

# The Patriot and Herald.

VOL. VIII.

MARION, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1878.

NO. 27.

## THE PATRIOT AND HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**WM. C. PENDLETON,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
MARION, VIRGINIA.

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**G. W. RICHARDSON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MARION, VA.  
Will practice in the courts of Smyth and the adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims.  
Office over Alexander & Co.'s Store.  
Feb21-1y

**D. E. W. UMBERGER,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
OF WYTHEVILLE, VA.  
Will practice regularly in Marion and will be found at his office over Alexander's Store, from the 3d Monday till the 1st Monday in each month.  
dec20ts

**D. J. S. PENDLETON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MARION, VA.  
Having returned to Marion, offers his professional services to the citizens of the community. Office at Pendleton's Drug Store.  
feb10-1y

**ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING!**  
Persons wishing roads located, or lands surveyed and divided, will please give me a call. Address me at Town House, Smyth Co., Va.  
WM. A. JONES,  
Engineer, &c.  
dec6-1s

**JAMES H. GILMORE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MARION, SMYTH CO., VA.  
Will practice in the courts of the counties of Smyth, Wythe, Washington and Grayson, in the Federal Courts at Abingdon, and the Court of Appeals at Wytheville.  
feb10-1y

**H. C. JONES,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MARION, VIRGINIA.  
Will practice in the courts of Smyth, Grayson and Tazewell counties.  
Office on Main Street, Marion, Va.  
feb10-1y

**ROBERT A. RICHARDSON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MARION, VA.  
Practices in the courts of Smyth, Wythe, Grayson, Tazewell, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals, at Wytheville.  
may11-76

**A. G. PENDLETON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MARION, VIRGINIA.  
Will practice in the courts of Smyth, Wythe, Grayson, Washington and Tazewell counties.  
Office in Pendleton Bro's Drug Store, opposite the court house.  
feb10-1y

**CROCKETT & BLAIR,**  
D. C. MILLER,  
MARION, VA.  
ROCKETT AND BLAIR & MILLER,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND COLLECTING AGENTS,  
MARION, VIRGINIA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of Smyth, in the Federal Court at Abingdon, and in the Court of Appeals at Wytheville, when the cause arises in said county.  
D. C. MILLER will also practice in the courts of Washington, Grayson and Bland Counties.  
Office on SUGAR STREET, one door South of the Old Hotel of A. B. Sprinkle.  
ap19-1y

**W. L. YOST,**  
D. S. PIERCE,  
Late of Scotland, Va. Late of Terry & Pierce.  
YOST & PIERCE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AT WYTHEVILLE, VA.  
Practice in the Courts of Appeals of Virginia at Wytheville, and United States District Court at Abingdon, and all the County and Circuit Court of Smyth, Bland and Pulaski.  
Claims collected in the counties of Roanoke, Craig, Montgomery, Floyd, Giles, Carroll, Grayson, Washington, Tazewell, Bland, Lee, Scott, and Wise. Office opposite Bank Building.  
may21-76ts

**G. M. JONES, R. T. WATTS, J. W. WATTS,**  
JONES, WATTS & CO.,  
Dealers in  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON,  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.  
No. 119 Main Street, corner Market,  
LYNCHBURG.  
VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND  
MECHANICAL COLLEGE.  
The Seventh Session begins August 19th, 1878. Instead of 132 State students, as heretofore, 200 will be received free of charge for tuition. Board in messes costs \$7.00 a month.  
Apply for appointment as State student for Catalogue to  
C. L. C. MIMOR, Pres't,  
BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA.  
MARION CIRCULAR SAWMILLS  
WARRANTED to be equal in every respect to any made, and at less than Baltimore prices.  
LUTHER & GOODSELL,  
MARION, VA. June 4th, 1878.

## Good News

FOR THE

## PEOPLE

We have the largest stock of

### LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

### PRINTS, DOMESTICS,

### and

### GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR,

ever offered to our customers at lower figures than ever before placed in this market.

Our stock of

### Boots and Shoes,

is very extensive and of the best quality.

### WE HAVE

### HATS

in endless variety and at prices to suit everybody. Our Ready-made Clothing Department is large and the goods all in the

### VERY LATEST STYLES.

### HARDWARE,

### QUEENSWARE

### HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

### TOBACCO,

### CIGARS,

### COTTON YARNS,

### CONFECTIONERIES,

### Family Groceries

At Bottom Prices.

We will sell as cheap as

### THE CHEAPEST.

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

### HILL & VENABLE

NEAR THE DEPOT,

Marion, Virginia.

oct25-6m

### THOMAS H. THURMON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

### Dry Goods,

### GROCERIES,

### HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE

### HATS, CAPS,

### AND

### GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MAIN STREET, MARION, VIRGINIA.  
AFTER THE 1st OF OCTOBER, 1877,  
we will sell goods CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

All persons having unsettled accounts or notes will please make payment, as we need the money.  
my10-y

### HANCOCK HOUSE,

Main Street, Wytheville, Va.,  
L. D. HANCOCK, Prop'r.

Board per day, \$2.00  
" week, 10.00  
" month, 30.00

Special Rates to Families Spending the Summer.  
My table will always be supplied with the best that the country affords. First-class Bar and new Billiard Saloon.   
ap25ts

### BARGAINS.

### BARGAINS.

I HAVE just opened a Stock of NEW GOODS at the old stand of HULL & JOHNSON, which has been bought at the lowest figures.

Now if you want to buy goods as cheap as they have ever been purchased in Marion, come to my Store and you shall not be disappointed. I have everything kept in a first-class store. Mr. E. H. Saunders is with me and will be pleased to see his old friends.  
J. L. GROSECLOSE,  
Marion, Va., April 25th, 1878.

### The Largest Hardware House in the South.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. W. WOODRUFF. W. E. GIBBINS.  
W. W. WOODRUFF & CO.,

### IMPORTERS

### AND DEALERS IN

### General Hardware,

### SADDLERY GOODS, &c.,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.  
ESTABLISHED 1828.

### S. O. FISHER,

(Successor to Cyrus Fisher,  
Manufacturer and Dealer in:  
Barbock-Loading, Single and Double Barrel

### CUNS,

### PISTOLS, CUTLERY, GAMES,

Keys, Fishing-Tackle, and everything in the Sporting Line.  
176 Main St., opposite Norvell House,  
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.  
Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.  
ap4-6m

### OPIMUM

IF YOU WANT CHEAP LAMPS GO TO  
PENDLETON'S DRUG STORE.

## PATRIOT - HERALD.

THURSDAY August 29, 1878.

### TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 15.—The Tennessee Democratic Convention re-assembled at 9 A. M. to-day.

The following is the platform adopted: In the name of the Democratic party of Tennessee, we, its delegates in convention assembled, solemnly arraign the Radical Republican party, National and State, before the bar of public opinion, as the author of all the misfortunes which now oppress and threaten the people. Protesting its friendship for the Federal Union, it sought to destroy it in centralization; declaring its purpose to establish justice, it has trampled it under its feet; to insure domestic tranquility, its proclaimed mission, it preached the gospel of hate, and filled the land with blood, misrule and anarchy; pretending to provide for the common defence, it fruitlessly squandered millions of the people's money; affecting to promote the general welfare, it betrayed public wealth; affirming its design to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, it forged for the people chains of perpetual slavery; ostensibly the financial agent of the people, it was in fact the pilferer of the money power; it betrayed its trust when it converted the non-interest bearing debt into an interest bearing debt which is a blighting public curse; it betrayed its trust when it repudiated a contract dischargeable in Treasury notes and substituted a coin contract to the prejudice of the people; it betrayed its trust when it demonetized silver and forbade payment to the public creditors in the cheaper metal provided for in the contract; it betrayed its trust when it organized a privileged class into a close banking corporation, and usurping all the banking power, invested its creature with the exclusive corporate power to destroy the business and property of the people; it betrayed its trust when it fixed an arbitrary period for resumption; it has squandered the public wealth by donations to powerful corporations; it has wrung enormous taxes from the people and applied them to unworthy partisan purposes; under the pretence of the protection of home industry, it has systematically robbed the many in the interest of the few; by unfriendly legislation it has driven American ships from the high seas and utterly destroyed our foreign commerce; it has made the Army an instrument in the annihilation of Republican government in the South; by the use of the Army it put the people of the United States in fear and robbed them of the Presidency; it insults the laboring people of the country by demanding an increase of the Army for the avowed purpose of a standing menace to them; by the levy of excessive excise duties upon tobacco and alcoholic productions it has encouraged violations of the revenue laws, and under the false pretence of protecting the revenue service it has turned loose upon the people irresponsible, bloodthirsty men, who kill and destroy property at will, and yet confessing the want of jurisdiction in the Federal courts to punish them, it refuses to allow these enemies of society to be challenged anywhere for their crimes. Acquiring power by accident, it has perpetuated it by fraudulent, by deceiving the ignorant blacks of the South and misleading the credulous masses of the North; and it has uniformly abused its power by administering the Government in the interest of the creditors and against the debtor class, in the interest of the tax-consumer, and against the tax-payer, in the interest of the rich and against the poor, in the interest of the strong and against the weak, in the interest of a few and against the many; as the legitimate fruit of its administration it has paralyzed all industrial pursuits, has destroyed the value of all our property, has deprived labor of employment and reward, has impoverished and bankrupted the country, has denied the poor the opportunity to earn bread, has filled the land with unrest, discontent and agitation, the unmistakable precursors of revolutionary resistance to oppression, injustice and wrong. For these crimes against humanity and good government we denounce the Radical Republican party as unworthy the trust and confidence of an intelligent and patriotic people.

