head waters of Cripple Creek, in Smyth county, about 5 miles South of Rural Retreat Depot, on the A. M. & O. R. R. The house is a new frame one, with three rooms and a kitchen, well constructed. The lot contains nearly an acre of ground. The neighborhood is an excellent one, with churches and school houses in the vicinity. There is a first-rate work-shop, a fine well, and a quantity of young fruit trees on the lot. Terms liberal. I also wish to rent the store house, dwelling, &c., where I now reside, for the term of four years, commencing the 20th of August, 1876. This is desirable property and an excellent stand for selling goods. For further information address to undersigned at Cedar Springs, Smyth County, Va. W. S. WILSON. my 18-3m

BABBIT'S NEW CONCENTRATED LYE, the best in the market for sale at PENDLETON'S DRUG STORE. Mch 11.

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Richmond Advertisements.

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J. S. EWERS, with WATKINS & COTRELL, Importers & Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SADDLERY GOODS, a 13 6m 1307 Main St., RICHMOND, VA.

Gardner, Carlton & Baldwin, 1321 1/2 MAIN STREET, Richmond, Virginia. Keep always on hand a large and well selected stock of SHOES & BOOTS, And are constantly receiving fresh supplies from the BEST MANUFACTURERS.

We are in receipt of a large assortment, suitable for the Fall trade of Virginia and North Carolina, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Richmond, Oct. 21st 1875. Mr. J. R. VENABLE, of Marion, Va., is one of our Salesmen. o 21-9m

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Organ and Sewing Machine Advertisement.

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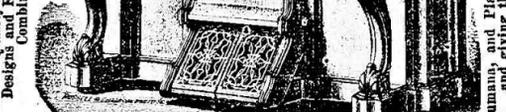
Excels in Quality of Tone, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Designs and Finish, and Wonderful Variety of these Combination Solo Stops, Solos, Vox Humana, and Piano. The latter never requiring Tuning, and giving the Brilliance and Promptness of the Piano.



These remarkable instruments possess capacities for musical effects and expression never before attained. Adapted for Amateur and Professional, and an ornament in any parlor. Beautiful New Styles now ready.

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PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm on any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being ESPECIALLY adapted for the delicate and finest work as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it. The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising all the essential parts upon centers. The bearings are low, and they are lubricated and polished to work in the city of New York, N. J., with new special patented machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer. Every machine fully warranted.

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FASHIONS

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., New York and Chicago.

Baltimore Advertisement. Merion Advertisement. JOHN A. BLOUNT, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, MARION, VIRGINIA.

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THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD Over 300 Modifications. TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS FAIRBANKS & CO. 166 BALTIMORE ST. BALTIMORE, MD. dec 3, 77-y

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SANDALWOOD Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucous membrane of the urethra than either Cubebis or Copaliba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this. Dandias Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send to 33 & 37 Wooster St., N. Y., for one. [a 27-6m]

KINGSFORD'S "SILVER GLOSS SEARCH" an elegant article, for sale at PENDLETON'S Drug Store. Mch 11.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly), begin July 13, 1876, and end 13th September. Have proved of signal use—1st, to students who design to pursue their studies at this or other Law school. 2nd, to those who propose to read privately. And 3rd, to practitioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circulars apply to P. O. University of Va.) to Jno. B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law, June 8-m

ATTENTION GRANGERS! STOVES AT COST! HERE WE ARE, WITH THE largest and best assortment of STOVES AND TINWARE ever offered for sale in Marion. Our stoves are made by the celebrated Richmond Stove Company, and for stive and durability, heating and cooking purposes, are excelled by none. We have the Disputch, Carolina, Lee, Patron, Help, GORDON and Southern Planter as cooking stoves, and Dixie, Comfort, Radiant and Southern Matron as Heating Stoves. We warrant our stoves to give satisfaction. Everybody is invited to call and examine the quality and price our goods before making their purchases. Job work and repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Old stoves fitted up as good as new. Cool produce taken in exchange for stoves at the highest market prices. PALMER & GOODELL, Near Depot, Marion, Va. nov 11, 75-y

