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The Marion Herald.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, LIBERTY."

VOL. I.

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The Fall Elections.

The fall elections this year are to decide not only the character of the next House of Representatives, but also, to a certain extent, that of the Senate. Twenty Senators will be elected by the next State Legislatures. The Senators whose terms expire on the 4th of March next are Morrill, of Maine; Cregin, of New Hampshire; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Hampton, of Rhode Island; Cattell, of New Jersey; Wiley, of West Virginia; Johnson, of Virginia; Abbott, of North Carolina; Robertson, of South Carolina; Fowler, of Tennessee; Grimes, of Iowa; Howard, of Michigan; Thayer, of Nebraska; Ross, of Kansas; Yates, of Illinois; McDonald, of Arkansas; Revels, of Mississippi; Williams, of Oregon; Harris, of Louisiana; Warner, of Alabama; Saulsbury, of Delaware; McCroery, of Kentucky; and Norton, of Minnesota. The outgoing Senators are all Republicans, except Saulsbury, McCroery and Norton. The seat of Mr. Fowler has already been filled by a Democrat, and that of Mr. Grimes by a Republican. The Democrats will probably lose one Senator in Minnesota, and gain in New Jersey, Oregon, and perhaps one or two Southern States. In many of the States the contest will be spirited, for personal as well as for political reasons.—N. Y. Post.

The Human Heart.

It is stated that Prof. Haughton, of Dublin, has calculated that the ventricles alone of the human heart perform the total daily work of 124,208 foot-tons. For every ounce of weight of the heart, that organ, it is asserted, performs 50,576 foot pounds of work per minute, and on the supposition that it were to expend its entire force in lifting its own weight vertically, it is calculated that the heart would raise itself 19,754 feet in hour, that is 329 1/2 feet in a minute. In comparing these figures with the more familiar standards, it may be interesting to remember that a "horse power," according to the calculations of the late James Watt, that working eight hours a day, will raise 33,000 one foot high one minute. From Professor Haughton's statement it will be seen that the heart exercises a force that would raise 193,212 pounds one foot high in a minute.

GENERAL T. L. CLINGMAN.—I knew Clingman in the olden time, when the South ruled Washington, and he and a few others ruled the South. That was a time of Virginia abstractions, Democratic contradictions, and comparatively speaking, a period when our civil affairs were honestly administered. These southern rulers were beastly aristocrats, and whipped no end of profit from the backs of their slaves. But they would not steal. And what a blessed dispensation that appears to us now.—Don Pratt.

According to Fitzhugh Ludlow, Brigham Young is one of the richest men in the world. Some idea may be had of his immense wealth when we state on the authority of that writer, that a single New York house has invested sixty millions in securities on his account, and his possessions in Great Britain enable him to be the third largest depositor in the Bank of England.

"Is my face dirty?" asked a young lady from the backwoods, while seated with her aunt at the dinner table on a steamboat running from Cairo to New Orleans. "Dirty? No. Why did you ask?" "Because that insipid waiter insists upon me putting a towel beside my plate. I've thrown three under the table, and yet every time he comes around he puts another one before me."

Gen. D. H. HILL says: "Announcement is made that all who came out under Mr. Lincoln's first call for volunteers are to receive a bounty of \$100 additional. We came out under that first call, and will sell our claim to any county lawyer on reasonable terms."

Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped at school never learns his lesson well. A man that is compelled to work cares not how badly it is performed. He who pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and sings while he works is the man for us.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—Laws cannot prevent extravagance; and perhaps it is not always an evil to the public. A shilling spent idly by a fool may be picked up by a wiser person, who knows better what to do with it; it is, therefore, not lost.—Franklin.

Buffalo has a ghost, a first wife, who comes and tucks up her children every night. The second wife is not very cordial to her.

The old fashioned but sensible ging-ham bonnet will, it is said, be all the go this summer at the fashionable watering places.

Difficulties of the English Language.

One evening, as a Frenchman was seated by a southern planter's fireside the Frenchman remarked that there was one English word of which he could never find the meaning; he had vainly searched the dictionaries and begged his friend to assist him to an explanation. The word was often used by every one, and yet when he asked its meaning he was always told there was no such word. "There it is!" cried the despaired Frenchman; "you are just like all the others, you say there is no such word, yet you always use it!" "I cannot imagine what you mean," said his friend, and am sure there is no such a word. The Frenchman sat a moment in lugubrious silence when it chanced that a servant entered with fuel for replenishing the fire. As he poked and stirred, and placed the fresh wood; "There, there," exclaimed the host, "that'll do! that'll do!" "There! there!" cried the excited Frenchman, "you used the word this minute! Twice you told the man, 'Tattle-too! tattle-too!' and yet you say there is no such word!"—N. O. Picayune.

Happiness.

Man courts happiness in a thousand shapes; and the faster he follows it, the swifter it flies from him. Almost every thing promisseth happiness to us at a distance: such a step of honor, such a pitch of estate, such a fortune or match for a child; but when we come nearer to it, either we fall short of it, or it falls short of our expectation; and it is hard to say which of those is the greatest disappointment. Our hopes are usually bigger than the enjoyment can satisfy; and an evil long feared, besides that it may never come, is more troublesome than the evil itself when it comes.—Tillotson.

A FIXED FACT.—The less you leave your children in your will the more they will have in twenty years afterwards. Wealth inherited should be an incentive to action; instead of that it is an incentive to sloth. The only money that does a man good is that which he earns himself. A ready made fortune, like ready made breeches, seldom fits the man who comes in possession.

The following words of Franklin are as applicable to the debtors of the present day as they were at the time when written. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he will send for his money next day.

WELL-CULTIVATED intellects; heart sensible to domestic affection; the love of parents, and brethren, and sisters; a taste for home pleasures; habits of order, and regularity, and industry; hatred of vice and vicious men; and a lively sensibility to the excellence of virtue—are as valuable a legacy as an inheritance of property—simple property purchased by the loss of every habit which could render that property a blessing.

The Chinese missionaries are discussing the question whether parents who compress the feet of children shall be admitted to the church. Parents who compress the waists of children, and bore their ears, and load their heads with burdens of hair, are admitted to the churches here. Is a Chinaman's foot of more consequence than an American's waist?

A DARK PICTURE.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Charleston, S. C., believes that the colored race in that section "is dying out, emigrating to the West, murdering its young, much as some animals do when the litter is large."

A woman at Hannibal, Mo., read in the papers that it was fashionable to powder the hair for parties, so she put on her blonde hair a quantity of gunpowder which looked well until she got a little too near the gas, when there was a little explosive circus, and she fainted all over the house.

WISDOM AND FOLLY.—Wisdom is prepared for the worst; but folly leaves the worst for the day when it comes.—Cecil.

Mankind has been learning for six thousand years, and yet how few have learned that their fellow-beings are as good as themselves.

Raising Ghosts.

The raising of ghosts was a favorite exploit among the necromancers of old; the fame of Torralva, the Spanish magician, has been immortalized in Don Quixote. The demons that the celebrated Italian artist, Benvenuto Bellini describes as having seen when he got within the conjurer's circle, and which amazement magnified into several legions, are now believed to have been merely figures pronounced by a magic lantern; and their appearing in an atmosphere of perfumes is accounted for by the burning of odoriferous woods, in order to dim the vision of the spectators. When Charles IV. was married to the Bavarian Princess Sophia, in the city of Prague, the father of the tribe brought with him a wagon-load of magicians to assist in the festivities. Two of the chief proficient in the art—Zytho, the Bohemian sorcerer, and Guion, the Bavarian—appeared as rivals in an extraordinary trial before an assembly. After supernatural efforts to astonish the spectators, Zytho opened his jaws from ear to ear and swallowed his companion until his teeth touched his shoes, which he spat out, because he said they had not been cleaned. The admiration of the audience was succeeded by feelings of horror; but Zytho calmed their apprehensions by restoring the vanquished Guion in his perfect corporal proportions to life—a triumph of art inexplicable.

THE PROCESS of "canning" eggs in their own shells was recently explained at a meeting of the New York Farmers' Club. It is done in this manner: When two or three dozen eggs are obtained from the nests, place them in a dish and pour scalding water over them, and immediately turn it off. This process is repeated three times, by which means the albumen is fixed or coagulated, the pores of the shell closed, and the egg, as it were, canned in its covering. The eggs thus prepared are then packed in salt, with the apex downward; and they are said to keep perfectly fresh for many months.

An exchange gives the following recipe for making an utter failure of life: "Young man, it is easy to be nobody. Go to the drinking saloon to spend your leisure time. You need not drink much now, just a little. In the mean time play checkers, dominoes, or something else. If you read, let it be 'dime novels,' of the day; then go on keeping your stomach full, and head empty, and in a few years you will be nobody, unless you should turn out to be a drunkard or a professional gambler, either of which is worse than to be nobody."