As representatives of the Democratic party, we congratulate the people that our party has at last won a victory for them over the Radical Republican party and its allies, monopoly and the money-power. Through the labors and policies of the Democratic party, domestic government, republican in spirit as well as in form, have been restored to the Southern States, and these States replaced in the Federal circle with functions and rights co-equal with the other members of the Union. For the accomplishment of this great work, this political organization deserves the gratitude of the South, and the respectful consideration of the whole Republic. The gratitude of the former is due because it was the direct recipient of the blessings of restored political and civil liberty. The respectful consideration of the National Republic is due because, by the success of Democratic policies in this regard, the sword was eliminated from its internal administration, centralization arrested, and ancient

forms and methods of the Federal system re-established. We pledge the people that our party will never lower its banner, nor take a step backward until the prosperity of the whole people shall be held to be the supreme law of political administration.

In the name of Democracy, we denounce an interest-bearing public debt as a public curse, we denounce protection as a public robbery, we denounce monopolies as hateful and destructive to public liberty, and demand that they be put away from among the people.

We demand the restoration of the Federal Government to Constitutional limits, and the return of its administration to its original economy, simplicity and impartiality.

We demand that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority in fact as well as in theory; the repeal of laws which have destroyed our commerce; the repeal of the declaration that the currency bonds of the Government shall be paid in coin, and the payment in Treasury notes of so much of said bonds as may be found due after deducting the difference between the value of the gold paid and the currency due thereon according to contract; the unconditional repeal of the resumption act; that the odious National banking act be repealed, and greenbacks be substituted for the circulation of the National banks; that Treasury notes be made receivable for all Government dues; that no more interest bearing bonds be issued; that all loans required by the Government be raised by the issuance of non-interest bearing Treasury notes; that the coinage of silver be made unlimited, and while it is the cheaper metal that it be paid to the public creditor exclusively upon all bonds justly payable in coin; that the value of all foreign silver coins be regulated and that they be made receivable for Government dues, and be received by the Government and paid out to its creditors; the repeal of the laws which deny the people of several States the right to determine for themselves whether they will authorize banks or not; that capital in every form be required to bear the burdens of Government equally with labor and production; that the present financial policy of the Government to contract the circulation of Treasury notes, disparage silver, magnify gold and National bank notes, be reversed, and every legitimate mode adopted to level the scale of our currency with silver and Treasury notes.

### ONE OF LIFE'S SHADOWS.

At 8 o'clock the other morning a Second street wife followed her husband down to the gate as he was starting for down town and kindly said to him:

"William, you know how sadly I need a blue button dress?"

"Yes, dear," he remarked, "but you know how hard up I am. As soon as I can see my way clear you shall have the dress, and a new hat to boot. Be patient."

Forty minutes after that he emerged from a restaurant with a big basket and a fish pole, bowed up the river. In the basket was a chicken, pickles, cake, fruit, pie, and a bottle of liquid of a rich color, and he was just lighting a twenty-cent cigar when his wife came along.

"What you here?" he exclaimed.

"Yes, I was going to the market. Where are you going—what's in the basket?"

"I was going to carry this fish pole around to a friend on Jefferson avenue," he modestly answered.

"And that basket?"

"This basket—well, I was going to take it to the orphan asylum as a present to the children. It is a donation from six leading citizens."

"William, I don't believe it!"

"Oh! Don't talk so loud!"

"William, I shall talk louder yet!" she exclaimed. "I'll bet you are going fishing!"

"Mary, have I ever deceived you?" he plaintively asked. "I never have. As proof of my sincerity you can take this basket to the asylum yourself!"

"And I'll do it!" she promptly replied as she relieved him of it.

"Mary, hadn't you—"

"No, sir, I hadn't! You'd better hurry up with that fish pole as the man may want it, and be careful how you stand around in the hot sun!"

She left him there. He watched her take care for home, and then he returned the fish pole and crossed the street and said to an acquaintance:

"Tom, I'm suffering with neuralgia, and the excursion is put off till next week. Too bad, but we can never tell what a day may bring forth."

There was chicken and pickles and other good things on the table at dinner, but he never smiled. Even when his wife wished she was an orphan, if that was the way they were fed, he never betrayed the truth in his heart. It was only when she handed him the bottle he had so carefully tucked into the basket and he saw it labeled "Good for Little Children," that he said:

"Mary, it is an awful thing for a wife to get the impression that her husband is a cold blooded liar."

"It must be," she replied, as she took the other chicken leg.—*Detroit Free Press*

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

## POETRY.

### A SONG OF LIFE.

BY L. B. S.

Yes, surely 'tis but a babe,  
That darts and scintillates and weeps,  
Sent us to guard and keep safely,  
Babe or wretched creature,  
Love it and cherish it ever,  
Whether so happy, ah, yes,  
Love it for you will not have it  
Always a babe to bless.

Child, happy child in the sunshine,  
Laughing the hours away,  
Think not of time, in the future,  
Only the present, to-day,  
Lift up the curtains of memory  
Mother, and see what is there;  
Is this your baby, your treasure,  
Once so wee, dear, and fair?

Blue eyes so deep and so tender,  
Tremulous, true, looking down,  
Mirror their own bright brightness  
In these so happy and brown  
Clasp her, ah, close, and lover,  
Press your war in lips to her brow,  
Mother, ah, this is our darling,  
Driving away from you now.

Never a son for a flower,  
Heaven and earth is for sky;  
Never a wife for a helmet,  
Never a robin to fly.  
Covey that face white and lifeless,  
Do not sob, mother, not weep;  
God did not give you the baby  
Always and always to keep.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### UNCLE REMUS AS A WEATHER PROPHECY.

Uncle Remus was enlightening a crowd of negroes at the carshed yesterday.

"Dar ain't nuthin'," said the old man shaking his head pensively, "dat ain't got no change on it. Dat ain't shotted befo' his begins for ter commence. We all spunces dat p' overdenance w'at lifts us up from one place an' sets us down in the other. Hit's continually a movin' an' a movin'."

"Dat's so!" "You'er talkin' now!" came from several of his hearers.

"I heard Miss Sally readin' dis mawin'," continued the old man, "dat a man wuz comin' down here fer ter take keer er w'at goes wronger dese yer buto mens w'at goes round er puttin' up an' pullin' down."

"W'at he gwine do 'bout here?" asked one.

"He's a gwinter regalete de wedder," replied Uncle Remus sentimentally.

"He's a gwinter fix hit up so dat dere won't be so much worrim' 'bout de wite folks 'bout de kinder wedder w'at falls to dere lot."

"He gwine dish 'em up?" suggested one of the older ones, "like man dish out sugar."

"No," answered Uncle Remus, mopping his benign features with a very large, and very red handkerchief. "He's a gwinter fix up so you kin have any kinder wedder w'at you want 'bout toin' her home."

"How's dat," asked some one.

"Hit's dis way," said the old man thoughtfully. "Jo cose you knows w'at kinder wedder you wants. Well, den, wen de man comes 'long w'atter Miss Sally say he will, you des getter go up dar, choose yo' wedder and dere'll be a clock set fer ter suit yo' case, an' wen you git home, dere'll be yo' wedder a' settin' out in der yard w'atrin' fer you. I wish he wuz here now," the old man continued. "I'd take a pa'r er frosts in mine of I cotched cold fer it. Dat's me!"

There were various exclamations of assent and the old man went on his way singing, "Don't you Grieve Arter me."

### SINGING IN THE LIGHT.

There is a story of a little boy who lived far down in a deep, dark mine.—He was stationed beside a door in a low passage, and his business was to open and shut the door when the cars came along, carrying the coal from one part of the mine to another. It was a dark and dismal place to be in; and yet that boy tried to make the best of it, and to be as cheerful and happy as he could under the circumstances. He built a little play house with blocks of coal, in the corner of the mine where he had to stay. He would amuse himself by watching the miners, as they were digging away at the coal, and when they threw aside the bits of candles, which had burned too low for their use, he would pick them up, and lay them by in his play-house.

