

# The Patriot and Herald.

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THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

Entered at the Postoffice at Marion, Va., as Second-class matter.

### The Massey Mess.

Monday night, late, we received the following:

"ASH LAWN, July 10th, 1882.

"Editor of Dispatch:

"Dear Sir—I have, as you suggested in your issue of the 8th instant, hurried up my manifesto. Please let it appear in to-morrow's issue. As I have not time to triplicate it, or duplicate it, I send it to you only. Please be so kind as to furnish a proof of it to the *Whig* and *State*. Let the note I address to all go to the *Whig*. It may decline publishing, but I wish to give it the opportunity of doing so. If it prefers, please send me six copies of the paper containing my address, and greatly oblige yours.

"Hastily, but truly,  
"JOHN E. MASSEY."

Properly recognizing the leading organ of the Bourbons and Funders as his organ, Massey "hurries up his manifesto" at his suggestion, and, forwarding the "manifesto" to that organ, says: "I send it to you only." And then he justly signs himself "yours hastily, but truly."

This affectionate correspondence strikingly reminds us of that which took place last year between Leigh Wilson and "Big Jim" Walker and Keiley.

We, however, are glad to be remembered in Massey's amatory epistles to the *Dispatch*, and we are much moved when he says of the *Whig*: "It may decline publishing, but I wish to give it the opportunity of doing so if it prefers." This is touching, notwithstanding the ambiguity of the tender "wish" expressed—which leaves in doubt what "opportunity" it was Massey desired to "give" us: Whether the opportunity to publish, or to decline to do so.

No matter. We shall publish the "manifesto" all the same, here and now. But how shall we present it? We at first thought to print it with the following after each line of it:

"BUT THIS DOES NOT JUSTIFY TREASON!"

Yet, as every good and true Readjuster will read that between the lines anyhow, we have concluded to give the "Mess" with such grains of lime and salt, by way of commentary, as may prevent it from infecting old women, very young children, and other feeble folks.

Mark how characteristically it begins:

"To the Voters of Virginia." Voters and their votes are what he is after, and them only:

"I thank you for your voices: thank you; Your most sweet voices; now you have left your voices, I have no further with you."

Then he goes on;

"Fellow-Citizens,—Virginia will be entitled to ten representatives in the next Congress of the United States. As there are but nine Congressional districts in the State one Congressman will be elected from the State at large."

In response to numerous calls from men in different portions of the State, for whose opinions and wish I have great respect, I have announced myself a candidate for that position."

He is not mealy-mouthed about it. He knows what he is after, and he goes for it direct—"that position."

We now fully comprehend why he opposed the redistricting of the State for Congressmen.

Now laugh—freely:

"I think you know me sufficiently well to believe me sincere when I assure you that if I were to be governed alone by my own feelings and preferences I should never again be a candidate for any political office."

"I recognize the fact, however, that no ordinary personal considerations can justify any son of Virginia in declining to render any legitimate service which her welfare demands when called upon to do so by his fellow-citizens and his own convictions of duty."

That from the most notorious demagogue and office seeker ever produced in any country! That from the man who has never waited to be nominated (or very rarely, who has been a chronic independent standing candidate); and who now rushes to the front upon false pretences because he knows that neither party in the State wants him! The people know the man "sufficiently well" to be fully assured that he is "governed alone by his feelings and preferences" and by "personal considerations" in the greedy and hungry way in which he comes before them, and that he is capable of this course only because he is lost to all proper "convictions of duty." It is Guitaism in its meanest form which the "manifesto" exhibits—a Guitaism which shrinks from danger (but not from crime), while it prates of a duty and

a popular approval which it knows have no existence.

But, says Massey:

"I am therefore before you for your suffrages, and shall fully and gratefully appreciate your support."

"Who, however, I shall highly appreciate your vote. I shall appreciate your confidence and respect still more highly."

"I could not expect to enjoy these if I were to obtain your votes by either misrepresenting to you or withholding from you my opinions upon the questions involved in the approaching election."

"Your suffrages!" Ay—these are what he is after. "Your support!" Yet why they argue and ask for suffrages and support when these, as he claims, are already assured him by "numerous calls," and when "his fellow-citizens" have forced him to be their servant in "legitimate service" for Virginia, "which her welfare demands"! There is an obvious contradiction here, which sadly betrays doubts either of the soundness of his "election," if not of his "calling"—for we have have Scripture for it that "many are called, but few are chosen!"

It is curious to note, too, how he undertakes to appreciate the confidence and respect" of the people, if they will vote for him—for that is precisely what he says! In the meantime all fully comprehend that he cares nothing for either the confidence or respect of men (his whole life has shown it) if he can only make personal profit out of them. This will be fully demonstrated before Massey has run far.

He next says:

"It is therefore due to both you and myself that I state clearly, yet as briefly as I can.

MY POSITION."

We can state it still more clearly and briefly: He was once a Readjuster, or pretended to be one, and he now an opponent of the regular Readjuster candidate and the solid Readjuster party, hoping to defeat both by the aid of the Bourbons and Funders, who, on their part, are hoping by his aid to regain power and restore their hateful domination. They suborn treachery, and he commits it. They are suborners, and he is a TRAITOR, festering with all the foulness that the term implies.

That is his position, and that the position of those who have entered into corrupt collusion with him to work the betrayal of a great cause and a victorious movement.

Yet he seeks to hoodwink those whom he would betray. He says:

"For several years past the settlement of State debt and other questions incidental to it have absorbed so much of the attention of the people of Virginia that they have given comparatively little attention to Federal affairs. These were not political questions. The most stalwart Democrats and the most stalwart Republicans divided and took directly opposite positions upon them. The men of each side were, no doubt, equally honest—each acting in accordance with their honest convictions of right. Neither Democrats nor Republicans were less Democrats or less Republicans because of their being either Readjusters or Funders."

The leaders both of the Readjuster party and the Funder party were Democrats; and each appealed to Republicans to co-operate with them in the settlement of the State debt and other questions of State policy, assuring them that by doing so they in no wise sacrificed their political affiliations or principles."

True. But here comes his false conclusion:

"These questions upon which both political parties were divided are NOW SETTLED."

The Richmond *Whig*, which was the organ of the Readjuster party, says:

"The Readjusters have passed every measure to which they were formally pledged, and more. They have fulfilled every promise, and more. They have redeemed every pledge, and more."

"The Woodstock *Virginian* says:

"Certainly nothing failed that the platform promised."

"The questions which separated men of the same political party from, and tried them against each other having been settled on no partition wall or dividing line stands between them."

"Neither the one nor the other should indulge in recriminations nor recriminations, but, forgetting all differences and unpleasantness which may ever have existed between them, should unite their councils and combine their wisdom to determine upon that course which will most certainly save Virginia from the dangers which threaten her."

"We should aim to preserve for that high and honorable position which she has ever held among her sister States, and, if possible, raise her still higher and crown her with still greater and prosperity."

"I need scarcely inform you, my fellow-citizens, that I first formulated and enunciated the principles of Readjustment, and that I have stood firmly and unwaveringly by those principles at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances, from an honest conviction of right and duty. These facts are well known to all."

1st. What legislation has done, legislation can undo. And none of the questions in issue between the Liberals and Bourbons, between the Readjusters and Funders, are settled at all as long as the Bourbons and Funders are in battle array; and still less are they settled as long

as Readjustment and Liberalism can furnish a TRAITOR to their foes. No! None understand this better than the Bourbons and Funders, who to-day find more hope in Readjuster TREASON than in Funder strength, and who, perhaps, would have broken ranks forever, had not Massey and his accomplices sought first to break the ranks of the Readjusters. Everybody knows that. Besides, even if all necessary legislation to secure Liberalism and Readjustment were not enacted, nobody knows better than the "ex-Auditor" how necessary to the stability and execution in good faith of this legislation it is to continue in power, in every department of the Administration, the party that enacted it. This legislation is only a part of the means to certain desired ends which the people have determined to have, and the ends can never be reached if the Government fall into the hands of a party which, calling itself Democratic, is Bourbon and Funder to the core, and which, resuming power under any pretext, will destroy the means provided, either by repeal, or by a failure to carry them into effect.

2d. Massey has heretofore been among the foremost to urge that the course of Liberalism pursued by the Readjusters here and at Washington was the wisest and best to rehabilitate Virginia and her people in honor, power and prosperity, and nobody was more zealous (apparently) than he in combating the Bourbon-Funder view that this course led to dishonor, weakness and pauperism.

Massey's claim that he first formulated and enunciated the principles of Readjustment is simply ridiculous.

