lice in 2d Story of Inhoff's Building, No. 3 South mover Street, Carlisle, Comberland county Penna. Pendons, Bountles, Back Pay, &c., promptly offected.
Applications by mall, will receive immediate attention.

Particular attention given to the selling or renting of Real Estate, in town or country. In all inters of inquiry, please enclose postage stamp, July 11, 1897—tf.

TAMES H. GRAHAM, JR.. ATTORNEY AT LAW, NO.14 SOTUH HANOVER ST., OFFICE—Adjoining Judge Graham's, March 31, 1870—tf

E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, es-Office on South Hanover Street, opposite gentz-dry goods store. jee. 1, 185.

WES. B. HIRONS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. FIFTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT

Cor. Library. PHILADELPHIA Oct. 4, 1869-1y B HIMBUH I WM B PARKER TUMRICH & PARKER.

office on Main Street, in Marion Hall, Car-WM. B. REYNOLDS, M. D. nate of HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COL-

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

West Louther St., at residence of his ITM. J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY AND

W Counsellor At Law, has removed his life to the hitherto unoccupied room in the orth East corner of the Court House, Inn. 28, 282-19 W KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

R. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-

L. SHRYOCK, Justice of the Peace, Office No 3, Irvin's Row, Carliste.

wars and Caus RESH ARRIV-AL

OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS. subscriber has just opened at No. 15 North were Street, a few doors North of the Carlisle sit Bank, one of the largest and best Stocks WIS and CAPS ever offered in Carlisle, thus Cassimere or all styles and qualities, Brims, different colors, and every descriplins, afflerent comes, and soft Hats now made, on makerd and Old Fashioned Brush, con on hand and made to order, all warrant 

DIES AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS

ncils, Sewing Silk, PRIME SEGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS ON HAND. me a call, and examine my stock as I fee ut of pleasing all, besides saving you mo JOHN A. KELLER, Agent, No. 15 North Hanover Street.

JATS AND CAPS!

O YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP ? IF SO, DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON J. G. CALLIO, NO. 20, WEST MAIN STREET, can be seen the finest assortment of HATS AND CAPS

ought to Carlisle. He takes great pleas inviting his old friends and customers new ones to his spiendid stock just re from New York and Philadelphia, con SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS. s an endless variety of Hats and Caps of set style, all of which he will sell at th *Cush Prices*. Also, this own manufactur sulways on hand, and IATS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER. as the best arrangement for coloring Hats I kinds of Woolen Goods, Overcoats, &c., at priest notice (as he colors every week) and nost reisonable terms. Also, a fine lot of brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS . s on hand. He desires to call the attentions who have COUNTRYFURS him a call, at the above number, his sid as he feels confident of giving entire sa is-

Boots and Shoes. TROHM & SPONSLER,

No 13 Som h Manover Street, CARLISLE, PA. altful for the patronage extended, then ofore, do now announce their usual large of SPRING STYLES of

BOOTS AND SHOES

GENTS' AND BOYS',
YOUTHS' AND CHILDS', are warivaled for comfort and beauty TRUNKS AND VALISSES,

NOTIONS MEN AND BOYS' HATS, of every description. which will be sold at small profits. Cal add and got a fall equivalents for you ril, 12 1870—13 CARPET CHAIN HEAP COAL! of all shades at the lowest figures. The most careful attention pald to all orders, by mail or otherwise. Call, see and be convinced at No. 99 North Hanover street, opposite Thudium's Ho-

9 ets. REDUCTION. On current market rates,

OLN RED ASH. 5.75 IENS VALLEY, 4.75
HMORE COAL (Hard) 5.35 5,80 5,85

delivered to all parts of the town at the s subject to any changes in the Market line of shipment. MERS and LIMEBURNERS, along the fitte Camberland Valley Railroad, fur dat correspondingly low rates.

ders filled with despatch. GEORGE ZINN, p. 15,70—tf Office, cor. Main and Pitt Sis.

OMBINATION. TWO IN ONE. HAVERSTICK BROTHERS, South and No. 10 North Hanover street

UGS AT outh, and No. 10 North Hanover street HAVERSTICKI BROTHERS, ril 21, 1870—Ly

## The American Bolunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

Drn Goods.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES

HARPER'S

POPULAR DRY GOODS STORE

Pure insed during the greatest depression in the market, and to be sold at correspondingly

DRESS GOODS.

MOURNING AND

SECOND MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, in extraquality, BLACK SATIN TAMISES, (Specialty.)

WHITE GOODS,

Piques in great variety and latest styles,-French Muslins, Nansooks, Cambrics, Bishoj and Victoria Lawns, Tarletons, &c., &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES in great variety.

Guipuro Laces—hest and cheapest stock it town. Real-Valenciennes, Thread Laces, In-sertings, Hamburg Embrolderies and Lace Collars.

LINEN GOODS,

White Holland for Blinds,

Table Linens and Napkins

BOYS' CASSIMERES AND MEN'S WEAR

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THOS. A. HARPER.
Cor. of Hanover and Pomfret Sts.
June 23, 1870.

DRY GOODS,

On account of the reduction in Gold, the Dry Goods Merchants who understand their business and the certain signs of the times, have reduced the piece their goods correspondingly. The sub-scribers have just received from the cities a large and fail as softmont of all blads of

FOREIGN & STAPLE GOODS,

hich they will sell lower than they have done

SILKS,

Wool De Laines, Alpucas, Poplins, Serges, Bon bazines, Tamise Cloth, Grenndines.

FLANNELS OF ALL KINDS,

Plain and Fancy, Linen Table Diapers, Cotto lo., Checks, Tickings, Glughams, Counternane

EMBROIDERIES.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Calicoes, Muslins, by the piece or yard; Grain

CLOTES, CASSIMERS, &c.,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.