One day a gentleman was visiting this mine. When he came to the place where the little boy was, he found him sitting down by his coal play-house, and he stopped to have a little talk with him. He saw a lot of those bits of candles in front of his play-house.

"Well, my little man," said he, "pray tell me what are you going to do with those bits of candles?"

"O, sir," said the cheerful boy, "I sticks 'em till I gets a big lot, then I suvaks 'em all over my play-house and lights 'em all at once; and then, while they's burnin', I sits down in the light and sings."

He was a wise little fellow. And if the dim lights of those bits of candles could give that poor collier boy joy enough to set him a singing in his gloomy

## FASHION NOTES.

Spiral bands are, now largely worn instead of the plain round bangle.

High back combs with engraved white metal tops, are in great demand.

Cardinal capes of Sicilienna, just displayed, are trimmed with black lace.

Bunches of violets or marguerites are worn at the side with a bow of ribbon.

The new brocaded grenadines make excellent dresses and are much sought after.

Black velvet belts are very much improved by being embroidered in variegated silks.

Ladies knit silk socks for their gentleman-friends. A pair of socks requires \$5 worth of silk.

Passmenterie and all flat trimmings are much in vogue for trimming dresses and palerots.

Old-fashioned steel bead satchels are again worn as chatelaines, in rivalry of the velvet pockets.

Kilted skirts are much worn, the plaits turned one way, and faced round the hem with a crinoline lawn.

For seaside and other rustivating wear, sundowns and broad-brim flats are worn, and with little trimming.

"Fleur de soufre," better known as sulphur color, is one of the most fashionable colors this season.

Fans made of artificial leaves, oak, ivy and palm, are all the rage in Paris; bouquets are attached to the sides.

A great deal of satin is now selected for palerots, and vests and applied to summer bourettes and grenadines.

A hand of black velvet an inch wide, with pendant ornament, is one of the favorite necklaces worn by young ladies.

Kid gloves that are handsomely embroidered in flowers on the back are worn by many ladies who are fond of display.

Spanish lace leaves, black, white and beige-colored, are having a run of popular favor. They are worn mostly as the mantilla.

White lace mittens are finer than were ever offered before, and are embroidered in delicate patterns.

A new material is the satin foulard, half as costly as satin, quite as effective, especially for draping, and is all the popular shades.

Sleeves are made shorter and even tighter than formerly, and are without trimming, the wide, loose and the face cuffs taking its place.

### A REMARKABLE MAN.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer writes:

In my travels a few days ago in Anson county, I met with an old gentleman, a citizen of this State and now living in Richmond county, who relates the following very interesting incidents of his life:

1st. He was in the funeral procession when Gen. Washington was buried.

2d. Was a pall-bearer at the funeral of Gen.

THAT PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, At the end of thirteen years spent in peaceful efforts at recuperation, the people of Virginia find themselves overwhelmed with financial disaster, while production has increased and kept pace with the increase of population...

Resolved: The greenback dollar must be a full legal-tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, and by the government issued protected and received as absolute money.

2nd, We declare all acts of Congress changing the original bond contract, to-wit, of 1869 1870 and 1872 and the resumption act of 1875 were enacted without consent, priority or procurement, and were and are fraudulent upon the rights of the people...

3rd, We demand the repeal of the national bank act, the immediate withdrawal from circulation of the national bank notes, and the substitution thereof of absolute paper money.

4. The equal taxation of all property owned by individuals or corporations.

5. The present internal revenue system be abolished.

6. We declare our unalterable hostility to the funding bill of 1871, which, like the demonetization of silver and the raising of the national bonds from currency to gold, was no part of the original contract, and was extorted without the consent of the people...

7. We are will'g to levy such tax as the people can bear without destroying the repertive power of the State, and after the maintenance of the institutions and the discharge of the natural functions of the State, including the free school system, we will pay the entire remainder of the revenues of the State, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the payment alike pro rata of all classes of the State's creditors.

8. That we are unalterably opposed to conferring upon the United States courts any further jurisdiction over the affairs of the State than is conferred by existing laws.

9. That we favor and demand a readjustment of the State debt upon the principles of justice and equity, and such legislation as will secure it.

GREENBACKS.

The Greenback mania, as it is called, is rapidly spreading. Candidates for Congressional honors are continually declaring sentiments favorable to the Greenback movement. The great needs of the people, and their plainly declared resolve that their rights shall be recognized, and the way of the Money-Rings checked, cause men who are asking for votes to stop and think. Never was there a more important crisis in the land. Financial depression is wearing out body and spirit; business men look care-worn; the laboring man is the picture of despair; the farmer, with no market for his produce, is reluctant to go on producing, and stagnation reigns supreme.

Corruption in Congress has brought our great land to the brink of ruin. Financial legislation in favor of a preferred class can no longer be tolerated, without the freedom of America wish to become slaves to a money-power. What we want is more money. What we must have is cheaper money. Greenbacks in abundance will regulate matters. Only fools or knaves will deny that the amount of currency in the land is wholly inadequate to the demands of trade.

We predict that the next session of Congress will be an important, and perhaps decisive, one. The clamors of the people we hope will be heard and acted. With speedy and ample inflation of the currency the curses of contraction will be alleviated and wiped out.

CONVENTIONS OBNOXIOUS.

The people are growing tired of Conventions that are gotten up by little rings, and do not reflect the will of the majority. In the 6th Congressional District no Convention has been held, nor will there be any. It is intimated that the Convention which is to meet at Alexandria may decline to make a nomination, as there are many disputes about the delegates.

Buckingham county has refused to send delegates to the Convention which is to nominate RAN TUCKER. In the Richmond District only 2,500 conservatives out of 17,000 took any part in the primary elections. In the 9th District about one tenth of the conservatives took part in the meetings that sent delegates to the Convention at Wytheville.

Nearly every man of influence in Scott County is against Col. RICHMOND. This is very significant.

FALSE CHARGES.

The Abingdon Standard in its issue of last week, under the head of "The Bore-Heads," prefers two charges against us that are false.

These charges are made, no doubt, though ignorance, as we are reluctant to believe that they are malicious.

The first charge made against us, by the Standard, is, that the PATRIOT AND HERALD "was one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the Convention in the land." Now, if the author of the "sore head" article had known anything about the course of the PATRIOT AND HERALD he would have remembered that our advice to the Greenbackers and Readjusters all the time was, "Don't Mix." For publishing an article under that head we were assaulted by the leading funding paper in the State, the Richmond Dispatch, and a number of its little satellites. We don't know whether the Standard joined with the Dispatch or not; but hardly think it did, as the Standard was an enemy to the Convention, until it made a nomination, if we remember correctly.

"It's a pity the Standard could not see the caper it is cutting." Having acted with its usual inconsistency it tries to cover up its delinquencies by making reckless charges, that can't be sustained, against us. We challenge the Standard to produce a single article in which we were an enthusiastic advocate of the Wytheville Convention. If the Standard is disposed to be honest and honorable it will correct the false impression made by the charge above referred to.

The second charge made by the Standard against us, is, that in our account of the proceedings of the Wytheville Convention we stated that the Readjusters were numerically the strongest in the Convention. It seems to us that no person with a thimbleful of brains could so misconstrue what we did say. This was our language: "During the recess, no doubt, the funders devised the unfair and outrageous scheme by which they were to gain control of the Convention, and violate the will and wishes of the 9th district. They had ascertained that on a scaled vote the Readjusters had a decided, working majority, and they had also discovered that upon a count of heads they were numerically the strongest." Now any man of sense, who understands the English language will see that we intended to convey the idea that the Funders were numerically the strongest, and we think the idea was plainly conveyed, especially when succeeding paragraphs stated that the funders refused to allow the Readjusters a scaled vote on the platform.

ROANOKE SOURD.

Tuesday last was court day here, and it has been a long time since many people were in town. We took occasion, therefore, to feel the public pulse as to the candidates in the field for Congress. All regretted that Col. Edmundson did not get the nomination. They declared that instead of their being the means of getting the best men out for office, they generally put forward the worst. The country people seemed to be divided between McMullin and Newberry. We did not hear a single one say that he would vote for Richmond. They say that this end of the district has been imposed upon long enough, and that they are going to use the same medicine that the western end has always administered, that of voting against the nominee in order to get the nominee. In fact the people of this end of the district are soured. None of the candidates suit them, and unless there is a great change between now and the day of election, a very small vote will be polled, and it is hard to tell who will carry the county.—Salem Register 23rd inst.

