# Bristol News.

**FRIDAY August 28, 1868.**


FOR PRESIDENT,
*HORATIO SEYMOUR.*

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
*GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR.*

We believe it was in the city of Lucknow in which the English garrison was shut up by the Sepoy rebellion. Relief was expected, but the siege lasted long. No help came. The men were worn with fatigue, emaciated by hunger, and their numbers reduced by disease. Hope long deferred had made the heart sick, and they began to embrace the horrible alternative of surrender, when lo! the martial music of Gen. Campbell's forces was heard in the distance, and soon the inspiring air was distintingaished, as it swelled upon the glad breeze,

"The Campbells are coming,
O, he! O, he!

Onward pressed the weary host; soon their banners pictured against the sky the red symbol of England's power—that power which explores the world to avenge one wronged child—and when they came the besiegers were scattered before their glittering blades like pestilence before the hoar frost. With nerve and muscle wrought to hope's high pitch, the famished sons of Albion climbed the ramparts and leaped into the arms of their deliverers.

How like the garrison of Lucknow are the people of Virginia to-day. One after another the strongholds of Tennessee, the Carolinas, the Empire State of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida, have fallen before the mad sirocco of Radicalism. Around the foundation of our State temple the angry surge beats, and we are are, to all intents, besieged by an enemy who knows no virtue and no pity. The God-like attribute of mercy it loathes as it does the pearl of justice. It has tasted of the blood of power, and we cannot appease it. It has rioted upon spoil, and, being drunk with excess, it stops its ears to the voice of prayer, and would spit upon that blue robe of Omnipotence it calls Heaven. They have violated and defiled the virtue of our sister States, and left them uncovered to the gaze of mankind. We are truly helpless in ourselves; our altars are in the dust, and the foul fiends of the pit have crawled across our door-steps and left the slime of their dishonor in our sunny homes. The evil spirit of discord between races, which had been socially adjusted and were happy, tells by its turbulence where they have been. But the awful decree of impotence and exhaustion confronts us. We have called for friends, and the echo of their cannon alone replied. No compassionate Levite turned aside from the world's highway to assist us. Unless deliverance can come from without we have no hope. But the nations of the world saw Carthage destroyed, and looked on in curious wonder when the Son of God was crucified. They saw the dying agony of Poland, and beheld the tortured death of Hungry; and schooled in the memory of tradition, they have curiously looked upon the evil which we have suffered, and by their acquiescence failed to acquit themselves of those great wrongs with which radicals of all ages have piled the track of time.

But at last we have hope. The bright banner of Seymour is seen streaming over the hills of New York. The bugle notes of Blair echo in the vast plains of Missouri. A mighty host, which no man can now number, is marching to save alike its own honor and the liberties of a surrendered people. A revolution, like unto a mighty east wind, and born of God, has grown from an incipiency we cannot date, until it has broken up the great deep of Northern apathy, and shaken the very throne of their power. On the page of American civil contests, no sudden uprising of the people has ever promised to be so sweeping in its triumph. It behooves our people to be circumspect in their demeanor as the hour of their deliverance draws nigh. Let there be no premature demonstrations of joy. Let us look on the approach of the victorious Democratic multitude with the calm dignity of conscious rectitude. Nor would we too eagerly acknowledge and participate in the farce of asserting our right to partial suffrage, which is worthless to us. We can certainly accept the privilege of resisting to the last efficient man the foul affront offered us in the proposed constitution. But a defiant and self-asserted suffrage on the 3d day of next November would damage the prospects of our friends, and be placing ourselves in a false attitude. We should deprecate such a step. The responsibility of success rests upon the true people of the North, and well are they promising to acquit themselves nobly. And when that good hour shall come, one of our most painful but solemn duties will be to hurl into the pit of scorn the microscopic vermin begotten in the dead carcass of Southern liberty and hatched in the foul air of Radical ascendancy. We must perform the duty with alacrity, but with shame—shame that they had their origin on Southern soil.

About the Constitution—the proposed one we mean. The destructives have said that Virginia will adopt and ratify this infernal affront to the Anglo-Saxon race, else they would allow it to be voted upon prior to the Presidential election; for if not adopted, it could not affect the chances of the mongrels to the Presidency. Former freemen of Virginia, we beg you to watch these calculations upon your honor, these dark speculations upon your virtue; ponder them in your hearts; watch for the State election; for in such an hour as ye think not, this foul fiend will be at your doors, and with 1,000 Springfield rifles in the hands of its body guard, will demand your endorsement. If necessary you can die by the bayonet, but consent to it *never!*

