Evening State Journal.

EDWARD DANIELS,
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

No 912½ Main Street, Richmond, Va

Official Paper for the Government.

FRIDAY EVENI'G, MARCH. 17, 1871.

THE STATE JOURNAL has been designated as the official paper of the government in the State of Virginia, and has accepted. By this selection it is entitled to publish all laws, resolutions and treaties of the United States, and all official notices pertaining to the general government in Virginia.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,

RICHMOND, March 14, 1871.

An order this day received from Ed. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, substitutes the STATE JOURNAL of Richmond, in place of the PRESS of Lynchburg, as a paper designated in pursuance of an act of Congress for the publication of treaties, laws of the United States Congress, and notices and advertisements ordered by the Court.

All officers of this Court will take notice of the said order and act accordingly.

[Signed] JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
District Judge for the Eastern District of Va.

A true copy—Teste,

[Signed] E. J. UNDERWOOD,
District Clerk.

Repentant Southern Congressmen.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, says that "some of the Democrats from Virginia and North Carolina are already repenting in figurative sack-cloth and ashes their rash and suicidal votes to-day on repealing the duty on coal. The bituminous coal of those States is nearer tide-water than that of Nova Scotia, and Senator Sprague, who has used both, is the authority for the statement that the product of the Virginia mines is worth a dollar a ton more than the foreign coal, while that of North Carolina is more valuable still. Steps have already been taken to develop these mines and place their products in the New England market, but this action of the House will prevent anything further in that direction for the present. The leaders of the Democratic side were boasting of their splendid organization, which commanded the solid vote of the Democratic delegations from these States, in direct opposition to the interests of their constituents, and the gentlemen themselves are only hoping that their friends at home may not hear what they have been doing."

A Sad Case.

For some unhappy reason or other the Kentucky Legislature, arrayed though it was in all the glories of Democratic raiment, is not giving the satisfaction to its constituents that was once fondly anticipated. As a consequence the chivalric Kentuckians are abusing it in no measured terms. They accuse it of selling itself, body and soul, to the Cincinnati Bridge interest; of playing into the hands of "rival States" generally, in a manner "quite frightful to see," and finally it is mercilessly attacked for allowing "the lawlessness which embraces the State Capital to go unchallenged," thereby placing itself "substantially in the attitude of an accomplice." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is particularly exercised upon the subject, and after dwelling particularly upon the probable consequences of the existing state of things, forcibly propounds this conundrum: "Is a Democratic Legislature, in whose hands the responsibility rests, going to adjourn without so much as a protest? If so, how are we to expect to make any headway against the Radicals, or even keep ourselves out of the clutches of the Federal government? These are things for the people to consider."

Missouri Politics.

We are glad to note that the Republicans of Missouri are steadily, if not rapidly, returning to reason. We have mentioned from time to time what the various opposing city and county committees are doing to bring about a union and reorganization. The St. Louis *Democrat* has been interviewing Governor Gratz Brown, and reports him as saying that, so far as parties are concerned, he has no wish but for the success of the Republicans everywhere. It is added that in view of his election by the vote of the Republicans and Democrats together he "especially desires to avoid what may seem offensive partizanism for or against either, but he expresses himself as fully recognizing his position as an acknowledged Republican, nominated by Republicans, on a Republican platform." The Governor was one of the earliest and most vigorous anti-slavery men in Missouri, and we could never credit the report that he would hereafter throw himself in the arms of the Democracy.

FISHING IN THE POTOMAC.—Mr. Porter, of Virginia, has presented in the House the petition of Benjamin W. Cox and fifty-nine citizens of the District of Columbia, representing that they are engaged in fishing in the waters of the Potomac river, and that they are subjected to great loss and inconvenience in the prosecution of such business in consequence of the conflicting laws and authorities of the States of Maryland and Virginia, each claiming the right to control the commerce and fisheries to the exclusion of the business operations of citizens of other States. The Washington *Republican* says: "The fishermen petition Congress to pass such laws as will clearly define and settle the question as to the rights of the fishermen of the District to prosecute their calling in the waters of the Potomac, and to provide remedies which may be enforced by appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States." Mr. Porter also presented a similar petition from J. S. Cogswell and fifty citizens of the city of Alexandria. Both petitions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A Good Thing on Blair.

