Evening State Journal.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1871.

AGRICULTURAL.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

J. B. Lyman—The country east of the Alleghany mountains is so situated with respect to the slopes of its hills as to render it perfectly feasible to irrigate it at a moderate expense, but as yet it has never been thought of sufficient importance.—One year nature gives them water enough, and they go on, having faith that every other year will be the same, but it is well known that drouth is the great drawback of American agriculture. We have more suffering here than in the old country, and all the calculations based on English, Irish or Scotch farming suffer a great discount, because of the abundance of moisture in those countries. There is reason to believe that a great step in advance is to be made, and that the use of water for irrigation, such as is now practiced in places on the western half of this continent, will be common here in the eastern half. The time has come when the Rocky mountains and the Pacific slope is able to give us a lesson in watering our lands by artificial means.

Mr. Reade said he lived near the Quinnebaug river, and he hoped he should live to see great wheels lifting up the waters of that stream and distributing it all over the country. He thought the subject an important one, which should be discussed in every farmer's family before they said their prayers.

Dr. Smith spoke of the irrigation of Egypt; that it had made that country, naturally sterile—the greatest producing country in the world.

Mr. Fuller said that by this drouth he had lost $1,000 within a month. If he had spent that sum last year he should have been repaid in one season.

The motion to appoint a committee was then carried, and the chair appointed H. L. Reade, J. B. Lyman, and Dr. J. V. C. Smith as such committee, and earnestly besought all who knew anything on the general subject of irrigation to communicate with the committee, directing such communications to Mr. Lyman at the *Tribune* office. The committee ask for statements from farmers who have streams through or near their places, stating the fall of such streams, and the cost of taking the water out and conducting it to different fields. The mode adopted in the West, on the other slope, is to reckon the number of acres moistened by the irrigating canal, and the cost per acre.

How Can a Kicking Mare be Cured.—Carlton Rice has a very fractious animal, whose vicious way he describes at some length: She kicked and killed a former owner. I bought her cheap because of that habit, believing that by patience and kindness I could break her, but after a trial of over one year of every way and device I could think of she is the same she was the day I took her. If a harness can be got on her, and she be got into the thills, she will go and behave as well as any horse; but if by chance anything touches her hind legs woe to the wagon and the one occupying it, for she will kick and squeal until she has cleared herself from it. Sometimes, while being harnessed, she will commence kicking, and will continue until she has kicked the harness entirely off.

Most commonly I have to strap up her fore foot while putting on the harness. I think I have had a dozen pairs of thills broken by her. The last kicking I had from her, I put her into a buggy, and with two of my daughters drove a few miles, when she imagined something touched her legs. She commenced to kick, and kept it up until she drove us all out of the wagon, and before she could be stopped she kicked the buggy all to pieces. I have been advised to whip her, to blindfold her, to sell her, to give her away, and to kill her, and before I do either (one of which I shall do pretty soon), I would like the opinion and advice of the Club, which I will follow, and if I find it is good I will inform of my success. I have thought I would make a breeding mare of her. Then I am told such habits are transmissible, and if so I don't want colts out of her.

Mr. Bruen—I advise him to strap her fore and hind legs together.

The Chair—But he does not know when she is going to kick, and after she begins, woe to the man who should attempt to tie her feet together.

Mr. Bragdon—It is an excellent opportunity to try Rarey's method.

Frank Curtis—Better sell her to go on a canal.

The Chair—Is it morally right to sell a horse known to be vicious? Would you dare to sell her?

Mr. Curtis—Yes, I would; if she was employed on a canal she would soon give up kicking, for there would be nothing to kick against. Her kicking proceeded from fright. Of course she should not be sold without her character being expressed.

Dr. Smith suggested that she be sold to some of those woodyards where there is a tread-mill, where she could have steady work.