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We publish elsewhere a communication on the subject of the Bristol High School, and also the proceedings of a meeting held by our citizens for the promotion of the cause of education in our midst. The more especial direction of the educational inquiry was to the High School, and we feel encouraged that the seats of the Presbyterian church were not entirely empty We were painfully discouraged that the larger number of our citizens who should feel the most lively and personal concern in the matter were absent. The meeting was held for the purpose of consultation, and interchange of opinions and plans as to the best manner of procedure. We desire that King's College shall be organized at once; and if we cannot reach the attention of our readers by appealing to the lofty motive of the adornment of our town by a literary institution of high grade, and the desire to educate their children at home, we would appeal to their sordid love of money by assuring them of the pecuniary interest they should feel in this matter. Come out citizens of Bristol, on Monday night next, and let us devise a plan for the speedy organization of this institution. Be not alarmed by the apprehension of a collection. You may be asked for a small amount, but it will be only a trifle; and if we cannot contribute enough to buy a cook stove and a few knives and forks and teas, we had better burn our bridges across Beaver creek, throw up fortifications, and proclaim to every one beyond our corporate limits that we intend to live by trading with each other, and will not permit them to come our town and spend their money. Shame on us if we cannot do it.

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Our friends of the Abingdon *Virginian* complain that the stock of the Va. & Tenn. Railroad has been depreciated to 15 cents on the dollar. We desire to refute this error by stating that it is commanding *about* double that sum in this place. We dislike to spoil this case for our friends, but facts are stubborn things, and ideas must bend to them.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

"VIRGINIAN" OFFICE,
Abingdon Va., Aug. 25th, 1868.

MESSRS. I. C. & E. FOWLER:—Gentlemen; The brief article in the *Virginian* of the 14th inst., upon the value of the stock of the Va., & Tenn., R. R. Co., submitted for the consideration of the stockholders, seems to have excited a good deal of interest, and has been regarded of sufficient importance, not only to draw from you nearly a column, but has exercised "A Stockholder" in an extraordinary manner. In the article referred to, you discover "evidence positive that the anti consolidation party are whetting their blades for another contest for possession of the Va., & Tenn., R. R. We cannot understand how you can draw any such evidence" from the article in question, as no such intimation is given, but we, for ourselves, do declare that never will we give a willing consent to such an *unconstitutional, illegal* and *unjust* policy, as the consolidation of the Va., & Tenn., R. R. with the Southside and Petersburg and Norfolk R. Roads.

The article referred to was of our own promptings, and not the suggestion, or of the knowledge, of any one whatever. As we do not wish to cumber your columns, we must reserve any further remarks we have to submit for our own columns, but we can not close even this at our notice without thanking you for the very courteous manner in which you have referred to us and the article in the Virginian. Wish we could say so much for your correspondent, "A Stockholder." But for the fact that he has departed from all usages in this regard and has certainly forgotten the courtesy due from one gentleman to another, we would suffer his communication to pass unnoticed. Why he has thought proper to select the Junior editor of the Abingdon Virginian as the subject of his criticisms, may by some be regarded as a little singular, particularly as the article, that he professes to review, appears in the Virginian (as it was) as an editorial, having the caution of both of the editors. We may be mistaken in our impressions as to the cause of this personal assault upon our Mr. Barr, but we submit it as our opinion that, "A Stockholder" has a personal spite at him, and instead of acting as gentlemen usually do in such cases, he seeks a "masked battery" and under cover singles out one of the editors of the Virginian and under the mock appellative of *Brother* Barr, pursues towards him a course that a gentleman should never resort to. "A Stockholder" charges that the article referred to opens the anti-consolidation campaign with a start to which we would not give reply but for its *purpose* of mischief. Brother Barr, with that talent for exploration which marks him as the pre-eminent discoverer of mare's nests, has fallen upon an astounding fact to which he earnestly calls the attention of the Va., & Tenn., Railroad's Stockholders. It is this: *Before* the subject of consolidation was agitated, says the Virginian, the stock of this company was worth from 30 to 33 per cent. of its par value, *hence* consolidation is a mistaken principle, and the present administration a failure, &c. In reply to the remark that "Brother Barr, with that talent for exploration that marks him as the pre-eminent discoverer of mare's nests," &c. We have only to say that, if there is anything he most sincerely detests it is that of exploration "into other men's matters." But where public interests require that any subject shall come under criticism, or notice, he has claimed the right accorded to every citizen of giving his views in a respectful and courteous manner, and he claims that he has never departed from it. If "A Stockholder" is afforded any satisfaction in using such language as that above quoted, and the other equally polite expressions that occurs further on in his communications, when referring to our statement as to the value of the stock: "under the very shadow of his sagacious nose" let him enjoy it. The Junior editor is a minister of the gospel, and has ever endeavored to treat all of every class, with becoming courtesy, but claims as a public journalist, that he has a right as a citizen, and one interested in the public welfare, to give his views upon any, and all subjects, in which the public is interested in a respectful manner, and thinks himself entitled to the same respect from others in noticing any remarks he may think proper to submit. He holds that he used no improper expressions in the article "A Stockholder" professes to review. And again if "A Stockholder" can derive any satisfaction in his very discourteous animadversions upon the Junior editor of the Virginian, let him enjoy it.