We are not astonished at the people of Roanoke being soured at the action of the Convention. We think that Mr. WENNER, of the Register, can demonstrate pretty clearly to the good people of Roanoke that their favorite, Col. Edmundson, was cheated, yes cheated, out of the nomination by the Richmondites. If we felt under obligation to go for the nominee of the Wytheville Convention, Col. Edmundson would be the man. Dont you think so Mr. Register?

What do the State and Dispatch and other funders think about their victory now in the Ninth district, since Col. Richmond comes out for forcible readjustment? How do you like 'em? Salem Register.

We have not seen anything of the kind from Col. Richmond. In his Newbern speech he expressly declared that he was not a forcible readjuster, and that if people expected him to advocate forcible readjustment they were mistaken in their man.—Richmond State.

The State says, as will be seen from an extract published elsewhere, that Col. RICHMOND as a Readjuster occupies about the same position that a "debt payer" (Funder) does. No doubt the State wishes to regard him; but then the Bristol News wishes to present him to the people of the 9th district as a red-hot forcible. We have argued that the position taken by RICHMOND in his Newbern speech does not tally with that taken in the Fowler platform. He is a feeble in the east and a forcible in the west.

Let the press of this district that do not intend to support Col. Richmond, the nominee of the Conservative party, speak out. We want to know who will and who will not support the nominee, and if there is to be a division in the ranks of the Democratic party, upon the State debt and Greenback question we want to know it, so we can shape our course to be ready for any emergency in the future. If the nominee of the party is not to be respected simply because he does not please everybody, an impossibility, the quicker the people know it the better. We have always been a party man, but if the press and people desire the destruction of the party we can stand it, as we have received as few favors at the hands of the party as any one and probably have as little to lose as any one. Let us hear from you gentlemen.—Shall we work, in the future, for the unity and harmony of the party?

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or for its destruction?—Pauisburg Virginia.

The Virginia can do as it pleases. We always do as we please, and would never undertake to deny the right to others. We are not in favor of applying the party lash nor will we submit to it. "Our party; right or wrong, our party" is no motto of ours. The non-ine has been flung at the people long enough. They are sick and tired of it.

Gov. McMULLIN will carry Smyth County by not less than eight hundred majority. The Greenbackers and Readjusters of Washington County, and of all the western counties, will roll up handsome majorities for him. If the Greenback men in the eastern counties will only do their duty Richmond will meet with a defeat more disastrous than any man has ever received in this district.

Col. Richmond's status as now defined is—"A readjuster but not a forcible one." There is very little difference between that kind of a readjuster and an out-and-out debt-payer.—Richmond State.

The State's debt-payer is what is generally termed a funder. The State will have to make another platform for Col. RICHMOND. FOWLER'S platform wont do for a feeble.

The Lynchburg Virginian makes a sling at us for supporting Gov. McMULLIN against, what it calls, the regular nominee. The Virginian forgets that it advised the Conservatives of Albemarle county, to bolt and not support Parson MASSEY, the regular nominee for State Senate, last Fall.

We are informed that the only outspoken man for RICHMOND in Wise County is T. G. WELLS, who was in the Wytheville Convention, and is the cousin of RICHMOND.

By request we republish the article; "A Few Things About The Wytheville Convention," which appeared in the issue of the 22nd inst. A few additions have been made to it.

We have gotten one hundred and ten subscribers for the PATRIOT AND HERALD since the Convention at Wytheville. That shows how the people regard our action.

DIVISION in the ranks of the Greenbackers will not do. They must unite on one man.

A FEW THINGS ABOUT THE WYTHEVILLE CONVENTION.

Again we wish to say something about the Wytheville Convention. Our remarks may be lengthy, but we ask a careful perusal, promising to state nothing but what we believe or know to be true.

Was this Convention one that should commend the respect of the people or bind the Conservative party, and especially the greenback re-adjusters, of the 9th District? Follow us and we believe we can convince you that it was not.

It is an acknowledged, undeniable fact that the funders were originally opposed to the Convention and had openly expressed a determination to bolt it in the event of the nomination of a Greenback-Readjuster. Moreover, a very great majority of the Greenback-Re-adjusters had fears of another Holiday fraud, and refused to take any part in the primary meetings to appoint delegates. A brief account of the results of the primary meetings in the several counties of the District will prove that the people not only felt no interest in the Convention but were violently opposed to it.

Bland county, after due notice, held a meeting and in that meeting Greenbacks and Re-adjustment were freely discussed by both funders and re-adjusters. The meeting was a large one in point of numbers, and it voted to send no delegates to the Convention, one single vote excepted. Thus, you see, Bland county had no voice in the Wytheville farce.

Buchanan county, the "Banner" county of the District, did not take enough interest in the Convention to send a resident of the county, but appointed a non-resident, Maj. HENRY, of Tazewell, alternate, and instructed him to vote for Greenbacks and Re-adjustment. As the representative of that county he declined to vote on the last ballot in the Wytheville Convention, because he did not consider either RICHMOND or EDMUNDSON a good readjuster and greenbacker. Buchanan was entitled to three votes, but on the Greenback-Readjustment platform, which was voted down, it was only allowed one.

Craig County held no meeting, and none was called by the County Committee. The Chairman of the County Committee says that no delegates were appointed, and if any appeared in the Convention they were there without authority. Still J. W. MARSHALL, a BRADLEY JOHNSON-DANIEL Funder, and two others, the latter from Roanoke County, were in the Convention, claiming to be the delegates from Craig, and cast the vote of that County against Greenbacks and Readjustment and for a Funder. The people of Craig are almost a unit for Greenbacks and Readjustment. Their present representative in the House of Delegates was elected as a Readjuster. Will the people of that County feel bound by the action of a BRADLEY funder and non-residents who exercised the unauthorized privilege of representing her in the Wytheville farce?

Giles County exhibited comparatively no interest in the Convention, if we can rely upon the statements of the Virginian, in its issue of the 9th inst. it says: "But little attention was paid to the call from the Executive Committee of the Democratic party for meetings \* \* \* for the purpose of electing delegates to the Wytheville Convention. Some precincts ignored the call entirely, and preferred to

go untrammled and pledged to no man or party. Some fifteen persons met at the Court House \* \* \* and appointed Col. J. B. PECK a delegate. At the Narrows nearly the full vote was cast and Dr. O'KEEFE was appointed. At Pembroke the attendance was small. At Newport no meeting was held, the people preferring not to be pledged to the nominee. At Stauntonville some ten or a dozen men met but failed to hold a meeting, and appoint delegates. Bancsville sent Dr. BLACKBURN. So of the eight delegates this County is entitled to, only five have been elected."

Now after saying all this the Virginian seeing that the Convention nominated a Funder, tries to make the people believe that the nominee will not lose fifty votes in Giles County, when such an anti-Convention spirit had been shown previous to the 8th of August.

Pulaski County. The Virginian People, a Funder but strictly reliable, says of that County: "There was very little interest manifested by the people in the County meetings, called by the Conservative party. A large number of the people believed the thing 'cut and dried,' and they were too shy to be caught in \* \* \* a trap."

At Newbern the debt-payers (Funders) would not participate in the election of delegates \* \* \* all of the debt-payers withdrew, and the remainder elected two FULKERSON delegates.

At Dublin about fifty people held a meeting and the debt-payers (Funders he meant) elected their delegates on a square fight.

Max Creek elected a Republican (so says the People). There were 12 or 15 people present.

Harmony elected Jno. C. HOWARD, 23 people present. Martins elected J. W. MOREHEAD, a very small turnout. New River sent Chas. Scott.

Montgomery sent a full delegation, a majority Funders, and a portion of the delegates instructed, we are informed, to bolt if either of certain gentlemen were nominated.

Roanoke sent a full delegation instructed for a Funder.

Wythe sent 10 Readjusters and 6 Funders. The Readjusters withdrew, and the Funders cast the vote of the county.

Smyth sent 9 Readjusters and four Funders. All the Readjusters withdrew when the platform was tabled, and they are all against the nominee of the Funders.

Washington County. At Abingdon four Funders were elected delegates, and the meeting refused to instruct them to support the nominee; and it is well known that these four delegates with the other Funding delegates intended to bolt if FULKERSON or BLAIR should be nominated.

At Glade Springs the meeting broke up, but afterwards elected delegates. Friendship, a Readjusting precinct, elected a Funder. Frome's School-house sent no delegates and was under the control of the Funders. At White's Mill the majority withdrew from the meeting and the minority elected a delegate. At Worley's where the Court house Funders control, the Convention was voted down and no delegate sent.

At Fleenor 18 men, under the lead of a Funder, elected a delegate and instructed him to vote for Greenbacks and Readjuster, and for a farmer and against a bolter. He went to the Convention and voted against Greenbacks and Readjustment, and voted for a lawyer—merchant, and a bolter.