Potato Diggers.—A. B. Allen, No. 191 Water street: In the discussion of potato diggers last week it was intimated that a cheap and efficient one was a great desideratum. I do not know precisely what is required here by the word "efficient;" but if it is meant an implement which will dig potatoes clean and without injury where large stones or rocks abound, or where the ground is overrun with grass and weeds, or the potato vines are long or still green, I would say that I have not yet seen the digger which will do this, whatever may be its cost. I have given particular attention to this implement for the past twenty years or more, having examined nearly every new thing that has come out during this time, and often gone into the field and worked with them myself. Where large stones and rocks abound, they are continually throwing out the digger in its progress, and grass, weeds, and long vines so choke it as to prevent its working.

Where the above are removed, the ordinary potato digger, kept at most of the agricultural stores, and costing from $10 to $15, has been found to be reasonably efficient, and a great labor-saving machine, for with it a boy and a pair of small horses will turn out the tubers as fast as 15 or 20 persons can pick them up, leaving very few uncovered, and none at all cut or badly injured, as is too often the case when dug with the hoe. The best of the above potato diggers is that with quite a high standard, well-curved forward, as this does not easily choke, as do those of the shorter and loss curved kind. The adjustable wrought-iron prongs are also a great advantage over those cast with the share. On light land, with few weeds and vines, its work is nearly perfect.

Life in the Old Land Yet—W. B. Garatt, Spotsylvania court-house, Va.—When you strike a line from Fredericksburg to Amelia court-house, you are within bounds of what may be justly represented Piedmont, Va., and within the limits of the foothills of the mountains. You will find the country quite rolling, the soil of which consists generally of two varieties, one a red clay, the other a sand loam, underlaid with red clay within reach of the plow, and identical with the Orange county lands, of which Mr. Lyman speaks so highly, and I know of no land that will show the effect of yard manure quicker, or that I think will retain it longer. I came here from New York two years ago, paid $7 per acre for land, and I must say my anticipations have been more than realized. I admit our lands have been much abused, but they are not dead yet, and with a rotation of crops, corn, wheat and clover, as recommended by all good farmers, and the addition of yard manure, this section may be made a fine grass country.

Butter from Milk.—H. Daniels, Weld county, Colorado: I have a wheel driven by water power, and I want to churn new milk. I can use slow or fast motion. Can new milk be churned into butter, and at what temperature should the milk be used? Should there be any chemicals used to gather the butter, and what are they, and how much butter should a patent pail of milk make?

Frank Curtis—Cows differ so much in the changes of seasons and on foods of variable fattening power that no rule can be given to the last inquiry except the general remark, that a twelve-quart pail-full of new milk ought to be good for half a pound of butter. If he has rich, yellow milk, such as Alderneys yield, it will do more. He will gain nothing by a slower motion than a revolution or stroke in a second, and as to temperature, not below 60 degrees and not much above 70 degrees at churning. If 65 degrees is practicable that will give him the best quality of butter.

When the press is the echo of sages and reformers, it works well; when it is the echo of turbulent cynics, it merely feeds political excitement.—*Lamartine.*

THE STATE JOURNAL.

The State Journal enters upon a new career, under auspices which promise permanence and increased usefulness.

This paper will be Republican. The organ of no wing or clique, it will aim to represent the policy of the National party; to build up a healthy National sentiment, and inspire love of the whole country.

It will not be the vehicle of personal detraction nor be used to get its pets into office, nor to keep others out. The safety of all is in the triumph of the cause; and to secure it, all must labor zealously and devotedly, and take their chances in the general result.

Aiming to treat every member of its own party generously, it will be just to its opponents. It will discuss all questions of public interest fairly and temperately. Asserting the right earnestly and resolutely, and bating no jot or tittle of the truth which it is called to declare, it will aim to "speak the truth in love."

It will commend genius, patriotism and virtue everywhere, and be as prompt to expose corruption and imbecility in its own party as in another

We shall advocate all measures to advance the public good, originating in our own party or outside. There are vital questions enough between us and the opposition without seeking issues where all good men should stand on common ground.