We again assert that, "before the subject of consolidation was agitated" the stock of the Va., & Tenn., R. R. was worth from 30 to 33 cents in the dollar, the contradiction of "A Stockholder" to the contrary notwithstanding. "Stockholder" says, "he cannot find it so quoted during the months preceeding the meeting of 1867." Will "Stockholder" say when the subject was first agitated—was it not during the months preceding the meeting of 1866?

We *know* of stock sold in Oct. 1866 at 30 cts. in the dollar. There is a gentleman in Abingdon who was offered 32½ for his.—There is a gentleman living in this county who sold his to a banker in Richmond before the passage of the consolidation bill by the Legislature of Va., at 40 cents in the dollar, to whom that same banker offered to re-sell that same stock, after the passage of that bill, for 60 cents in the dollar.

Washington county owned "during the months proceeding the meeting of" 1865, stock that cost originally $33,400, $15,000 worth of which stock by an order of the county court was directed to be sold, but not for less than $30 for each share, subsequently the whole of the county stock was thrown upon the market. Mr. Dabney of Lynchburg, took $6,000 of the stock at $30 the share in part payment of the cost for cages for the jail. Messrs. F. B. Hurt & Bros., of Abingdon, bought $3,000 of the stock at $30 the share, and the balance $24,400 was sold in Baltimore at $25 per share the people of Washington county being thus compelled to pocket a loss, on the latter sale, as compared with the former of 1,220, and all for consolidation.

When we gave the price of stock on the 14th inst., at 15 cents on the dollar, we copied from the quotations of the Lynchburg *News* of the 11th inst., (the paper can be seen, we presume, by calling at the *News* office, Bristol.) Sorry we did not agitate the question sooner, as our notice has had the effect, we presume, of increasing the value of the stock very perceptibly.

"A Stockholder" further remarks—"The *Virginian* has strangely omitted to publish any speculations as to the value now, and then, of the Company's bonds, the extent now and then of the Company's business, the substantiality of the Company's payments. Why this neglect?" We reply 1st, in regard to the bonds, that we only intended *then* to call attention to the value of the stock.

But, as "A Stockholder" desires the value of the bonds of the Company, we will give the best information we have at hand. The value of the 1st Mortgage Bonds is given in the Lynchburg *News* of the 11th of August, at 64 cents on the dollar; 2nd Mortgage bonds 62 cents; and 8 per cent. bonds at 62½ cent. The Richmond *Dispatch* quotations of the 22nd of March, 1867, give "Virginia & Tennessee R. R. bonds 60@75." We should say, from the exhibit, the "value of the bonds has advanced" backwards with a vengeance.—Such advances as this, will certainly enhance "the value of the bonds" to a very valuable price. Is "A Stockholder" satisfied with such an enhancement.

We are willing to admit an increase in the Company's business, but a question has puzzled us exceedingly, as the line is consolidated, (practically, not legally,) from Bristol to Norfolk. What share of the receipts for freights is paid the Va. & Tenn. R. R. Co. for its share of transportation?—The road from Bristol to Lynchburg is 204 miles. From Lynchburg to Norfolk the same distance. Upon an average 10 car loads of Cotton were transported over the Va. & Tenn. R. R. each trip, with engines of great power, from Pamplin's below Lynchburg; on the Southside Road, 30 car loads each trip are, with engines of less power, hauled to Petersburg; and from Petersburg to Norfolk 40 car loads each trip are hauled with engines of comparatively small power. We ask again. What share of the receipts, for freight, is paid the Va. & Tenn. Co.? The Va. & Tenn. R. R. Co. works four days to supply one days' transportation on the Norfolk & Petersburg R. R. Is the Va. & Tenn. R. R. Co. paid according to the cost of transportation, or is the Company paid according to distance?—Will "A Stockholder" answer?