They were formulated and enunciated by many an eloquent Conservative in the General Assembly of 1879-'70-'71, and the majority of the House of Delegates voted against the Funding Bill with unshaken and incorruptible steadiness. In 1862 the General Assembly was nearly unanimous against the Funding Bill. General Malone, during the pendency of the bill, wrote warning letters against it. The *Whig*, then on the floor of the House of Delegates as a reporter and correspondent, urged every member whom he knew not to vote for the iniquitous and disastrous measure, and his letters at that day will show that his opinions on the general issue were the same then that they are now.

Massey, with the true instinct of the demagogue, and with the unscrupulousness of his kind, seized upon the issue as one to lead him to place and prominence, but, with the fatality which attaches to the demagogue (who is never a statesman) he carried it to extremes where it justly incurred the reproach of repudiation. It was Malone and others who, as much in opposition to Massey as to the Funder extremists, "formulated and enunciated" a Readjustment which reconciled justice and necessity, right and ability, and offered a practical scheme of settlement—a solution founded in law and good morals, and not dependent on a renunciation of all honesty and equity for its realization. And if Massey, as he claims, is still standing by the "repudiation" he "formulated and enunciated," he is to-day an opponent of Readjustment because it pays too much, and an ally of Funderism because it has announced its readiness to go any length and depth in "repudiating" to regain its lost dominion in this Commonwealth which it so long degraded and robbed and crippled.

Massey continued:

"I was, however, A VIRGINIAN AND A DEMOCRAT before the question of Readjustment ever arose, and my advocacy of Readjustment never lessened my devotion to my State or changed my political principles."

"I have always conformed to those who differed with me the same right to think, speak, and act for themselves that I have claimed for myself, and have treated both them and their opinions courteously and respectfully. Yet my political position has been so well understood in my country and district that I have never been a candidate for either the House of Delegates or the Senate without having a regular Republican ticket against me."

Credat Judaeus Appella! Are the old Conservatives and Democrats of Albemarle all dead? Have all the old Conservatives and Democrats who served with Massey in the Legislature perished from the earth? We remember very well how we and other "regular" Conservatives and Democrats regarded Massey, and we shall one day refresh his and our

memory of what the *Whig*, *Dispatch* and other Conservative journals used to say of him in the old Conservative days!

Yet the irony of the last sentence alone is exquisite, when we recollect how and by whom Massey was defeated in 1879!

"I regret the necessity of thus speaking of myself, but I should deem it unmanly to ask your support without giving you an honest and clear statement of my political position."

"The questions involved in the approaching contest are vital to your interests, rights and liberties."

"It must be apparent to all observers at public matters that men who cared nothing for the principles of the Readjuster party, and never joined it until they saw in it the surest road to their elevation to place and power, are now seeking to make merchandise of the State which elevated them to their present positions that they may still further enhance their power and increase their wealth."

When we declare that Massey is the most vain, most egotistical and most selfish man in the Commonwealth, all who know him at all will agree with us and when it is remembered that after seeking to thwart the Mozart Hall movement by another in his own interest, and failing in that, he jumped into our organization as his only resource (just as Barbour did), it will be fully understood that his present pretended patriotism is nothing more than the same old self-seeking which has ever been his most pronounced characteristic, whether in private or public affairs.

He continues:

"When Senator Hill and others criticized so severely what they supposed would be the course of

GEN. MAHONE IN THE SENATE of the United States before he had given a vote, I disapproved their course and censured them for it."

"And when Gen. Mahone repelled these attacks, declared he was a 'better Democrat' than his assailants, and asserted his independence of caucus dictation, I applauded him for it."

"I did not suppose it possible that he, who had always boasted of his Democracy, and who had but a short time before sworn that the vote of Virginia should 'never be cast for Garfield,' had even then formed an alliance with the Republican party, and would soon after be devising a plan for buying the whole State over to Arthur in exchange for the Federal patronage in Virginia."

"I could not believe that any son of Virginia would thus degrade his grand old mother if he had not forced that belief upon me by the most indubitable evidence."

"Think of it, my fellow-citizens! Virginia, with all her past glory and renown!—with all her future hopes and prospects!—Virginia, the 'Mother of States and Statesmen'—you and I and our children!—all to be bartered for a few offices, to be filled with submissive tools, who are willing to yield the most abject and servile obedience to autocratic rule for the trifling honors and emoluments of a paltry office!"

"Was ever so noble a heritage sold for SO POOR A MESS OF POSTAGE?"

The reply to all that slush is the confessed fact that Massey applauded Gen. Mahone's course in the Senate of the United States, when it was just as full of friendship for the Republican party and the Federal Administration as it is to-day, and was so enthusiastic in that applause that he rushed to Washington to congratulate the General and assure him of his unwavering and unconditional approval in the patriotic line he had marked out. In his own circular of January 31, 1882, addressed to "The Readjusters of Virginia," Massey said:

"When Gen. Mahone refused to submit to caucus dictation in the United States Senate I applauded his independence. I believe I wrote the first resolutions and made the first speech endorsing him for it."

The italics above are ours. Yes: he applauded that independence and all that it declared and implied. There can be no more mistake about that than about the further fact that nobody heard of Massey's new-born zeal for Democracy until Gen. Mahone and the Readjuster party, recognizing his true worth, refused to buy him with an office and its patronage! Finding that the Readjusters had had too much of Massey, he then sought another market and another purchaser. And a bad bargain he will be found! for in every barter of himself, or anything that is his, for money or for office, the party of the other part is sure to be woefully cheated.

But where was Massey last winter in the contest for the United States Senatorship? He sought to win Republican votes by a simulated Republicanism, and he sought Bourbon votes by a like pretence of Democracy. He endeavored to "dicker" with the Bourbon-Funders, and he equally sought to "dicker" with the Republican element through the incorruptible John F. Lewis! He was and is all things political to all men to win votes for John E. Massey. There is no Bourbon, Funder, Democrat, Republican nor Readjuster alive who believes one word of Massey's affected Democracy, and no

body who does not look upon him as quite equal to any political or personal baseness to advance his interests. In this office, to this writer, Massey emphatically endorsed the attitude of Gen. Mahone in the Senate as a necessary and logical consequence of our Liberal movement and the contest for Federal and Republican aid forced by the Funders when they, in 1879, first solicited and obtained the alliance of President Hayes and the co-operation of the Republican party in and out of the State. Although the Readjusters won in the unequal struggle of that year, it soon became evident that permanent success could only attend the side which permanently secured the co-operation of the dominant National party and government. Both sides sought it—both sides claimed it,—but the decisive fact was that the majority of the Republican party of Virginia (as well as of the Conservative party) were Readjusters and had voted for Readjustment despite the efforts of Hayes & Co. to coerce them into Funderism,—they voting so not only because they approved of our views on the debt, but because they wanted free schools, free suffrage and that Liberalism which Readjustment proclaimed as a great part of its mission. And Massey himself was loudest in his professions of that Liberalism which he now renounces for a Bourbonism as intense as any he ever denounced!

Further:

"But, my fellow-citizens, though the sale may be agreed upon, the transfer cannot be made without your consent."

"You are unwilling to be made merchandise of and delivered over to your purchaser, it cannot be done."

"The power and the right to exercise it are in your own hands. That you will exercise it wisely I cannot doubt."

"You may be told that the present Federal Administration is friendly to Virginia, and that this friendly disposition ought to be rejoiced. No one will more fully appreciate kindness than I, or more readily reciprocate kind acts."

"But what has the Republican party of the North done for Virginia that places her under such obligations to it?"

"Are we to thank it for its protective tariff, which imposes a heavy tax on Virginia to enrich Northern manufacturers?"

"Are we to admire it because it imposes a heavy tax upon the tobacco and whiskey and brandy which are raised and manufactured in Virginia?"

"Shall we praise it for its odious internal revenue system of taxation, which floods the State with Federal officeholders to annoy and vex our citizens and fatten upon them?"

"We must be blind to both our interests and our rights when we do."

1st. The sale of Massey to the Bourbon-Funders is as certain as two and two make four. And it is just as certain as that he has already delivered "The Big Four," that he has contracted to deliver several thousand Readjusters to the enemy. Can he do it? Readjusters, too wise for Massey, will wisely vote for John S. Wise!

2d. A free-trader in his own politics, Massey is naturally opposed to a Protective Tariff. But Virginia and her people are for Protection, for no other State in this Union has more to protect by a judicious tariff. Albemarle has woolen manufactures, wine manufactures, mines, &c., that will develop under protection and perish under free trade. The whole Commonwealth is interested in the question from the mountains to the sea, for in its decision lies untold wealth for us in our resources, or a barren and poverty-stricken future. It is enough to know that Massey is with the non-producers and middlemen and speculators, whose whole doctrine is comprised in this: "To buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest."