Hereafter the Honorable Senator Frank Blair should be termed "The Man Without a Party." According to his own statement made recently to an interviewer, he first began to "soften"—we suppose that, as in the case of Dean Swift, the process commenced a-top) to the Democratic party from observing "how well it behaved after the defeat of 1864." Upon his own showing, therefore, he has been gradually preparing for his fall, as

"The full-juiced apple, waxing over mellow,
Drops in a silent Autumn night."

But, sad to say, that having dropped plump into the lap of the Democracy, lo! he is contemptuously tossed aside and declared to be not worth the having. This is the ungrateful way in which the Marble-hearted *World*, under a feint of making a lunge at Gen. Butler, stabs its enthusiastic convert between the ribs:

The chief wisdom of a politician is to "understand his epoch." The statesman or politician who is not gifted to discern the rising and the receding tide, who cannot distinguish between the evening twilight which foretokens darkness, and the morning twilight which heralds the dawn of a new day, was not born to be a leader of men. A second or third rate politician may acquire transient importance as the representative of decaying issues, and his temptation to play such a role is in proportion to his newness in the party with which he acts. It commonly happens that recent proselytes to a political party are its stiffest ultraists; this seeming the most obvious method of atoning for the past opposition and establishing the reality of their conversion. It is therefore never safe for a political party to accept its new converts as leaders; they are seldom safe counsellors. Having a new character to establish and a new confidence to gain, they are tempted to put on clothes of last year's cut and fashion as an atonement for not wearing them when they were the prevailing style of the party.

"Call you this backing your friends? A plague upon such backing, say I." A second or third rate politican, forsooth! Dear General, why *didn't* you ascertain your probable wage before undertaking to eat so much dirt? To be coolly informed, at the end of your seven years' penance and mortification, that while as a rhetorical posture maker you may be amusing, yet aside from the *role* of mountebank you are anything but a success, must surely be dreadful beyond all words. Jacob served seven years for love of Rachel, but he was requited at last, while you—ah, how sad it is to get only kicks in return for such protracted grovelling! O man without a party, doomed henceforth to

"Wander forever in endless mazes lost;"

in all your reading have you never read that Dead Sea apples turn evermore to ashes on the lips? Here is another chance for the lively pen of Frederick Ingram, U. S. N., author of "The Man without a Country." What more fitting sequel can we have to that thrilling narrative than that of "The Man without a Party?"

WE have received from C. A. Schaffter, Esq., the affable and efficient State Superintendent of Public Printing, a copy of the annual reports of the internal improvement companies of Virginia, and other public documents of great value in our office. Mr. Schaffter will accept our thanks for these courtesies.

CHICAGO has just had a very heavy fall of snow and the people are trudging about with arctics on, after boasting about their salubrious weather. We're getting ready for strawberries and excursions here.

HON. J. H. PLATT will accept our thanks for a copy of the majority report of the Senate to investigate the alleged outrages at the South.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Thomas Mack, Bankrupt—in Bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, H. A. Carrington and J. M. Bouldin, of Charlotte C. H., Va., hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Thomas Mack, of Charlotte C. H., Charlotte county, in said district, who was, on the 8th day of December, 1870, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at Charlotte C. H., March 14th, 1871.

H. A. CARRINGTON,
JOHN M. BOULDIN,
mh 14—Tu3w Assignees.

4162

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of C. W. Coontz, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, John S. Fowler, of Alexandria co., Va., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of C. W. Coontz, of Frederick county, in said district, who was, on the 10th day of January, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated March 11, 1871.

mh 14-Tu3w JOHN S. FOWLER, Assignee.

4159

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Greenburg Grimes, Bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, John S. Fowler, of Alexandria co'ty, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of G. Grimes, of Loudoun county, in said district, who was, on the 9th day of January, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated March 11, 1871.

mh 14—Tu3w JOHN S. FOWLER, Assignee.