As to "the substantiality of the Company's payments," we have but little to say at present. We are gratified to hear that the Company's payments on present contracts are substantial and satisfactory. No one regretted more, we presume, than did Col. Owen, his inability to meet promptly all the liabilities of the Company; but when it is remembered that at the termination of the terrible conflict between the United States and the Confederate States, the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad Company was without means, without credit, much of its rolling stock and many of its engines destroyed, its bridges destroyed, cross-ties burned, iron destroyed, and the road bed in many places obliterated, should there be any surprise, as extraordinary expenses were necessarily incurred in rebuilding the road, that Col. Owen was unable to meet the obligations of the Company, and particularly as the interest on the bonds of the Company had to be met in order to preserve the credit of the Company. And was it not unnecessary sequence that a heavy floating debt should be created, when such immense outlays were necessary in the reconstruction of the road? We are surprised that a man of the high business character of "A Stockholder" should have alluded to the floating debt, left as an inheritance to Gen. Mahone; and that it should have been seriously introduced into his notice of our own article. Indeed we regard everything, other than a notice of our reference to the value of the stock, as irrelevant and far fetched, and only lugged in to divert attention from the inevitable conclusion of every intelligent man, that the depreciation of the Stock of the road is solely attributable to consolidation.

We deny that "the bonds of the Va. & Tenn. R. R. have appreciated the market from 10 to 12 per cent. since the inauguration of the new policy," and refer to the quotations given above. Since the inauguration of the "new policy, it has been to the interest of those that inaugurated the "new policy" to depreciate the stock and appreciate the bonds.

The value of the bonds of the road is determined by the amount of its indebtedness, and the value of the road if brought to the hammer. The *bears* and *bulls* have the controlling influence in determining the value of both stock and bonds.

Having already trenched upon your space far beyond what we anticipated, we must deny ourselves the gratification of enlightening "A Stockholder" further at this time, but be assured that we claim to be able, *fully* able, to meet to his satisfaction, every issue *he has made*, even to the reason why Gen'l. Mahone found no wood upon the road.

"We have not set down aught in malice" Messrs. Editors, but in "the words of truth and soberness" have we tried, as we have found room, to meet the issues of our *friend* "A Stockholder."

Very Respectfully, Your, &c.,
COALE & BARR,
Eds. "Abingdon Virginian."

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At the request of Messrs. Coale and Barr, of the Abingdon *Virginian*, who claim it as an act of justice, we publish their card in reply to Mr. D. F. Bailey, late editor of the "News." We however embrace the opportunity to state that it is our desire that this journal shall not become the vehicle for personal controversy between any parties, and it is only our reluctance to refuse the use of our columns to the late editor, in view of his retirement from the press that the present one has been allowed room this far.—We desire this to terminate it so far as the "News" is concerned.

A CARD.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am truly gratified to learn, and sincerely *hope*, that the statement in the "Bristol News," of last issue, in regard to the removal of Mr. R. L. Owen's political disabilities, "is infamously false," to use his own expression. It was not my purpose, nor is it my desire, to work to the detriment of Mr. Owen or "any other man." I first got the information from a "carpet-bagger," just from Washington, on the train, who was telling it in rather a boastful manner. I afterward heard several gentlemen speak of it.

My friend (?) and neighbor, the Abingdon *Virginian*, instead of publishing the original denial of the statement which appeared in the Lynchburg *News*, sees fit to put the "infamously false" in large capitals—no doubt for my special benefit.

"There is a pleasure in being mad
Which none but madman know."

Very respectfully,
D. F. BAILEY.

We publish the above Card, for two reasons: *First*, to give Col. Owen the benefit of the *amende*; and, *second*, to expose the maliciousness of Mr. Bailey.

He evidently designs to make the impression that we have wronged him. The charge against the Abingdon Virginian is that we "printed the words 'Infamously False' in large capitals." We did, and the reader will be surprised to learn that we copied the article from the Lynchburg *News* just as it appeared in that paper, and Mr. Bailey knew it to be so when he wrote his card.—We did not change the card of Col. Owen in a word, syllable, or point, that we are aware of. Yet Mr. Bailey desires to make the impression that we intended to do him wrong.

This is of a piece with the repeated assaults made by Mr. B., when in charge of the *News*, and which have been made without any provocation on the part of the editors of this paper.

We have forwarded the Lynchburg *News* to the editors of the Bristol *News*, so that those whomay have an, wish to see the paper may compare the card of Col. Owen as published in the Lynchburg News and the Abingdon Virginian, and then determine upon what grounds Mr. Bailey has based his charge of attempted wrong.

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## DEATH OF WAU-NE-PE-WINKA.

### *The Last Moments of the Daughter of the Head Winnebago Chief—Her Funeral.*

TUNNEL CITY, Wisconsin, August 6.