3d. It may not be much that the Federal Government and the Republican party has done for Virginia; but already appropriations have been secured for four Federal court-houses, together with increased appropriations for our rivers and harbors. Gen. Mahone has had a vastly increased proportion of the public work on national vessels transferred to the Norfolk Navy-Yard, and the Federal offices in the State are being steadily filled with our best citizens,—not with mere Gripsackers imported for mere office-holding, its oppressions and fleecings. And in all this—the mere beginnings that already far surpass anything obtained for us through Bourbonism—every sensible man sees with joy the assured promise and potency of every national blessing to which Virginia and Virginians should aspire.

4th. Gen. Mahone has introduced in the Senate a rebate resolution under and through which alone can agitation for the repeal of the Inter-

nal Revenue system, or for the reduction of the tax on tobacco and whiskey, be undertaken with success. It is the first essential step, and the great leader of the Readjuster party has taken it. A man of action and of deeds, he has recognized the practical bearings of the Internal Revenue question, and without expending himself in words to catch the ears of the silly, he has entered upon the only method by which it can be solved. Of the attitude of the Readjuster party on this issue there can be no doubt. Its platform, its orators, and its organs have spoken with no uncertain sound, and the *Whig* has been the pioneer in the fight, not only for the reduction of the tobacco-tax, but for its entire repeal. For Massey and the Funders now to attempt to seize upon this plank to save them from the waves that are engulfing them is but a mark of the despair which always possesses men in such situations. And above all—for this influence and power to bring relief in this matter or in any matter dependent on Federal legislation or Federal administration, the little finger of Gen. Mahone, or of Paul, is more potent than the loins of all the Bourbons and Funders in Congress. No man can doubt their readiness to exert this influence and power, and at the right time and in the right way they will bring relief that can never be reached by the mad bluster of men who, instead of properly seeking to shape legislation at Washington for the benefit of their constituents, are only bent on inflaming sectional strife and making campaign speeches to help them to re-election.

But our article is becoming too long and we hurry to a conclusion—giving Massey's thrilling peroration, as follows:

"Let no one infer from what I have said that I charge General Mahone with having special admiration or kind feeling for a Republican. He

CARES NOT A FIG for either a Republican or a Democrat further than he can use him for his own benefit."

"If a man be a Mahonite he needs no other recommendation or qualification. This fits him for office, whether he be a Democrat or Republican. If he be an anti-Mahonite, it matters not how true, how honest, and how capable he may be, no other change is necessary to insure his removal from office, though he may be filling it well, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican."

"Self is the controlling consideration."

"Under the flag of Democracy he is seeking to march Virginia into the camp of stalwart Radicalism for his own benefit."

"Under the banner of liberalism and opposition to rings and cliques he has inaugurated the most autocratic rule; displayed more intolerance of other men's rights of thought, speech, and action, and required more servile submission to his will and authority, than was ever before witnessed among any free people. Under the popular cry of equal rights for all the people, and opposition to the national legislature, that, but for the sagacity of the patriot, the honesty, and the independence of

equal rights would now be but an empty name, and the very term a mockery; and that aggregate power of all monopolies concentrated in his hands—a bit in each man's mouth while he held the reins and the whip. Are Virginians ready for such humiliation and wrong?"

"You have fought and bled in defence of your rights and your liberty. Will you now sit tamely by and see them taken from you without an effort to prevent it? Remember that 'peace hath her victories no less than war.' A grand but bloodless victory is within your reach. Put forth your hands and grasp it."

"Your banner is now unfurled and floating proudly in the breeze. By the blessing of Him who rules the nations, he shall never be furled until victory perches upon it."

"Very respectfully,  
"JOHN E. MASSEY,  
"Ash Lawn, Albemarle county, Va., July 10, 1882."

All of which has been often said, better said, more appropriately and more forcibly said by Bourbons and Funders when Massey was himself rated by the same Bourbons and Funders as a much worse man than Mahone! And it was all said when Massey denied it and defuded the man he now denounces! Does anybody believe that Massey has had any new revelation to guide him in his judgement of men and policies? No, indeed; unless the union presented by the devil that tempted him to serve Bourbonism can be so considered.

The victory he exhorts to is a victory for Bourbonism over Liberalism, for Funderism over Readjustment, for Massey over Wise, for the tax-coupon over the schools, for the poll-tax qualification over free suffrage, for higher assessments, "new subjects" and an increased rate over the reduced rate of taxation, for sectionalism over Nationalism, for free trade over Protection, for prescription over free speech and free politics, for special privileges over equal rights, for a Solid South over a Solid Union, for prejudice over enlightened toleration, for brakers over the State, and

for the city and courthouse rings over the people. That is the bloodless victory he demands; and we can tell him, once for all, that it "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," the chief of these since Appomattox is the victory of Liberalism over Funderism, and Funderism and TREASON—a victory not to be thrown away nor be overthrown until the hearts of Virginians shall be bloodless indeed!

And who are these "Noble Big Four" to whose example Readjusters are invited? Four misbegotten tools of Massey—Williams, Lybrook, Newberry, and Hale, the only Conservatives in the lot being the last,—the others (like Massey) being venal and mercenary free lances and political crunks, as ready at all times (to serve their ends) to wave the bloody shirt as to shoulder the Yazoo shotgun! These are the "noble" fellows offered for the emulation of true and faithful Readjusters—TRAITORS led by a TRAITOR into the camp of the enemy, and attempting from the hostile battlements to seduce the honest men who scorn them to desert a great cause and a victorious party!

The concluding sentence of the "manifesto" is a plain adaptation from one of Guitaism's addresses, and only excites the loathing which must ever arise at the spectacle of villainy attempting to cloak its atrocity in the garb of holiness.

But, after all, the "manifesto" very effectually defines Massey's "position," or rather, his hunger and thirst for "position." There he is! No man can mistake where he stands—for whom and against whom he fights. His battle-cry is that of Barbour, Allen, Ficklin & Co., and his platform is precisely that which the Bourbons and Funders have proclaimed with vehemence ever since their overwhelming defeat in November last. As a renegade Christian was of old proverbially worse than three Turks, so is Massey's hate of Readjusters and Readjustment threefold greater than that of any Bourbon and Funder. That he was a Readjuster once, or so assumed to be, is necessary fact to account for his present treacherous depravity; for not otherwise could he have perpetrated the enormities of which he and his accomplices are guilty. His crime is not only a crime against that good faith which should prevail among men, but it is a crime against the Nation, against humanity itself. No fouler miscreant ever contaminated the earth by his baseness, or ever affronted high treason with his treacherous hypocrisy. He is a political outcast whom all men must shun!—*Whig*.

THE NOBLE "BIG FOUR," equal rights would now be but an empty name, and the very term a mockery; and that aggregate power of all monopolies concentrated in his hands—a bit in each man's mouth while he held the reins and the whip. Are Virginians ready for such humiliation and wrong?"

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"JOHN E. MASSEY,  
"Ash Lawn, Albemarle county, Va., July 10, 1882."

All of which has been often said, better said, more appropriately and more forcibly said by Bourbons and Funders when Massey was himself rated by the same Bourbons and Funders as a much worse man than Mahone! And it was all said when Massey denied it and defuded the man he now denounces! Does anybody believe that Massey has had any new revelation to guide him in his judgement of men and policies? No, indeed; unless the union presented by the devil that tempted him to serve Bourbonism can be so considered.

The victory he exhorts to is a victory for Bourbonism over Liberalism, for Funderism over Readjustment, for Massey over Wise, for the tax-coupon over the schools, for the poll-tax qualification over free suffrage, for higher assessments, "new subjects" and an increased rate over the reduced rate of taxation, for sectionalism over Nationalism, for free trade over Protection, for prescription over free speech and free politics, for special privileges over equal rights, for a Solid South over a Solid Union, for prejudice over enlightened toleration, for brakers over the State, and

for the city and courthouse rings over the people. That is the bloodless victory he demands; and we can tell him, once for all, that it "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," the chief of these since Appomattox is the victory of Liberalism over Funderism, and Funderism and TREASON—a victory not to be thrown away nor be overthrown until the hearts of Virginians shall be bloodless indeed!

And who are these "Noble Big Four" to whose example Readjusters are invited? Four misbegotten tools of Massey—Williams, Lybrook, Newberry, and Hale,

Ninth Congressional District.