4160

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of John A. Gieb, Bankrupt—in Bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern.—The undersigned, John S. Fowler, of Alexandria county, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John A. Gieb, of Alexandria county, in said district, who was, on the 9th day of January, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated March 11, 1871.

mh14—Tu3w JOHN S FOWLER, Assignee.

4151

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Edwin E. Padget, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, John S. Fowler, of Alexandria county, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of E. E. Padgett, of Alexandria county, in said district, who was, on the 31st day of Dec., 1870, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated March 11, 1871.

mh 14-Tu3w JOHN S FOWLER, Assignee.

4147

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of John P. H. Green, Bankrupt—in Bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, John S. Fowler, of Alexandria county, Va, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of J. P. H. Green, of Loudoun county, in said district, who was, on the 16th day of Dec'ber, 1870, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated March 11, 1871.

mh 14-Tu3w JOHN S. FOWLER, Assignee.

4125

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of William Graham, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, John S. Fowler, of Alexandria county, and E F. Potts, of Loudoun county, Virginia, hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of William Graham, of Loudoun county, Virginia, in said district, who was, on the 29th day of November, 1870, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District court of said district.

Dated March 11, 1871.

JOHN S. FOWLER,
E. F. POTTS,
mh 14 Tu3w Assignees.

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Apportionment of Representation in the General Assembly.

MINORITY REPORT OF SENATOR R. G. GREENE

SENATE CHAMBER,
RICHMOND, VA., 11th March, 1871.

The undersigned the minority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, beg leave to submit the following report:

The bill heretofore introduced by a majority of the Committee, being House bill No. 234 entitled, "a bill to distribute and apportion representation in the General Assembly of Virginia" is, in my judgment, in plain violation of the 13th Section of the 5th Article of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which, among other things, requires that the State shall be divided into representative districts of contiguous, counties cities and towns being compact in form, and including, "**as nearly as may be an equal number of population.**"

The districts as provided for by the bill referred to, are not compact nor have they, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants. A common ratio of population to representation is not preserved. But on the contrary, in some of the districts, as provided for, the inhabitants thereof, are given three times as large a representation as the same number of inhabitants in another district are entitled to. Nor is this gross inequality unavoidable or necessary.

But such apportionments are abitrary, unjust, and plainly made with reference to the party politics of such inhabitants. And in proof of the foregoing statement attention is invited to the following illustrations:

Spottsylvania county, having a population of 11,729, has two delegates, being one for each 5,864 inhabitants; while Norfolk county, having a population of 16,889, has but one delegate, being one to 16,889 inhabitants, or about one-third of the ratio of the representation granted in Spottsylvania county.

The Democratic candidate for State Senate, Hon. Charles Herndon, received at the last election 1,386 votes in Spottsylvania county, while his opponent, the Republican candidate, received only 889 votes. Hon. George Tuanoh, the Republican candidate for State Senator at the same election received in Norfolk county, *2,527 votes, while the Democratic candidate received only * 1,458 votes.

The county of Bland, having a population of 4,002 inhabitants, is given one delegate, while Charlotte county, having a population of 14,513, is given only one delegate. The Hon. James M. French, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, received in the last election in Bland county, 346 votes, while the Republican candidate received only 26 votes. The Hon. J. W. D. Bland, the Republican candidate for the State Senate, received in Charlotte county, 1,664 votes, while the Democratic candidate received 1,113 votes.

The county of Greene, having a population of 4,634, is given one delegate, while the county of Prince Edward, having a population of 12,067, is given only one delegate. The Hon. R. E. Beasley, the Democratic candidate for State senator, received in Greene county at the last election 577 votes, while his opponent, the Republican candidate, received only 140 votes. The Hon. J. W. D. Bland, the Republican candidate for State senator, at the last election received in Prince Edward county 1434 votes, while his Democratic opponent received but 915 votes.