The death of the "Indian Princess" and daughter of the head Winnebago chief, "Dandy," whose foot and leg were so badly injured by the cars at La Crosse, occurred at Tunnel City on Tuesday. Her camp was pitched under a tree on the little hill-top close by the village on the south. Mortification began to spread rapidly in the forenoon of the day, when she gave up hope of recovery. Soon after, with the most mournful cadence, she commenced chanting her death song. The plaintive notes could be heard clearly by the villagers below, and the news passed rapidly from house to house that the daughter of the chief was dying.—Indians flocked up the hill and filled her wigwam. Her strength still remained, and she raised herself upon her elbow. She shook hands with all, kissed her children and her nurse, who had attended her so faithfully. As mortification extended to her vitals, her last moments were without pain.

Whites and Indians alike assisted in dressing her for burial. She was carefully washed, her hair combed smoothly back, and fastened with a new, beautifully wrought bead band. Her cheeks were painted with vermillion. Silver bobs were put in her ears, and her neck hung heavily with new beads. Scarlet leggins, moccasins, blue petticoat, red calico skirt and blanket, all new and decorated, completed her "outfit," and gave her a fitting dress for her appearance in the Spirit Land. As she "lay in state," many young Indian girls from the camps hitched the side of the tent and threw in strings of beads and wampum. A little sack of rice and tobacco was placed by her headside.

Toward sunset she was put in a full-length plain box and carried under a tree. The Indians gathered in a circle, with their backs to the coffin. A low chant was sung, when an old Indian rose with folded hands and looked toward the heavens. He began a speech, and, pointing to the east, traced the different periods of her life, as illustrated by the course of the sun through the sky. He closed with an earnest recital of the brave and devoted acts that marked the end of her life. After a second chant, the coffin was carried to the summit of the hill on the opposite side of the village. A grave had been dug a few feet from the burial place of the great Winnebago orator, Wau-kon De-ko-ray, who was killed by the cars here, four years ago. After the corpse was lowered, "Dandy William," brother of the woman, stepped across the grave, dropping a handful of tobacco upon the coffin. He was followed by other Indians present.

The 10 o'clock evening train from the east brought the old Chief Dandy, who had been back to his camp on the Wisconsin river, Sunday. He had heard no word of his daughter's death. On learning the fact the old chief smote his breast, and sent forth a wail that seemed to pierce the very vault of heaven. Leaving the crowd who had gathered for his coming, he made his way silent and alone, up the winding path to the grave. What emotions filled the old chief's breast on that lonely night pilgrimage can never be known. I was introduced, through an interpreter to the old chief in the morning. When questioned upon the death of his daughter, he smote his breast, and pointing upward, exclaimed; "*My Daughter!*"—With a sweep of his hand, he added, "The Great Spirit made us all—the red man as well as the white man. He looks upon all as one. I have no bad feeling. It was the will of the Great Spirit that my daughter should die. She wanted to save the life of her child, and in saving her child she lost her own. She did not want to live to be a burden to others. She was always a good daughter and kind to her father. She has gone to the 'Waugeree' (Heaven) and I expect soon to meet her there. But her two orphan children—who would have mercy upon them?" Old Dandy is seventy eight years old and evidently poor and failing in health.—*Baltimore Sun.*

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"STONEWALL" JACKSON.—A radical "Jenkins," enticed to Virginia by the pure air of our mountains and the strengthening waters of our mineral springs, has vented the treasonable bile which has accumulated on his "Union" spirit, by vilifying the character of Virginia's soldier-christian, "Stonewall" Jackson. In a long letter to the Hartford (Mass.) *Post*, this contemptible bar and consummate peppy wantonly and wilfully, in direct contravention of facts, attempts to undermine Jackson's reputation as a christian and his record as a general. The writer hereof had the honor to serve under Gen. Jackson at various times during the campaigns mentioned by this George Alfred Townsend, and we add our testimony to that of the surviving members of the "Stonewall Brigade" in denouncing this white nigger offshoot from the "Hun" as a deliberate falsifier, an arrant knave, and an unmitigated ass!—*Valley Virginian.*

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Sir Edward Blakely, an English Field Marshall, is dead.

### *The Lee Family.*

"Genealogical History of the Lee Family, of Virginia and Maryland, from A. D. 1800 to A. D. 1866. edited by Edward C. Mead."

Mr. Mead is a gentleman of Albemarle county, in whose family had happily been preserved an ancient manuscript which is basis of the present volume, and which gave the genealogy of the Lee family

General Lee was born in 1807, and was the fifth child of Henry Lee, the celebrated "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution, and bears the names of his maternal uncles, Robert and Edward Carter of Shirley, the family residence of the Carters.

The founder of the Lee family was Launcelot Lee, who came to England from France, with William the Conqueror, and received, after the battle of Hastings, a fine estate in Essex.