SINGULAR TENDENCY OF PEACH TREES.—Three Maryland papers assert that there is this season a strange tendency in the peach trees to produce two, and even more, peaches from a single blossom. The editor of the True Marylander says he has about a half dozen trees in one clump which are full, yet not one blossom in ten produces a single peach, and that all over the orchard the same tendency "to twin" manifests itself.

An exchange says that "Rose" and "Blanche," the heroines of Eugene Sue's Wandering Jew, are the daughters of the late Nathaniel Mills of Vermont, by whose death they come into possession of the famous diamond easket presented to their mother by the Empress Josephine, and made the subject of a thrilling, if not perfectly authentic, history in Sue's novel. The young ladies have recently sailed for Paris, where one of them is to marry Mr. Cerruti, formerly Italian Minister at Washington.

The continued multiplication of books not only distracts choice, but disappoints inquiry. To him that bath moderately stored his mind with images, few writers afford any novelty, or what little they have to add to the common stock of learning is so buried in the mass of general notions, that like silver mingled with the ore of lead, it is too little to pay for the labor of separation; and he that has been often deceived by the promise of a title, at last grows weary of examining, and is therefore tempted to consider all as equally fallacious.—Johnson.

A SICK MAN in Michigan was found in the morning with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had once had a brother buried alive, and his wife explained that the last request of the dying man was that she should, immediately after his death, cut his throat to make sure of his decease. The neighbors accepted the story, and attempted no investigation.

"He that will see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil and his lips that they speak no guile."

The Key of Death.

In the collection of curiosities preserved in the arsenal at Venice, there is a key of which the following tradition is related: About the year 1600, one of those dangerous men, in whom extraordinary talent is only the fearful source of crime and wickedness beyond that of ordinary men, came to establish himself as a merchant of trades in Venice. The stranger whose name was Tebaldo, became enamored of the daughter of an ancient house, already affianced to another. He demanded her hand in marriage and was of course rejected. Enraged at this he studied how to be revenged. Profoundly skilled in the mechanical arts, he allowed himself no rest until he had invented the most formidable weapon which could be imagined. This was a key of large size, the handle of which was so constructed that it could be turned round with little difficulty. When turned, it discovered a spring which, on pressure, launched from the other end a needle or lancet of such subtle fineness that it entered into the flesh, and buried itself there without leaving external trace.

Tebaldo waited in disguise at the door of the church in which the maiden whom he loved was about to receive the nuptial benediction. The assassin sent the slender steel, unperceived, into the breast of the bride-groom. The wounded man had no suspicion of injury; cut, seized with sudden and sharp pain in the midst of the ceremony, he fainted, and was carried to his house amid the lamentations of the bridal party. Vain was all the skill of the physicians, who could not divine the cause of this strange illness; and in a few days he died. Tebaldo again demanded the hand of the young maiden from her parents, and received a second refusal. They, too, perished in a few days. The alarm that these deaths, which appeared almost miraculous, occasioned, excited the utmost vigilance of the magistrates; and when on close examination of the bodies, the small instrument was found in the breast of each, the cause of the deaths was discovered for his own life. The maiden thus cruelly orphaned had passed the first month of her mourning in a convent, when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak to her at the gate. Her reply was most decisively in the negative.

Tebaldo, greatly enraged, attempted to wound her through the gate and succeeded; the obscurity of the place prevented his movement from being observed. On her return to her room the maiden felt a pain in her breast, and uncovering it, she found it spotted with a single drop of blood. The pain increased; the surgeons hastened to her assistance, taught by the past, wasted no time in conjecture, but cutting deep into the wounded part, extracted the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life of the lady. The State Inquisitions used means to discover the hand which dealt those insidious and irresistible blows. The visit of Tebaldo to the convent caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him. His house was carefully searched, the invention discovered and he perished on the gibbet.

A PROXY lay member of the church rose in meeting and said: "My friends, the devil and I have been fighting for more than twenty minutes. He told me not to speak tonight, but I determined that I would. He even whispered that I spoke too often, and that nobody wanted to hear me; but I was not to be put down in that way; and now that I have gained the victory, I must tell you all that I have in my heart." This followed a tedious harangue.

Coming out of the session-room, the good pastor inclined his head so that his mouth approached the ear of the brilliant member, and whispered: "Brother, I think the devil was right."

If one should give me a dish of sand, and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how it would draw to itself the most invisible particles by the mere power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessings—only the iron in God's sand is gold.—Holmes.

WHEN men whom God calls to stand up for Him against the workers of iniquity are afraid to trust His providence, and deem it needful to succumb to the demands of worldly wisdom, they forfeit the blessing which He has promised to earnest faith, and there is no help for them.

A FLOATING CITY.

One of the most wonderful cities in the world is Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Did you ever witness such a sight in your life? On either side of the wide, majestic stream, moored in regular streets and alleys, extending as far as the eye can reach, are upwards of 70,000 neat little houses; each house floating on a compact raft of bamboos, and the whole intermediate space of the river presents to our astonished gaze one dense mass of ships, junks and boats of every conceivable shape, color and size. As we glide amongst these we occasionally encounter a stray house broken loose from its moorings and hurrying down the stream with the tide, amidst the uproar and shouts of the inhabitants and all the spectators. We also noticed that all the front row of houses are neatly painted shops, in which various tempting commodities are exposed for sale; behind these again, at equal distances, rise the lofty, elegant porcelain towers of the various wats and temples. On our right hand side, as far away as we can see, are three stately pillars, erected to the memory of three defunct kings, celebrated for some acts of valor and justice; and a little beyond these, looming like a line-of-battle ships among a lot of cockle-shells, rises the straggling and not very elegant palace of the king, where his Siamese majesty, with ever so many wives and children, resides.

Right ahead, where the city terminates, and the river, making a curve, flows behind the place, is a neat looking fort surmounted with a top of mango trees, over which peep the roofs of two houses and a flagstaff, from which floats the royal pennant and jack of Siam—a flag of red groundwork, with a white elephant worked in the centre. This is the fort and place of the Prince Chou Pau King Siam, and one of the most extraordinary and intellectual men in the East. Of him, however, we shall see and hear more after we have bundled our traps on shore and taken a little rest. Now be careful how you step out of the boat into the water, for the force of your effort will recede to the force of your effort to mount, and if not aware of this, you lose your balance and fall into the river. Now we are safely transhipped, for we cannot as yet say landed; but we now form an idea, though a very small one, of the vast population of the city of Bangkok.

We take a brief survey of our present apartments, and find everything, though inconveniently small, clean, and in other respects comfortable. First, we have a little balcony that overhangs the river, and is about twenty yards long by one and a half broad. Then we have an excellent sitting room, which serves us for a parlor, dining-room and all; then we have a little side room for books and writing; and behind these, extending the length of the other two, a bed-room. Of course we must bring or make our own furniture; for, though these houses are pretty well off, on this score the Siamese have seldom anything besides their bedding materials; a few pots and pans to cook with, a few jars of stores, and a fishing-net or two. Every house has a canoe attached to it, and no nation detests walking so much as the Siamese; and at the same time they are all expert swimmers, and both men and women begin to acquire this very necessary art at a very early age. Without it a man runs a momentary risk of being drowned, as, when a canoe upset, none of the passers by ever think it necessary to lend any aid, supposing them fully adequate to the task of saving their own lives. Canoes are hourly being upset, owing to the vast concourse of vessels and boats plying to and fro; and owing to this negligence or carelessness in rendering assistance, a Mr. Benham, an American missionary lost his life some twelve years ago, having upset his canoe when it was just getting dusk, and though surrounded by boats, no one deemed it necessary to stop and pick the poor man up.

Corn and Wheat. The returns of the exports of wheat from New York from January 1st to April 1st have amounted to 2,101,834 bushels, against 2,030,964 in same period of 1869, and 710,528 in like period of 1868, while those of corn have been only 86,453 bushels in 1870, against 716,914 in the same period of 1869, and 2,227,654 in the like period of 1868. Only 19,571 barrels of cornmeal have been exported from New York since January 1st, against 39,302 barrels in same months of 1869. On the other hand, the exports of wheat flour from the same port have increased, being 350,394 barrels against 239,016 in same months last year. There is plenty of time to plant corn yet this season.—Baltimore Sun.

To repent of sin is as great a work of grace as not to sin.

TANNERY.

MARION, VA. 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. We will exchange leather at cash rates, or pay cash for raw hides, at the highest market price. Hides shipped to us by railroad will be received at the Marion depot, and Leather will be delivered at the depot, FREE OF CHARGE. N. FUDGE. G. H. FUDGE. Notice.—All persons having unsettled accounts with us are requested to come forward and settle. I desire to close up my old business. NELSON FUDGE. jan20-1y

GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD!