The county of Giles, having a population of 5664, is allowed one delegate, while the county of Goochland, having a population of 10,314, is given only one delegate. At the last election Hon. Edmund Pendleton, Democratic State senator, received in Giles county 567 votes, while his Republican opponent received only 124 votes. At the last election Hon. W. P. Moseley, Republican State senator, received 1,385 votes in Goochland county, while his Democratic competitor received only 829 votes.

The county of Warren, having a population of 5,721, is given one delegate, while the city of Portsmouth, having a population of 10,592, is given but one delegate. The Hon. John E. Roller, Democratic State senator, received at the last election in Warren county 401 votes, while his Republican competitor received 170 votes. The Hon. George Teamoh, at the same election, received in Portsmouth city *1,000 votes, while his Democratic opponent received *700 votes.

Clarke county, having a population of 6,670, is given one delegate, while the county of Henry, having a population of 12,324, has but one delegate.—The Hon. W. D. Smith, Democratic senator, received in Clarke county at the last election 677 votes, while his Republican competitor received only 455 votes. The Republican candidate for State senator received at the last election in the county of Henry 943 votes, while the Hon. James Patterson, his Democratic competitor, received 505 votes.

Middlesex county, having a population of 4,981, is given one delegate, while Dinwiddie, having a population of 11,707, is given but one delegate. Hon Wm. K. Perrin, Democratic State senator, received at the last election in Middlesex county 476 votes, while his Republican competitor received 451 votes. Hon. David G. Carr, Republican senator, received at the last election 1,533 votes in the county of Dinwiddie, while his Democratic competitor received 826 votes.

Northumberland county, having a population of 6,865, is given one delegate, while Brunswick county, having a population of 13,427, has only one delegate. Hon. Merriwether Lewis, Democratic senator, at the last election received in Northumberland county 702 votes, while his Republican opponent received 521 votes. Hon. Wm. P. Austin, Republican State senator, received at the last election in Brunswick county 1,668 votes, while his Democratic opponent received 925 votes.

King George county, having a population of 5,743, is given one delegate, while York and James City counties together, having a population of 11,622, is given only one delegate. Hon. Merriwether Lewis, Democratic senator, received at the last election from King George county 540 votes, while his Republican opponent received 516 votes. The Republican candidates for State senators received at the same election from the counties of York and James City 1,196 votes, while their Democratic opponents received 881 votes.

Mathews county, having a population of 6,205, is given one delegate, while Buckingham, having a population of 18,371, has but one delegate. Hon. W. K. Perrin, Democratic State senator, received at the last election in Mathews county 609 votes, while his Republican opponent received 356 votes. Hon. Frank Moss, Republican State senator, received in Buckingham county at the last election 1,414 votes, while his Democratic opponent received 1,196 votes.

We find, then, that the twenty districts referred to above, give the following results when aggregated:

The ten Republican districts containing a population of 126,526 souls are given ten delegates, while the ten Democratic districts having a population of only 62,214 souls are given eleven delegates! It is believed that the annals of partizan legislation no where exhibit a case of unjust and partizan discrimination so monstrous as this! It defies a parallel; and is as subversive of the Constitution as of the liberties of the people. If this unjust discrimination was not designed, culpable and criminal, it is so careless, inconsiderate and otherwise monstrous that it ought not to receive the support of any body of patriotic or intelligent men.

It is true that a critical examination of the bill referred to, will show that in a very few instances, a like unjust discrimination has been made against the inhabitants of Democratic counties.

For example: Montgomery county, with a population of 12,564, is given but one delegate; while Stafford county, with a population of 6,421, is given one delegate. Such cases, however, only show that the purpose to deny the people of a just representation, was so fixed and determined that it would not halt, although it became necessary occasionally to outrage the rights of political friends.

It is also true that in some cases a like unjust discrimination is made in favor of a Republican county. But the instances are rare. For example: Lancaster county, having a population of 5,356, is given one delegate, while the Democratic county of Lee, having a population of 13,209, is given only one delegate, which can only be accounted for by supposing that the authors of the apportionment were so blinded as to overlook in their mad zeal such powerful constituencies as that of Lee. Their zeal outran their discretion.