MILINERY GOODS

of all kinds, including Ladies and Children Hats and Sundowns, and the best assortmen and best quality of fine Ribbons in the county. Kid Gloves, (best make,) lewelry, Fancy Good and Notlons in great variety. This

MAMMOTH STOCK OF GOODS

LADIES' UNDER WEAR,

At the old Dry Goods stand established Fe

OW PRICES! LOW PRICES!

The exceedingly low prices of goods at the chea Dry Goods Store, opposite Thudlum's Hotel, a

SUMMER GOODS

ure so low that persons in need of them have on y to see to appreciate them. Having just re urned from the East with a fine assortment of goods tooking to the Fall trade, he is prepared t ell them at the smallest possible profits. Sp

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

All kinds of

constantly on hand-

PRINTS

in great variety of styles. The best stock of

SHAWLS

in town.

HOSIFRY, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, &c.

Aug. 4, 1870-1y

HURRICANE PATENT

LANTERN CO'Y.,

Office, 40 Barclay St., N. Y.

(Up Sta\*rs.)
Offer to the public a Lantorn combining safey and economy with elegance and usefulness.—
t cannot explode; it gives a good light, and
onsumes less oil than any other; it is not disurbed by the highest wind, and if a glass is
roken it is easily replaced by means of the
crev. They ir o universally liked where they
ave been tried.
Sep. 22, 70–3m

WANTED—Agents, (\$20 per day) to sell the ce-lebrated HOME SHUTLES SEWING MACHINE. Huss the under-feed make the "lock slich" (allike on both sides) and is judy femen. The best and cheapest family Sewing forch on the market. Address, JOHNSON MASS. Pittsburg. Pa.

accina. The best and cheapest family Sev Machine in the market. Address, JOHNS CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Chicago, H., or St. Louis, Mo. Sep. 22, 70—8m

200 PER YEAR and expenses guar-men recong our world relowated patent, Steen Mould Wor Clothes Lines. For full particulars address the GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Phila, Pa. Sep. 8, 70—1m

D. H. LACHEY.

COTTON AND LINEN GOODS

asonable prices. WOOL taken in exchange for goods.

Pice assortment of Ladies' Under Clothing ery handsomely stitched and trimmed at

e largest in this section of country, is offered prices that dely competition, and all we ask

Druggets, Window Shades, Matting

full line; White Goods in great variety,

and a fall stock

BEDOUIN MANTLES.

SHETLAND SHAWLS

newest styles, less than regular rates.

LLAMA LACE POINTS,

LLAMA LACE SOCKS,

GREAT COMMOTION

Linen Ducks and Drills,

White Spreads, &c., &c.

Linen for snits.

Doylle Towels

Pillow Case Linens,

comprising all the novelties of the season.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870.

VOL. 57.--NO. 18.

Poeticnl.

Say, what is Life? A fleeting dream, Half pasters yet begun, Of Winter's clouded sun : One arid wasto of cares and fears, Coeval with our breath,
Which grow but with the tide of years, And culminate in death.

· 11. A tender flower is opening bloom, Beneath the sun's strong ray, Ero night has spread her shroud of glo To save it from decay, It pines and fades: its lovely head Bedecks its native earth— No more its presting glory is shed Around its place of birth.

.. III. Such and so transient is our part Amidst this shadowy scene: The worm deceittal gnaws the heart, White still the leaf is green, One hour, around our brightning way Hope casts her genial breath : The next: we lie the destined prev Of stern, unsparing death.

IV. Is this the gem so highly prized By Man's vain, erring heart? Which must so soon depart: To waste our hearts on earthly scum, On fleeting dus, and clay,

Miscellancous.

The Raging Waters

Unprecedented Freshet in the Old Dominion.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY FEARFUL SCENES AT RICHMOND, LYNCH BURG, AND HARPER'S FERRY.

A Night of Horrors-An Entire Villag Engulphed - 500 Persons Struggling in the Waters.

THE VALLEY OF THE JAMES DEVAS

RICHMOND, Sept. 30—The highest freshet ever known here is prevailing. At Lynchburg the passenger bridge across the James river, a quarter of a mile long was washed away last night. The depots of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and Vlighnia and Tennessee Railroad are submerged, the canal is submerged, and the best and a jung about over the tour the boats are g ing about over the tow-path and through the lower streets of the city. The water washed up the main gas-pipe at 11 o'clock last night.

Lynchburg was suddenly thrown into

total darkness. A large number of em ployees on the Southside Rairroad are cut off on an island below the city. The freshet will reach Richmond about 2 o'clock to-day, and the river nere has al-ready risen a foot. The merchants are busy in the lower portion of the city re-moving goods in time. The telegraph lines are down in all directions. LYNCHBURG TERRIBLY DAMAGED. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30-Superinten-lent Kates, of the Western Union line,

lent Kates, of the Western Union line elegraphs this morning that a number of mildings at Lynchburg have been swept iway, and both gas and water works are submerged. Houses from the country above have been floating by all the morn-ing and during last night. The new iron bridges of the Southside Railroad were ied away this morning. A telegram from Gordonville says the Rivanna river is flooding all the sur-rounding country, and houses, barrels of flour, and cattle have been washing down tream all the morning.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30-The flood reached here at 12.30 in a wave five feet high, and n twenty minutes the river rose six f et. There is great excitement in the lower part of the city removing goods from places accessible to the water. The Orange Hotel and Orange and Alexandria Raitoad bridges at Lynchburg were swen away this morning. MILLS, CROPS, AND BRIDGES DESTROYED.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—The accounts that come in of the flood are more and more disastrous. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge over Rockilsh fivandria Kanroad bridge over Rockish riv-er is reported swept sway.