J. N. Hull & Co. Have just received their stock of SPRING GOODS, which have been bought since the great decline in gold, are correspondingly cheap. Call and examine our stock of Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Notions, Queensware, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc., etc.

and we guarantee that you will find them as cheap as they are to be found in South-western Virginia. We have selected our Goods with great care, especially for this market, and make it a speciality to keep on hand everything to be found in a first-class retail store. We will exchange Goods at cash prices for all kinds of produce—paying the highest market price for the same. Our friends and the public generally are invited to give us a call and examine our stock. We are agents for Messrs. Stuart & Palmer in the sale of Salt. A large supply always on hand. may12

RESIDUAL BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, West end of town, near Shepley's Drug Store. MARION, VIRGINIA. I am manufacturing Boots and Shoes of the latest styles and as cheaply as such work can be manufactured for pay down. I am fitting boots and shoes and gaiters, in the most superior manner, by means of the Empire Sewing Machine. Also light Saddler's stitching. All orders promptly filled. sep23-1y. P. J. GREGORY.

F. P. STALEY, Agent,

SEVEN MILE FORD, SMYTH COUNTY, VA. Is now receiving and opening a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS at Seven Mile Ford, Va.; which he proposes selling at very fair prices for pay down. He invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock. He will take pleasure in waiting on you without charge. mar 17

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. Careful attention given in cutting work for ladies to make. Prices fair. Give him a call. Shop next door east of post-office. v105-1f

NEW GOODS!!

I am now receiving my Spring stock of Goods, consisting of READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., which I offer VERY CHEAP for cash or produce. Call and examine my stock; and satisfy yourself that I have cheap goods. R. J. VENABLE, Marion Depot. ap21-1f

Agents Wanted everywhere to sell the American Knitting Machine, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price \$25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. mar10-3m

LIGHT, PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT guaranteed to persons in every part of the country. Suitable for ladies or gentlemen, boys or girls. Address XIX CENTURY PUBLICATION CO., Charleston, S. C. may5-1f

BON-TON! Surprise Candy! Just received. Every box contains a prize. Call and buy one at PERKINS & CO.'S.

Where do you find the best goods? At Staley's store, Seven Mile Ford. oct28-6m

The Celebrated "Sterling six-cord Spool Cotton. It is the best. For sale by J. N. HULL & CO., Marion, Va. may12

If you want good shoes and boots, go to Staley's store, Seven Mile Ford. oct28

JOHN S. SLATER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, AND GENERAL AGENT, Marion, Virginia. Office: Immediately opposite Court House Building.

A. G. PENDLETON, WM. C. PENDLETON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA. WILL PRACTICE IN THE Courts of the City of Lynchburg, AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES. Office: No. 3 Main Street, over J. B. Winkler's. mar10-1f

DR. JOHN S. PENDLETON, MARION, VA. Offers his professional services to the citizens of Marion and vicinity. Office: The one formerly occupied by Dr. M. P. Watson. mar24

PROCLAMATION. ALL DISABILITIES REMOVED AND All allowed to Vote and PURCHASE CHEAP GOODS from PERKINS & CO.

In the present state of the country, when money is scarce, it is the desire of every one to get a good article, and get it cheap, we therefore proclaim that we will sell our SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and everything pertaining thereto, at prices that cannot fail to suit the closest buyers. Our stock consists of

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, Peppery, Confectioneries, and all articles to be found in a first class country retail store. Persons desiring to purchase goods at cash prices, we offer extra inducements. Merchandise taken in exchange for goods. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Give us a call. PERKINS & CO., Marion Depot.

The old firm of PERKINS & Bro. tender their thanks for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm of Perkins & Co. may5-1f

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.

and all kinds of castings kept on hands or made to order at this establishment, at as low a price as can be had at any other Factory in Virginia. july6-1f

G. G. GOODELL, & Co., AT MARION FOUNDRY, Are manufacturing a superior CANE MILL; CALL AND PURCHASE. july6

PUMELAN GRAPE. The subscriber is prepared to furnish a LIMITED SUPPLY of this NEW and VERY SUPERIOR GRAPE—stock direct from Iowa vineyards—pronounced the best table and wine grape of America. It is earlier than the Hartford Prolific. Sent by mail at \$18 per dozen. A large stock of the leading varieties of grape vines, of superior quality, very low. Cash must accompany all orders. HENRY M. PRICE, M. D., sep30-1y Central Plains, Fluvanna, Va.

CRESCENT OIL, (warranted not to explode.) And the gas burner, for sale at ap21-1f HULL & CO.'S.

Just received, a lot of hair switches, mar17 HULL & CO.

If you want cheap calico, call on mar17 HULL & CO.

NO BELIEF.

The demand for relief from burdensome and unjust taxation has not been duly considered and met by the lawmakers at Washington. After much pretentious speechifying, the tariff bill has been thrust aside to make room for less important ones, and consequently will not be resumed till the latter part of the session, if at all. The weak, vacillating legislation of Congress is worse than no legislation—a stoical indifference to every vital interest of the country, actuated only by mercenary motives. The two most important questions—finance and taxation—have been overshadowed by the pet schemes of Sumner & Co., such as private bills, land grants, and other swindling operations. It is time that the old political crisis, originated for party purposes, had lost their significance—if they ever had any—and the people had opened their blinded eyes and taken an impartial, unprejudiced view of the real state of the country, and consider whether there is reasonable excuse for such legislation. As Sumner's last effort in labor has brought forth "the cap-stone on the great superstructure of human liberty," by which he claims that the negro is his "equal"—and if at all respectable, his superior—why not leave the dead issues and heed the cry of the people against the unequal distribution of the currency, burdensome and unjust taxation, the decline of the industrial pursuits, and the sacrifice of one class to enrich the other. It would be well for the legislative swindlers and professional plunderers in Washington to moralize somewhat on the sad state of degradation to which they have reduced the country, and atone in some degree for their misdeeds, ere the just indignation of an outraged people burst in fury upon their heads and wipe out every vestige of the party of "grand moral ideas."

The recent speech of Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, in the Senate, advocating the removal of disabilities and test laws of the ultra members of the Senate and that Radical prayer-book—the Washington Chronicle. He is charged with "having a softening of the brain," a "pettifogger in behalf of rebel clients," etc. This leads us to believe that Mr. Ferry has disturbed the equanimity of this pious clan. It is hoped that he will have the courage to maintain his position, despite their abuse.

It is a significant fact that every election held since Secretary Fish's proclamation declaring the adoption of the fifteenth amendment has resulted in a victory for the Democrats. The recent election in New York resulted in an overwhelming democratic triumph, and so it goes everywhere. Today, the Old Dominion will add another victory to the list. The Jacobins will find out that negro suffrage does not help them as much as they expected; for while laboring so earnestly to secure the negro vote they have lost the whites. They have overreached themselves.

TO DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION AT MONTGOMERY SPRINGS.

The Committee of correspondence of the Christiansburg board of Trade publish in yesterday's Messenger the following announcement:

Delegates to the Mercantile Convention, to be held at Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, on the 21st of June next, will be passed over the several railroads mentioned below at the following rates: Over the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad delegates will be returned free. Over the Virginia and Tennessee, South Side, and Petersburg and Norfolk Railroads, free return tickets will be given, good for five days after the adjournment of the Convention. The Richmond and Danville Railroad will pass delegates free both ways. Papers of Richmond, Lynchburg, Petersburg Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee please copy.

Hon Henry K. Elyson has been chosen by the conservatives as candidate for Mayor of Richmond.

NOMINATION.—"Dr. Thomas Bayne, who thanked God at a public meeting in Norfolk, for the late great calamity at Richmond, has been nominated by the ultra radical convention of Norfolk for the office of commissioner of the revenue.

Baltimore has contributed upwards of \$7,000 to the relief of the Richmond sufferers, and several hundred dollars to those of Fincastle.

No More Prize-Fighting in Virginia.

A bill is now pending before the House of Delegates for the prevention of prize-fighting within the State of Virginia.

"1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That every person who by previous engagement or arrangement meets another person and engages in a fight shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the jury.

"2. Whoever is present at such fight as an aid, second, or surgeon, or advises, encourages, or promotes such fight, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding \$500, or both.

"3. Any person being an inhabitant or resident of this State, by previous appointment or engagement made therein, leaves the State and engages in a fight with another person without the limits thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding \$1,000, or both.

"4. This act shall be in force from its passage."

Oaths of Office.

The following is the bill reported by the Committee on Courts of the House in relation to oaths of office:

"1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the act entitled 'an act prescribing the oath of office,' approved March 15th, 1870, be, and the same is hereby, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"All persons, before entering upon the discharge of any function as officers of this State, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, do declare myself a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States of Virginia; that I recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law, and that I will faithfully perform the duty of \_\_\_\_\_ to the best of my ability. So help me God."

"2. Sections one, two, and three, of chapter thirteen, Code of Virginia (1860), and all acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

"3. This act shall be in force from its passage."

MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of the negroes charged with the murder of Willy Jett and the malicious burning of the store of F. W. Payne, in King George county, Virginia, in which the negroes were convicted, was concluded last week. Robert Hill was honorably acquitted, the jury in their verdict stating that the charges against him were entirely unfounded. William Taylor, Warren Taylor and George Miller were sentenced to be hanged, and Fanny Taylor was sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years, and William Green and Mary Taylor each to eight years' confinement. In consideration of the testimony of George Miller, the jury recommend a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life.

The Fifteenth Amendment Bill.

The House of Representatives, as anticipated, manifests no disposition to accept the wanton and monstrous bill of the Senate for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment in lieu of its own bill on the same subject. Any law relative to the amendment at this time might well be dispensed with, in decent respect to the States and the people generally, provided so-called representatives of either thought it worth while any longer to pay them any particular respect. The House has asked for a committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments, and as the Senate favorably responded, it is presumed that something will be patched up in the end that will suit party purposes, though of not quite so aggressive a character as that brought forth by the Senate in its dark night of incubation.

A gentleman of large means from the North having determined to come South to reside, chose Wilmington, N. C., as his future home. He went down to make arrangements for his intended change of location, rent a warehouse, &c.

Upon landing, he saw a negro policeman on the wharf, and he was so shocked by it that he went back North by the same steamer that had brought him, declaring that much as he had desired to make Wilmington his home, he could never live in a city whose police were negroes.—Norfolk Journal.

A Discovery.

The farmers of Southwestern Georgia have discovered a plan for preventing hog thieving. They feed their hogs on strychnine, giving a level teaspoonful to every three grown hogs at a time. The strychnine penetrates the hog's flesh and poisons it for three weeks thereafter. If eaten during this time it is fatal. The owner has only to let it be known that he gives his hogs strychnine and they will be safe. This is a valuable discovery. The Plantation is our authority for the above.—Carolina Farmer.

A French paper says the promised novelties for seaside and traveling costumes will make young ladies look "like school boys out for a holiday."

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—2d SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 18.—House.—Mr. Lynch's bill relative to the decline in American commerce is being considered.

The morning hour was occupied in discussing the bill to restore American navigation and commerce.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up, and pending the discussion the House adjourned.

A session will be held to-night. Senate.—Petitions were presented in favor of the ratification of the Samana Bay treaty, and for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

A resolution was adopted calling for the official correspondence relating to the passage of Canadian steamers through the Sante Marie canal.

The day was devoted to the discussion of the bill for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment.

The Senate is in session to-night, engaged in considering the anti-polygamy bill.

May 19.—House.—Mr. Conners, of Texas, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report what measures are necessary to force Mexico to observe treaty stipulations and prevent that country from harboring American outlaws. Referred.

A very bitter discussion occurred upon the appropriation bill with regard to the feature of providing for a Minister to Rome. Religion entered very strongly into the debate. Sharp passages were exchanged between Bingham and Voorhes, each charging the other with playing for the Catholic vote.

Mr. Banks made a personal explanation defending the San Domingo treaty, and holding that our safety depended on the acquisition of neighboring islands.

Senate.—A resolution was presented requesting the President to open negotiations with England with a view to the annexation of Canada to New York. The resolution was placed on the calendar.

A memorial was presented to-day from naturalized citizens of Rhode Island, who say they cannot vote under the laws of that State unless they are owners of \$134 worth of real estate, and asking a remedy therefor.

Consideration of the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment was resumed.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, said it would practically repeal all registration laws, and that if passed no one would be safe in talking to a negro before an election, because he was to have the right, upon his unsupported affidavit, to cause the arrest of any man he might charge with supposed interference with his rights.

Democratic charge that his party had revolutionized the Constitution by the adoption of the fifteenth and other amendments, and argued that the change in the governmental policy caused by the war was a revolution that secured individual rights in all the States.

Mr. Pool took the position that Congress could constitutionally enter a State and deal directly with the rights of elections; that the prerogatives of citizenship could not safely be left to the caprice of States.

The Judiciary Committee presented a report on the inquiry into the corrupt means used to influence senators on the Georgia bill. The testimony is voluminous.

May 20.—Senate.—The Pacific railroad bill was placed on the calendar next to the bill for reducing taxation. The entire day was devoted to discussing the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment.

House.—Private bills were considered during the morning hour.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads had under consideration the Trans-Continental, but arrived at no definite result. The clerk of the committee says they are fighting among themselves, and the result will be they will get no road at all.

The bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsage for the destruction of the Alabama, appropriating \$190,000 out of the Japanese (?) indemnity fund, was passed.

A message from the Senate announced that that body had fixed on July 15th as the day for adjournment, instead of the 4th, as proposed in the resolution of the House. The amendment was immediately agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, thus making the matter definite and final.

May 21.—House.—After the disposal of general routine business, the House resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested case of Newsham against Ryan. One of the points in the case is the alleged disloyalty of Mr. Ryan. General Banks, who as commander of the Red River expedition, had occupied his house and grounds at Alexandria, bore testimony to the reputation of Ryan as being opposed to secession and in favor of the United States Government. The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions offered by Mr. Kerr as the report of the minority, declaring Ryan entitled to the seat, was rejected without division.

The first resolution, reported by Mr. Burdett on behalf of the majority, declaring Ryan not entitled to the seat, was adopted without division.

The vote on the resolution of the majority declaring Newsham entitled to the seat was taken by ayes and noes. At the close of the roll-call there was a majority of six or seven against the

resolution, but several Republican members then voted, changing the result to ayes 78 and noes 72, all the Democrats voting in the negative.

Mr. Eldridge moved to reconsider the vote for the purpose of offering a resolution declaring the seat vacant.

Mr. Cox said he would prefer a vacancy to a usurpation.

Mr. Morgan then moved that the House adjourn, which was lost.

As there were signs of filibustering, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, rose and proposed that there should not be any further obstructions of public business, but by agreement the vote should be taken on Monday at 2 o'clock, when the House would be full, and that the House now go on and finish the consular and diplomatic bills.

Mr. Mercer, of Pennsylvania, objected.

A motion to adjourn was put and carried amid much excitement, and at 3:40 the House adjourned.

May 23.—House.—Among the bills introduced to-day was one for the improvement of the Cumberland river; which was referred. Also, another to exempt inland and coastwise vessels' tonnage duties; which was passed.

The Senate amendments to the bill enforcing the fifteenth amendment were nonconcurred in, and a committee of conference was asked. Speaker Blaine appointed Messrs. Bingham, Davis, and Kerr, to represent the House in the conference committee.

The bill providing for the appointment of an examiner of claims and three additional clerks for the State Department was passed.

The consideration of the appropriation bill was then resumed.

At 3 o'clock a vote was taken on seating Newson, of Louisiana, and he was seated—ayes, 95; noes, 77.

The bill placing a resident minister at Rome was defeated.

Mr. Judd moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce and have passed a bill to reduce the duties on imports as follows: On syrup molasses, all sugars, and on salt, 33 1/2 per cent.; on coffee and tea, 20 per cent.; and on pig and scrap iron, 23 1/2 per cent.; The motion was rejected—ayes, 102 nays, 82—less than two-thirds voting in the negative.

Senate.—An error in the journal whereby the sixteenth section of the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment, forbidding legislation against the Chinese, was omitted, was discussed.

The discussion on the omission resulted in the failure of effort to correct the journal.

The consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed, and the Senate is in session to-night.

An amendment allowing males and females like pay for like work was

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA

WEDNESDAY, May 18.—Senate.—The Committee on General Laws presented a report in relation to a resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to prohibit hunting at wrong seasons of the year; no legislation on that subject being necessary, they asked to be discharged.

The same Committee reported, with amendments, Senate bill authorizing the Supreme Court of Appeals to prescribe rules regulating practice and pleadings, and to establish the forms of pleadings and of process.

The same committee presented a report in relation to a resolution inquiring into the expediency of authorizing a notary public to take the acknowledgment of a married woman, &c., that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject.

Senate bill for the protection of the property of married women was indefinitely postponed.

House.—Mr. Hudgin introduced a bill to prevent the sale of property till the homestead bill becomes a law; which, under a suspension of the rules, was placed on the calendar.

The tax bill was further discussed, and the motion to strike out the clause exempting books not offered for sale and other articles of private property was lost.

THURSDAY, May 19.—Senate.—The Committee for courts of justice reported without amendment Senate bill to provide for and regulate the settlement of debts contracted prior to May 1, 1865.

The same committee reported, with the recommendation that it pass, the following resolutions:

"Resolved (the House of Delegates concurring), That the General Assembly shall adjourn on the 15th of June, 1870, to meet on the 12th day of October, 1876.

"2. That in the interim the members and officers shall not be entitled to per diem, nor shall they receive mileage for attendance to the adjourned session."

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to provide for the care and preservation of the books of county surveyors and for the appointment of special surveyors.

FRIDAY, May 20.—Senate.—House bill making an appropriation to pay for Sycamore church was passed.