Again, this apportionment divides the delegates as follows: Democrats, 94; Republicans, 38. That is, although the Democratic party had a majority at the last State election of 18,000, on a total vote of 220,000, they are given more than two-thirds and nearly three-fourths of the whole representation.

Again: In Republican counties, taking the whole State at large, it requires one-tenth more population to secure a delegate, than it does in Democratic counties.

But perhaps the most startling exhibit of this remarkable bill is found by comparing fifty counties which are entitled to one delegate each, and arranging them according to population without regard to politics, we have this result: Twenty-five of these counties have a population of 307,864, while the other twenty-five counties have an aggregate population of 171,141, and yet they have the same number of delegates.

The Senatorial apportionment of the bill reported by the majority of the committee has the same unjust discriminations. For instance: The Democratic districts, composed of the counties of Lee, Wise and Buchanan, with a population of 21,843, is given one Senator, while the Republican district composed of the counties of Chesterfield, Amelia and Cumberland, is entitled to only one Senator for 36,558 inhabitants

Richmond city and the county of Henrico form a Democratic district of 66,276 inhabitants, and is given three Senators, or one for each 22,092 inhabitants, while the Republican counties of Charlotte and Mecklenburg, are put together to form one district with a population of 35,357 inhabitants, and given only one Senator.

The Democratic county of Campbell, with a population of only 21,559 inhabitants, is given one Senator, while the counties of Buckingham, Appomattox, and Prince Edward, are put together so as to form a Republican district with 31,330 inhabitants, and given only one Senator.

Now aggregating the six Senatorial districts given above, and we find the following result:

The three Democratic districts containing a population of 109,678 souls are given five Senators, while the three Republican districts with a population of 106,745 souls are allowed only three Senators, nearly an equal number of population, but grossly unequal in Senatorial representation; or in other works, it takes 35,581 Republicans to entitle the inhabitants of the districts named to a Senator, while it only takes 21,935 Democrats to entitle the inhabitants to a Senator.

Another remarkable feature of the Senatorial apportionment in the bill referred to, is, that by an arbitary act of the General Assembly there will be forced upon the people of certain counties, representatives in the Senate, in the election of whom they had no voice whatever.

Section 3rd of article 5th of the constitution provides that Senators elected in districts bearing odd numbers shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers at the end of four years. But the bill prepared by the majority of the committee, places certain counties, whose Senators go out of office this year, into districts with certain other counties where Senators reside who will hold over under the constitution. By this means the voters of the following counties will be deprived of their constitutional right to elect their Senators: Buckingham, Appomattox, Mecklenburg, New Kent, Highland and Giles.

Again: By the bill referred to, the district composed of the counties of Buckingham, Appomattox and Prince Edward will be deprived altogether of representation in the Senate from the close of this session of the General Assembly until the election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1873.

And again: The counties of Chesterfield and Amelia each have a Senator that holds over under the constitution. Yet both are put into one district, that is to be entitled to only one Senator.

The undersigned feels it to be his duty to enter his protest against the manner in which this bill comes before the Senate. It is reported from a majority of the committee without having received that consideration which its great importance demands. It was presented to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for the first time, in printed form, by the chairman at a meeting of the committee held last Thursday morning. After a few slight verbal amendments, and without the bill even having been read in committee, a motion was submitted and carried that the bill be reported.

The undersigned asked for further time to carefully examine the bill, so that if he did not agree with the report about to be made, he might prepare a minority report, so as to have it go before the Senate at the same time with the majority report, but it was refused. He was told he could present a minority report afterwards.

On the submission of the majority report to the Senate, attempts were made to push the bill through on the day of, and the day succeeding its presentation without giving Senators time for a careful examination of the bill. It looks very much like an attempt to smuggle the monstrous thing through this body without giving its members time to investigate its iniquitous details. And certainly giving no time for this very imperfect analysis of the bill, which the undersigned felt constrained to give as a part of his minority report.

For the reasons given, the undersigned earnestly recommends that the Senate do not pass the apportionment bill reported by the majority of the committee on Privileges and Elections.

He would recommend the adoption of the apportionment as given in the present Constitution of this Commonwealth.