Believing popular Education to be the one crying want of our State and of the country, we shall give large space to its advocacy. To educate thoroughly all the children of the State should be the supreme and paramount work of legislation. To this sacred task we consecrate our paper. We shall plead the cause of the little ones who have no voice; and, in so pleading, we plead for the future of Virginia in whatever can make her great and glorious.

The financial condition of the country, and especially of the South, will not be neglected. We advocate a financial policy which will bring back again to the South more than its old prosperity. We are for the encouragement of a varied home industry. We are for Free Banking, under a system which makes money absolutely safe and accessible to business men at living rates. We are for such a revenue sytem as will preserve the public credit without imposing undue burdens upon the people.

Realizing the vast importance of mechanical and manufacturing industry, we shall labor heartily for the development of these interests, we shall give accurate and detailed information of our vast natuaral wealth in mines, forests, water-powers and fisheries.

Believing in the "harmony of interests," we shall endeavor to show how fully each is dependent upon the prosperity of all; that labor and capital, employer and employee, should be allies and friends, enriching each other by fraternal cooperation.

Agriculture is our pet. Fresh from a Virginia farm, which we leave lovingly and reluctantly for awhile, we have learned something of what wide and varied knowledge, what patience, economy and administrative ability it takes to make a farmer. We shall give large space to Agriculture and Horticulture.

In conclusion, we will say that we will unite cordially and earnestly with men of all parties to remove every obstacle to the moral, intellectual and physical progress of our State and nation. There are thousands of noble young men and women in the State full of grand capacity now dormant and wasting. The old Commonwealth is sounding the drum-beat to duty. Let them shake off the night-mare of conservatism and old traditions, and march bravely to the work of this new day. So shall they make the future of Virginia worthy of the past, and themselves worthy of a great ancestry!

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Executive Committee of National Grange.—Wm. Saunders, Thos. B. Bryan, Rev. A. B. Grosh, Col. J. R. Thompson, Rev. John Trimble, O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.

Deputies at Large.—Col. D. S. Curtis, (Washington, D. C.) Dr. W. H. Burnham, T. A. Thompson, Dr. Jas. L. Enos, Z. Cook.

National Grange, Washington, D. C.

It is evident to all intelligent minds that the time has come when those engaged in rural pursuits should have an organization devoted entirely to their interests. Such it is intended to make the Order of Patrons. It was instituted in 1867; its growth is unprecedented in the history of secret associations, and it is acknowledged one of the most useful and powerful organizations in the United States. Its grand objects are not only general improvement in husbandry, but to increase the generaly happiness, wealth, and prosperity of the country. It is founded upon the axioms that the products of the soil comprise the basis of all wealth; that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, and that the wealth of a country depends upon the general intelligence and mental culture of the producing classes.

In the meetings of this Order all but members are excluded, and there is in its proceedings a symbolized ritual, pleasing, beautiful, and appropriate, which is designed not only to charm the fancy, but to cultivate and enlarge the mind and purify the heart, having at the same time, strict adaptation to rural pursuits.

The secrecy of the ritual and proceedings of the Order have been adopted chiefly for the purpose of accomplishing desired efficiency, extension, and unity, and to secure among its members, in the internal working of the Order, confidence, harmony, and security.

Women are admitted to full membership, and we solicit the co-operation of women because of a conviction that without her aid success will be less certain and decided. Much might be said in this connection, but every husband and brother knows that where he can be accompanied by his wife or sister no lessons will be learned but those of purity and truth.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry will accomplish a thorough systematic organization among Farmers and Horticulturists throughout the United States, and will secure among them intimate social relations and acquaintance with each other, for the advancement and elevation of their pursuits, with an appreciation and protection of their true interests. By such means may be accomplished that which exists throughout the country in all other avocations and among all other classes—combined co-operative association for individual improvement and common benefit.