Senate bill to incorporate the town of Goodson was passed.

Senate bill repealing all acts making distinctions in civil rights between citizens of this Commonwealth was taken up, read the second time, and the question on ordering the bill to its engrossment and third reading being put, was determined in the negative. The bill was therefore rejected.

The House passed a resolution to hold two sessions daily after Monday next.

Saturday the Senate rejected the bill to encourage and promote immigration. The bill to increase the salary of the Attorney General passed.

MONDAY, the homestead bill was considered. Some of the House amendments were agreed to and several were rejected.

Several bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

The Methodist Conference.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, fifth day, Bishop Kavanaugh presiding, the report of the committee on boundaries, submitted yesterday, was adopted as to the formation of new conferences.

The committee on the circulation of the Holy Scriptures submitted an able and elaborate report, which was adopted.

The select committee on the Book Concern reported in favor of continuance at Nashville, and this provoked a lengthy discussion, participated in, on a substitute to remove it to Baltimore, by Drs. Bond and Watson, of Baltimore, and Moran, of North Carolina, in favor of the substitute, and Mr. McFerrin, of Tennessee, Evans and Gain in the opposition.

After the discussion had been continued some time, Major Dawson, of Kentucky, offered an amendment substituting Louisville in lieu of Baltimore, with a proviso, that Louisville pay the proposed \$50,000, pending which the conference adjourned.

May 21.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to-day, Bishop Marvin presiding, an extended debate arose on resolutions offered by Dr. Hamilton, of Mobile, proposing to elect two additional bishops.

Drs. Monroe, of Missouri, Marshall, of Mississippi, and Bigley, of Texas, spoke in favor of the resolution, the latter intimating that unless it were adopted Texas and the West would secede.

Drs. Evans, of Georgia, Windfield, of Arkansas, and Andrews, of Alabama, opposed it. The latter said that this was a move in the direction of diocesan territories.

Bishop, Paine, in behalf of the bishops, explained their views on the subject. He said they had done their duty but, in view of the fact that five new conferences had been added, they would agree to an additional bishop, but would acquiesce in the action of the conference if two were asked.

Under the operation of the previous question a substitute providing for one bishop was adopted by 110 to 102.

On motion of Dr. Anderson, the conference adjourned, and the conference, at noon, proceeded to vote by ballot for a bishop with the following result: J. C. Keene, of Louisiana, 57; J. A. Duncan, of Virginia, 50; J. B. McFerrin, of Tennessee, 77; scattering, 89. No choice.

Passage of the Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The senate at 7 o'clock this morning passed the bill to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment. Many new and more stringent clauses were added.—It now goes to the House for concurrence. The final vote was 42 to 8. A motion to deny the fees to informers was lost—21 to 22.

On motion of Mr. Morton, a second section was inserted, making criminal offenses all attempts to influence the votes of colored persons by depriving them of occupation, ejecting them from houses, lands, or other property, refusing to renew leases, etc., and imposing a fine of \$500 and imprisonment of not less than one year for such offenses.

An additional section, proposed by Senator Pool, of North Carolina, was adopted, making any organizations of two or more persons to violate the provisions of the act felonies, punishable by fine of not more than \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years: the offender to be thereafter ineligible to office under the United States.

Senator Carpenter moved an amendment that any person deprived of an office, except congressmen or State legislators, by reason of a violation of the act or by denial of right to vote to any citizen on account of race, or color, etc., shall be entitled to hold office and recover possession of it by quo warranto or other appropriate proceedings in any United States district court having jurisdiction. Adopted—24 to 22.

An Englishman, Alexander Charles Ewald, F. S. A., and Her Majesty's Record office, has compiled a reference book of history, containing a table of chronology; lists of sovereigns, dictionary battles and sieges, etc. His citations in regard to the late rebellion are very amusing. He locates Fort Pillow in North Carolina, and on page 315 we are told that "Fort McAllister was captured from the American Federals by the Confederates under Sherman, December 13, 1864."

The Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

The Richmond lady who figured in the New York Woman Suffrage Association is Miss Susan L. Smith. She is a maiden well advanced in years, and is a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Smith, former president of Randolph Macon College, and a Methodist divine of ability and eloquence.

Manitoba Wonders.

Manitoba Lake, which has given a title to the province formed out of the Red river region, derives its name from a small island from which, in the stillness of night, issues a "mysterious voice," though there is no real "mystery" about it. On no account will the Ojibways approach or land upon this island, supposing it to be the home of the Manitoba—"The speaking God." The cause of this curious sound is the beating of the waves on the "single," or large pebbles lining the shores. Along the northern coast of the island there is a long low cliff of fine grained compact limestone, which, under the stroke of the hammer, clicks like steel. The waves beating on the shore at the of the cliff cause the fallen fragments to rub against each other, and to give out a sound resembling the chimes of distant church bells. This phenomenon occurs when the gales blow from the north, and then, as the winds subside, low, wailing sounds, like whispering voices, are heard in their air.

Acres of Strawberries.

A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) Index states that owing to great profits which have been realized, the cultivation of fruit in the vicinity of Norfolk has become almost entirely limited to strawberries. The extensive peach orchards of former years have died out, and no pains taken to replace them. The number of acres in strawberries this season is represented to be about twelve hundred, the aggregate yield of which may be stated at hardly less than five millions of quarts. But the rapacious maw of the great northern markets, from Baltimore to Boston, is capable of taking in the whole, and the demand is for more.

The American Grocer, which has made some careful calculations, says the amount of value of the Southern crops is conclusive evidence of the rapidly increasing prosperity of that section of the country. The productions of last year will amount in the aggregate to about \$650,000,000, and very nearly in the following proportions: Cotton, 3,000,000 bales, \$300,000,000; corn, 285,000,000 bushels, \$200,000,000; sugar, wheat, tobacco, &c., \$150,000,000. Total, \$650,000,000. This, with a population of 11,000,000, is an average of nearly \$60 per head for the entire population—a good index of the increasing prosperity of the South.

Woman's Rights.

A Joliet woman has original and pronounced views on female suffrage, which she expresses in this way: "I don't believe in female suffrage. I have raised six boys—four of them vote now, and the others will soon be old enough. Then I will have six votes. Now these good-for-nothing women who have fooled their time away and never raised a single boy, come around and want every woman to vote for herself. I don't believe in such nonsense. I have raised six boys, and I am going to have every one vote for me. Those women who go lecturing around the country instead of raising boys have no business to vote any way."

LYNCHBURG & DANVILLE RAILROAD.—In the Baltimore City Council on Wednesday the defeat of the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad ordinance, and the influences brought to bear in that defeat, were fully alluded to, but Mr. McCoy said, in the course of his remarks, that he was happy to announce that the road would be built without further trouble, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would build it.

CHINESE WIFE MURDER.—A Sacramento paper gives an account of the butchery of a Chinese woman by her husband, who claims, in justification thereof that he bought her for \$500 in gold from her former owner, and had a right to do as he liked with his own property.

The vote Thursday on the endorsement of the bonds of the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad by the city of Baltimore to the extent of \$750,000, resulted in the defeat of the ordinance of a majority of 1,633 in a total vote of 9,799. Only six wards voted in favor of the proposition.

A French resident of Algeria has invented an insubmersible boat. It consists of two parts. The screw, placed in a central basin, constantly moving in a complete calm, thus greatly increasing the vessel's speed. In case of accident, the different parts separate, and thus become transformed into life-boats.

The Fonian Col. O'Neil is said to be bent upon intercepting the British troops on their way to Red River, and divers reports come from Chicago as to his preparations, expectations and designs.

Victor Hugo declares that the only question which the Emperor Napoleon has a right to address to the French people is this: "Ought I to leave the Tuilleries for Vincennes and give myself up to justice?" To this the reply given is "Yes."

An experiment was lately tried on the wires of the Western Telegraph Company to ascertain the speed of electricity. It was found to be about seven thousand miles a second.

Revenue assessments of North and South Carolina show an increase of twenty-two per cent over last year.

Radical Bigotry.

On Thursday in the lower House of Congress the consular appropriation bill was under discussion, quite an excited debate occurring over the appropriation for a consul at Rome. An amendment was offered providing for a minister instead of a consul at the Court of Rome, and this let open the flood-gates of Puritanical fanaticism and intolerance. The Catholic faith was attacked. Messrs. Brooks of New York, and Voorhes, of Indiana, came to the rescue. The debate showed that the old leaven of Know-Nothingism still exists in the Radical ranks, and that now having, as they believe, secured the negro vote, they propose to throw overboard the naturalized citizens who have hitherto been welcomed into their fold. Let the Irish Catholics, and the German Catholics who have heretofore affiliated with the Radical party read the debate in the House to-day and ponder upon it.—Washington letter—Baltimore Gazette.