This may not in all particulars be as just an apportionment as might be made under the new enumeration; but it is as good as any that is likely to be prepared at this late day in our session. The people have become accustomed to it, and no great hardships will be felt. It is infinitely more just and equitable than that proposed by a majority of the committee.

In conclusion, the undersigned would report the accompanying bill.

Very respectfully, R. G. GREENE.

*Estimated.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

GRAND LODGE.

W. H. Wade, Grand Chancellor; Lingan B. Allen, Vice Grand Chancellor; H. C. G. Hartman, G. R. and C. S.; J. B. Vaughan, G. Banker. Representatives to the Supreme Lodge—W. H. Wade, D. W. Bohanon, William J. Tyson.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

Virginia Lodge, No. 2, meets every Monday night in Pythian Hall. W. V. Glazebrook, W. C.

Old Dominion Lodge, No. 4, meets every Tuesday night in Pythian Hall. C. E. Wingo, W. C.; C. W. Macfarlane, R. S.

Syracuse Lodge, No. 5, meets every Friday night in Marshall Block. J. McCarthy, W. C.; Dr. Jenifer Garnett, R. S.

Damon Lodge, No. 7, meets every Friday night, at Mason's hall, Twenty fifth street. G. Watt Taylor, W. C.; T. Wiley Davis, R. S.

Marshall Lodge, No. 12, meets every Thursday night, at their hall corner Second and Broad streets. Charles Epps, W. C.

Richmond Lodge, No. 12, meets every Thursday night in Pythian Hall. M. P. Handy, W. C.; J. P. Wood, R. S.

Germania Lodge, No. 15, meets every Tuesday night in Marshall block. Charles Ducker, W. C.; Charles E. Lohr, R. S.

Hines Lodge, No. 17, meets every Wednesday night in Pythian Hall. W. C. Carrington, W. C.; W. J. Biddick, R. S.

Friendship Lodge, No. 20, (Manchester), meets in Engine House every Thursday night. E. S. Cardoza, W. C.; W. R. Gary, R. S.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTHAM

WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 500,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enables them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watch-making originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillfull artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main-springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all contrivances, adopted Fogg's patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair-springs, now universally admitted by Watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust proof caps, protecting the movement from dust, and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch is already a decided success, and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to ensure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

The trade-marks of the various styles made by the Company are as follows:

AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.
AMN. WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.
AMERICAN WATCH CO., Crescent street, Waltham, Mass.
APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.
AMERICAN WATCH CO., Adams St., Waltham, Mass.
WALTHAM WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.
P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.
WM. ELLERY, Waltham, Mass.
HOME WATCH CO., Boston, Mass.

Examine the spelling of these names carefully before buying. Any variation even of a single letter, indicates a counterfeit.

For sale by all leading jewellers. No watches retailed by the Company.

An illustrated history of watch-making, containing much useful information to watch-wearers, sent to any address on application.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents for American Watch Co.,
182 Broadway, New York.

FOR

HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST,

SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS,

From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1871.

SOLDIERS OF 1812—The bill to pension soldiers of the war of 1812 having become a law, I shall be ready to forward forms of application as soon as the necessary instructions are issued by the Department. Address for particulars

R. W. DOWNMAN, Agent,
No. 412 Seventh street.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN; 90 pages; sent by mail free. Teaches how to cure all diseases of the person; skin, hair, eyes, complexion. Write to 714 Broadway, New York.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of One Hundred PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take a part cash and balance in monthly or quarterly installments.

BLOOMINGTON (ILL.) NURSERY.

19th Year. 600 Acres. 13 Greenhouses. Largest Assortment—all sizes. Best Stock! Low Prices! Would you know What, When, How to Plant! Fruit, Shade, Evergreen Trees, Root Grafts, Seedlings, Osage Plants, Apple Seed, Early Rose Potatoes, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse and Garden Plants, &c., &c. FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS! Finest, Best Collection—Short and quality. Send 10 cents for New, Illustrated, Descriptive Catalogue—90 pages. Send stamp, each, for Catalogues of Seeds, with plain directions—64 pages; Bedding and Garden Plants—32 pages, and Wholesale Price List—24 pages. Address F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

1826. USE THE "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM," 1870.
The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. "Nothing better."
CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston.