The name was originally written De Lega or De Lee. In 1491 the name is first written Lee, the representative of the family at that time being Richard Lee of Langley, in the county of Shropshire.

The pioneer of the family in America was Richard Lee, who came to Virginia in the reign of Charles I, as Secretary, and one of the king's privy council. He adhered to Charles during the civil wars, and with Sir William Berkely succeeded in having Charles II proclaimed king of England, France, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia.

This Richard Lee had a son named Richard, and the fourth son of the second Richard was Thomas Lee for whom Stratford Hall was built by the East India Company.

Thomas Lee was the father of Philip Ludwell, Richard Henry, Thomas, Francis, Lightfoot, William, and Arthur Lee.

The fifth son of the first Richard Lee was Henry Lee, who married a Miss Bland.—From this union sprang three children, two sons and a daughter. Richard Lee; of Lee Hall, the eldest, married a Miss Poythress, of Prince George.

The second son, Henry Lee, married a Miss Grymes. The daughter married a Fitzhugh.

Henry Lee and Lucy Grymes were the parents of six sons and five daughters, their eldest son being Col. Henry Lee (light Horse Harry.)

Col. Henry Lee, of Stafford, was born at Leesylvania, in Prince William county, in 1756. He married twice—first, Matilda, daughter of Philip Ludwell by whom he had two children—Henry Lee, a Major in the war of 1812, and a daughter Lucy. His second wife was Ann, daughter of Charles Carter, and sister of the celebrated Robert Carter, of Crotoman, called "King Carter." The children of this second marriage was Charles Carter Lee, Sidney Smith Lee and Robert Edward Lee—and two daughters, Annie Lee and Mildred Lee.

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[*Communicated.*]

## The Bristol High School.

The Bristol High School has just entered upon its second session. Rejoiced to know that it opens with the fair promise of a successful term, we cannot rest satisfied without speaking a word in season to the people of this section, who have so much at stake in the permanent success of this school. Instead of you realizing this, we fear that you are too insensible to this great and laudable scheme. It is the duty and interest of every citizen of this community to adopt this new enterprise as his own and to cherish it fondly. Have you done this? Do you bear in mind that this school is just in its infancy and that, as your *alma filia*, it stretches forth its hands to you, imploring your fondest nurture and constant care? Here it is that the people of Virginia and Tennessee are permitted to join hands in a cordial support of this benign enterprise, so fraught with high and permanent interests to both sections. As to the citizens of Bristol, we are truly grieved at their utter indifference in this important matter; and this is not our observation only, but it was patent to a stranger who was here making enquiries about this school, and who remarked upon the seeming insensibility of most of our people to this great design set right in their midst. We know how most of you feel about it. You wish the school well, and you will be glad of its doing well, provided it does not *cost* you anything. But is this enough, and is this your whole privilege and duty, for which you take to yourselves credit? But we will not put it upon the ground of duty, but of a common interest. Here is organized and offered to you, right at your doors, a first class school, with your desire and encouragement to be converted into a college, where your sons can be educated as well as at any other like institution, and at far less expense. Because this enterprise does not directly bring you dollars and cents, let us remind you that it will be a source of something better—of Knowledge, which will be to you, rich and poor alike, and especially to your children, a far greater blessing than what you are now called upon to expend in that way; for none of you ought to hesitate between the legacy of a few hundred dollars and a good education for your sons.

We contend that Bristol, and of wider importance still, that these great sections of Virginia and Tennessee, need, more than anything else, such an institution as is proposed to be established here.—Its great benefit will not only be for the education of our young men here at home, under the eye of parental control, and at the lowest rates of charges, but there are other interests that will be enhanced to the good of the whole community. Let this enterprise be a success, let the people unite to establish here, in their midst, a College on a firm and permanent basis, and they can do nothing that will more enhance every species of their property. For proof, of this, just look at the University of Virginia, Washington College, Hampden Sidney College, and all other similar institutions of learning. And more than this, through the softening and refining influence of these institutions, there exists the most elegant society in America. It remains for you, the people of Bristol and this fine section of our country, to have all these great advantages. The light has been set in your midst by the hand of a kind benefactor, either to burn with increasing splendor or to go out, leaving you and yours to wander in the darkness of ignorance. But if you will remember your own interest—your duty to posterity—the just demands of society upon each individual—the gratitude you owe to your lamented townsman, and will manifest the proper public spirit, all will be well.