The bridges over the river and Moor's Creek on the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail-road are gone. Burley & Wells' two mills are both floating down the Rivanna with 100 barrels of flour floating around them. A dwelling house, completely furnished ent by this afternoon The Rivanua is filled with debris o

The Rivanna is filled with debris of furnitue, barns, and agricultural implements, crops, etc. All the crops on the low grounds are a total loss. The telegraph lines to Lynchburg and the West are badly damaged. Vice President Wickham, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, is between Greenwood and Waynesborough with two trains unable to recede or advance. Superintendent Vandegrift. or advance. Superintendent Vandegrift, of the Ohio and Atlantic Railroad, is at he break at Moor's Creek with a train The water has risen ten feet here since noon. This is the water from the Rivan-na, and that from the Lynchburg flood will be here about midnight. The water at Lynchburg is twenty five feet higher than ever known before

THE FLOOD IN THE JAMES—SCENES AT RICH-MOND—IMMENSE DESIRUCTION OF PROPERTY. RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—About five o'clock this morning the freshet, increased by the greaf body of water from the upper James, came rushing down, brihging with it trees, lumber, barrels of flour, fragments of houses, millwheels, bay-stacks, and the bodies of dead animals, change unidents, several feat, until now ising suddenly several feet, until now t has geached twenty-three feet above the ordinary level of the river, and is scarcely two feet from the base of the Danville Rallroad bridge, and the foot

Intelligence from Lynchburg this morning states that the river has had a second rise at that point, which will cause a still greater rise here and perhap ecomptish untold destruction of prope

Immense crowds of people are massed in the vicinity of both the bridges in dadger, expecting each moment to see them swept away by the torrent. The river is rising at the rate of on out ix inches per hour, and the creak foot ix inches per hour, and the creaking and groaning of approaching dissolution are already heard at the bridge to Manchester. The fire department has been called out to render assistance to persons in the submerged district, and the police are statio ed at places of danger to keep the excited populace back.—The Libby Prison has caught fire and the roaring and crackling of the flames are minified with the hissing and seethre mingled with the hissing and seeth-ng of the madly rushing toriewis. Up to the present the river continues tendily to rise at the rate already stated, the surrounding country being a vast in-undation, which is witnessed by over thirty thousand people, crowded on every hill and house top available.

safety of those of the Old Dominion.

The water is up to the counters in the stores, and boats and rafts are soling along the side walks. The excitement, if possible, increases with the rise of the

There can be no estimate given of the damage to property, which is immense.— Half the population are moving, and the scenes are exciting and frequently ludi-

The Danville Railroad bridge is next expected to go. The sides of it are now being cut to let the water pass through.

All day the river has been dotted over with small houses and wrecks of houses, fencing, dead cattle, &c., drifting down stream. The gas works are submerged, AN AFTERNOON IN THE DOOMED CITY-A SERIES OF TERRIBLE DISASTERS. At Rockets, which is completely sub-

At Rockets, which is completely submerged, the scenes of suffering and desolution were heartrending. Hundreds of families were rescued from watery graves in their own homes by boats. Hundreds or others were perched on their rooftops to escape the surging element that each moment seemed ready to swallow them up. Whole dwellings and stores were swept away by the conquering water, that brought swift and sure destruction every half hour of the day—Wooden tenements collided with each other as they were carried on ward by the Wooden tenements collided with each other as they were carried on ward by the flood, and in some instances people, were rescued from their floating homes.

During the evening the entire population of the city were on the streets.—Wagons, cars, and every conceivable sort of vehicle were engaged rem ving property from half submerged warehouses, stores, and dwellings. This created a terrible din-mow ploughing through water up to the horses' back, now colliding with each other, and frequently upsetting their loads.

setting their loads. So sudden was the appearance of the water this morning, and so quickly did it rise on the streets, that efforts to save goods were commenced when too late.— In many cases rough estimates place the

lamage at nearly \$4,000,000, including all sorts of property, and but for the time-igl sorts of property, and but for the time-ly word given by Superintendent Bates, of West Virginia Engineer Corps, of the approach of the flood, it would far ex-ceed this. Those who regarded the warn-ing voice of his despatch, which plainly stated the danger warra-grossful may

ceed this. Those who regarded the wirning voice of his despatch, which plainly stated the danger, were successful in saving their property. Others, believing it would not be muen of a treshet, but it.

All the large cotton, corn, and flour mills, employing 2,000 hands, have been torced by the flood to stop operations—The city water-works have also been stopped, having been so badly damaged that they cannot be repaired in two weeks. The reservoir only contains five days' supply for the city.

All the ice houses of the city are on the river bank, and are twenty feet under water. The water is seven feet higher than ever known before.

A despatch from Lynchburg says that the river there is itsing again.

From the ordinary level of the river the flood has reached tweety six feet, and is now about one foot beneath the track on the railroad bridge, with no signs of going down before morning.

To add to the misfortunes of the event to night the city is in gloomy darkness, the gas works having been completely submerged. Here and there the sickly glare of a candle can been seen in the windows in some of the stores. Few people are on the streets and hundreds are waterbound in their homes, but the terrible roar of the flood as it canners for vaterbound in their homes, but the terri ble roar of the flood as it coamers for

fresh destruction can be heard everywhere.

From all accessible sources of informawhich caused the great freshet in the James was the result of only two days duration in the northwestern portion of the State, Where complaints of a drought had existed until wirnin a week past.— Phe rapid appearance, wonderful-veloc v. and great destructiveness of the floo unprecedented in the history of fresh-

ets in this State.
Of over two hundred families made homeless by the floot, one balf are camp-ed on the heights of Chimborazo, overlooking Rocketts, and great destitution and suffering exists among them.

A NIGHT OF HORRORS-THE TOWN OF COLUM BIA SUDDE LLY OVERWHIGHMED-FIVE HUN-DRED PEOPLE STRUGGLING IN THE WATERS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1 .- I have just rerous freshet which has deluged this city completely inundated the small town of Columbia, in Fluvanna county, in its ourse here. The inhabitants of this niet/village, numbering 500, having had ittle or no rain, retired without having thy lears of a freshet.

About nine o'clock last night, howev-

er, the torrent suddenly swept over the village in the full force of all its terrible volume, submerging every tenement, weeping off several houses and carrying with it twelve or lifteen per-ons, all o whom have been drowned. The destruc tion of property in this portion of the county is great; but the telegraph, lines being washed away it is impossible to ascertain either the loss of life or property. It is feared we have yet to learn the most serious results of the flood.