PRACTICAL FRUIT PROPAGATORS; OR, HOW TO GRAFT. Improved Treble Tongue Mode.—Illustrated. Tells how to graft and cultivate your own trees; what stock to use; where to get cuttings, also grafted trees, of the most superb fruits in this country. By a Southern Nurseryman of 20 years' experience. Pamphlet form. Post-paid by mail on receipt of 50 cents by letter. JOHN DOLLINS, Albemarle Nurseries, Greenwood Depot, C. & O. R. R., Va.

FOR $2 PER LINE,

We will insert an advertisement

ONE MONTH

In Thirty-nine First class

VIRGINIA NEWSPAPERS,

Including Five Dailies.

We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known.

LIST SENT FREE

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
Advertising Agents,
Nos. 40 and 41 Park Row, New York.

EMPLOYMENT For all classes, the year round, at home or abroad. Business light, easy, and profitable. We will send $1 to those not satisfied. Send 10 cts. and stamp for valuable samples and circular. Address MUTUAL EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, F. R. Partridge, Treas'r, Augusta, Maine.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY.
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once,
GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.
$30 SALARY PER WEEK, and expenses, to sell our new and useful discoveries. Address
B. SWEET & CO., Marshall, Mich.

EMPLOYMENT, BUSINESS FOR ALL.—Best Industrial 8-page Newspaper. 50 cents, per year. Send stamp for copy. PATENT STAR, Boston, Mass.

SADLER BRO., Manufacturers of Cheap Jewelry. Circular sent free. So. Attleboro, Mass.

XAVIER BOUKOO.
The leaves of the Barosma, or true Buchu plant, imported from South Africa. A packet of XAVIER BOUKOO, sufficient to make

A QUART OF EXTRACT BUCHU,

Forwarded free on receipt of

THIRTY CENTS

by mail. A sure way to obtain a pure article at one-third the cost. It is used and made, as required, like common tea, with or without sugar. The simplest and best way. A pleasant beverage. Great remedy for inflammation of Bladder and Kidney Diseases; Urinary Organs of each sex; Dropsy and Colds. F. MILBURN, 59 Cedar Street, New York, sole agent for the United States.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK AND FRENCH SECRETS for Ladies and Gents. Sent free for 2 stamps. Dr. BONAPARTE & CO., Cincinnati, O.
mh 10

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE COUNTIES OF ROANOKE, FLOYD AND MONTGOMERY,
AT AUCTION.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the district of Virginia, made in the matter of Warfield Price, bankrupt, we shall, as assignees of said bankrupt, proceed to sell at the Court-House door of Roanoke county, Virginia, in the town of Salem, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF MARCH, 1871,

at public auction, to the highest bidder,

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

lying in the counties of Floyd, Roanoke and Montgomery, belonging to the estate of said bankrupt most of which is quite valuable. Said land will be sold free of all liens and encumbrances.

TERMS—One-third of purchase money will be required to be paid in cash; residue in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with good personal security, for the deferred payments, and the title retained until the purchase money is fully paid.

McKINSEY & BROWN, Assignees
ja 28—2aw3w of Warfield Price, Bankrupt.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed until the 17th APRIL, 1871. fe 11—td

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of B. B. Foster, Esq., register in bankruptcy for the second District of Virginia, made in the matter of J. O. COFER, bankrupt, bearing date 11th February, 1871, the undersigned, assignee of said bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the auction-house of Leigh Bros. & Phelps, in the city of Norfolk, on

SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT

at 11 o'clock A. M., all the

UNCOLLECTED CLAIMS AND EVIDENCE OF DEBT, in his hands as such assignee.

TERMS—Cash.

GEORGE T. CLARKE,
fe 21—2aw3w Assignee.

TO BARBERS.

TO BARBERS, AND OTHERS WHO LIKE A GOOD SHAVE.

Splendid lot of Hollow Ground Bar