The story of the Calhoun rose is told by the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.—It appears that when the body of Calhoun was lying in state in Charleston, Colonel John T. Sloan, of Columbia, took up a white rose from among the profusion of flowers that lay upon the bier of the honored dead. The rose was carefully preserved, taken to Anderson, and planted. It grew and bloomed. Since then it has been transplanted four times, and to day is blooming in the garden of Col. Sloan, in Columbia.

A Certain merchant in Montgomery, Alabama, recently hired a new clerk, and of course initiated him at once into the mystery of the "trademark." Shortly afterwards the young knight of the yardstick was showing some goods to a lady customer, when she demurred at the prices. The feelings of the merchant may be imagined when the young man called out at the top of his voice: "What shall I sell this for? It is marked four dollars and a half, and cost fifty cents."

A printers "imp" in Detroit, sandy-haired and freckled-faced, working for five dollars per week, astonished his employers and the compositors in the office by getting married the other day. Their jibes, however, were cut short when they learned that he had married an heiress, and that his wife could buy half a dozen establishments like that in which her liege lord was serving an apprenticeship.

A Columbus photographer presented a revolver at the head of a gentleman who was sitting for his photograph, with the cheering remark: "My reputation as an artist is at stake. If you don't shoot smiling I'll blow your brains out." He smiled a ghastly smile.

Lynchburg Wholesale Price Current.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & PRODUCE BUSINESS, NO. 11, BRIDGE ST. EBT, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including apples, corn, flour, sugar, and other goods. Includes a note: "During the past week our market offers no change worthy of notice. Buckwheat, corn, rye, wheat and oats are all active at quotations as to quality and condition. In groceries we are without any change worthy of note."

LOCAL.

Directory for Marion.

M. E. Church Socy, Rev. S. D. Gaines, P. C.—Services every third Sabbath in each month. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, at 6 1/2 o'clock.

THE RESERVOIR—MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.—In pursuance of a previous notice, a meeting was held at the court house Friday afternoon.

On motion, Jas. H. Gilmore, W. D. Strother and J. S. Slater were authorized to ascertain the cost of pipes, &c.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATING THE REVENUE LAWS.—On Monday, J. C. Jones and J. R. Wyatt, charged with having in their possession distilled spirits not properly branded, and A. J. Weaver, J. Roop, J. Mabe, R. C. Gentry, P. O. Daniels, Richard Douglass and Wm. Griffith, charged with assisting to remove distilled spirits not properly branded, were brought before U. S. Commissioner Slater, and the two first-named parties were held for examination on June 8th, and the rest were discharged.

LAND AGENCY.—By reference to his advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. J. S. Slater has established an agency at this place for the sale of land.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A MURDERER.—It is reported (says the Lynchburg Virginian) that Hugh Isom, the man who murdered Capt. W. C. Bourne at Independence, Grayson county, last fall, was arrested in California a few days since, and is now on his way back to Virginia, in custody, to undergo trial for his crime.

HAIL STORM.—We learn that there was a very heavy hail storm in the Southern portion of this county last Monday. Our informant, who was crossing Iron mountain when the storm came up, states that the hail-stones were as large as partridge eggs, and that the storm was the severest one he ever witnessed.

WE TENDER OUR THANKS TO SENATOR JOHNSTON for a copy of the report of the select committee on the causes of the decline in American commerce.

PARIS, May 21.—This morning the Emperor met the legislative bodies in Salle d'etat and received from a deputation of the Corps Legislatif the result of the vote on the plebiscite.

THE EMPEROR replied, thanking the nation for its approval of his policy, and making promises of further liberal reforms.

THE NEW YORK METHODIST of this week states that after eight years of unceasing effort, it has "the satisfaction of announcing the triumph of lay delegation," the necessary three-fourths vote having been secured.

THIRTY SOLDIERS of the sapper corps at West Point, N. Y., have deserted on account of harsh treatment from their sergeant.

THE WIFE, both before and after she has become a matron, will find PLANTATION BITTERS literally a present help in time of trouble; and, under no circumstances or condition, can it prove otherwise than beneficial.

PERSONS who have once tasted blanc mange puddings, custards or creams made from Ska Moss Farming, and served with good rich cream or milk, will never need cooking to use it, as it makes one of the most delicious, nutritious, economical and health-giving articles of food ever provided by a bountiful Providence.

TO ALL PERSONS HAVING Mineral, Agricultural or Timbered Lands FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened an office for the sale of all kinds of REAL ESTATE, and will be pleased to receive descriptions of property desired to be sold.

FOR THE LADIES! MILLINERY and Dress Maker.

WOOL CARDING, AT HUMPHREY'S MILL.

NOTICE.

A FINE OPENING FOR A Business Man.

RAILROAD HOUSE, MARION DEPOT, VA. AND TENN. RAILROAD.

IRON WORKS.

Having recently returned from a trip, for the purpose of adopting all the late improvements in machinery at the North, we are now prepared to make and furnish the following machinery and implements:

WOOL CARDING.

PROPERTY IN MARION.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, ABINGDON, VA.

THE WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER

FOR THE LADIES!

WOOL CARDING,

NOTICE.

A FINE OPENING FOR A Business Man.

RAILROAD HOUSE,

1,000 Dollars Reward

THE WREATH OF GEMS.

New Advertisements.

New Book.—Agents to sell 100 per week. Price \$5. Address L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Conn. may19-4w

25s a Day!—40 new articles for agents class business and steady employment. B. F. HOWE, Arch st., Philadelphia. may19-4w

Curious, How Strange!—The Married Ladies Companion contains the desired information. Sent free for stamp. Address MRS. J. F. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

Wanted, agents.—\$20 watch free, given gratis to every live man who will act as our agent. Business light and profitable; pays \$30 per day. Address R. MONROE KENNEDY & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Star Spangled Banner.—A large forty column paper, Ledger size, illustrated. Devoted to sketches, poetry, wit, humor, genuine fun, nonsense (of a sensible kind), and to the exposure of swindling, humbugs, &c.

PATENTS.—Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with Munn & Co., editors of the Scientific American, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over twenty years.

Sugar Cane and Sorghum Mills, Evaporators and Horse Powers, embodying all the recent improvements and taking the lead of every kind in market.

GEO. D. DAVIS & SON, 131 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Agents Wanted.—\$100 to \$300 per month—Clergymen, School Teachers, Smart Young men and Ladies wanted to canvass for the new book: "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," or "The Unwritten Word."

Agents—Canvassing Books sent free for SECRETS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

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New Advertisements.

The Second Volume of AH STEPHENS

BOOK AGENTS WANTED in the South, to sell our new book TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET.

A Great Chance for Agents!—\$75 to \$200 per month. We want to employ a good agent in every county in the U. S. on commission or salary.

This is no Humbug!—By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage.

AGENTS WANTED.—For new A Books. For Good Books. For the best selling books in the market.

BIG PAY! \$2,500.00 A YEAR

AGENTS WANTED TO Sell the "PENN LETTER BOOK."

Agents Wanted.—\$100 to \$300 per month—Clergymen, School Teachers, Smart Young men and Ladies wanted to canvass for the new book: "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," or "The Unwritten Word."

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF TEAS AND COFFEES

Increased facilities to Club organizers. Send for new Price List.

KELLOGG & GIBSON, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE, 1207 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

We have now in store, of our own importation, a very large and superior stock of Goods in our line, which we offer to the trade as low or lower than can be purchased in any of the Northern markets.

CHARLES L. SIEGEL, 477 BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

GEORGE A. KINNEAR, GENERAL FORWARDING AND Commission Merchant, AND DEALER IN GROCERIES, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, HAY, OATS, AND FEED OF ALL KINDS.

GEORGE DABRY, AGENT FOR GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 911 Broad Street, RICHMOND, VA.

HERRING and MACKEREL, 300 lbs; new Eastern and N. C. herring. 100 lbs and kits No. 1, 2 and 3 mackerel.

Imported Ales, Porters, Wines, &c. 50 cases genuine imported claret wine. 20 cases port, from Messrs. E. & G. Hibbert, London.

Manufactured Tobacco, 1,000 quarter and half boxes manufactured chewing tobacco.

Imported Ales, Porters, Wines, &c. 50 cases genuine imported claret wine. 20 cases port, from Messrs. E. & G. Hibbert, London.

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Manufactured Tobacco, 1,000 quarter and half boxes manufactured chewing tobacco.

Imported Ales, Porters, Wines, &c. 50 cases genuine imported claret wine. 20 cases port, from Messrs. E. & G. Hibbert, London.

Praise Your Wife.

Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake, give her a little encouragement—it won't hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable; thank her if nothing more. She doesn't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for these ten years—but it will do her good for all that, and you too. There are many women to-day thirsting for the word of praise—the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat and winter's toil they have drugged uncomplainingly; and so accustomed are fathers, brothers and husbands to this, that they look for it as they do the rising sun. Homely every-day life may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its very homeliness: You know that if the floor is clean, manual labor has been performed to make it so. You know that if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so. Everything that pleases the eye and sense has been produced by constant work, much thought, great care, and untiring efforts. Many men appreciate these things, and feel a glow of gratitude for the flustered attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and health, but they are so selfish. They don't come out with a hearty "Why how pleasant you make things look, wife!" or "I am obliged to you for taking so much pains." They thank the man in the full omnibus who gives them a seat; they thank the young lady who moves along in the concert room; in fact, they thank everybody and everything out of doors, because it is the custom; and then come home, tip their chairs back and their heels up, pull out the newspaper, grumble if wife asks them to take the baby, scold if the fire has got down; or if everything is just right, shut their mouths with evident satisfaction, but never say "I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility towards those common articles of housekeeping, your wives—if you gave the one hundred and sixtieth part of the compliments you almost choked them with before they were married—if you would stop the bandage about whom you are going to have when number one is dead—(such things wives may laugh at, but they sink deep sometimes)—if you would cease to speak of their faults, however bantering before others—fewer women would seek for other sources of happiness than your wife, then, for all the good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by your own.

A Beautiful Legend.

One of the most beautiful legends of ancient times is told as happening on the site of Solomon's Temple, the memory of which hallowed scene was remembered when the temple was decided upon, and which caused it to be built thereon. The story goes that the land was owned and occupied by two brothers, one of whom had a family, and the other had none—the very spot on which the temple was afterwards built being sown with wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered into separate shocks, the elder brother said to his wife, "My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and the heat of the day; I will arise, take of my shocks, and place with his without his knowledge." The younger brother being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself, "My elder brother has a family, and I have none; I will arise, take of my shocks, and place with his without his knowledge." Judge their mutual astonishment, when, on the following morning, they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired, for several nights when each resolved in his own mind to stand guard, and solve the mystery. They did so; when, on the following night, they met each other half way between their respective fields with their arms full. Alas! how many nowadays would more likely be caught stealing their brother's entire shocks, than adding to it a single sheaf!

A Good Moral Character.

There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of man as a good moral character. It is his health, his influence, his life. It dignifies him in every station; exalts him in every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than anything else on earth. It makes a man free and independent. No servile tool, no crouch sycophant, no treacherous honor-seeker, ever bore such a character. The pure joys of truth and righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious it would make their prospects, even in this life, never should we find them yielding to the groveling and base-born purposes of human nature, which destroy body and soul.

Of looking at the world, it is always difficult to imagine a beginning to matter. But it is equally difficult, you more so, to imagine a beginning to mind. Of the two, it is easier to conceive a beginning to matter. It is a necessity of reason to suppose an underlying immortality amid all this transience.

You cannot degrade a true and good man by any wrong or injustice you do him. You may cheat him, pair him, injure his usefulness, but he is above your power of degrading.

AGRICULTURAL.

Be Careful of the Teams.

The farmer who does not know that there is danger of injuring his team (whether it be of horses or oxen) by overwork the first warm days of spring, must have had very small experience, or been a poor observer. The warm days of early spring produce a relaxing effect upon the muscles of man and beast. There seems to be a letting down of the whole physical system. Men who have labored every day during the winter notice this effect upon themselves, and complain of a lassitude that unfits them for severe trial. The same would be true of cattle and horses if they could speak.

But it is often the case that the farmer's team stands idle most of the time for several weeks in the latter part of the winter, and becomes, in a degree, weak for the want of exercise. If a team thus treated is put to ploughing when the first warm weather comes, there is great danger that it will be so overcome by heat and fatigue as to be permanently injured. We remember seeing oxen nearly ruined in this way. Only the most careful drivers should have charge of the team when it is first put to the spring's work in the field; full work should not be expected for the first few days. The capacity of a team for labor on the farm during the cropping season depends very much on the treatment it receives during the first week.

Another thing, horses and oxen at work need water often. The ploughman carries his jug of water, or leaves his team to rest while he goes to the house for a drink. But the team works harder than the driver, and probably needs drink as often, yet many teams are taken out early in the morning to the prairie field where there is no water, except in the driver's jug, and worked five or six hours before they can get a drop. Is it any wonder that they are injured by drinking too much when led to the spring at noon?

Now, as an act of kindness to the horses and oxen that serve man so faithfully, and as a matter of economy, we recommend that in all cases where water is not in, or very near the field in which the team is at work, a tub or barrel be furnished and filled with water as regularly as the ploughman's jug. This, with a bucket, may easily be set in the wagon and taken to the field, and the team should be permitted to drink once at least every half day, and oftener if the weather is warm. If every one would adopt this plan we should hear no more of "water founder"; the teams would be more vigorous and hardy, and perform more labor for their owners.—Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis.

To Clean Paint.

There is a very simple method to clean paint that has become dirty, and, if our housewives should adopt it it would save them a great deal of trouble. Provide a plate with some of the best whiting to be had, and have some clean warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease. After which wash the part well with clean water, rubbing it dry with a soft chamois. Paint thus cleaned looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate colors. It is far better than using soap, as it does not require more than half the time and labor.

To Destroy Currant Worms and Bugs.

Nothing is so effectual in keeping worms and bugs from all kinds of trees, shrubs and bushes, as green cedar brush, cut in small pieces and sprinkled under the currant and other bushes; and to keep bugs and worms from fruit trees fruit growers should tie cedar brush around the trunks of the trees. There is something offensive to all bugs and worms, and they do not approach it. It is also effectual in warding off mosquitoes and flies. A horse may be rubbed with the brush in the morning, and flies will not bother him that day or until the odor wears off. So a person may lie down in the woods to sleep, cover himself with cedar brush, and not be troubled by flies, mosquitoes or bugs.

Shading by Whiting the Glass.

The details are probably these: We have found no mode more simple than skimmed milk, with a little powdered whiting mixed with it (say as much whiting as the size of a walnut), reduced to a fine powder, and thoroughly mixed with two or three quarts of milk. We would advise those trying the scheme to do a piece of glass first. Let it dry, and add to the milk or whiting as they require more or less shading. If it be put on quickly and thinly by one man with a brush, and another follow with a dry duster brush, merely dabbing it quickly with a dry brush, the shading will have the appearance of shaded ground glass, and look neat.—Am. Journal of Horticulture.

WHEN cattle are swollen from eating too much clover, put a gag in the shape of a round stick, two inches in diameter, into the mouth, and exercise the animal for about an hour.

CATERPILLARS.—To remove caterpillars, take woolen rags in the trees. Every morning the rags will be covered with caterpillars.

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. HELMBOLD,  
Chemist and Druggist,  
of 16 Years' Experience.

[FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS IN THE WORLD.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.  
"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; 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 WRIGHTMAN,  
Firm of Powers & Weightman,  
Manufacturing Chemists,  
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT 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 HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention of Menstruation, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT 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; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies; Coughs and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT 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 delicate 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. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT 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. HELMBOLD,  
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. HELMBOLD.  
ap21-ly

NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR 1870.

Va. & Tenn. Air-Line Railway.

No Midnight Changes.

Great Passenger Route for the South, Southwest, North, West and Northwest.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PARTIES OF TEN MOVING TO THE GREAT WEST.

This great Railway Line comprises the Norfolk and Petersburg, the Southside, and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads, and their close connections to every part of the country, and offers to the traveling public superior facilities at

LOW RATES, and particularly to emigrants and parties moving to the

WEST AND NORTHWEST, as it forms the shortest, quickest

and CHEAPEST route from this section of the country, making close connections at St. Louis, for Jefferson City, Independence, Kansas City, Sedalia, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, &c.

At Louisville, Kentucky, for Indianapolis, Indiana, Quincy, Illinois, Chicago.

At Chattanooga, Tennessee, for Rome, Corinth, Selma, Grand Junction, Meridian, and New Orleans.

In fact, you can buy tickets to any part of the country by this great Virginia and Tennessee Consolidated Railway Line. It is also the easiest and plainest route for parties of families moving, as the connections are all close, and but few changes in comparison with other routes. At the same time they pass through a very interesting portion of the Southern country.

The accommodations, in every way, over this route, are unsurpassed.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

Parties who may desire to purchase Through Tickets to any part of the country, can do so by application to the Depot Agent at the Station where they take the train, by giving one day's notice.

FOR RICHMOND, &C.

The Southside Railroad, having been thoroughly repaired, now the CHEAPEST and quickest route to Richmond, Va. It is now really a pleasure to ride on the South Side Railroad. Try it, and be convinced. No Charge for Transfer of Baggage at any Point.

PALACE SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

The Best Eating Houses in the Country.

FINELY FURNISHED CARS, WELL HEATED AND VENTILATED.

Low Tickets

on sale at Stations or Depots, for Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, and through checks issued for baggage. Lower connections made at Burkville for Richmond and Greensboro, N. C.

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:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Price. Includes Baltimore, Boston, New York, 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 not included in the following rates:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Price. Includes New York, Boston, etc.