THE FLOOD IN THE SHENANDOAH, WHEELING, Oct. 1.—Despatches from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, via Sandy Hood, Maryland, announce a great flood in the Shenandoah river.—The lower portion of the town of Harper's Ferry is completely submerged.—Monveyablantial stone and brick houses Iany substantial stone and brick house have been carried away, and a great number are rapidly crumbling. Over fifty lives have been lost, and great numbers are in imminent peril, without the possibility of help reaching them.

ORTY-SEVEN LIVES FOST AT HARPER'S FERRY BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—A private despatch from Harper's Ferry this afterspatch from Harper's Ferry this afternoon, from a rehable source, says that forty-seven lives have been lost by the flood at that place. Immense damage has been done in the vallev of the Shennodoh, and the Winchester Railroad is badly damaged. 'All is quiet on the Potonne,' above Harper's Ferry the rise and flood being confined to the Shenandoh. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track is uninjured. At 11 P. M. a steady rain was falling. THE FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The freshet in the Potomac river, which was first perceptible here at an early hour yesterday morning, has thus far resulted in damages in Georgetown and this estimated at \$200,000, in addition to the partial destruction of the Long Bridge, crossing the river opposite this city, and the Chain Bridge, crossing about three miles above Georgetown. The Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, over which the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and a carriage read passes, is the only one now affirding communication. With Abe Virginia shore for a distance of at least fifty miles above this point on the river. The WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.-The freshet in miles above this point on the river. The lestruction of a portion of the Loug Bridge, and the sweeping away of the causeway on which the railroad runs for some distance on the Virginia side has cut off all communication with the South by rail, and passengers going southward are compelled to take the Aquia Creek route, or go from this city to Alexandria onte, or go from this city to Alexandria to route, or go from this city to Alexandria to the cars of the Orange and Alexandria the at that place. The coal and flour wharves at Georgetown are entirely submerged, and some have floated away down the river. Further down, towards Kocketts, all decks are completely submerged and seem done to flour, guano, and other goods stored in the warehouse of the York River Railroad are inconsess. A number of coal submerged and seem done to flour, guano, and other goods stored in the warehouse richouses of the York Railroad are schooners lying at the wharves have a coantilities of drift wood piled up.

them, and the water is now up to the eaves of the Old Dominion Steamship Company's wharf sheds. Happity the energetic agent of the line had all the freights removed to places of safety by nine o'clock last night.

The wharf sheds of the James river line of steamers have been swept away, and fears are now entertained for the safety of those of the Old Dominion. tween Seventh and Fifteenth streets. The cellars of the National and St. James Hotels are flooded, as well as those of nearly all the buildings in the vicinity. The Washington wharves are not yet damaged to any extent. In the river opposite this city, yesterday afternoon, men in boats were busily engaged in picking up household turniture, driftwood, farm produce, &c. Among the articles secured were several barrels of flour marked with the brand of the Seneca Mills (situated at Seneca, abou seneral mine (studied at Seneral monitories) and portions of mill timbers, indicating the destruction of those and other mills by the flood. Three or four cases of loss of life are reported, and the fate of two men who were on the Chain Bridge when it was swept away, are unknown.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AT RICHMOND

WHEELING, W. VA., Oct. 3.-The In telligencer's correspondent at Harper's Ferry gives the following details of the great flood in the Shenandonh:
The greatest flood that has been known for thirty-five years is now raging in the Shenandoah river. The damage to prop Shenan dah river. The damage to property at Harper's Ferry is immones. Some twenty buildings, mostly large stone and brick edifices, have been swept away, and forty-six persons in this immediate vicinity alone have lost their lives, and as many more are in immediate danger. Shenandoah City, a mi e above the Ferry, is entirely gone. The big flou milt still stands, but the machine shops have been swept away. Nearly all the families on the Island are still in their hones, and no rescue can reach them Some of the houses will doubtless stand Some of the houses will doubtless stand, and the Islanders are endeavoring to get into the strongest houses. Last night a family of seven were rescued by a rope thrown through the window. A few moments thereafter not a vestige of the house remained. This morning a large colored woman was seen clinging to a tree in the midst of the seething water, where she had been all night. Bolivar Haichts are covered with anxious specwhere she had been all hight. Bolivar Heights are cowled with anxious spectators, who are compelled to witness what they cannot avert. The Winchester Railway trestles are completely gone, and bridges destroyed as far up as Shenandoah Valloy. The Battimore and Ohio Railroad is intact.

FAMAILY DROWNED AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE Washington, Oct. 3,-The Alexandria WASHINGTON, OE. 3.—The Alexandra Gazette, to-day, has the following: The Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Gor-donsville is perfect. The track is dam-aged on the Chesapeake and Ohio road at Chadwell, and the bridges over Mogre's creek and the Rivanna on the same road creek and the Rivalina on the same road are gone. One span of the bridge at Rockfish and two spans over Tyetrivas, on the Lynchburg Extension, are gone. Intelligence from Front Royal to Saturday noon, says: The freshet is gradually subsiding. The railroad bridge at Riverton, on the Manasses brinch of the Orange and Albanatch rethread is gradually.

and Alexandria railroad, is gone.

Mr. Blakeman, wife and three children, and Mrs. Rilgway, were at table break. fasting when the flood came, and all were drowned. Mr. Kaufman was saved by seizing a limb of a free, as it was carried swiftly down stream. Messis. Ray, Bay-ly and Ridgway sought refuge on the too of a free, and remained there all night. The river rose twenty five feet in four nours. All the mills in the Shenandoah valley for thirty miles, except two, are The water in the Potomac is subsiding rapidly, and the current is now nearly exhausted.

Navigation for sailing vessels is resum-Here, at Washington, the water is subsiding, and there is no further apprehen-sions of another rise in the river. The ige to property is greater than at first sup osed, and it is believed that more lives have been lost than have beer

RICHMOND, Oct. 3. - The flood has gon down, and the merchants are calculating their losses. It is thought this morning that half a million will cover the loss in the city, but not in the towns about here The Legislature will adjourn from day to day until a quorum is obtained.