We, the undersigned, members of our respective State Committees, representing the Ninth Congressional District, in the performance of our duty do hereby call a Convention to be held at Marion, Smyth county, on Thursday, the 17th day of August, 1882, at 12 M.

The Convention will be composed of Delegates to be elected by the Republican and Conservative Republican voters of the counties comprising such Congressional Districts in Coalition mass meetings of the place said time hereinafter designated.

The number of Delegates and Alternates to be elected by each county shall be as follows:

- Lee: Six Delegates. Scott: Seven Delegates. Wise: Four Delegates. Buchanan: Two Delegates. Washington: Eleven Delegates. Russell: Five Delegates. Tazewell: Seven Delegates. Smyth: Six Delegates. Wythe: Seven Delegates. Pulaski: Three Delegates. Bland: Three Delegates. Montgomery: Six Delegates. Giles: Three Delegates. Roanoke: Six Delegates. Grant: One Delegate. Dickerson: Two Delegates.

The number of Alternates from each county to be elected shall be equal to the number of Delegates.

Coalition mass-meetings for the election of the foregoing Delegates and Alternates will be held as follows:

- At Lee Courthouse on Tuesday, July 18th, court-day. Scott Tuesday, August 15th, court-day. Wise Tuesday, July 25th, court-day. Buchanan Monday, July 17th, court-day. Washington Monday, July 24th, court-day. Russell Tuesday, August 8th, court-day. Tazewell, Tuesday, August 15th, court-day. Smyth, Monday, July 17, court-day. Wythe, Monday, August 14, court-day. Pulaski, Monday, August 7, court-day. Bland, Tuesday, July 25, court-day. Montgomery, Tuesday, July 25, court-day. Giles, Tuesday, July 18, court-day. Roanoke, Monday, July 17, court-day. Craig, Tuesday, August 8, court-day. Dickenson Thursday, August 10, court-day.

These Coalition mass-meetings will be organized under the immediate supervision of the chairman of the Local Committees, or of either of them, or where the chairman of either of them shall be present, then as the Coalition voters present may determine.

Certificates of election will be issued to each Delegate and Alternate by the Secretary of the Coalition meeting, the same to be countersigned by the Chairman of such meeting.

Each Delegate and Alternate will take care to secure such foregoing certificate of his election as proper evidence of his right to a seat in the Congressional Convention.

- H. C. WOOD, Scott County. J. H. BALLARD, Washington County. P. H. McCALL, Pulaski County. J. G. KEELBY, Wythe County. M. A. JAMISON, Pulaski County. W. C. FERRINGTON, Smyth County.

HON. JOHN S. WISE IN MARION.

He Addresses the People on the Political Situation of the Day.

And Strikes Massey and His Contract with Bourbon Flanders a Death Blow.

The Campaign Opens in the Southwest—First Gun Fired.

On last Monday, according to appointment, Hon. JNO. S. WISE, Liberal Readjuster candidate for Congressmen-at-large addressed the people of Smyth. Although our farmers were very busy at this time of the year a good crowd was in attendance and listened to our standard-bearer with marked attention.

When Mr. WISE took the stand the crowd greeted him with long and continued cheers. He said I am here to represent a party who three years ago were called rascals, and abused for everything else that was mean, by the men who now oppose us; but the only voice we hear now from them is the voice of a traitor. He then proceeded to tell the people what the Readjuster party had accomplished, and what they had been defeated in doing by the so-called "Big 4" headed by old MASSEY. He gave in brief the benefits of the passage of several bills which were proposed during the last Legislature, and how the people had been deceived and betrayed by men who they placed confidence in. He showed clearly to his people the benefits to be derived from the passage of the Land Commissioners bill, and the Fertilizer Bill. His exhortation of MASSEY was severe, and laid he at his door the cause of all the disturbance in the ranks of the Readjusters. He gave a full expose of the bargain between this deserter and the Funder Committee, how he (MASSEY) had a ring in his nose, and was holding them up to their bargain. His prayer of MASSEY was a fine piece of wit and brought down the house. Funder looked chagrined and dissatisfied. He said MASSEY showed the cloven foot when he was beaten for the nomination for Governor and declared he could have gotten said nomination by paying \$10 per head for votes. That he had been told by NEWBERRY that MASSEY had written to a number of our party requesting them to stay out of our Conven-

tions and endorse him for U. S. Senator, and even as far back as the Mozart-Convention Mr. FULKERSON had told him MASSEY would not come into that meeting without some consideration. He said that MASSEY had sold out to a bankrupt party and had his pay to get. He had been smart enough to bag the Bourbon party and now carried it around in his breeches pocket, JNO. W. DANIEL and the whole crew. He had bartered away his honor for a defunct party. He said that MASSEY's accusation that MAHONE lived in a gambling house while in Richmond was a lie, "I have seen" said he, "MASSEY sitting at the table in a barroom with men who were drinking, but I do not know that he drank but he seemed to like the smell."

He said that he was for protection, that he wanted the people with money to come here and open our mineral wealth and build their factories, so that upon the mother of States and statesmen would be as flourishing as any of her daughter States. "I am willing to cross swords with MASSEY with his free trade, I want the manufacturers to come down here where the raw material is, and then the farmer will get the highest price for his produce." "We do not stand to any party, but stand by those who build us up. We are the party of new ideas and new rule, and since this trade with MASSEY, it don't lie in the mouth of any Funder to call us corrupt."

Mr. WISE made one of the best speeches we have ever listened to; one that every Readjuster in Smyth County endorsed and the fruits of it will be seen this fall. Mr. WISE closed his speech with the remark that as the canvass advanced new questions and new ideas would advance, but he would meet them all. We are proud of WISE and he will get the support of every Readjuster in Smyth County—No Judas MASSEY men among us.

Complications in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 14.—Municipal affairs have become still further complicated. In a bill in which certain tax payers of Petersburg are the plaintiffs, the Judge of the Circuit Court to-day issued an injunction to restrain the City Auditor from issuing warrants for the pay or salaries of the said auditor and all officers, including the police, street forces, force, &c., elected by the Readjuster Council on July 1. The injunction also restrains the Treasurer from paying any of said employes. The Circuit Court will not meet until November. It is not known what course the Readjusters will pursue. As matters now stand the treasury is virtually locked against all employes, and the city machinery is blocked.

Heavy Rains in Virginia.

WARRENTON, VA., July 14.—Reports to-day show that the rainfall of Wednesday night in this section approached a water-spout in volume. The rain was very destructive, the heavy freshets sweeping away wheat-stocks by wholesale, bridges, fences, &c. The landwash in fields and roads is unprecedented.

The Texarkana Catastrophe.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 15.—A special from Texarkana says nine more bodies were recovered from the ruins of Markham's saloon yesterday and twenty bodies were buried to-day. Twenty-eight bodies in all have been recovered, and it is supposed a dozen others have been cremated in the ruins.

The Egyptian War.

LONDON, July 15, 1 p. m.—A dispatch to the Standard, dated Alexandria, Saturday morning, says it is now possible to walk the streets without escorts. The cafes and shops are reopening and confidence is generally recovering. Admiral Seymour telegraphs at 10:20 this morning: "I am organizing a police force as fast as possible, and I have occupied the gates and two forts."

Virginia News.

The Wytheville Bible Society has been reorganized. Dr. A. M. Henkel, of Staunton, bought thirty-one mules and two horses out of a Texas drove, for his Page county farm.

W. S. Fernald, it is said, has been reappointed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Danville district. The colored people of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Petersburg, sent a handsome contribution to the Patriotic sufferers.

George Brandon, formerly of New York, was killed by sunstroke at Bermuda Hundreds, Chesterfield county, Thursday evening last.

John W. Bailey has been appointed assistant keeper of Light Shoals station, Va., vice Park Charity, resigned; Selden Banks, assistant at York Spit light, vice Shadrack Tucker, resigned. Victor C. Collins, assistant keeper at Hog Island light, has resigned.

The Roanoke Stock Yards Company, chartered at Big Lick, will enter largely into the cattle trade. Dallas Thornhill and wife have been indicted in Rappahannock county for attempting to poison a relative, James Thornhill. The case is a sensational one.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLES.

Admiral Seymour Endeavoring to Restore Order.