At Hall's Bottom the Funders, by the direction of the C.H. Ring, it is believed, refused to participate in the meeting. At Goodson 12 McMULLIN men withdrew from the meeting.

Tazewell was entitled to 13 votes in the Convention, but by the gag game was not allowed to cast but four on the platform. The Clinch Valley News, (a soft Readjuster), and violently opposed to a Convention (but now sailing under Richmond colors), commenting on the meeting held at Tazewell C. H., to appoint delegates to the Convention says: "In all the history of Conventions since the enforced beginning of the dark days of Radical ascendancy, through all the stages of their rapid debasement, down to the present moment, when they are growing to be absolutely hateful to the people, never has there been a Convention brought about by more disreputable means and tainted by more of the corruption of political chicanery, than the Convention called to meet at Wytheville on the 8th of August promises to be."

Russell County. The Russell Vindicator, of the 8th inst., said: "No meetings have been held in this county, and hence, no delegates to the Wytheville Convention which meets to-day."

"We take it that by refusing to send delegates that they mean McMULLIN or NEWBERRY, most likely the former, for Congress. Of one thing we are sure they don't mean to support a 'last dollar' man (Funder), for we doubt very much if there are a score of Funders in the county." (Why does the Vindicator support the Funder's candidate?)

"Since the above was written" (says the Vindicator,) "we hear that a meeting was held in Castle Wood's district and delegates appointed, viz: H. H. DICKENSON and Wm. J. DICKENSON."

Russell was entitled to eleven votes but under the gag law was not allowed to cast but one in favor of the Greenback-Readjusting platform.

Capt. DICKENSON, true to the wishes of the people of his county withdrew from the Convention and would not submit to the outrage. He was afterwards induced, however, to cast the vote of Russell for RICHMOND, and he was allowed to cast eleven votes though RICHMOND's friends denied him that right on the platform. Only fifteen men out of Russell's eleven hundred voters recognized the call for the

Wytheville Convention, and these fifteen were snubbed by the Funders in the Convention.

In Scott County the Chairman of the Conservative party did not call any meeting. At the July Term of the County Court what is known as the C.H. Ring made an effort to hold a meeting to send delegates to the Convention. In that meeting the vote was taken as to whether delegates should be sent to the Wytheville Convention, and the proposition to send delegates was defeated by a vote of 100 to 6. Very naturally the people of Scott thought the question was settled. It had been ascertained that they were opposed to rings and cliques running the 9th district any longer. They were desirous to vote as freemen for their choice in the Congressional race, and for a man that was in sympathy with the people. But not so, the little ring about Scott C. H., determined that the country people should have no voice in the matter. They magnanimously desired to select the candidate for the hard fisted countrymen whom they did not consider capable of self government. Accordingly Col. J. B. RICHMOND, the nominee, hired six men, we are informed, to work on his house. On the 27th of July, he took these six men into the Court House, who with two clerks, his partner, his father-in-law, his brother-in-law, his cousin-in-law, two tenants, and three other persons, who may be described as free, voted and elected his brother-in-law, R. A. AYERS, and a young man who was studying law with him as delegates to the Convention, and two of their own number as alternates. Now was not this a nice little family affair? In three other districts no meetings were held. A number of the voters of Powell district assembled at Fairview with IRA P. ROBINETT as Chairman of the meeting. The question was submitted whether delegates should be sent or not, whereupon it was unanimously determined not to send any. At Stony Creek some eighteen persons met, and were addressed by A. B. MCCONNELL, who favored the appointment of delegates favorable to Col. FULKERSON. J. M. HARRIS, a brother-in-law and partner of Col. RICHMOND, expressed a willingness to attend, and was elected. It was then moved that A. B. MCCONNELL be sent as a delegate also, whereupon HARRIS stated that he was instructed from headquarters, (that is from RICHMOND), that the meeting could only send one delegate, and two alternates. The district was entitled to three delegates. Who ever heard of one delegate with two alternates?

At Osborn's Ford, four men held a meeting and appointed a delegate who would not attend. So you see 23 citizens, two tenants, six hired men, mixed up with five or six relatives, selected delegates to the Wytheville Convention, against the wishes of the people of the county, and now expect the free people of Scott to fall into line and support the nominee, because he is a citizen, though he is a candidate of a Funding anti-Greenback caucus.

Lee County appointed a delegation. The meeting was held at the Court House, and was overwhelmingly in favor of Greenbacks and Readjustment. The delegation under the lead of CLAS T. DUNCAN, brother-in-law, of Col. RICHMOND, voted with the Funders, against the Greenback-Readjusting Platform submitted to the Convention at Wytheville.

Wise county had but one delegate in the Convention, and the meeting that sent him was numerically a small one. We are told that the people of Wise are highly dissatisfied with his course at Wytheville, and will not vote for the nominee. In fact, it is said Mr. T. G. WELLS, the aforesaid delegate, it the only outspoken RICHMOND man in Wise county.

Now, it is evident that not more than one-tenth of the Conservatives voters of the District took any part in the primary meetings, and the representatives of about half of the tenth withdrew from the Convention. So that about one-fifth of the voters claim the right to say to the other four-fifths "we will select the candidate and you must, and shall, vote for him, or we will brand you bolters, independents, Radicals," &c. Wouldn't it be nice for the little rings that brought out, and are sustaining Col. RICHMOND, to dictate to and rule the free, independent voters of the 9th District. Fellow-countrymen will you submit to such an outrage?

Col. Richmond.

Lives of great men all remind us. When J. B. Richmond, whose congressional nomination brevet is Colonel, was a member of the House of Delegates from '73, to '75 he essayed on a certain ocauto make a speech. Fervidly did he attack the celebrated Merchants' tax bill as an unjust and iniquitous measure; to prove this he told his fellow members that he was a merchant paying tax on so much capital, the amount named being so large as to excite wonderment and admiration. "Till then no member had dreamed of the wealth represented on that floor. Indeed such was the astonishment of Ned Bagwell and 'Rom Popham that they actually doubted the statement. Together they investigated the Assessor's books in the auditors office, and ascertained that the taxable capital of Col. Richmond had mentioned was largely in excess of the aggregate merchants' capital of the whole of Scott county! The mention of this discovery, the next day, on the floor, entirely neutralized the effect of Col. Richmond's speech. We reckon J. B. has outgrown such high-horse rhetoric ere this.—Shenandoah Herald.

To the Rescue.

We welcome another champion of the good cause. The Petersburg Index-Appel thus rallies to the flag: "There are those who proclaimed over-production as the cause of all the troubles that beset the country, but it is hard indeed to convince the starving wretch that his belly is empty because there is too much corn in the land, or that he wears a ragged coat because the nail's been worn

too much cloth. Another cause is at the bottom. The currency has been contracted until there is not enough to supply the demands of business. The masses of the country realize the fact, and the greenback principle, which does not mean currency knee-deep, as its opponents claim, will surely be adopted in the next National Democratic platform, and sweep the country triumphantly.

Yes, greenbacks are as much a peace currency as a war measure. Their mission is to give the country a stable and satisfactory medium of exchange, and this they did with success until the interference of financial frauds interrupted and destroyed their power.

Col. Mosby's Application for an Assistant Attorney Generalship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Col. Mosby made application to the President for the position of assistant attorney general. He presented numerous letters of recommendation from Radical Republicans, Conservative Republicans and Democrats. Among those who gave him letters of strong commendation were Judge Hugh L. Bond of Maryland, Alexander H. Stephens, Judge River of Va., Ex-senator Lewis of Va., Senators Johnston and Withers, of Va., Simon Cameron, and several Union officers who had been his prisoners during the war. Mr. E. W. Stoughton also gave him a warm letter. The General Stoughton that Mosby captured in bed at Fairfax Court House was the nephew of Mr. E. W. Stoughton, and the Stoughton family have always been very friendly towards Mosby, on account of his courteous treatment of his prisoner. The President, for satisfactory reasons, concluded to make no change in the assistant attorneys-general, of whom there are four, two in the Department of Justice, assigned to service in the Postoffice Department, and one to the Department of the Interior. It was then determined to offer Col. Mosby an appointment under the Department of State, as has been done.

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—There were one hundred ninety-three new cases, and forty-two deaths. Hugh Irvin, chief operator of the Western Union Telegraph Office, of this city, died this morning of yellow fever, after six days illness.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—The Chamber of Commerce of the Relief Commission has received \$1,900 for the fever sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The following is an abstract of the sanitary reports received during the past week under the national quarantine act: NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—There were 771 cases of yellow fever and 295 deaths, making in all 1,673 cases and 564 deaths. During the twenty-four hours to noon yesterday, one hundred and thirty-two new cases and forty deaths.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 24.—There were at least four hundred cases of fever from Aug. 12th to yesterday evening, and sixty-nine deaths, and twenty deaths during the last twenty-four hours. Dr. Booth, who is in charge of the marine hospital service at that port, telegraphs: I am sick, and it is impossible to procure the accurate data.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—One hundred and forty-four cases and fifty-three deaths during the six days to Friday evening.