FLOODS AND LAND SLIDES IN THE ALBEMARLE AFTON, Oct 3 -Accounts coming from this county (Albemarle) represent the Artos, oct 3—Accounts coming from this county (Albemarle) represent the destruction of property as immense, and many lives are lost. The flood in some instances swept away entire families – The number of lives lost in the county o The number of fives lost in the county of Albemarle, as far as heard from, are 14. The amount of destruction of grain, to bacco, barns, fences, cattle, hogs, houses and mills is incalculable. The number of mills and dams destroyed within the ange of the flood is about fifty.

The freshet was confined within the The freshet was confined within the radius of the upper valley of Virginia. The flood was so great that it carried cows and hogs before it like so many chips of wood. It was particularly severe along the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. At Shadwell about a mile of track was washed away. There were some dozen and slides between Cobham and Milford, and eight or ten bridges swept away. The coad is damaged to the extent of \$100,000. At the Mountain Top House. Blue Ridge fountains, the kitchen was flooded with

SUFFERINGS IN THE DELUGED DISTRICT: GREENWOOD, Oct. 3 .- It rained very heavy again, all day yesterday and last night; and an augmentation of the flood below may be looked for. Owing to the destruction of mills and the interruption of railroad transportation much suffering among the poor in the deluged district is reported. Breadstuffs have advanced. Such of the passengers of the cut-off train as desire it will be transferred to Charlette the cut-off train as desire it will be transferred to Charlottsville to-morrow, and then fer-ried across Moore's creek and Rivanna river to connect with a train on the op posite side. The road between the White sulphur Springs and Millboro' is open, but between Millboro' and Keswick, a distance of eighty-five miles, the road is impassable, and so injured by the flood that trains cannot be resumed on it for two weeks, although Gen. Wyckham has ill the available force at his cor ork upon it. The weather is clear and

THE DAMAGE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Despatches from Harper's Ferry to-day say the loss of life by the duod at that place will not exceed thirry. The Chesapeake and Obio canaltelow Harper's Ferry, is badly damaged. The President of the canal telegraphs that he has hopes that navigation will be resumed in thirty days. The Baltimore and Obio Railroad has not been injured, and all trains run regularly. THE DAMAGE AT HARPER'S FERRY. and all trains run regularly.

ROBERT HALL was sometimes visited by a brother minister, a worthy little man of an amiable disposition but very self-conceited, who would intrude himself on Mr. Hall's company greatly to his annoyance, and then boast to others of his intimacy with that able divine. One Saturday morning he begged permission to see Mr. Hall for a moment or two on important bu-iness. Having gained ac important bu-iness. Having gained access to his study, the little man began to make an apology for the intrusion, and to say, that being in town he thought he must call and see his friend Hall, &c., Mr. Hall stopped him in the midst of his harangue and said: 'My dear friend, do not apologize. I am glad to see you; indeed, I was never more delighted to see a man in my lite. Why, sir, I had Sir James Mackintogh here till three o'clock this morning; and his conversation, sir has absolutely carried me away to the third heavens. Why sir, it is more than I can sustain. I am glad you have come for you will soon campel nie to see that tously damaged. The sheds and store houses of the York River Railroad are inundated, as, also all the sheds below great quantities of drift wood piled up From the days of Socrates to Charles Dickens there may been one long succes-tion of unfortunate examples. Poet and

painter, dramatist and novelist, philo sopher and linguist, the Moliers, the Milsopher and unguist, the Moliers, the Mil-tons, the Byrons, the Bulwers, the Dur-ers, the Scaligers, the Sheridans, the Thackerays—will all marry and quarrel in the future, as they have in the past. All these men, without exception, will. All these men, without exception, will in the future, as in the past, blame their wives for the several successive catastrophes. And yet what a record of heartlessness and indifference our greatest men have left their domestic life. Dr. Franklin, that old utilitarian kite-flyer, went to Europe, leaving his wife behind, and never saw her face for eleven years. She had shared his poverty, practiced his Poor Richard maxims, pinched and economized, patched and darned, worked early and late, bred children, nursed them through spine jaundice, red gum. them through spine jaundice, red gum, whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever and dits, while Benjamin enjoyed the splendors of a court, velvet coaches, great dinners and choice society. Of course when he came back the poor drudge was an author of the property of the poor drudge was a part of the poor drud no match for the philosopher; there was a great gulf between them. That her heart rebelled is manifest in the headstrong acts of his children. He quarreled with his sons and disinherited one of them. hem. A just retribution for any wrong on woman is sure to come in the vice and rime of her children to the third and fourth generations. Henry Clay thought be could safely leave his wife at Ashland to bear children and make butter for the Lexington market, while he made laws for the nation and love to the lovely women in Washington. There his heart men in Washington. There in s. neart stood always open as any boarding house door, but sight against her who was play-ing Solomon's wise woman on a farm in Keatucky, cutting out lindsey and jean for the negroes. His dream of ambition for the nerroes. His dream of ambition over, sick and sad, he went back to Ashland to find that the domestic drudge called by the holy name of wife had reared up for him a race of degenerate, wayward children. He was filled with the bitterness of disappointment. But they measured the depth of the mother's homiliation. The angles of incidence and retaliation were but equal. Was it a sorrowful mother that made one son crazy with hopeless love; another a sour, crazy with hopeless love; another a sour

iscontented man, overcome through life with a sense of inferiority, and jockeys and gamblers of the rest? Truly, 'wisdom is justified of her children. We do not gather grapes from thistles nor figs from thorns. By their fruits we may know them. Great pacificator! shallow protectionist! how could he with his narrow will find a real course. row political creed ever fathom the causes of our social wrongs? We cannot quench our thirst at sweet and pleasant streams whose fountains we have poison ed. He might despise the wife who min istered to him in carnal things, but jus stered to 3 m in carma things, but just and mighty was her revenge. Heavy Clay is dead; his compromise measures are scattered to the winds; but his mischededs live after him. There is but one thing immortal, and that is love.—Mrs. State.