LONDON, July 15.—2:30 p. m.—An Alexandria dispatch to the Times says that 1,300 Christian refugees were saved in Coptic Church during the fires in town, which were undoubtedly directly instigated by the principal supporters of Arabi Pasha, if not by himself. After the shooting commenced, the soldiers attacked the original, plundered and robbed them of their prey. Arabi Pasha, during the engagement, was at Fort Napoleon, which neither fired nor received a shot. After the firing had ceased, he rode through the town, accompanied by Mohammed Loni and other ministers. Subsequently a party of soldiers deliberately set fire to the French consulate. Another party proceeded, in the same systematic manner, to set fire to the other side of Great Square. The whole district is so ruined that even the street openings are undistinguishable. The English consulate and the quarter containing the great grain and cotton stores, escaped the conflagration. There is no telegraphic communication with any place in the interior.

The Times correspondent adds: I have carefully questioned the foreign naval officers, and they are nearly unanimous in thinking that the fleet fired with greater precision than they had believed possible. The Americans were particularly enthusiastic. They took careful observations of each shot, and state that the result establishes the fact that in a quiet sea a large ship is at no disadvantage against a fort, and a small ship is at much less than was supposed. The German officers expressed a similar opinion, while the Austrians were much less complimentary.

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.—The American marines were the first to land to help the British to restore order. The Germans followed. Both parties landed without any political instructions from their respective governments. Vessels in the harbor of all nationalities except Austrian and Greek, landed men. A famine is apprehended; also an epidemic, because of the number of unburied dead. The officers of the Ottoman Bank and Credit Lyonnaise escaped the general destruction. Arabi Pasha appropriated 25,000 pounds from the custom-house, before leaving, according to accounts of persons who remained in the city. Bands of murders, during and after the bombardment, forced their way into almost every house. The plundering and burning began on the 12th. Scarcely any European dwelling was spared. It appears that large stores of petroleum were sent to Alexandria a week before the bombardment, specially to set fire to the town. Incendiaries state they received instructions to fire to houses.

A dispatch from Alexandria to Reuter's Telegram Co., dated 1:45 p. m., says: The marines of the iron-clad monitor have landed. The American marines occupy Great Square, with their headquarters in St. Mark's buildings. Capt. Fisher, of the forces landed. All the Gatling and field guns have just been ordered ashore.

4 p. m.—Bright's resignation was communicated to the Queen to-day. OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 15, 3 p. m.—There have been three heavy explosions on the shore since noon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—The conference to-day discussed terms of note to be addressed to the Porte demanding the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt.

LONDON, July 15.—The Observer's Alexandria dispatch says that all the available marines and sailors with Gatling and Mordenfield guns are now ashore. They have taken fourteen days provision with them. Four hundred men under Lord Charles Berisford act as police. Arabi Pasha is believed to be encamped within twenty miles of Alexandria with a reduced and disaffected army. No Arab soldiers in Alexandria are allowed to carry arms; four who refused to give them were shot. Altogether Alexandria presents such a spectacle as is seldom witnessed in history. Under the most favorable circumstances twenty years cannot restore it to its former state.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—During the night there was a report that Arabi Pasha was marching upon Alexandria. Admiral Seymour did not credit the report, but took precautions. The night passed quietly. Orders have been given to send all marauders to headquarters, with a written statement of their cases, to be flogged. Incendiaries will continue to be shot. Five rebel soldiers captured by the marines, have been handed over to the Khedive, and will be shot by the local Egyptian troops to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17—9:45 a. m. Admiral Seymour has issued a manifesto announcing that he has undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian government, the restoration of order. Nobody is allowed to leave town after sunset.

8:30 p. m.—The Americans are sending nearly all their marines back to the ships. Arabi Pasha's force consists of two regiments only, which are looting the entire country. The road to Cairo is blockaded. The Khedive believes that the people of Cairo will not permit Arabi to loot that city.

Last night a strong band of Arabi's soldiers entered Alexandria and killed a number of loyal Egyptian soldiers. One result of the Ships being broken into is the demoralization of the soldiers and sailors. An American sailor was cut down to-day by his officer, Lieutenant Graham, for bad behavior. Refugees continue to be found. A large number of dead were buried to-day. A number of houses were blown up by the English and Americans in order to stop the fire.

LONDON, July 17.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following:

ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—4 p. m.—I visited the American consulate to-day and found it occupied by sixty American marines and twenty sailors with small guns. The houses around being on fire, the Americans were prepared to blow them up in order to save the consulate. How the Americans managed to get gunpowder into the square is a mystery, as the air is literally full of sparks. However they succeeded and brought down houses in the vicinity of the consulate and Palace of Justice. So bad was the condition of the streets that the Americans insisted on guarding us to our landing place, many cut throats being aboard. The English occupy the Palace of Justice as their consulate, and the French have taken the Hotel Abbot for a similar purpose. The Americans are sending out parties to bury the dead. The English are pouring water on the burning houses.

John S. Wise at Woodstock.

Captain John S. Wise came to Woodstock by train Saturday afternoon, from Alexandria, where he had been in attendance on the United States Court. The uncertainty of court proceedings prevented an announcement of his being here on Monday. The last train brought our standard-bearer, and the importunities to speak were irresistible. His schedule, he said, was arranged to begin the canvass at Marion next Monday, and he preferred to wait. Our people would have nothing less than a speech, and Wise yielded to the pressure. He was compelled by circumstances to begin at 12 o'clock, without previous announcement, so as to conclude by train schedule. Quite promptly the courthouse was comfortably filled and Wise was there. For an hour and a-half he gave a splendid photograph of Funderism with its Massey annex, and the longer he spoke the larger the audience, attracted as they were by the applause which greeted sentence after sentence. Captain Wise was emphatic. He was not persuasive. He simply said this is the situation and these are the facts. Think upon them and let your ballots speak your choice. To say the speech was well received would be all that friends, party and cause exact of Wise. But the speech set men to thinking and to work. They are talking now of Monday and what they heard. It was a day's work improvised and exceedingly well put in.

Marked this: John Wise carries the Tenth Legion by a Tenth Legion majority.—Woodstock Virginian, 14th inst.

Believed to be a Swindler.

NORFOLK, VA., July 14.—The report made at the Customhouse yesterday by a man representing himself as W. G. Johnston, master of the schooner John H. Morgan, alleged by him to have been sunk off the coast of Delaware by the Aspinwall steamship John Chauncey, is considered by subsequent events false; and Johnston himself is believed to be a notorious swindler who has duped the people of the towns along the coast by similar stories several times within the last seven years. He appeared here under different names in 1875, 1877 and 1879, and by a thorough knowledge of the coast, and plausible stories, succeeded in swindling numbers of persons. He left the city this afternoon for Newport News, before the police authorities were apprised of his fraudulent acts and representations.

The Winchester News can see through a mill-stone sometimes.

"It strikes us as a very reasonable supposition that the secret of the peculiarly bitter strain of invective just now directed against Parson Massey by Mahone's organ is an anxiety to procure his nomination by the Democrats for Congressman-at-large. The ruse has obviously taken effect in some quarters, as we see the selection of Massey as the Democratic representative on the especial ground that this exception denunciation proves that his late friends are afraid of him."

Your head is level on that score, sure, sure; and our ruse has fully succeeded. Hurrah for Wise!—Whig

Mr. Massey has formally announced himself a candidate for Congressman at large. He will take stump at once and canvass the State. Last week he was in Washington and was industriously interviewing Democratic Senators in the Senate Chamber. This announcement will embarrass the Democratic State Central Committee which met yesterday. Whether to call a convention, or to submit to Massey's candidacy without one, will be the question. Whatever be the result of the complications, it will not solve the difficulties which surround the Bourbons. They are doomed indeed to defeat, either with or without Massey as their Boss.—Valley Virginian.

Rubbing It Out.

The editor of the Courier, Mr. W. F. Cook, was seized a few mornings ago by a terrible pain in the left shoulder and neck. Having been favorably impressed for some time with the virtue of an article recommended for all sudden pains, and especially rheumatism, we rubbed the offending part, and in less time than we write it, relief came. That article is St. Jacobs Oil.—Cantonjoharie (N. Y.) Courier.

The Chestnut Hill Baptist church near Big Island, Bedford county, was broken open recently and the Sunday-school library robbed of all of its books, of which there was a nice collection.

The Funeral.