CANTON, Aug. 24.—The first case occurred at Canton on Aug. 1st to yesterday evening, eighteen cases and eight deaths.

PORT GRESON, Aug. 24.—One hundred and eighteen cases and nine deaths to yesterday morning.

OCEAN SPRINGS, Aug. 24.—Three cases and one death, all imported.

MOBILE, Aug. 24.—The one case reported as fever Aug. 16 is officially announced as a mistake.

GRENADA, Aug. 23.—There are so many of the remaining population stricken down with fever that definite information cannot be obtained.

GRENADA, Aug. 24.—Doctor Veazie, and Judge Walton, chairman of the relief committee, were stricken with fever yesterday. Negroes are falling like sheep.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 24.—The fever continues to spread. Drs. Booth and Hurt are prostrated. There are forty-six cases among negroes.

CANTON, Aug. 24.—The town is depopulated; only a hundred remains out of 35,000.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Rev. Father Dayle, of St. Joseph's Church, has died with fever. Dr. Stone returned from Port Eads, and reports that the patients there, except one or two, are convalescent. There are seven cases of fever at Bayou Desalme. An application from Grenada for more nurses has been received by the Howard Association. Dr. Veazy reports provisions short. Dr. Hall and the postmaster are prostrated. No mails are received from anywhere. Negroes are all getting the fever. Deaths Saturday night—whites, six; colored, four. Patients are dying for want of proper nourishment.

Forty-four deaths, and 125 new cases are reported in the past twenty-four hours.

The Picaque says, by private letter it is learned that the fever at Plaquemine, Iberville parish, has largely increased, and the people are sadly afflicted. They suffer chiefly from want of physicians and nurses, and those who are in good health are mainly employed in taking care of the sick.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train No. 4, EAST.....6:14 A. M.
Hall Train No. 7, WEST.....9:21 P. M.
Night Passenger No. 8, EAST.....1:17 A. M.
Night Passenger No. 1, WEST.....3:05 A. M.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

JAMES D. BRAGG, M. D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
MARION, VIRGINIA.

Office at the Residence of G. G. Goodell, Esq.,
Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., and 5 to 7 p. m.
Office open on Sunday from 7 a. m. till 8 a. m.
W. P. FRANCIS, P. M.

Marion Circuit Appointments
At Sulphur Springs, 1st Sab. 10 1/2 a. m.
Woolen Factory, 1st Sab. 10 a. m.
Deborah's S. H., Fri. following, 11 a. m.
Newman's S. H., Fri. following, 7 p. m.
Mt. Carmel, 2nd Sab. 10 1/2 a. m.
Greenwood, 2nd Sab. 10 1/2 a. m.
Denton's Chapel 3rd Sab. 10 1/2 a. m.
Mt. Zion, 3rd Sab. 10 1/2 a. m.
Wharf Hill, 4th Sab. 10 1/2 a. m.
Fulton's Chapel, 4th Sab. 10 1/2 a. m.
Mt. Airy, 4th Sab. 10 1/2 a. m.
Cleggton's S. H., Fri. following 11 a. m.
W. H. PRICE, Pastor.

Lee & Taylor Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
LEAF TOBACCO AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LYNCHBURG, VA.

Make the sale of wheat, corn, oats and farm products generally a specialty—
\$3,000 New Grain Bags to rent to Farmers and others who desire to Consign to us their grain for sale. Offer to Builders and others.

1000 Barrels Rosendale Cement.
1000 .. Snowflake and Thomastown Lime
500 .. Colored Plaster.
100 .. N. C. Tar.
200 .. and Half Barrels Cut Grass and Ros Herring.
500 Sacks Liverpool fine salt.
200 Bags Rio Laguna and Java Coffee.
300 Barrels Refined Sugar.

The following letter from the Rev. Tazewell M. McCorkle, of Lynchburg, Va., is full of interest to four-fifths of every community, and can not fail to elicit appreciation.

LYNCHBURG, VA.,
April 23d, 1878.
Messrs. LANDRUM & LITCHFIELD,
Gentlemen:—Your "Seaman's" "Iron and Alum Mass" has under Providence, been such a blessing to me that I cheerfully add my testimony to its virtues. I had suffered with dyspepsia for several years, while in the discharge of my ministerial duties it assumed its worst form, and finally produced temporary delirium, threatening to de throne the reason. This continuing and increasing suffering, and the fact that I had begun to despair of ever finding a remedy for my malady. I was induced to try the "Iron and Alum Mass" and procured a bottle of Mess. May & Co., Staunton, Va. Before the first bottle was exhausted, I found my health of both body and mind, greatly improved. I continued the use, following directions, and returning health, has crowned my efforts and satisfied me of the efficacy of this excellent remedy. I now weigh 175 pounds and am in the full enjoyment of all my faculties. I attribute my restoration to the use of the SEVEN SPRINGS IRON AND ALUM MASS.

Very Truly Yours,
TAZEWELL M. MCCORKLE.

Preserve this Paper
And read it carefully, for it contains valuable information that may be the means of saving the life of yourself or friend.—
The Compound Syrup of Horehound and Tar has been manufactured by us for many years, and the test of time has proved its excellent qualities as a remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and diseases of the Chest leading to Consumption. This preparation is a Cough cure, not a Consumption cure.—
We have never claimed for it that it would cure Consumption, and any remedy that professes this is a first-class humbug. A very simple cough, if neglected, may terminate in Consumption, and many valuable lives have been lost by neglecting a cough. We claim for the Syrup of Horehound and Tar that it will cure any cough, thereby preventing Consumption. All know the healing properties of Tar and the virtues of Horehound and Wild Cherry for lung diseases. With these and several other medicinal agents we manufacture this justly celebrated Cough Syrup, which we recommend with confidence and guarantee it to do all we claim for it. Ask your nearest druggist or country merchant for it. It is, or should be, kept by everybody. Never be without a bottle in the house, because, if you have no cough now, you are liable to it at any time. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Manufactured only by FAULKNER & CRAIGHEAD, Wholesale Druggists, Lynchburg, Va. Sold at Pendleton's Drug Store, Marion, Va.

Flour Reduced.
D. D. Hull is now selling New Process family flour at 24 cents per pound at his Brick Mill.

Trusses.
The Jones' Ventilated Trusses and Supporters are the Easiest, Safest and Best in the world. Now on exhibition and for sale by Dr. J. F. Pendleton, Druggist, Marion Va.

Notice to Trespassers
We hereby warn persons not to fish, hunt or otherwise trespass on our lands situated immediately west of and adjacent to the town of Marion. We will enforce the law against any one who does commit a trespass.

Notice to Trespassers
I hereby warn persons not to fish, hunt or otherwise trespass on my lands situated near and just west of the town of Marion. I shall enforce the law against any one who does commit a trespass.

To the Boys and Girls.
Before starting to school, go to C. H. Maury's Book Store and buy your Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Pencilholders, Ink, School Chalk, Composition Books, Blank Books for Exercises and Book keeping, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c. He will sell cheap for cash. Try him.

Roanoke College.

The Board of Trustees of Roanoke College has elected Prof. Julius D. Dreher President, and Rev. R. C. Holland Vice-President of that Institution.

Preaching at Baptist Church.
We are requested to announce that Rev. Jno. T. Kincannon, D. D., will preach at the Baptist Church on next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Base Ball.
A match game of base ball was played at Marion on last Saturday between the first nine of the Mt. Carmel Club and the first nine of the Marion Club, resulting in the defeat of the Mt. Carmel Club by a score of 45 to 13.

Brains and Greenbacks.
Brains are needed more in this country than greenbacks.—Salem Conservative.
Poor fellow! Bad enough to be without one; but what a calamity to have neither. There are bushels of brains up this way that can be spared, and that will readily be exchanged for Greenbacks. So if you have a surplus of funds send them up.

Railroad Meeting.
We are requested by the President, Maj. Joseph Cloyd, to give notice that there will be a meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Virginia, Kentucky & Ohio Railroad at Sharon Springs, Bland County, on the 17th day of September 1878. A full attendance is urgently requested as much important business will be transacted.

Notice.
We have been requested by the Town Council of Marion to give notice that no persons residing and dying beyond the corporate limits of the town can be buried in the New Cemetery, without purchasing a section. The public part of the cemetery is only intended for persons who die in the town, and are unable to buy sections. The county will have to provide a place for its own indigent dead.

