POETRY.

THE BLACK FLAG.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

Like the roar of the wintry surges
On a wild, tempestuous stand,
The Voices of the maddened millions
Comes up from an outraged Land;
For the cup of our woe runs over,
And the day of our grace is past,
And Mercey had fled to the Angels,
And Hatred is King at last!
Then up with the Sable Banner!
Let it thrill to the War-God's breath,
For we march to the watchword—Vengeance!
And we follow the Captain—Death!

In the gloom of the gory breaches,
On the ramparts wrapt in flame,
'Mid the ruined homesteads blackened
By a hundred deeds of shame—
Wheresoever the Vandals rally,
And the bands of the Alien meet,
We will crush the heads of the Hydra
With the stamp of our armed feet:
Up! up! with the Sable Banner!
Let it thrill to the War-God breath,
For we march to the watchword—Vengeance!
And we follow the Captain—Death!

They have taught us a careful lesson!
'Tis burned on our hearts in fire,
And the souls of a host of heroes
Leap up with a fierce desire—
And we swear by all that is sacred,
And we swear by all that is pure,
That the crafty and cruel Dastards
Shall ravage our home no more;
Then up with the Sable Banner!
Let it thrill to the War-God's breath,
For we march to the watchword—Vengeance!
And we follow the Captain—Death!

We will roll the billows of battle
Back, back, on the braggart foe,
'Till his leaguered and stricken cities
Shall quake with a coward throe;
They shall compass the awful meaning
Of the conflict their Lust begun,
When the Northland rings with wailing,
And the grand old CAUSE hath won!
Then up with the Sable Banner!
Let it thrill to the War-God's breath!
For we march to the watchword—Vengeance!
And we follow the Captain—Death!

The Present Aspect of the War.

The Position of the North—The Crises of Life and Death.

Such is the heading the New York Herald gives to one of its leading editorials on the war. The Herald readily admits that the present aspect of the war is "painful, humiliating and alarming," and says:

After eighteen months of war by land and water, involving the wasting of an immense army and the expenditure of a thousand millions of money, what is our position? Disgracefully defensive. As the opposing armies of this war stand this day we cannot, without a sense of shame and deep humiliation, contemplate the contrast between the immense forces and resources of war at the service of our government and the pitiful weakness of our rebellious States. We have a loyal population of twenty-three millions, against eight millions serving this rebellion, and of these eight millions nearly three millions are African slaves. The white population of New York and Pennsylvania is greater than that of our rebellious States. Our manufacturing establishments of all descriptions render us a self-sustaining people for all the requirements of peace or war; and with these advantages we retain all those of an unrestricted commerce with foreign nations. Our rebellious States, on the other hand, with only a few insignificant manufactories of arms and materials of war, textile fabrics, leather, &c., have been cut off by an encircling blockade for fifteen months from all those supplies upon which they had depended from the North and from Europe, in the way of arms, munitions of war, clothing medicines, and many of the essentials of subsistence.

The rebellion is without the vestige of a navy, except a straggling ship or two, while ours in this war is equal to a land force of three or four hundred thousand men. Our revolted States are nearly exhausted of the commonest articles of food, while we of the loyal States have a superabundance of all the essentials and luxuries of life. Our troops, *en masse*, are better armed, equipped and subsisted than those of any other nation, while those of the rebellion are armed with all sorts of weapons, good, bad and indifferent, clothed in rags, fed upon half rations, and yet, advancing upon our borders, they threaten the invasion of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the occupation of our national capital.

From the evacuation of Corinth down to this day, our armies in almost every encounter have been pushed back by the overwhelming forces of the enemy; and so now, while Washington is menaced by a great rebel army on both sides of the Potomac, the clothing stores and pork houses of Cincinnati are threatened with a visit from the hungry and ragged battalions of a rebel army column all the way from Tennessee.

We have no more time to waste in trifling. We are in the very crises of life or death to the country.