The Bourbon-Funder State Committee met at Richmond on Wednesday, and concluded that there was not enough of their party left to make a fight. The chiefs were all present at the funeral, besides twenty members of the committee. Only two of the twenty voted against the certificate of death. It was decided to be "inexpedient to nominate a candidate for Congressman-at-large." Only to think of it. The High Old Bourbon Democracy of Virginia caves in, and solemnly resolves that it is so certain to be defeated that it dare not nominate a candidate. And then it casts its dying glance upon poor old Parson Massey, and says: "You old, deserting rascal! The stripes that are ready to descend upon our backs we allow to you. Take the place at the political whipping-post prepared for us by the Coalition. And may God have mercy on your soul." And then the poor old thing turned to the wall and breathed its last. Massey will lead the fine old Virginia gentlemen to victory! Mahone, the friend and confidant of Lee; Cameron, the gifted son of an old, old family; Henry A. Wise's son, John; Harry Riddleberger, the favorite of the west; John Paul, eloquent and brave—these were not high company enough for the proud Virginians. It was Massey they waited for. Oh, happy day! Oh, brave and gallant leader! The metaphorical print of Readjuster boots still fresh upon your body politic; the grease from the Readjuster bone still on your lips; your Democracy aroused anew within you by the refusal of your latest party to give you the naming of a couple of clerks in the Auditor's office, you are a dashing young commander to lead the forlorn hope of your enemies. Why, your new companions will more rejoice, if possible, to see you beaten than those you have just deserted will be to administer the punishment. The only motive of the Bourbons in doing this to Massey is not merely revenge, it is also stated that when he shall have been beaten 50,000 by John Wise they may say, "Well, you could never have beaten a thoroughbred so badly." Poor Massey.—National Republican.

Person recovering from wasting diseases, such as malaria, fevers, etc., will be greatly benefited by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters a true tonic.

NOTICE!—Pursuant to the terms of a decree rendered on the 19th day of September, 1881, in the case of R. M. Williams vs John C. Calhoun, the undersigned as commissioner in said case will proceed on Monday, 21st day of August 1882, (that being August court day) at the front door of Smyth Co. Ct. to sell at public auction the highest bidder the tract of land on which the said Calhoun now resides conveyed to him by Mark S. Calhoun and wife, for a sufficient length of time, provided the same does not exceed five years, to pay the decree of the court in this cause and the costs and expenses of renting. One hundred and one dollars in cash, and the costs of suit and costs and expenses of renting, including commission, will be required in hand and for the residue, the rents will be made payable annually with interest from day of renting.

JAMES H. GILMORE, Commissioner.

University of Virginia. VIRGINIA ACADEMIC STUDENTS. Virginia Students, over 18 years old, who wish to attend the regular entrance examinations, see Catalogue and admitted, free of tuition fees to the Academic Schools of the University. Examinations will be held Sept. 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th. JAS. F. HARRISON, Chairman of the Faculty.

LAW SCHOOL OF WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY.

GEN. G. W. C. LEE, PRESIDENT. Instructions by text books and printed lectures, with courses of Lectures on special subjects by eminent jurists. Tuition and fees \$50 for session 9 months, beginning Sept. 21. Expenses for whole session, including everything except books and clothing, not to exceed \$100 to \$300. For Catalogue and full information, address CHAS. A. GRAVES, Prof. of Law, Lexington, Va.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Inasmuch as my wife has for several weeks refused to live with me and still continues to refuse, I hereby give notice that I will not recognize or be responsible in any way for any liabilities incurred by her. Having provided a home for her and she having declined to accept the same, and having done all that could possibly be expected of me to effect a reconciliation without avail, I shall make no further attempt. GEO. W. WILMORE.

NICKELS & KILLINGER, AGENTS FOR

Cooper & Co., Engines

Saw Mills,

Threshers, Buckeye

Mowers,

Celebrated Hagerstown GRAIN DRILL,

HAY RAKES, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURERS

OPIMUM MORPHINE CURED IN 10 TO 20 DAYS.

I have for sale a Steam Engine and Saw Mill for sale which can be seen in operation by calling on the undersigned. J. E. SMITH, Marion, Va.

MARKETS.

PRICE CURRENT BY J. R. HOOKADAY,

1208 Cary Street, RICHMOND, VA.

Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANT. And dealer in Fruits and Vegetables, Seed Potatoes, Feed Oats, and Field Seeds generally. Orders and Consignments Solicited. Quick Sales and prompt Returns.

Table with market prices for various goods like Apples, Butter, Beans, Cabbage, Eggs, Hides, Lard, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S



The King of the body is the brain; the stomach to main support the nerves; the messengers; the bowels; the kidneys and the pores its safe guards. Indigestion creates a violent revolt among these attacks of the regal organ, and to bring them back to their duty, there is nothing like the regulating, purifying, invigorating cooking operation of TARRANT'S SWEETENED APPERENT. It renovates the system and restores to health both the body and the mind. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Unsurpassed Clinical advantages are derived from the City Hospital, Maternity and Maryland Women's Hospital, which are under the exclusive charge of this School. Apply for a Catalogue to THOMAS OPIE, M. D., Dean, 39 N. Carey Street, Baltimore, Md.

FRUIT EVAPORATORS.

Illustrated Catalogue FREE. AMER. MFG. CO. Waynesboro Pa.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10th Street N. Y.

VIRGINIA—At Rules held in the Clerks Office of the Circuit Court of Smyth county on Monday the 3rd day of July 1882. G. G. Snavely, Jacob Love and Catherine his wife formerly Catharine Snavely, Julia Jane, Annie and Robert Vernon Guthrie infants, who sue by G. G. Snavely their next friend, Wm. H. Jones and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Snavely, M. L. Snavely J. C. Stickland and Fannie his wife, formerly Snavely vs. Joseph P. Snavely deceased, Herold S. Scott and Mary M. his wife, formerly Snavely, Joseph Snavely, David Snavely, Adam Snavely, the unknown heirs of John and Elizabeth Smith, the unknown heirs of Daniel Kegley and wife, Andrew Overbay and Sarah his wife, Howard Overbay and Nancy J. his wife, vs. Dft. Spa in Chancery on Amended Bill.

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NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JANUARY 15, 1882.

Table with train schedules for Norfolk & Western R.R. Columns include destination, time, and class.

Connects at PETERSBURG with Richmond & Petersburg R. R. for Richmond and points on C. & O. Ry., Fredericksburg, Washington, Baltimore and the North and East. Through Pullman Car from Petersburg to New York. Solid trains Petersburg to Washington.

At RICHMOND, connect with Richmond & Danville R. R. for the South. At LYNCHBURG via Virginia, Midland Railway to and from the South and North and with Richmond & Alleghany R. R. for Lexington, Natural Bridge, Buchanan, Williamsburg and C. & O. Ry. points.

AT BRISTOL, with E. T. V. & Ga. R. R. for Rappahannock, Dalton, Chattanooga and all points South, West and South-west. Nos. 1 and 7 have through Sleepers to Chattanooga and Memphis. No. 7 has Pullman Sleeper from Lynchburg via Dalton and Atlanta to New Orleans, connecting thence with Sleeper to Houston and San Antonio, without change. Only one change from Lynchburg to San Antonio in Pullman cars.

Washington Time.

Table with Washington Time schedules for various routes and destinations.

At ROANOKE, with the S. V. R. R. for Lury, Hagerstown, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Through Sleeper from Chattanooga to New York via Harrisburg.

Connects at LYNCHBURG with Virginia Midland Railway for Danville and North Carolina points, and for Washington and Eastern cities.

At BRICKVILLE with the Richmond and Danville Railroad for Richmond. Through car from Lynchburg to Richmond.

At PETERSBURG with Richmond and Petersburg Railroad for Weidon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Farmington and South-Point. At NORFOLK with Bay Line Steamers daily except Sunday for Baltimore—thence rail to Philadelphia and New York; with Old Dominion Steamers on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, for New York and on Tuesdays and Fridays with M. & M. T. Co. for Boston and Providence.

First and lowest class tickets as low as possible at the lowest rate of baggage checked free to each whole ticket and 75 cents to each half ticket 1500 mile ticket at \$7.50; 1000 mile ticket \$5.00. For further information as to tickets, rates, baggage checks, &c., call on or address L. S. BROWN, General Traveling Agent, Lynchburg.

FRANK HUGER, Superintendent Transportation.

CHAS. F. HATCHER, General Ft. and Pass. Agent. W. A. CARPENTER, Assistant G. F. and Pass. Agent. Lynchburg, Virginia.

THE NORFOLK & WESTERN, NEW RIVER RAILROAD

desiring to promote the establishment of mining and manufacturing operations throughout the territory tributary to their railway system, and to attract the attention of immigrants to this desirable agricultural district, and at the same time, to provide a safe and reliable means of communication between the best of agricultural and mineral lands and promising locations for settlement and investment have sanctioned the establishment by Mr. JOSEPH P. AUSTIN, of a BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. AUSTIN has located his office for the present at WYTHEVILLE, WYTHE COUNTY, Goldsboro, North Carolina, and communications to him should be addressed to the completion of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad to a connection with the Norfolk & Western Railroad, which will be effected at ROANOKE, ROANOKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, in May 1882, the principal office of the Bureau will be removed to Roanoke. A monthly bulletin of properties for sale will be issued for circulation among investors, manufacturers and agriculturists. The commissions charged will be moderate.