Passengers for New York, via Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line route, will therefore have to reach Norfolk by the train arriving at 7:20 p.m. of the day preceding the departure of the ships, as above.

Passenger train bound east passes Marion at 10 09 P. M.

Passenger train bound west passes Marion at 3 22 A. M.

For further information apply to the Station Agent or to W. E. M. WOOD, Passenger Agt., Lynchburg, Va. Jan-ly

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 table will be supplied, at all times, with the best that the market will afford, and every effort will be made to render visitors and boarders comfortable. Being centrally located, within convenient distance to the depot, and with first-class accommodations at reduced rates, we confidently ask a fair proportion of patronage from our friends and the public.

A large and well-arranged stable is connected with the house, affording ample accommodations in that line.

A. M. BROWN.  
Marion, Va., Jan-20-ly

LAMP SHADES, and REFLECTORS, for sale at HULL & CO'S.

Try #1 The celebrated Drummond Kerseene Burner for sale. J. N. HULL & CO. feb24

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Lexington, Virginia.

FACULTY.  
GENERAL R. E. JEE, PRESIDENT.  
CARTER J. HARRIS, A. M., Prof. of Latin.  
JAMES J. WHITE, A. M., Prof. of Greek.  
EDWARD S. JOYNES, A. M., Prof. of Modern Languages.  
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RODES MASSIE, A. M., Ass't Prof. Modern Languages.  
DUNCAN C. LYLE, A. M., Ass't Prof. Mathematics.  
CHARLES A. GRAVES, A. M., Ass't Prof. English.  
JOSEPH B. WALKER, Ass't Prof. Chemistry and Principal of Business School.

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

I. ACADEMIC COURSE.

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

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

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

3. Department of Philosophy. This embraces English, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, History and English Literature, with two others to be elected, one from the Literary and one from the Scientific Schools. To this course is attached the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. The Degree of Master of Arts is conferred on Students who have completed the course of study in nine of the Schools, and have taken distinctions in seven of these.

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

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

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

It is proposed still further to extend the Practical and Scientific Departments in the direction of

1. Mechanical Engineering. 2. Applied Chemistry. 3. Agriculture. 4. Commerce.

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

III. Preparatory Department.

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

MODE OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION.

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

HONORS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

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

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

DISCIPLINE.

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

Necessary expenses are not more than \$25 per annum. The College fees and three months board, amounting to about \$175, are required in advance.

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

The session opens the 3rd Thursday in Sept. and closes the 4th Thursday in June. For Catalogues or other particulars, apply to J. M. LEECH, CLERK OF FACULTY, vi18-ly

MARION MILLS. TO THE CITIZENS OF SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The undersigned having purchased the property known as the "BRICK MILL," situated near the Marion Depot, proposes to establish a first-class flouring mill. Having put my mill in thorough repair and placed it in charge of an experienced and practical miller, I am prepared to make flour of all grades, which I am determined shall be excelled by none made in Southwestern Virginia.

The capacity of the mill is such that customers can have their grinding done at all times, saving the time and trouble of making two trips.

I will receive wheat at, and deliver flour to, the Depot, free of charge.

To parties who desire to have their wheat ground for market, I will furnish sacks or barrels for the mill.

I have set apart Wednesday afternoon for grinding rye, and Friday afternoon for buckwheat—which rules will be strictly observed.

Those milling in wagons will be furnished with stables for their teams, and all other accommodations necessary.

I shall keep constantly on hand all grades of flour, corn meal, bran, shorts and chop for sale at the lowest market price, for CASH only.

I desire to purchase 10,000 bushels of good clean, merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest market price delivered at the mill or Marion depot.

I will spare neither pains nor expense in trying to give general satisfaction to all, and I earnestly solicit a liberal share of public patronage. JOHN H. THOMPSON.  
Marion, Va., Dec-2-1f.

The Washington House

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA, IN NEW HANDS.

Being the owner of this valuable property, I have taken charge of it on my own account, with the determination of making it a first-class Hotel in all of its departments; having had it thoroughly re-fitted and furnished, so as to accommodate all classes and gentlemen with all conveniences and comfort.

The TABLE will be kept well supplied at all meals with the best that the market will afford, while the BAR will be furnished with the purest of Liquors, Wines, &c., and neither surpassed by any in Virginia.

The services of Mr. LEVI W. SCOVILLE have been secured to take charge as principal manager, assisted by Mrs. M. J. GIBBS, both of them highly capable of conducting the business of Hotel keeping, and being well known as such, I can, with confidence, assure the public that in patronizing the House, they will have no cause to complain.

My OMBUS will attend the Depots regularly to take passengers up to the House and return them to the depots free of charge.

Being centrally located, convenient to the principal business of the place, with the Post office in the building, and first-class accommodations at reduced rates, I confidently expect a fair share of patronage from my friends and the public.

oct21-1f T. C. S. FERGUSON.

Virginia: At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of Smyth county, on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1870—

John T. Sprinkle, Henry E. Sprinkle, Geo. Sprinkle, Elmdoras N. Sprinkle, William E. Sprinkle, J. H. Sprinkle, Ananias P. Sprinkle, Wm. Byrnes Killinger, Ezra S. Killinger, Emma J. Killinger, James Aker and Mary J. his wife, formerly Mary J. Killinger, Charles Killinger, children and heirs of Naomi Henderson, dec'd, formerly Naomi Sprinkle, Louisa Sprinkle, daughter and heir of Mahlon G. Sprinkle, deceased, Martha Sprinkle, Samuel Sprinkle, — Sprinkle and — Sprinkle, children and heirs of Zeno Sprinkle, dec'd, defendants against

Nathaniel Hayworth, Absalom Hayworth, Robert C. Evans and Elizabeth J. his wife, formerly Elizabeth J. Hayworth, Anderson Crawford and Emma W. his wife, formerly Emma V. Jones, only child of Polly Hayworth, dec'd, Isaac Welborn and Maria his wife; M. Glaze and Lydia his wife, P. Campbell Buchanan and Robert C. Williams, adm'rs, with the will annexed of A. B. Sprinkle, dec'd, depts in chancery.

The object of this suit is to obtain an equal division of the property of which A. B. Sprinkle died seized, between complainants and defendants, except said administrators, by enforcement of a trust of an agreement to that effect between the late A. B. Sprinkle and Phoebe his wife.

It appearing from an affidavit filed in the cause that the defendants Nathaniel Hayworth, Robert C. Evans, Isaac Welborn and Maria his wife, are non-residents of the State of Virginia, on motion of complainants, a writ of sequestration was issued, and defendants do appear here within one month after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

copy teste, JNO. S. COPEHAYVER, D. C. may6-4w

Virginia: At rules held in the Clerk's office of Smyth county court, on the first Monday in May, 1870—

Wm. Dungan, adm'r of Jesse Dungan, dec'd, against

D. C. Rice and Amelia Jane his wife, depts in chancery.

The object of this suit is to subject to sale, for the payment of a debt due to plaintiff as administrator, the interest of said Rice and wife in the real estate of which Jesse Dungan died seized in Smyth county, Va.; and it appearing from satisfactory evidence that the said D. C. Rice and Amelia Jane his wife are non-residents of the State of Virginia, ordered that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this order and do what may be necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

copy teste, W. C. SEXTON, D. C. may6-4w (Gilmore & Derrick, p. q.)

Virginia: At rules held in the Clerk's office of Smyth county court on the first Monday in May, 1870—

Mary Ann Bennett, widow of Dan'l J. Bennett, dec'd, and Wm. H. Hubble, adm'r of Dan'l J. Bennett, dec'd, complainants against

Joseph Greger, John Newton, — Bennett, — Bennett, the two last infant children of Dan'l J. Bennett, dec'd, defendants in chancery.

The object of this suit is to sell a tract of land of 76 acres on Lick creek, Rich Valley, Smyth county, and it appearing from satisfactory evidence, that Joseph Greger is a non-resident of this State, ordered that he do appear here within one month after due publication of this order and do what may be necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Teste, W. C. SEXTON, D. C. may6-4w (H. Clay Jones, p. q.)

The Old Dominion.

A monthly Magazine, devoted to Literature, Science, Art, Edgers, M. W. Hazlewood and G. Watson, Jan. Subscription \$1.50 per annum. Address, M. W. Hazlewood, publisher, Richmond, Va.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! CHEAP FOR CASH!

I take pleasure in announcing to my old patrons and the public generally, that I am now receiving and opening an entirely

NEW STOCK OF Staple Dry Goods and Groceries,

At my Old Stand, NEAR THE DEPOT.

I am prepared to sell DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., as cheap as they can be bought in Southwestern Virginia.

A long experience in the mercantile business has taught me that it is best for all parties to adhere strictly to the

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

15 to 50 Per Cent cheaper than I would otherwise do, and the cheaper Goods are bought, the cheaper