Every day we stand upon the defensive contributes much to strengthen the rebels in the articles of subsistence and clothing, which they are gathering up from the farms, mills and stores of Northern Maryland. They should at once be driven out. If General McClellan is not yet strong enough to do this without danger to Washington from the rebel column on the Virginia side, a hundred thousand strong, what is there to prevent New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, sending down to his support a body of fifty thousand militia within the next ten days?

We have the opportunity now to put down this rebellion at our doors. If we lose it we may lose everything. We may be broken up by our rebel armies and our infamous political factions, not into two confederacies, but into ten or twenty petty republics of the South American schools, electing each a dictator every year at the point of the bayonet, and all incessantly fighting each other. We must save our country, or no man in the land can say that his surviving children will not be outcasts under a rule of ruffians and robbers. Now is the time. Now is the time to save our country, and to bring this rebellion to an end, while Europe is yet debating the question of intervention.

These positions of the enemy's forces would leave but little conjecture regarding his plans, even if they were not from sources of information hitherto always found reliable. They are altogether stragetic, and success is anticipated without fighting more than one battle. They have made the Monocacy the line of operations against both Baltimore and Washington, and have arranged their forces so as to concentrate the bulk of their army in the smallest possible time, either for offensive or defensive action, and at the same time hold a line of retreat across the Potomac. The cities of Frederick, Baltimore and Washington form an equilateral triangle, with sides of forty miles. Making Frederick the point of operations, by occupying the line of the Monocacy, they threaten both Baltimore and Washington, while McClellan, engaged in the double task of defending both, is compelled to stretch his army along the sides of the triangle between the two, thus giving them an opportunity to rush a superior force upon either of his wings. Jackson at this moment could make the attempt to overpower with eighty thousand men his (McClellan's) right wing towards Baltimore, and leave Lee with forty thousand to menace his left, and, if necessary, fight it with nearly equal numbers; or the two uniting could dash on his left, and attempt to crush it by overwhelming numbers. But such is not their plan. They are waiting for a surer thing. As McClellan advances his army from Washington he must keep his left well up to the right bank of the Potomac, thus extending his line and weakening it proportionately. Besides this, he must also leave strong guards at each ford or ferry as he passes them to prevent the enemy crossing in his rear. Lee and Jackson are, therefore, waiting for our army to come within striking distance, and when it does their blow will fall, but whether towards Baltimore or Washington they will only decide when the moment arrives.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Seymour.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, who has been nominated by the Democracy of New York as its candidate for Governor, made a speech upon his nomination, which is characterized by the N. Y., press as "brilliant, eloquent and bold."—The Herald thus reports it:

After stating his unwillingness to accept the office under any other circumstances than those rendering it the duty of every man to do what was in his power to rescue the country from its present difficulties, he referred to the Democratic Convention held less than two years ago in the same hall, to exhort the dominant party to submit the "Crittenden Compromise" to a vote of the people in order to avert the war. Mr. Seymour then reviewed at length the course of Congress, which refused the petition of the Democracy, and traced the history of events from the first battle of Bull Run down to the pledge made by Congress to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. He then drew a picture of the subsequent action of Congress, which disregarded the wisdom of Solomon, "that it is an honor to a man to cease from strife, but a fool will be meddling." He alluded to the assaults made by Republican journals on the Administration they charged with incompetency, corruption and unfaithfulness.

He showed how the course of Congress had tended to unite the South and distract the North, for the Republican party had evinced a spirit of insubordination towards the Administration of its own creating. He reminded the Republican party that slavery was not the only thing in the Constitution, the overthrow of which would bring untold misery and suffering on the country. He argued that although the Republicans were not intentionally dishonest they were not fitted to carry on the Government. They approved of the formation of impertinent meddling committees, who push themselves into the very councils of our rulers. They propose to organize men outside of the authority of law and the constituted authorities. For one, he (Mr. Seymour) spurned such committees, and would resist such illegal, revolutionary organizations, if need be, by force. While he admitted that there were loyal men in the body of the Republican party, its leaders were dangerous and unwise men; and in its present situation it could not save the country. Mr Seymour then stated the position of the Democratic party. They had and they would continue to loyally support the laws and authorities of the country.