Another Greenback Club Organized.
On Wednesday of last week Mr. G. H. Fudge organized a Greenback Club at Fredonia in this County. Thirty-three persons united themselves with the Club that day. We are informed that a vote was taken as to whether the club should support Gov. McMullin, and thirty-two voted for the Governor, and the remaining voter said that he would support the Governor but for one reason, that he had once vowed that he would not vote for McMullin.

Greenback Meeting at Glade Spring.
There will be a Greenback meeting at Glade Spring, Washington, County on Saturday the 7th day of September. Mr. D. F. Bailey, of Washington, and D. C. Miller, of Marion, will be present and address the meeting. A club will also be organized. Let the citizens turn out.

For Sale or Rent.
The dwelling and store house opposite the post office, and formerly occupied by Mrs. C. Richardson, Terms liberal. Apply to D. C. MILLER, aug29-4w

Lash Applied.
Thos. J. Cordle and W. W. Brickey, two white men, were tried in the County court on last Friday for breaking open the store-house of Roberts & Witten, at Broad Ford, in this County. The offence was committed on the night of the 1st of July. They were found guilty and sentenced to be whipped, and on Saturday the sentence, fifteen lashes, each, was executed. This is the first whipping that has been done in this county under the new statute.

Liver is King.
The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Specially bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. ma30-78

Professional.
We call attention to the card of Dr. James D. Bragg. He comes with fine recommendations, professionally and otherwise.

Pure whiskey is the best to buy. You can get it of Alexander Bros., at Newbern, Va. They manufacture it at their distillery near Newbern.

Greenbacks Clubs.
The following is a list of Greenback Clubs that have been organized in the Counties of Smyth, Bland, Wythe and Washington, and have been reported up to the 24th of August. The Clubs organized in the other counties of the 9th District have not yet been received by the Central Committee, but they are being organized every week by numbers and will hereafter be reported.

SMYTH COUNTY.
Marion, (Central Club)—R. Sullivan, Esq. President, Dr. E. J. Haller, Sec'y.
Olympia Club.—L. R. Colley, Pres't.
Salisbury Club, officers not reported yet.
Atkins Club.—A. H. Atkins, Pres't.
Pleasant Hill Club.—Peter Grosceolose, Pres't.
F. Grundy Davis Sec'y.
Mount Carmel Club.—Ford Johnson, Pres't.
Jno. H. Snider Sec'y.
Oak Point Club.—Wm. McGhee, Pres't.
St. Clairs Bottom, officers not reported.
Oak Grove, officers not reported.

Barbecue.
At a meeting of Greenback men of Washington and Smyth Counties, held in this place August 22nd, for the purpose of consultation in reference to having a grand barbecue October 2nd, 1878, Mr. H. C. White of Washington County was called to the chair, and E. J. Haller, appointed Sec'y.

It was determined to make the barbecue and mass meeting a grand success. The following named gentlemen from Washington were appointed on the Committee of Arrangements: Jacob H.

Rye Valley, officers not reported.
Sugar Grove, Samuel James, Pres't. J. H. Wilson, Sec'y.
DeBoard's S. H., David DeBoard, Pres't.
Fredonia, Wm. W. Edwards, Pres't.
Dungan's, officers not reported.
Macedonia, W. Arnold, Pres't., C. W. Scott, Sec'y.

BLAND COUNTY.
Mechanicsburg, J. R. Compton, Pres't.
J. Newton Harman, Sec'y.
Seddon, E. D. Ludwig, Pres't., J. D. Harris, Sec'y.
Sharon, John Repass, Pres't., Dr. Jacob Waggoner, Sec'y.

WYTHE COUNTY.
Pioneer Club Wytheville, Col. Robert Sayers, Pres't., R. L. Lindamood, Sec'y.
Asbury, J. H. Orr, Pres't., A. P. Killinger, Jr., Sec'y.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Gillenwaters School House, Alex. Hilliard, Pres't., Thos. Haynes, Sec'y.
Moccasin Gap, Andrew Kestner, Pres't.—Reynolds, Sec'y.
Mongles Springs, J. B. Mongle, Pres't., O. F. Huges, Sec'y.
Greendale, Stephen S. Lyon, Pres't.,—Burtwell, Sec'y.
Phillips School House, H. C. White, Pres't., Wm. Fields, Sec'y.
Hayden's School House, Wm. J. Hayden, Pres't., T. J. Hayden, Sec'y.
Wolfe Creek, Jno. L. Bradley, Pres't., Jno. T. Gilliam, Sec'y.
Hall's Bottom, Jas. T. Preston, Pres't., E. B. Vance, Sec'y.
Goodson Club, J. H. Winston, Pres't., James Crockett Sec'y.
Hutton's School House, H. M. Greever, Pres't., S. D. Sanders, Sec'y.
Buena Vista, Jonas Kelly Pres't.

Clubs as fast as they are organized are requested to report to the Central Club at Marion, giving names of officers &c. Those Clubs that have not reported their officers are urged to do so.

Letter from Scott County, VA., August 24, 1878.
Editor Patriot-Herald—Our people are much dissatisfied with the action of the Wytheville Convention. Many persons who under ordinary circumstances would support Col. Richmond, declare that they will not do so now. It is but a fair estimate to say that five out of every six of the people of Scott are opposed to the nominee. Our people are unalterably, firmly and upon principle, opposed to Conventions and very many of them will vote against the nominee, simply because he is the nominee. Conventions are held in utter and absolute contempt. People of nice sensibilities will turn their heads away or hold their nostrils whenever the word is pronounced in their presence. During the dark days of Radical and military rule, it was with great difficulty that our people could be gotten into conventions and then the great mass of our people took both these courses. It is now since conventions have lapsed into the hands of court-house rings and cliques and have dwindled down until they are a mere fight, on personal grounds, between different aspirants, in which the most worthy are sacrificed to gratify a little personal enmity, they have ceased to command respect among our citizens. It has now been ascertained that there was not thirty persons in our county who had any thing to do with the meetings that appointed delegates to Wytheville. In one Township there was only three voters in the meeting. One acted as chairman and two acted as voters. One of the voters was nominated as delegate and was unanimously elected by the other voter. In four other Townships no delegates were appointed at all. At the July term of our county court the people voted by near two hundred votes against six votes that they would send no delegates to Wytheville. The people are therefore very indignant at the court-house ring for thrusting delegates on the Wytheville convention, against their expressed will.

Our circuit court has been in session during this week and I have seen leading citizens from all parts of the county and never have I known greater dissatisfaction against any candidate. Richmond spoke on the first day of the court. He was followed by D. F. Bailey of Bristol, who, politically flayed, him alive. Bailey's speech was received with vociferous and prolonged cheering. The popular feeling against the nominee ran higher, because they believed that our soi disant delegates had bartered away our principles and wishes to the funders to secure Richmond's nomination. So overpowering and crushing was the demonstration against Col. Richmond, that immediately after the speaking was over, he went into his office, nor did he come out again until late in the evening. He and his friends were entirely dumfounded by this ground swell of indignation.

There are a great many Grangers in this county who remember the coarse, unprovoked and unmanly attack made by Col. Richmond, three years ago, upon that Order in a public speech at Lebanon, while he was a candidate for the State Senate. So high was the popular feeling excited against him at that time, that he was forced ingloriously to quit the track. It may therefore well be supposed that this Order of worthy citizens are to a man opposed to him now. OLD CITIZEN.

At a meeting of Greenback men of Washington and Smyth Counties, held in this place August 22nd, for the purpose of consultation in reference to having a grand barbecue October 2nd, 1878, Mr. H. C. White of Washington County was called to the chair, and E. J. Haller, appointed Sec'y.

It was determined to make the barbecue and mass meeting a grand success. The following named gentlemen from Washington were appointed on the Committee of Arrangements: Jacob H.

Johnson, Stony Creek C. W. Jam, S. F. Butt, Greendale Club, P. B. Hart, Wolfe Creek Club, J. S. Kelly, Buena Vista Club, Wm. Haynes, Hayden's School House, Wm. Roberts, Mongles School House, J. H. Winston, Goodson, Mr. Vance, Hall's Bottom, and the Presidents of all the other Clubs in Washington County.

The Presidents of all Clubs in the District are also appointed on the Committee, and their hearty co-operation requested. The Central Club at Marion will make arrangements for a place to hold the meeting on the 2nd of October, and will be active in other respects. Eminent gentlemen in sympathy with the Greenback movement will be invited to attend and deliver speeches.

No further business coming before the meeting a motion to adjourn was carried. E. J. HALLER, Sec'y.

From Fredonia.
FREDONIA ACADEMY, Va. }
August 21st, 1878. }
Pursuant to a call made and published in the PATRIOT AND HERALD by Jos. P. Bonham, William Leonard and G. W. Hubble upon those who are in sympathy with the National Greenback movement, a meeting of the citizens was held at Fredonia Academy on 21st inst., for the purpose of organizing an "Independent National Greenback Club."