Among the advantages which may be derived from the Order are systematic arrangements for procuring and disseminating, in the most expeditious manner, information relative to crops, demand and supply, prices, markets, and transportation throughout the country; also for the purchase and exchange of stock, seeds, and desired varieties of plants and trees, and for the purpose of procuring help at home or from abroad, and situations for persons seeking employment; also for ascertaining and testing the merits of newly-invented farming implements and those not in general use, and for detecting and exposing those that are unworthy, and for protecting, by all available means, the farming interests from fraud and deception, and combinations of every kind.

We ignore all political or religious discussions in the Order; we do not solicit the patronage of any sect, association or individual, upon any grounds whatever except upon the intrinsic merit of the Order.

The better to secure greater benefits to our members, we desire to establish Granges in every city, town, and village in the United States. Information relative to organizing may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, or either of the General Deputies.

O. H. KELLY,
Secretary of the National Grange.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

4244

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 17th day of June, 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jesse J. Porter, of Louisa county, and State of Virginia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Richmond, before W. W. Forbes, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAVID B. PARKER,
je 19—M2w U. S. Marshal.

4245

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 17th day of June, 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Branch J. Connally, of Nottoway county, and State of Virginia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Richmond, before W. W. Forbes, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAVID B. PARKER,
je 19—M2w U. S. Marshal.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 7th day of June, 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Edward A. Perry, of Norfolk county, and State of Virginia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignee of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom-House at Norfolk, Va., before Benjamin B. Foster, Esq., Register, on the 22d day of June, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN W. FARRELL,
je 9—F2w Deputy Marshal as Messenger.

4209

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 6th day of June, 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of P. G. Wingfield, of Franklin county, and State of Virginia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at the Register's office at Danville, Virginia, before John F. Cobbs, Esq., Register, on the 5th day of July, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B. STOVALL, D. M.,
je 9—F2w for A. S. GRAY, U. S. Marshal.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 15th day of June, 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Joshua Prewett, of Rocky Gap, Bland county, and State of Virginia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Abingdon, Virginia, before H. C. Gibbons, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. H. WENDLINGER,
Deputy U. S. Marshal
je17—S2w for A. S. Gray, U. S. Marshal.

4239

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

In the matter of William P. Crowder, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, William H. Allderdice, of Richmond city, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of W. P. Crowder, of Goochland county, in said district, who was, on the 4th day of May, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District court of said district.

Dated at Richmond, June 15, 1871.

WM. H. ALLDERDICE,
je 19—M3w Assignee.

4238.

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

In the matter of Thomas G. Waldrop, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, William H. Allderdice, of Richmond, City, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas G. Waldrop, of Louisa county, in said district, who was, on the 26th day of April, A. D., 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District court of said district.

Dated Richmond, May 22, 1871.

WILLIAM H. ALLDERDICE, Assignee.
je 19—M3w

4,242.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the eastern district of Virginia.

In the matter of Joseph Brounley, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned, William H. Allderdice, of Richmond City, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph Brounley, of King and Queen county, in said district, who was, on the 23d day of May, A. D., 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated Richmond, Va., June 15, 1871.

WILLIAM H. ALDERDICE, Assignee.
je 19—M3w

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

In the matter of Isaac Musselman, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, Frederick W. Bruce, of Sperryville, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Isaac Musselman, in said district, who was, on the — day of ——, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated Sperryville, Va., May 26, 1671.

FREDERICK H. BRUCE,
je 5—W3w Assignee.

13

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

In the matter of Holton L. Muncy, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, Wm. Page, of Abigndon, Washington county, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Holton L. Muncy, of Bland county, in said district, who was, on the 13th day of April, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated Abingdon, Va., June 3, 1871.

je 6—Tu3w (A) WM. PAGE, Assignee.

4183

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

In the matter of R. R. Douthat, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, John Paul, of Rockingham county, Va., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of R. R. Douthat, of Rockingham county, in said district, who was, on the 3d day of February, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District of said district.