They would give the President all the men he called for to uphold the Government, execute the laws, put down the rebellion, and gain an honorable and lasting peace. The Democratic party had been and would be loyal and obedient to the laws and Constitution of their country, not from fear but patriotism. He warned, he implored the Republicans not to mistake the patriotism of the democracy for fear. The Democratic party had hearts and arms strong enough to sweep away the cobweb system of terrorism and threats which seemed to be held over the heads of the people. The security of the public is in the loyalty and intelligence of that party, and upon that party the Government can at all times rely. The President has been far less embarrassed by Democrats than by Republicans.

Mr. Seymour concluded by saying that the Democracy were confident in their cause, for they were battling for the Union, the Constitution, and the laws.

$5000. $5000.

EMOLUMENTAL!

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—To any sober energetic person who fails to make $2,000 a year! The business easy, honest and LUCRATIVE. No Capital or Education required. No expense incurred! FIVE HUNDRED Ladies and Gentlemen wanted! By addressing me immediately you may secure to yourselves Health, Wealth, Beauty, Long Life and a Happy Marriage. * * * A GOLD RING GRATIS to the first young lady writing to me! * * * For further particulars address (inclosing your return Postage.)

FRANK E. G. LINSEY,
Raven's Nest, P. O.,
Washington Co. Va.

Sept. 12, 1862—4m.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a short time since, a negro boy about 12 years old, named STEPHEN. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the above named boy. M. J. STICKLEY.

Sept. 12, 1862—tf

HENDREN'S SHOE BLACKING.

THIS article has of late been greatly improved, the proprietor having accomplished what he set out to do, i. e. to beat the Yankee Mason.

Every ingredient of the compound is purely Southern, and all engaged in its preparation are natives of the South.

In Cubes.

1 gross $9—6 gross $45—12 do $85
1 gross packing boxes 50 cts.—6 gross packing boxes $1.00.

No notice will be taken of orders not accompanied by the cash. A. B. HENDREN,
Sept. 12, 1862. Atlanta, Ga.

Something New Under the Sun.

THE undersigned has for sale, at his establishment between the Two Hotels in Abingdon, various notions, among which may be found a Sewing Machine, Sewing Silk, Queensware, Radway's Ready Relief, Military Trimmings, &c., &c., &c. W. M. G. SANDOE.
Aug. 29, 1862—1m

50 BOXES Chewing Tobacco, and 2 Barrels Smoking Tobacco.
Aug. 8, '62. T. G. McCONNELL & Co.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Virginia House, in Abingdon, will be sold upon liberal terms, but if not disposed of by the 17th of November, it will be rented.—There is no more desirable Hotel property in Southwestern Virginia, and no house that has had a better uniform patronage. The building is of brick, large, airy and roomy, with extensive Stables and all necessary out buildings. As persons would neither buy or rent without viewing the property, it is useless to go into a more minute description.

For terms, &c., in our absence, apply to N. I. McGhannis, Esq. G. R. R. DUNN,
D. C. DUNN.
Abingdon, Aug. 29, 1862—tf

Abingdon Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution are gratified in being able to announce to the public the opening of this Academy for the reception of pupils, on

Monday, the 1st day of September,

under the superintendence of Mr. William Farmer. Mr. F. is well qualified, with the advantage of several years' experience as a Teacher, and we feel well assured that he will, as heretofore, give entire satisfaction to all who send their children to this Academy the ensuing session of five months:

First, or lowest grade of pupils—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Declamation,..... $ 7.50
Second, or intermediate grade—Same continued, and English Grammar, Composition, the Sciences, &c.,..... 10.00
Third, or highest grade—Above continued, and Classics, Higher Mathematics, or either,..... 15.00
Contingent Fee..... 2.00

Parents and Guardians will please observe that these terms are very moderate, notwithstanding the war and the blockade. They are only equal to $1.50 per month for the pupils of the first grade, $2.00 per month for the intermediate, and $3.00 per month for the 3d or highest grade; and $1.00 contingent fee for fuel, &c., &c.