On motion Thomas Gollehon, Esq., was called to the chair, and A. F. Bonham chosen Secretary. The meeting was then addressed by G. H. Fudge, Esq., of Marion, who, in a clear, comprehensive and satisfactory speech, set forth the objects of the meeting, the necessity for organization and many important facts pertaining to the welfare of our fellow citizens.

After the address of Mr. Fudge, the chairman announced his readiness to organize a club. The Secretary then read to the meeting the platform of the "Independent National Party" which was adopted. A call was then made upon all who wished to become members of the club, whereupon thirty-three names were enrolled. The following officers were elected:

W. W. Edwards, President, G. W. Hubble, Vice-President, and A. F. Bonham, Secretary.

A. F. BONHAM, Sec'y.

SALTVILLE, Va. }
August 27, 1878. }
MR. EDITOR:—The "nominee" of the Wytheville Funding Convention, J. P. Richmond, left Wytheville without any platform, and it seems traveled round in the district several days without one. Talking, I suppose, he occupied an awkward position, he and the editor of the Bristol News arranged to have an "interview" in the town of Bristol, whether said interview ever did come off, I know not; but the Editor of the News claims it did. And the said editor pronounced the nomination of J. P. Richmond, left Wytheville without any platform, and it seems traveled round in the district several days without one. Talking, I suppose, he occupied an awkward position, he and the editor of the Bristol News arranged to have an "interview" in the town of Bristol, whether said interview ever did come off, I know not; but the Editor of the News claims it did. And the said editor pronounced the nomination of J. P. 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[Correspondence from our agricultural friends is solicited for this column. In writing articles for the newspaper, you must write with a pen and only on one side of paper.]

CLOVER.

It is an indisputable fact that the succeeding crop of wheat grown on land from which a heavy crop of clover has been taken will be much heavier than if no clover had been there. How is this? Such could not be the case if all the food of plants was derived from the soil, for then the soil would, upon the removal of the clover, be less able to produce a crop of wheat than before. But the fact is that plants do not derive all their food, not even the principal part of it, from the soil. Repeated chemical tests have demonstrated the fact that from 95 to 99 per cent of the entire substance of agricultural plants is derived directly from the atmosphere. Not that plants take all the 95 per cent, through their leaves and stems above ground, but that the air contains the elements which principally go to build up the structure of plants, which, being absorbed by the roots and snow and dew, are washed down into the soil from whence they are taken up by the roots of the plant to aid in building up its structure. Prof. Voelcker (whose authority as a chemist is unchallenged), says:—"It is a fact that the larger the amount of mineral matter you remove in a crop of clover, and the larger the amount of nitrogen which is carried off in the clover hay, the richer the land becomes." And he accounts for it thus:—"The clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere and manufacture it into their own substance, which, on decomposition of the clover-roots and leaves, produces abundance of ammonia; that in reality the growing of clover is equivalent to a great extent to manuring with Peruvian guano." And he then goes on to show that there is a larger quantity of real manure in a crop of clover than in the largest dose of Peruvian guano a farmer would ever think of applying.

Now the professor must be either right or wrong in his proposition. Which is it? Let us see: No one doubts the fact that clover either takes a part of its food from the air or takes it all from the soil. If from the air, (as the professor says,) then clover really adds to the store of plant food, and is an improver of the soil. But if from the soil, then it certainly has a tendency to impoverish rather than improve it. We rather think the professor right, and that science, in this case, is nothing more than natural law exemplified. And whilst chemical investigation shows that a considerable part of the substance found in the ash of plants is derived from the soil, yet that the main part of the combustible portions comes from the air, both through the leaves and through the roots after having been washed down by rains, &c. Another very important office which clover performs—and with which it is not usually credited—is that when sown thickly it not only smoothes out nearly all the class of annual weeds the first season, but so weakens or partially smoothes them the biennial class that they mature little or no seed the first season, and almost entirely disappear the second. And, besides this, it prevents the seeding of the soil with a fresh stock of weeds, such as usually follow a mauling with ordinary farm-yard material, and with which the latter is more or less filled.—Bull. San.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

- Don't buy patent rights to sell again. Buy a firm wagon before a fine carriage. Don't starve your land; if you do you will grow lean. Don't become surety for him who waits for the Sheriff. Don't run for constable; you may get it and let the plow stand. Don't leave to memory what should be written, it makes lawsuits. Don't buy a piano for your daughters while your son needs a plow. Keep your sons away from horse races, they are the highway to ruin. Teach your boys to look up and forward, and never go down or backwards. Don't let your horse be seen standing at the tavern door. It don't look right. Don't give the merchant a chance to dun you. Prompt payments make independent men. If you have a yoke of oxen, don't be ashamed of them, and give your note for a span of horses. Decent and substantial clothing for your children makes them think better of themselves and keeps the Doctor away.

PLOWING.

No time should be lost in plowing the land intended for fall crops. A double benefit will accrue in avoiding the risk of a drouth-hardened soil, and at no other time can weeds be so easily killed as now. One or two workings with a cultivator, or harrowing before weeds go to seed, will effect a good fall-fallowing and add fertility to the soil. Sweet potatoes are to be kept clear of weeds until the vines cover the ground; lift or move them occasionally to keep the vines from taking root.

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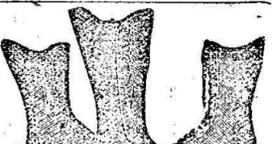


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LEVY BROS., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,

1017 and 1019 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

HAVE the largest Dry Goods House in the State. Purchasing their goods in large quantities from manufacturers, and at the large trade.

DRY GOODS, Fancy Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c. Samples and list of goods furnished upon application. Express charges prepaid to the A. M. & R. R. on all goods ordered amounting to Ten Dollars or over.

J. H. FRANCIS FASHIONABLE TAILOR MARION, VA.

Returns thanks to his many friends for their patronage and solicits a continuance of same. All work made in his establishment guaranteed, both in workmanship and style, to give satisfaction. Careful attention given to cutting work for ladies to make. Prices fair. Give him a call.

WARNER L. FLEMING, THE LIVE- CONFECTIONER, 1320 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

Wholesale only. Get his prices. He manufactures all his Candies, Cakes and Crackers, and guarantees the best goods and at as low prices as any market in the United States. apr13 ly

M. H. LABBY, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic CIGARS, Tobacco, Pipes & Stems, 50.....MARKET STREET.....50 46N LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

TALLAFERROS & RUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Solicit consignments of TOBACCO, GRAIN, & COUNTRY PRODUCE. We feel assured we can give satisfaction to all who may entrust us with their patronage.

Office at Geo. A. Klamm's No. 12, BRIDGE ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.

GEO. A. DIUGUID, UNDERTAKER, No. 40 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Can be found at his old stand with all kinds of Wood Coffins of his own make—Also Metallic Cases and Caskets constantly on hand. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. feb26m

A. MARTIN, J. M. GOAD, MARTIN & GOAD, (Successors to Martin, Adams & Goad.) GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 48 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VA.

In order to meet the demands of their many customers, have added to their stock a large quantity of Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Bacon, Lard, Salt, Lime, Rice, Mackerel, Herring, Tea, Soap, Soda, Canned Fruits, Branched Peaches, Ginger, Cakes, Pepper, Spice, Mustard, Candy, Starch, Blending British, Matches, Rope, Buckets, Brooms, Wrapping Paper, Twine, Axle Grease, Cigars, Cotton Yarns, Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Field Seed and many other things not mentioned.

Sell all kinds of Country Produce, on Commission and make quick sales and prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments in hand.

Also, Agents for the Baltimore Tobacco and Wheat Fertilizer, Plaster, Manufactured Tobacco, &c. feb28m

CHRISTMAS GOODS. WE are now opening some beautiful things for the holidays, consisting in part of Chromes, steel engravings, panel pictures, bronzes, writing desks, work boxes, vases, toilet sets, gold pens, pencils, holders, holding books, juveniles, separate and in sets, cool cases, paper soldiers, games, card cases, Hamkerchiefs and glove boxes, pocket books and portmonies.

Papeteries, Photograph Albums, Floral Albums, Autograph Albums, Mental Albums, Writing Albums, Stereoscopes and Views, Hat Racks, Wall Pockets, Towel Racks, Brackets, Dusts, Inkstands, &c.

Besides many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

Persons at a distance can send the money and indicate what they want, and we feel sure we can please them.

J. J. AMBLER & CO., 148 Main St., Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. A. G. COLLINS' PRIVATE PRESCRIPTION

For the cure of Gonorrhea, Stricture, and all other diseases of the Urinary System.

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