In all other respects, we have every encouragement to hope. The School is founded upon a permanent endowment fund. On account of the cheapness of board, we are able to offer to the public the cheapest school in the United States. Nor need any think it is not good, because it is offered so low. For the strength of our faculty contradicts this. We all know the ability and efficiency of the Rev. Mr. Tadlock as a thorough scholar and efficient teacher. In the person of our new professor, Mr. Jno. H. Winston, we have everything needful. Educated at the University of Virginia, he has made teaching his profession, and will enter upon his duties with a long and ripe experience.—A Virginian of the old school, we extend him a cordial welcome. In Prof. Manard, a Christian gentleman and scholar, is most happily combined great firmness and gentleness, securing at once the strictest discipline with the warmest love of the pupil, the two most desirable elements in teaching.

FRIEND.

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**DISSOLUTION.**

The firm of G. P. Crouch & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the concern will be used only in winding up the business. All parties indebted to the firm are asked to come promptly to time and settle with our Mr. Crouch, and save trouble to themselves and us.

G. P. CROUCH
JNO. STEFFENER.

The business will be hereafter conducted in the name of G. P. Crouch. In returning his thanks to the public for a liberal patronage in the past, he would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

Aug.28tf G. P. CROUCH.

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[OFFICIAL]

Abstract of the 28th Annual Statement of the

**PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF
**HARTFORD, CONN.,**

On File in the Auditor of State's Office.

ASSETS AT MARKET VALUE:

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| Cash on hand, in Bank, and due from Agents, | $197,373,31 |
| United States Securities, | 159,865,00 |
| Loans on Approved Securities, | 152,340,00 |
| New York Bank Stocks, | 90,125,00 |
| Hartford Bank Stocks, | 242,958,00 |
| Miscellaneous bank Stocks, | 65,800,00 |
| Bonds—State, City, Railroad, and Water, | 285,250,00 |
| Connecticut State Bonds, | 100,000.00 |
| Ohio State Bonds, | 29,500,00 |
| Accumulated Interest, | 4,395.96 |
| | $1,318.587.27 |

Total Liabilities, $121,661.59
Total income for fiscal year, 1,274,923,.64
Total disbursements, 1,069,162.80

Total Losses Paid by the PHŒNIX,
**$4.102.169.78.**

FOWLER & GIBBONEY, Agents,
Bristol, Tenn.

aug21 3t

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**Hay Press.**

WE have for sale at a very low figure a Beater Hay Press. It has been used one season and is in good condition—will make Bales weighing from 400 to 500 lbs.

Price $100—original cost 600

FOWLER & GIBBONEY.

aug21tf

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FINE Toilet Powders, Powder Boxes and Puffs, Hair Oils, Pomades, Colognes, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c., cheap for cash, by

W. D. MINOR & CO.
Aug20tf Nickels House Corner.

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SPICES and Flavoring Extracts. A general assortment consisting in part of Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Cloves, Pepper, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, &c.

W. D. MINOR & CO.
Aug20tf Nickels House Corner.

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BANKRUPTCY! BANKRUPTCY!!

The undersigned are prepared to prosecute cases in Bankruptcy in the U. S. Courts of Virginia and Tennessee. Blanks furnished and Schedules prepared at our office.

York & Fulkerson, Att'ys.
Bristol, Aug. 14, 1868. 4w

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PEACE HAS ITS VICTORIES
AS WELL AS WAR!!
—AND—
**PAYNE'S PATENT CHURN**
HAS PROVEN TO BE
"ONE OF THEM."

THIS is without doubt the best Churn ever used, and is warranted to make Butter in from three to ten minutes, and make more and better Butter from the same quanity and quality of Milk than any other possible Churn.

It is also simple and strong in construction and not liable to get out of repair.

It is specially durable and desirable, because it is made with competence and from the best quality of **RED CEDAR**, and hence excels all worthless Churns made from planks, that fall to pieces when properly scalded and sunned.

THE OLD DOMINION CHURN CO.,
OF MURFREESBORO'.

Are sole owners of the Patent Right for the States of Old and West Virginia, and their Agent, Mr P. H. O'NEIL, will visit a number of the Counties as soon as possible, with a view of selling COUNTY RIGHTS, as well as supplying the Churns to consumers.

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**ROSADALIS,**
THE GREAT
**Blood Purifier!**
CURES
**SCROFULA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS**
SUCH AS
Consumption in its early stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Kidneys, Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
**SYPHILIS**
**IN ALL ITS FORMS.**

DISEASES OF WOMEN,
Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Back, Imprudence in Life, Gravel,
GENERAL BAD HEALTH,
And All Diseases of the
Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder,
It is a Perfect Renovator.

☞ ROSADALIS eradicates every kind of humor and bad blight, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

☞ It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy.—The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle.

**Recommended by the Medical Faculty and Thousands of our Best Citizens.**

☞ For Testimonials of remarkable cures, see "Rosadalis Almanac" for this year.