Meerschaums.

Less than 20 years ago, meerschaum was practically unknown in this country. The specimens that existed were in the hands of scientific men, or in the catinets of travelers, who had gathe ed knick knacks from every place they had visited. Subsequently, a sudden force for meerschaum papes seized upon the people, and now there is hardly a smoker who does not possess a cherished meerschaum, the changing complexion of which is an object of greater solution to him. Meerschaums. is an object of greater solicitude to him than an infant's first teeth to a mother. Meerschaum—German for sea-fonm—is a hydrous silicate of magnesia. It is of a soft, porous texture; very light, but of varying specific gravity, and has a greasy feet. It is found in various parts of Southern Europe, in veins of serpentine and in tertiary deposits. It occurs also in Asia Minor, It is easily cut, and when first removed from the budge is of a place of the serious first removed from the beds is of a cheese like consistency. Frequently the meen schaum is too porous for manufacture into pipes, the principal use to which it is applied. It is capable of receiving a fine polish, and can be easily carved. 'he ornamentation of maerscha is, in Europe, a distinct branch of business, or rather a distinct department of art; for there is no substance, nor article of use of ornament, which receives more artistic finish than the neerschaum pipe. The finished pipes are soaked, or boiled, in milk or wax, the fatty substances of which are absorbed by the mearschaum, and are acted upon by the nicotine of the tobacco in combination with the heat of smoking, to produce the rich yellow and

prown colors so much admired. Those which have been treated in milk have a which have over freated in this have a rich, creamy white, while those which have absorbed wax are a delicate shade of straw. The manufacture of the meerschaum for a cheaper quality of pipes, is largely prosecuted. These artificial preparations are from the chips, or parings, of the absorbed when the chips, or parings, parations are from the chips, or parings, of the natural mineral, which are reduced to fine powder, boiled in water, moulded and dried. Sometimes pipe clay is added to the nixture. It is said there is no certain test for distinguishing the artificial preparation from the meerschaum. The first is generally heavier and of a more way, but they always as even texture, owing to the absence of foreign minerals frequently found in the latter. The manufactured meerschaum does not receive color so well as the mitural block, and is liable to chip and scale. PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS .- The Japa-

raper handkerchiers.—The Japa-nese paper handkerchiers are assuredly coming, if a cotemporary be right. The paper collar manufacture now has been extended to less prominent but more im-portant garments of great strength and dexibility, which can be sewed with a nexibility, which can be sewed with a machine, giving seams almost as strong as a woven fabric. The inventor has particularly applied it to the production of petticoats, which are either printed in initation of the fashionable skirts of the day, or stainped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with seisears and needle could of labor with scissors and needle could imitate. The marvel is that these really beautiful productions can be sold at rotal at fifteen cents each!

Imitation cretonnes and chintz for bed furniture profiles made and entire the second contractions and contractions.

urniture are also made, a set costing at etail about \$1,50. The felted material is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted so hexide that a chiral may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chintz similarly treated. There are also table cloths embossed with designs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influences by the averaging of the ous influence on the production of the voven fabrics it is intended to displace. Initation leather, impermeable to water, s likewise made of it, and produce a cheap and useful covering for furniture and even serves for shoes,—Paper Trade Reporter.

SINGULAR FREAK OF A RED BIRD. SINGULAR FREAK OF A RED BIRD.—
Mrs. Needham, who recently died at
Salem, Ind., had a fine red bird and a
cage of canaries. The red bird refusing
to sing, she placed it in the cage with
the canaries. Between the birds the
most affectionate friendship grow up.—
When the nesting season of the canaries
would arrive, the red bird would suffer
their nests from, and on such occasions he
was almost entirely stripped of his plumage. When taken from the cage of the
canaries the red bird refused to sing, and canaries the red bird refused to sing, and iot a note could be gotten from him unil he was placed back among the cana When Mrs. Needham was upon he

leath bed she ordered the red bird brought to her. She took it into her hands and caressed it tenderly. She then had a window opened near her bed and placed the bird in it, saying, 'Farewell, my beautint pet.' The bird sat upon the window for a few minutes, and m unting into a shrub near by h poured forth his richest songs for about quarter of an hour, then pluming h wings he flew away to the woods, while he soul of his kind liberator almost imthe soul of his kind liberator almost immediately took its departure to the spirit

Captain Townsend, an English traveler recently revisiting Spain, writes that the last few years have wrought import-ant changes in the natural tone and man-ners of the Spainards. The old abject subsmission to the period was no longer observable and int only in religion and form of government, has the Spainard form of government has the Spanlard changed, but in habit, bearing, and dress, the revolution is very remarkable, at least among the middle and upper classes. The extreme punctiliousness of man-ner which used to distinguish the Span-lards with whom I became acquainted six years ago has now almost disappeared; and the haughty but poor don, who used to fast for a week in order that he might the more sensible gentleman, who conde seemds to dress according to his means, and appears in colored garments of cheaper material and a round hat. The formal politeness which years ago, at Seville, induced a Spinish gentleman to offer me his breakfast, because, being seated near me at the table in the hotel, he was served with that med before I was has become with that meal before I was, has become a thing of the pist, and the traveler now meets with much of the same sort of treat-ment that he does in any other country. Though the gradual disappearance from among the 'cosas de Easpana' of such pecultarities in Spanish manners and co toms is in some things again, in others it is much to be regretted. That most becoming of all national costumes, the black dress and mantilla of the Spanish Indies, musing and French costumes and bon-nets have done much to detract from that grace of form and dress which, rather than beauty, used to distinguish the en. Fortunately, the lower spanish women. Fortunately, the lower classes still retain in a great measure their guy and picturesque costume; and the guiter is as often strummed; and the darger as often used, as in the days be-fore the overthrow of the Bourbons.