Parties having lands for sale are invited to record them in this Bureau, with plans, maps, description of improvements, and of mineral deposits, analyses of minerals, prices, &c., &c.

It is further stated, that by means of such an organization, the material development of the resources of this rich, salubrious, and fertile section of Virginia may receive an effective and permanent impulse, and public attention be directed and practically assured to its varied and remarkable elements of national wealth and prosperity.

J. E. P. TYLER, President Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. F. J. KIMBALL, President Shenandoah Valley R. R. Co. President New River Railroad Co. PHILADELPHIA, February 24th, 1882. mh30 Gu

COLONNADE HOTEL,

ARLINGTON, VA. CHAS. HARRIS, PROP'R. FORMERLY OF BALTIMORE, VA. Having leased the above named Hotel, I respectfully invite my friends and the travelling public, to give me a call, and I promise to do all I can to make their stay comfortable and pleasant. CHAS. HARRIS.

Fresh Meat.

A REGULAR MARKET! We have determined to furnish the citizens of Marion and vicinity with the very best beef and mutton the country affords. We will keep at our Market Hotel, a supply of all times (Sunday excepted). Having engaged the services of Mr. GEORGE W. WOLF to do our butchering we can promise the best of meats at all times. ALEXANDER & HUBBLE, June 22th Marion, Virginia.

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home each week! Made. Costly outfit free. Address uret & Co. Augusta, Me. m10y

Local News.

Briefs:

The corn never looked better. The Town council was in session last Tuesday. The wheat is not threshing out to please the farmer. Over twenty indictments were made by the grand jury.

Personals.

Dr. Farmer of Wytheville will be in town for a few days yet. We receive a call on Monday from Dr. E. T. Gold, of Abingdon. Mr. Jno. Hagy, foreman of the Abingdon Standard paid us a visit Monday.

Maj. Ballard succeeded in getting 75 new subscribers to the Richmond Whip, court day.

Our friend Wm. Z. Iron, of Tenn., was in town this week visiting his relatives and friends.

Mr. I. C. Fowler Editor and Proprietor of the Bristol News came up to hear Hon. Jno. S. Wise.

Miss Nellie Pettibone, of Mo. Miss Nellie Green, of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. J. H. Oury, of Arizona Territory are the guest of Capt. Jno. Thomas.

Rolla Ryan.

The Ryan's gave two entertainments in our town this week, which were well attended. Rolla improves all the time, and now gives a first-class entertainment in every respect.

Sudden Death.

We are pained to learn of the sudden death of Mr. B. J. Reedy, which occurred at his home near 7 Mile Ford, on last Sunday evening. Mr. Reedy went to the Ford on Saturday and was taken sick shortly after he returned home with some affection of the head and died on Sunday evening.

Notice to County School Board. The County School Board will meet at my office at court house on the 2nd day of August 1882 to close up the business of scholastic year ending 31st July 1882. All the members of the Board are urged to be present. A. G. PENDLETON, Sup't. Pub. Schools Smyth Co.

Thanks.

We return thanks to Mr. J. W. Mort, of Bristol Tenn., for a lot of nice fish hooks. This gentleman has a big stock of fishing tackle of every description, and parties in Marion who stand in need of anything in his line would do well to write him. He is also a first-class lock and gun smith and keeps a fine variety of guns and pistols.

New Store House.

Crush & Co. having purchased the Marion House and the lot on the east of it, will go right to work and build a new store house. The house will be 80 feet deep with a front of 30 feet, two stories high. The second story will make an addition to the hotel of 15 or 20 rooms. Crush & Co. are live business men and have been with us but a short time, and it speaks well for our town that they should purchase valuable property and make this improvement. We hope their trade will increase ten fold.

Distinguished Visitors.

On last Friday the following distinguished visitors were entertained by our townsman Judge R. A. Richardson: Gen. Williams, Hon. Duff Green, Hon. J. E. Carson and Senator D. F. Bailey. These gentlemen arrived on the 4 o'clock train on Friday morning and left on the 6:15 a. m. train Saturday. Judge Richardson entertained in princely style and done all in his power to add to the pleasure of his guests. They spoke in the highest terms of Southwest Va., and promised to pay another visit to Marion in the near future.

GOLD!

A Discovery Made by a Virginian Reporter that is Likely to Astonish the Masses.

Last Tuesday evening a reporter of the Abingdon Virginian, while going the rounds in search of "themes and things to write about," made a discovery that bids fair to startle the community. The valiant pencil-pusher found Gold on the streets of Abingdon—Dr. E. T. Gold—and an invitation to call in at his Dental Parlor was accepted with alacrity. We were astonished at the facilities the Doctor has at hand for first-class dentistry. He exhibited to us all the latest and most complete machinery used in the manipulation of his art, together with a fine lot of material of all kinds. The Doctor's rates are very reasonable for first-class work, and, being a pleasant and affable gentleman, and a perfect master of his intricate profession, there is great demand for his services. He visits the country when desired. We are glad to note the success of Dr. Gold, both as a dentist and pharmacist. Drop into his parlor and have that aching molar either filled or extracted.

In countries where malaria is prevalent, or where the climate is subject to sudden changes—should be found in every house Brown's Iron Bitters.

Encounter Between Capt. Jno. S. Wise and Jno. S. Crockett.

A personal encounter took place between Hon. Jno. S. Wise and Mr. Jno. S. Crockett, in front of the Marion House on last Monday evening. The particulars are these: When Capt. Wise on his way to Bland Co. a few weeks ago, while in conversation with Gen. Terry and Mr. Crockett spoke of corruption in politicians and said he thought some politicians went in for what they could make or words to that effect, Mr. Crockett repeated the conversation to a gentleman in Richmond and told him Capt. Wise had said there was no honor among politicians. Capt. Wise wrote to Mr. Robt. Crockett for Mr. Jno. S. denying what he (Crockett) had told, but the letter had not been received. Capt. Wise seeing Mr. Crockett on the porch approached him and demanded to know if he told the gentleman from Richmond what had been repeated to him (Wise). Crockett said he had, and Capt. Wise told him he was mistaken. Crockett insisted that he was not whereupon Capt. Wise denounced him as a liar and struck him (Crockett) three pretty severe blows on the face. Crockett did not strike Capt. Wise at all. The Mayor fined Capt. Wise \$2.50 and he also confessed judgment to assault before a Justice and paid another fine of \$2.50.

Readjuster Mass Meeting.

On last Monday, Pursuant to a regular call of the Chairman of the Liberal Readjuster party of Smyth, a meeting was held in the court house. Co. Chairman Hubble in the chair and W. E. Williams Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman and following delegates and alternates elected to represent the party in the Congressional convention which meets at this place on the 17th day of next month:

MARION DISTRICT.

Delegates—W. P. Francis, Maj. Wilson W. Faris and C. S. Greenwood.

ALTERNATES—W. H. Sprinkle, Dr. Geo. W. Hubble and Jno. H. Snider.

RICH VALLEY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Hezekiah Harman and F. J. Whitehead.

Alternates—W. M. Davis and W. L. Richardson.

EYE VALLEY.

Delegates—Capt. R. C. William. Alternate—James Edmiston.

On motion a committee of three was appointed by the chair to escort Hon. Jno. S. Wise to the court house where he was to address the people. The committee was Judge Miller, Sheriff R. S. Bonham and Maj. A. G. Pendleton. On motion the following were appointed a committee of arrangements to prepare for the August convention: Dr. Geo. W. Hubble, Sheriff R. S. Bonham and W. D. Wilmore, Esq.

On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Resolved That we the Readjusters of Smyth county in mass meeting assembled most cordially endorse Capt. Jno. S. Wise as our candidate for Congressman at large.

Resolved 2nd. That we endorse Gen. Mahone our U. S. Senator in his conduct as representative.

Resolved 3rd. That we also endorse the action of our representatives in the Legislature in standing by the caucus.

Resolved 4th. That we denounce the conduct of Jno. E. Massey and the Senators known as the "Big 4" for their treacherous effort to destroy the Readjuster party.

The meeting was addressed by the county chairman, Judge D. C. Miller, W. C. Pendleton and others.

The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the meeting. Not a single voice was raised in discussion and the people seemed fully determined to Funderism and Masseyism heard this fall.