Prepared only by Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO.,
**244 Baltimore Street,**
*Baltimore, Md.,*
And for Sale by Druggists everywhere.
July 17, 1868.—1y

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**PIEDMONT**
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
**MONTREAL, NELSON CO.:**
VIRGINIA.

WM. G. CARRINGTON, - - - President
JOS. J. HOPKINS, - - - - Secretary.

**AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,**
**$1,000,000 ! ! !**

Its rapid success, economical management and
FREEDOM FROM RESTRICTION
As to
TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE,
Recommend it to public patronage.

It is the duty of
EVERY ONE
Having others dependent upon him for support, to
INSURE HIS LIFE!

It is, to some persons,
THE BEST INVESTMENT
They could make
OF SMALL SUMS.
Substituting the skill and experience of
A BOARD OF DIRECTORS
For that of the individual.

It is a public benefit,
PROTECTING CREDITORS
From Loss, and providing
SURE MEANS FOR
the maintenance of
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS!

It is becoming the
MOST POPULAR
Of all investments in the
NORTH AND IN EUROPE,
Where its benefits
HAVE BEEN FULLY TESTED.

WM. F. MOON, Agent,
*BRISTOL, TENN.*

DRS. PEPPER,
Medical Examiners.

March 1, 1868. 6m

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THRESHERS AND CLEANERS

WE have just received a new lot of G. Westinghouse & Co's. celebrated Threshers and Cleaners, with tripple gear horse powers, and have them now ready for sale.—These machines are the best in use and embrace all the new improvements are elegant in appearance, and at the most reasonable prices. Call and see them.

FOWLER & GIBBONEY.

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**SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA**
**LAND AGENCY.**

TALIAFERRO, HURT & BROS.,
Licensed Real Estate Brokers,
OFFICE AT THE
**LAW OFFICE OF W. M. TALIAFERRO,**
ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

PROPOSE TO SELL REAL ESTATE IN Southwestern Virginia.

Parties wishing to purchase lands in this section, or those desirous of selling, will call at the above-mentioned office, or upon the mercantile firm of Hurt & Bros., at the Depot, at Abingdon, Va.

W. M. TALIAFERRO,
F. B. HURT,
W. F. HURT,
W. W. HURT.

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**Branch Office,**
GOODSON, VIRGINIA,
AT OFFICE OF
**YORK & FULKERSON,**
**(Agents.)**

March 27, 1868-tf.

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THE STONE RIVER UTILITY WORKS
OF
MURFREESBORO', TENN.

Are located in a large four-story brick building, and are supplied at great expense with new and the most approved machinery for working

**RED CEDAR,**

And are now producing immense quantities of every variety of vessels with more success than any other factory in the world.

Their location in the midst of the immense forests of Cedar wood gives great advantage any other establisement, and allows the production of

BETTER WARE AT LOWER PRICES
THAN CAN POSSIBLY BE
HAD ELSEWHERE.

D. H. SPENCE, Supt.

aug 14tf

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**ATKIN HOUSE,**
**Knoxville, Tenn.**

DEAR SIR:—This little scroll will inform you that this New and Elegant Hotel is located at the Depot, and is now open to the public for patronage.

All the comforts usual in first-class Hotels may be realized here.

If you wish to spend a few days in our city, you will find it pleasant to stop at this House.

Good attention, good fare, and reasonable bills, always on hand.

Connected is a first-class Bar and Barber Shop.

Meals at all hours, to suit guests.

Baggage free of charge.

Respectfully yours,
ACTON YOUNG, Prop'r.

June 12, 1868.—tf

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LEIGH BROTHERS & PHELPS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 5, COMMERCIAL ROW,
*NORFOLK, VA,*

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made.

---

H. HARMELING. } {GEO. HARMELING.
Late of Va. & Tenn. R. R.

**HARMELING BROTHERS,**
DEALERS IN
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,** Boots, Shoes, Hats, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Salt, Iron and Castings.

All kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED,
For which we will pay the highest market price.

☞ We return thanks to our friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed, and hope by close application to business to share a portion their future trade.

Aug 14tf HARMELING BROS.

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SUPERIOR OIL Virginia Leaf Tobacco, for Chewing or Smoking, cheap for cash, at

W. D. MINOR & CO'S.
Aug. 20tf Nickels House Corner.

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JUST RECEIVED.—Soda Crackers, Adamantine Candles, Brown Soap, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Rosin, Pulverized and Rolled Sulphur, Corn Starch, also many other articles useful to housekeepers, which we will sell as low, if not lower, than usual selling prices.

W. D. MINOR & CO.
Aug. 20, 1868. Nickels House Corner.