A minister was traveling in the backwoods, and espying a cabin, he entered on a mission of mercy. The lady of the house (she being present alone, and rightly judging his errand) when she saw him approaching, seized the Bible, and as he entered was to all intents busily engaged in perusing the volume. He noticed, however, that she held the let ters reversed, or in other words upsid After the usual courtesie down. After the usual courtesies, the minister inquired what she was reading, 'O, 'bou the old prophets,' was the evidently self-satisfactory reply. 'It is very edifying to read the sufferings of Christ,' said the minister. 'And so that good man is dead, is he?' asked the matron evidently getting in

terested.

'Certainly He is.'

'We'l, that is just the way. I've been at John a long time to get him to take a newspaper, but he won't. Everybody in the world might die, and we not hear a world might die, the woman, in a one world might die, and we not hear word 'bout it,' said the woman, in rapid tone.

Ah, woman you are in the dark," said the oreacher, with an clongated face. 'Yes, I know we are. I've been at John a long time to put a window in at the fur end of the house, but he won't do that I perceive that you are very weak in 'I know I am weak, and I guess if you had had the billious fever, and had been taking saxafrax and catract pills as long as I have, you'd be weak too,' replied the woman, in rather an angry tone of voice,

and half an octave higher than usual.

The Uhlans, who are creating so much alarm in France, by their raids upon towns and villages, far ahead of the line of march of the Prussian army, also give rise to perplexing reports as to the positoo of the German forces. The Unians are light cavalry, of Asiatic origin, and were introduced into the north of Europe along with the colonies of Tartars who resided in Poland and Lithuania. The name is derived from a Tartar word signifying 'brave,' Trey are mounted on light, active horses, and are armed with subre lance and interly with nistals or sabre, lance, and latterly with pistols or carbines. The lance, from six to seven feet long, is attached to a stout leather cord fastened to the left shoulder, and passed around behind the back, so as to allow it to be couched under the right allow it to be couched under the right arm. Immediately below the point of the lance, is attached a strip of gaudy-colored cloth, designed by its fluttering to frighten the enemy's horses. The early dress was Turkish, and the regi-ments or 'polks' were distinguished from each other by red, blue, green, and yel-low uniforms. The Austrians and Pros-cing for the property is that of light sians first borrowed this kind of light sians first corrowed this kind of light cavalry from the Poles, and in 1734 Mar-shal Saxe attempted to introduce the Ubians into the French service, and a 'polk' of one thousand men were organ-ized, but it was disbanded after the Marshais death. Russia, Prussia and Austria are the only governments maintaining Unian regiments, which are recruited from Western Russia, Poland and Galicia.

A City Wall in China-

The walls of Cowloon may have been The walls of Cowloon may have been built five hundred years ago, and it is possible that the dismonnted guns in the embrasures may have been east before the year one—but I don't believe the story. I have seen Cathedrals and Castles in Europe crumbling and falling that were built less than five hundred years ago, and of a like material. And guns more rusty and useless, can be found in the United States navy yards whose age will not exceed a dozen years. The wall from the ground to the battlements was about thirty-five feet thick. On the top of this granite wall and behind the battlements lay rude guns of an antique patthements lay rude guns of an antique pat-tern, which, if the rust was cleared from the bores, would discharge twelve pound shots. But the fortification might as well have had no guns, for it would be sair leath to the gunners to those it had .-Over the arched gateways were guard-houses of wood, in which, in the absence nouses of wood, in winer, in the assence of solders, were placed the useless farniture and implements of agriculture belonging to the mandarin and his vassals. The whole structure, including the fuctored dwellings and low temples, had a closed aweitings and low temples, had a dilapidated, dirty appearance, and drove away much of the poetry which the visi-tors had before seen in the race that wrote books before Moses, and invented gunpowder and the mariner's compass which the Savon was vis wild as the breat while the Saxon was 'as wild as the beast he chased.

'That's a werry knowing nonimal of your's,' said a cockney gentlemen, to the keeper of an elephant. 'Very,' was the cool rejoinder, 'Very,' was the cool rejoinder,
'He performs strange tricks and hantics, doesn't he?' inquired the cockney,
eyeing the animal through his glass.
'Surprish'!' retorted the keeper, 'we've
learned bim to put money in that box
you see 'way up there. Try him with a
dollar.' [The cockey handed the elename a dollar, and sure enough the eleshant, a dollar, and sure enough the elechant took it in his truck and placed in ning took up out of reach.]

'Well, that is very hextraordinary,
'Well, that is very hextraordinary,
opening his eyes. 'Now let's see him
take it out, and 'and it back.'

'We never learned him that trick,' retorted the keeper, with a roguish leer, and then turned away to stir up the monkeys and punch the hyenas.

CHARLES-Tell me Laura, why that Charles—Tell the Latina, why that sadness? Tell me, why that look of eare? Wh, has fled that look of gladness that thy face was wont to wear? Laura—Charles, 'tis useless to dissemble; well my face may wear a frown, for Pve lost my largest hairpin, and my chignon's

## Rates for Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL be inserted at Ten Cont per line for the first insertion, and five cent-per line for each subsequent insertion. Quar-terly half-yearly, and yearly advertisements in serted at a liberal reduction on the above rates. Advertisements should be accompanied by the CASH. Whon sent without any length of time specified for publication that with the accompanied of the specified for publication, they will be continued intil ordered out and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other description of JoB and CARD Printing.

Odds and Ends.

MEN born blind can't be carpenters, ALWAYS do as the sun does—look at the bright side of everything. A KING's fool condemned to die, was

allowed to choose the form of death, he No wonder eyes sometimes look pleadng and sorrowful; they are under the ash all the while. Cards and brimstone make the best

matches, as the clergyman said when he married a gamester to a chrew. How can there be such a thing as an 'ultermost corner,' as often heard, when the earth is known to be round. WHAT is the difference between a church

he nose, and the other knows the stops. THE most bashful girl we ever heard of was the young lady who blushed when she was asked if she had not been courting sleep,

They tell of a dry time in New Hamp-shire, years ago, when hogs had to be soaked before they would hold swill. A young fellow, fond of talking, remarked, 'I am no prophet., 'True,' re-plied a lady, 'no profit to yourself, or any

Two Irishmen were traveling, when they s'opped to examine a guide board. Twelve miles to Portland,' said one. Just six miles a piece,' said the other. And they trudged on apparently satisfied at the small distance.