By order of the board,
JOHN N. HUMES, Pres.
Aug. 22, 1862—tf

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Abingdon, Virginia.

THE Third Annual Session of Martha Washington College will commence the 15th of August, 1862, and extend to the 1st day of June, 1863.

The rate of charges for one-half of the session is as follows:

For Board, including fuel, lights, &c., $100.00
" Tuition in Collegiate Course,..... 25.00
" " " Intermediate Course,..... 20.00
" " " Preparatory Course,..... 15.00
" Contingent fee for same time,..... 1.50
" Tuition in Music same time,..... 25.00

Tuition in other Extra Branches is proportionably increased.

The Board and Tuition for one-half of the Session must be paid invariably in advance. The amount required in advance, are those respectively specified above.

The Trustees of the College have been compelled to advance the rate of charges for Board and Tuition. The necessity of doing so is obvious to every intelligent mind. The price of almost every article of provisions, has advanced within the last twelve months, from 100 to 400 per cent. The College has not advanced its charges any farther than is necessary to sustain itself in the present condition of the country.

We trust the people will renew their patronage of the College, especially in view of the fact that money advanced for education is always a profitable and lasting investment. The misfortunes of life, in peace or in war, can never deprive our daughters of those great intellectual and moral blessings which are secured by an early and efficient education.

For further information, address
WM. A. HARRIS,
President of M. W. College.
Aug. 1, 1862.

☞ Bristol Advocate please copy 3 times, and send account to Prest. Harris for collection.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from Greenfield farm, Washington county, Va., an

Iron Gray Mare,

four years old, black legs mane and tail, and a small white spot under her belly.

The above reward will be paid for her delivery to Maj. Thos. F. Fisher, Quartermaster at Abingdon, Va., or to Capt. J. W. Dennett, Assistant Quartermaster, at Saltville, Va.

GEORGE A. THOMAS.
Abingdon, Va., Aug. 19, 1862.

C. N. JOSEPHSON,
209 Broad Street,
BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH,
RICHMOND, Va.

HAS on hand, and is receiving daily from Southern markets, all kinds of dress and staple goods, such as brown and bleached Domestics, Calicoes, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Dressing Combs, &c., &c., to which I invite the attention of my friends in Washington and surrounding counties. C. N. JOSEPHSON.
August 1, 1862—3m

A SOLDIER discharged on account of ill health, and cut off from home by adverse bayonets, wishes some light employment, such as clerking or school teaching until sufficiently recruited to again enter the service.

Address KENTUCKIAN,
Office of the Virginian.
June 27, 1862—tf

Run the Blockade.

JUST received a new lot of fancy Prints, Bleached Muslins, Lawns, Alpacas, Drop de cts, Belts, Hose, &c. B. F. MANTZ.
Friendship, Aug. 1, 1862.

Attention! Conscripts And Enrolling Officers.

A CAMP of Instruction has been established under orders from the Secretary of War, at Dublin Depot, in Pulaski county. The enrolling and mustering officers for counties west of the Blue Ridge, are required to enroll, collect, and send conscripts to me at that point as rapidly as possible. All white male residents of the State, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, not now in service, must be enrolled; and if exempted, the fact and cause of exemption reported. Conscripts who voluntarily report themselves at my camp, prior to enrollment, can volunteer in any company which was in service on the 16th of April last.

JAMES B. DORMAN,
Major P. A. C. S
Comdg. Camp of Instrution.
July 18, 1862—tf.