GEO. W. HUBLE, Chairman.

W. E. WILLIAMS, Secty.

Wise and Massey. Are both trying to get to Congress and it is more than probable that one of them will succeed, but Geo. C. Crush & Co., are selling good goods so cheap that they are bound to succeed. They are now making still greater reductions in their prices than ever before, in order that they may enter their new store house with an entirely new and complete stock of goods; so come at once, come one, come all, and secure the greatest bargains you ever did before. Ladies dress goods reduced 10 per cent. Shoes, Boots and Dry Goods sold in proportion. Sgar and Coffee positively cheaper than ever before. We are bound to close out present stock. So now is the time to trade. Don't forget! Don't forget! but come straight to Geo. F. Crush.

When rheumatic pains oppressed me sore, And cramps and aches made life a bore, What made me better than than ever before, "Hart's Great Relief."

When consumption started me in the face And doctor said, "I'd run my race" What cured my cough, and changed my case, "Symplex."

What was it cured my aching head, Cleansed blood and liver when almost dead, And gave me health when hope had fled, Hart's Blood and Liver Pills.

And when the babe was covered with Ugly blotches and painful pimples, What turned it all to smiles and dimples, Mrs. Winslow's Vermifuge.

Grain Bags for Rent.

30,000 new grain bags for rent to farmers and others wishing to consign their grain to us for sale. We have opened an office in Richmond Va., for the sale of grain. This office is in charge of one of the best and most experienced grain sellers in the State. We also have an arrangement with the Railroad Co. to transfer all grain from this point to Richmond, Va., through freight which gives parties shipping to us from the South West and East Tenn., the advantage of both markets without additional cost to them by being reshipped from here.

Lee Taylor, & Co. Leaf Tobacco, Field seed, Grain Fertilizer and Bone meal agents, and general commission merchants. Lynchburg, Va. April 6, 18

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The Means of State and National Self-Defence.

[For the Whig.] The noble utterance of the Why on the protective policy have the true sound. They are sentiments of progress. They speak not only the policy of the Administration, not party policy, but broader and more comprehensive than party or section—National policy. Protection, what is it? It is defence; that is what it means, nothing more, nothing less, nothing else. Self-defence is the first law of nature. To defend home and country is an imperative, patriotic duty. Protection to home industry is no more inconsistent, either in its methods or ends, with the broadest philanthropy, than the natural law of self-preservation, which is binding alike upon individuals and nations and is sanctioned by the Written Word, which says: "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."

No statesman in America was ever more explicit upon this subject; none more thoroughly impressed with a sense of its value than Thomas Jefferson. He was the advocate of protection for the sake of protection. He was not familiar with the vague cant of incidental protection and judicious tariffs. With him there were no ingenious mystifications or cunning equivocations. He marched boldly up to the question and talked of laying duties for the protection of American labor. His opinions of this subject are familiar to the country.

What is meant now by protection is needed defence of our industrial enterprise, in the success of which the entire country has a common interest. We do not desire class legislation or the establishment of monopolies. What we want is the development of the productive power of the country, and especially of Virginia. By this policy the industrial interests of all classes will be benefited. The protective system is employed to defend home interests.

It is not arrayed against foreign trade and exchanges. It is simply in favor of home labor and the enjoyment of home markets. One of the prime objects of Protection is to preserve for our people the unlimited choice of occupations, suited to their economic conditions. Every period of our history demonstrates the fact that when we had a sound protective policy it always provided ample revenue for National expenditure, and the people were prosperous. On the contrary, our history establishes another fact, that tariffs framed solely, or principally for revenue, have utterly failed to accomplish that object, and the various industrial interests of the country have languished, and, in many instances, perished.

A protective tariff means business. It is to foster, build up, develop and advance all the material, moral and intellectual resources and interests of our people. Protection is no Platonic abstraction; it is utilitarian. It is no utopian theory. It is practical, every-day business life. It is no visionary creed of college professors. It is a vital policy conforming itself to the varying conditions and necessities of rational life and progress. The true wisdom of national legislation is not to reduce the price of its laboring population. On the contrary, a Nation should, by a sound policy, both exclusive and efficient, develop and utilize all its internal resources. Thus promote the independence, prosperity, happiness and strength of a Nation. Protection is needed for Virginia. Look at her wilderness of forest, which tires the eye. Under this system it will soon wave in rich harvest. Her mountains of ore will team with the strong arm of laboring industry and enterprise. Her great water-power will present the spectacle of thrift and industry. Every enlightened, unprejudiced man in Virginia should endorse the liberal and progressive sentiments of the Readjuster address to the people.

"We recommend that our party take an immediate stand for a protective tariff. It is the paramount issue of our time. Virginia's interest in protection to domestic industries cannot be overestimated. It is her hope for the future, and by promoting it she places herself in line with the most powerful and progressive Commonwealth." With such sentiments we can go before the people confident of success. An intelligent presentation and a fair discussion of this question before the people of Virginia in the coming Congressional canvass we have no fears of the result. Let Bourbons howl! The people are alive to their true interests. The vagaries of near-sighted demagogues and the rusty nail theories of old fogies will be swept away by the mighty waves of progress. The flood tide of Liberalism will swallow up the dog-in-the-manger policy. SELF-DEFENCE.

A Fatal Rencontre.

A dispatch was received in Baltimore, yesterday, by Mr. F. G. Addison, Secretary of the Ceres Manufacturing Company, stating that his brother, Joseph Addison, had been badly wounded in a rencontre with a man named Garland, near Burkeville, Va. Mr. F. G. Addison, left at 4 o'clock this morning for Burkeville, where they will be met by a conveyance which will carry them to the wounded man. Baltimore Sun, 15th

"I believe St. Jacobs Oil to be the very best remedy known to mankind," says Mr. Robert, business manager of this paper.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is Brown's Iron Bitters, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.

Brown's Iron Bitters is not a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed upon with imitations.

G. M. JONES, R. T. WATTS, W. WATTS, J. T. JENNINGS, JONES, WATTS BROS. & CO. Successors to Jones, Watts & Co. and Watts & Co.

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DENTAL NOTICE.

E. T. GOLD, (Of the firm of W. W. Gold & Bro. Dentists.) Resident Dentist, ABINGDON, VA.

Will visit each month Glad Spring, first Tuesday and Wednesday; MARION third Monday and Tuesday; and Saltville fourth Friday and Saturday. Will visit any point, in the country when desired. Prices moderate and work guaranteed. jly6,3in

VIRGINIA.—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit court of Smyth county, on Monday the 3rd day of July 1882.

James H. Buchanan, P. C. Buchanan, Jr., Israel H. Buchanan, and James H. Gilmore Receiver, vs. Comp't. Against James H. Buchanan, P. C. Buchanan, Jr., Israel H. Buchanan, and James H. Gilmore Receiver. In Chancery. The object of this suit is to attach in the hands of Jas. H. Gilmore Receiver the funds claimed in the Bill to be liable to Plaintiff's demand. And it appearing from the Sheriff's return that P. C. Buchanan, Jr., is a non-resident. On motion of Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered that said P. C. Buchanan, Jr., do appear here within one month after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit. A copy, Test. JNO. R. SEXTON, D. C. JNO. A. CAMPBELL, for Compl't. July 6, 4w

J.F. & E.P. PENDLETON,

MARION, VIRGINIA. DEALERS IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS PAINTS OILS, VARNISH, Dye-Staffs, Standard Patent Medicines And all varieties of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES. PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, SHOULDER BRACES. Also a beautiful assortment of New and Fashionable

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Miller & Phipps

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Sell real estate in Smyth county or in any part of South-west Virginia privately or at auction. Deeds prepared and acknowledgements taken. Lands described and advertised at low rates. Commissions for selling reasonable. No charge for showing property. July 12y

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Has just returned from New York with all the latest styles and designs in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverplate, Tableware, etc., etc. Everything suitable for a pretty and useful Christmas Gift can be found at his store. Orders by mail will be as conscientiously filled and forwarded as promptly as though the customer were present. Goods not approved will be exchanged with pleasure. dec16f

Send at once for our Illustrated Catalogue SENT FREE!

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CHEAP GOODS G. G. GOODSELL, At the old Thurmon stand is now getting in a Large and Complete stock of NEW GOODS Which will be sold as low as they can be had anywhere in the county. DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. CLOTHING, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE And in fact everything to be found in a first-class store. Come and see the Goods now in stock and see if we will not give you good bargains. We keep no shoddy goods on our shelves and what you buy from us may be relied upon as first-class. DON'T FORGET

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