As urchin being rebuked for wearing out his stockings at the toes, replied that it couldn't be helped—toes wiggled and heels didn't.

'No MAN can do anything against his will,' said a metaphysician to an Irishman. 'Be jabers!' said Pat, 'I had a brother that went to jail, and I know 'It was greatly against his will.'

A SERVANT girl who was employed to pickle her master's cabbage, took the op-portunity to cabbage her master's pickels. She is the same woman who was happy and careless when she was young, cappy and hairless when she

In's all very pretty talk,' said a recently married old bachelor, who had just finished reading an essay on the Culture of women, just as a heavy milliner's bill was presented to him—It's all very pretty, this cultivation of women, but charge as this for bonnets, is ratherieavy top dressing-in my judgment. 'Isn't there an awfully strong smell of pigs in the air?' asked Smith of Jones. 'Yes,' yes replied Jones, 'that is be-cause the wind is from the sow-west.'

REV. ROWLAND HILL, on one oceas seeing a number of persons enter his chapel to gain shelter from a heavy show-er of rain, remarked that many people had been blamed for making religion a cloak, but he did not think they were much better who made religion

An old bachelor having been laughed at by a bevy of pretty girls, told them that they were small potatoes. 'We may be small potatoes,' replied one of them, but we are succet ones,' and old Hunks had to acknowledge it.

A Bostonelawyer had a horse that al-Waysstopped, and refused to cross a certain bridge leading out of the city. No whipping, or arging, would induce him to cross, so he advertised him: "To be sold for no other reason than that the owner want to cross, care of the form." owner wants to go out of town.'

An epitaph on a grave stone in a Millwankee cemetry reads:—
'Here lies the body of Peter Grace,
Who, died from eating sweitzer kose;
He finished six platters, commenced on

seven, He exploded, and such is the Kingdom of Heaven 'Have you any fine shirts?' asked a countryman of a shirt dealer. 'A splendid assortment. Step in sir, Every price and every style. The cheapest in the market sir,' said the dealer. 'Are they clean?' 'To be sure sir,' 'Then,' said the countryman with great gravity, 'you had better put one on, for you need it.'

An' if any one is alther the reliable hishtory of the Kilkenney cats, here it is There oust was two cals in Kilkenney.
And alch thought there was one cat too many;
So they quarrelled and fit,
And they gouged, and they bit,
Till, excepting their mils.
And the tips of their tails,
Instead of two cats, there warn't any.

WHEN one Englishmen meets another, the usual inquiry is, 'How do you do?' the Frenchman would ask. 'How do you the Frenchman would ask, 'How do you carry younself?' the Halian, 'How do you stand?' 'How do you find yourself?' is the German interrogation; How do you fare?' is the dutch, How do you perspire?' asks the Egyptain; the Chinaman wants to know 'riow is your stomach?' 'How you eaten rice?' the Pole, 'How do have yourself?' the Russlan, 'How do you live on?' while the Persian, salutation is, 'May thy shadow never grow less,'

A CLERGYMAN was once catechising a A CLERGYMAN was once categorising a class of children belonging to his congregation, and coming to a little boy, who was something of a rogue, he asked him what he knew. 'I know something,' replied he with a significant look. 'Well, my son, what do you know?' asked the pastor. 'I know where there is a bird's pastor, A know where trees is a order nest, said the boy, 'but I shan't tell you for fear you will steal the eggs,' answer-ed the unsophisticated juvenile.

JOSH BILLINGS AT LONG BRANCH.— The biggest thing they hav got here for the present iz the pool of water in front of the hotels. The pool iz sed, bi good udges, tew be 3,000 miles in length, and miles in thickness. Into this pool, every day at ten o'clock the folks all retire—males and females, the lolks all retire—males and females, and widders promiskuss.

They dress in flannel attire ov menny colors, and look az near like, when they are in the pool az a flock of ducks and drakes. The water in this pool has stood so long it has got salty, and ought to be

We clip the following from an exchange paper, which expresses much truth in a

If a man wishes to get rid of dyspepsia, he must give his stomach and brain less to do. It will be of no service to them to follow any particular regimen—to live on chaff bread or any such stuff—to weigh his food, for so long as the brain is in a his food, &c. so long as the brain is in a constant state of excitement. Let that bave proper rest and the stomach will perform its functions. But if he pass fourteen or fifteen hours a day in his office or counting room, and take no exercise, his stomach will inevitably become cise, his stomach will inevitably become paralyzed, and if he puts nothing into it but a cracker a day, it will not digest it. In many cases it is the brain that is the primary cause. Give that delicate organ some rest. Leave your business behind you when you go to your home. Do not sit down to your dinner with your brows knit, and your mind absorbed in casting up interesting accounts. Never abridge the usual hours of sleep. Take more or less of exercise in the open air every day. Allow yourself some innocent recreation. Eat moderately, slowly, and of just what you please—provided it be not the shovel and tongs. If any particular dish disagrees with you, however, never touch it and tongs. If any particular dish disa-grees with you, however, never touch it or look at it. Do not imagine that you must live on rye bread nor oatmeal por-ridge; a reasonable quantity of nutritious lood is essential to the mind as well as to the body. Above all, banish all thoughts of the subject. If you have any treatises on dyspepsia, domestic medicines, etc., put them directly into the fire. If you are constantly talking and thinking about dyspepsia, you will surely have it. Enterprise to forzet that you have a stometh

ly, regularly, cleanly too, but be temperate.

eavor to forget that you have a stomach, Keep a clear conscience; live temperateregularly, cleanly; be industrious