4,000 LBS. Superior Brown Sugar, and 2,000 lbs. Rice just to hand.
Aug. 8, '62. T. G. McCONNELL & Co.

1,000 BALES Cotton Yarn;
1,000 lbs. Raw Cotton;
2,000 Yds. Brown Domestic;
1,000 " " Drills.
Aug. 8, '62. T. G. McCONNELL & Co.

SADDLE, BRIDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Wm. J. Deady & Co., having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned propose to continue the above business under the name and style of

DEADY & CHICK,

at there old Stand nearly opposite the Court House, where they will continue to make to order and keep on hand, manufactured of the very best material, and in the very best style, all sorts of

RIDING SADDLES AND BRIDLES,

at prices, from the finest and most costly, to the plainest and cheapest. Their assortment of

HARNESS,

both single and double, will be general and of all qualities, from the most elaborately mounted to the plainest. They will also keep on hand and make to order

LEATHER TRUNKS,

of all sizes and fashions, and at all prices.

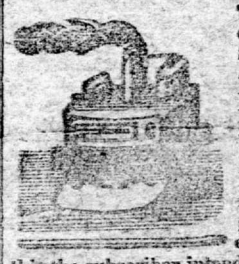
Intending to render entire satisfaction, they respectfully ask the liberal encouragement that faithful workmanship always secures.

All kinds of Repairing will be done in order and with promptness, and Raw Hides, and all marketable Produce taken for work.

Thankful for past patronage, they hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. J. DEADY,
MERIWEATHER L. CHICK.
March 22, 1861.

STOVES.



THE undersigned keeps on hand at his Shop in the lower story of Odd-Fellows' Hall, a variety of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, to which he invites the attention of the public.—Encourage home folks first, if they offer you as good an article upon as easy terms as others, and this the subscriber intends to do.

WM. M. GRIM.
Abingdon, Oct. 14, 1859.—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE VALLEY OF VA.
CAPITAL, $300,000.

WE have accepted an agency for this well known Company for this and adjoining counties, and are prepared to take risks on Dwellings, Stores, &c., &c.

T. G. McCONNELL & CO
March 14, 1857.

HICKMAN'S OLD STAND,
(EAST END.)

PERSONS wishing to purchase Saddles, Harness, Leather, &c., can be supplied by calling on the subscriber, who will endeavor to give satisfaction as to quality and price. Hides, Produce, Money, &c., taken in exchange.
Dec. 7, 1860. S. W. CARNAHAN.

H. M. GRANT, D.D.S. R. E. GRANT.
Drs. H. M. GRANT & BROTHER

DENTISTS,
ABINGDON, VA.

OFFICE nearly opposite Martha Washington Female College, west end of town.
Jan. 8th, 1861—1y

WASHINGTON SPRINGS.

ON account of my inability this season, to provide a generous table and adequate attendance of servants, I had declined opening the Hygeia Mansion to guests. But, visitors crowding upon me, I have to advertise at last, that the door is open. Yet the most that I can promise my guests, besides the health-giving waters, is protection and kindness. However, I will not fail in *due attention* to the bills! Terms for Board, therefore, $1.50 a day by the month, $2 a day for a fortnight or so, $2.50 a day for less, and 75 cents a meal.

I send a carriage to Glade Spring Depot upon request. E. LONGLEY.
Aug. 22, 1862.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

S. M'CORKLE. S. M. M'CORKLE. WM. KINNIER.

M'CORKLE, SON & CO.,
(Successors to M'Corkle & Co.,)
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
No. 113 Main Street,
LYNCHBURG, VA.

We will give particular attention to the sale of Tobacco, Breadstuffs, Provisions, and all kinds of Country Produce and Merchandize, at the old stand of McCorkle & Co. We shall endeavor to keep always on hand a full stock of all articles requisite to the business, and from our long experience in the business hope to merit a share of the public patronage, and especially that so liberally extended to the former concern. Our Mr. Kinnier will give his personal attention to the Commission Business, as he has been for some years pursuing that branch, and we feel confident from his long experience and thorough knowledge of the business, will not fail to give satisfaction to all who entrust their interests to our hands.

☞ Will make liberal advances on approved produce in hand, and remit promptly for all time and cash sales.

SAMUEL McCORKLE.
S. M. McCORKLE.
WM. KINNIER.
October 11, 1861—1y.

NEW CONCERN.

CHARLES J. JONES,
(late of the firm of McCorkle & Co.,) and
WILLIAM A. MILLER,
(formerly Commission Merchant and dealer in Fertilizers on Basin,)

HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of

JONES & MILLER,

For the purpose of conducting a *General Commission and Grocery Business*, and have taken the storehouse No. 107, Main street, two doors above the old stand of McCorkle & Co., and next door to Lee, Rocke & Taylor.

We solicit consignments of Merchandise and Country Produce of every description, promising our best personal efforts to make satisfactory sales—and from the long experience we have both had in business in this city, think we are justified in saying that we can do as well for consignors as any other house in the city. Account sales with nett proceeds will be rendered as soon as sales are made, and all letters on business promptly answered.

We shall keep the best supply of Groceries that can be obtained, and as soon as fertilizers can be procured, we intend keeping a good stock of the most approved kinds—all of which will be sold as low as they can be afforded for cash.

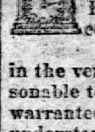
We appreciate the patronage extended to us in other connexions, and shall spare no pains to merit it in future. CHAS. J. JONES,
WM. A. MILLER.
Nov. 1, 1861.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
VA. & TENN. RAILROAD CO.,
Lynchburg, March 10th, 1862.

PARTIES receiving goods by the Va. & Tenn. Railroad are hereby notified that, the company will not be responsible, in any manner, for goods which are allowed by consigners to remain at the company's depot 24 hours after their arrival.

Such goods will be at the risk of the owners, and no claim for damages and losses will be allowed, and storage will be charged by this company. The company will not give notice of the arrival of any consignment. R. L. OWEN,
March. 21, 1862. President.

JACOB STOKBERGER,
Clock and Watch-Maker,



HAS located in Abingdon, immediately opposite the Book Store, where he is prepared to repair

Watches and Clocks

in the very best manner possible, and upon reasonable terms. Work repaired by him will be warranted for TWELVE MONTHS. Thoroughly understanding his business, he hopes to be encouraged, and promises satisfaction to all.
September 28th, 1860.—6m.

NOTICE.

HAVING reduced our stock of goods to a very small remnant, we will close with the expiration of our license. Our books and papers will be found at the office, lately occupied by C. S. Bekem, Esq., at the western end of our store, where persons having unsettled accounts, are requested to call and close them by note.

Persons having claims against us, are particularly requested to present them for payment.

During our absence, Mr. T. P. Stone is authorized to represent us.

T. G. McCONNELL & CO.
May 2, 1862.

LYNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LYNCHBURG, VA.

MARINE, FIRE & LIFE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES.

Capital $100,000! *Contingent Fund* $40,000!

J. R. McDANIEL, *Prest.* JAS. M. COBBS, *V. P.*
GEO. B. THURMAN, *Chief Engineer.*
C. T. WILLS, *Secretary.* J. O. WILLIAMS, *Treas.*

DIRECTORS.

John Otey Taylor, Samuel Garland,
John T. Davis, James F. Payne,
S. H. McKinney, Dexter Otey,
Wm. H. Stratton, C. Winfree.
Dr. OTWAY OWEN, } *Medical Examiners.*
" P. H. GILMER, }
" DR. W. F. BARR, Aingdon.

Coale & Barr, Abingdon, Agents for Washington, Russell, Lee, Scott and Wise.
Jan. 31, 1857—tf.