Dated June 5, 1871.

je 8—Th3w JOHN PAUL, Assignee.

2522.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the matter of Samuel H. Tune, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, W. G. Banks, of Danville, Pittsylvania, county, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel H. Tune, of Halifax county, in said district, who was, on the 31st day of August, A. D., 1868, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District court of said district.

Dated Danville, Va., June 13th, 1871.

WILL. G. BANKS, Assignee,
je 15—Th3w

15

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

In the matter of Samuel Walround, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To whom it May Concern—The undersigned, J. E. Wharton, of Bedford county, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Walround, of Bedford county, in said district, who was, on the 25th day of April, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated Liberty, Va., June 5th, 1871.

je 7—W3w J. E. WHARTON, Assignee.

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

In the matter of Wm. P. Pool, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

By decree entered in this matter, on the — day of May, I was appinted a special commissioner to take an account of all liens subsisting upon the reality surrendered by the said bankrupt at the time his petition in bankruptcy was filed, with the priorities thereof.

All persons concerned are hereby notified, that I have appointed THURSDAY, the 20th day of July, 1871, as the time, and the store-house of Robert Y. Overby, in Mecklenburg county, as the place, for taking the said accounts, at which time and place they are required to attend, with all papers, &c., necessary to the full and perfect execution of this decree.

Given under my hand this 7th day of June, 1871.

W. R. BARKSDALE
je9—law3w Special Commissioner

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

STARKE'S DIXIE PLOW.

BY INVITATION OF MR. F. C. WILLIAMS, of the county of Nottoway, a number of gentlemen assembled at his residence Saturday, December 10, to test by practical experiment the comparative value of the DIXIE PLOW, manufactured by Starke & Co., and any other that might enter the field of competition.

The plows were taken to the field at half past two P. M., the following gentlemen acting as judges: F. W. Eppes, J. B. Williams, Robert Scott, Jas. S. Gilliam, Wm. T. Christian, Richard Eppes, Dr. Darring, Sidney Graves, Walton Sydnor, F. C. Williams, G. N. Seay, and J. M. Hurt. Mr. S. Graves and Walton Sydnor were the principal plowmen. Mr. W. Sidnor working the Watt plow, and S. Graves the Dixie—both of whom handled them with masterly skill and success.

Those entered were the Dixie two-horse right and left-hand plows, and the Watt two-horse left hand. Soon after the trial commenced, the beam of the Dixie right-hand broke in two and was laid aside, the contest being narrowed to the Watt left-hand and Dixie right-hand. The soil first selected was a stubble loam without soil; but as the plows were new, and did not turn in consequence of the roughness of the castings, after a short trial it was decided to take them into another field where the soil was a well-trodden, tenacious clay, with a timothy sod covered with vegetation and with straw. The plows here performed their work admirably, cutting and turning without choking.

As the Dixie was a new comer, as the contest waxed warm most of the judges took hold of it to test personally its practical working. While there is no intention to do injustice to any, as neither party had agent or representative present, and both plows did well, yet the trial, with the award of the judges, is deemed of sufficient importance to the interest of agriculture to justify its publication.

The award of the judges was unanimously in favor of the Dixie on the following grounds:

1st. It cut a deeper furrow.
2d. It cut a wider furrow.
3d. It more effectually inverted the sod.
4th. The draft seemed to be no greater.
5th. The mechanical arrangement for altering cut was deemed more simple and efficient.

At the conclusion of the trial some of the judges were so pleased as to determine to order them for their own use.

J. M. HURT, Secretary.

I certify that the above was sent to the Richmond "Whig" for publication by myself; that I am not acquainted with Mr. Starke; that he had never seen the paper and knew nothing of its contents, and was in no wise a party to the trial of the plows alluded to.

January 7, 1871. J. M. HURT.

We, the judges in the "Plow Trial," on the farm of Mr. F. C. Williams, published in the "Whig," hereby certify that it was directed to be sent to that journal as a communication by the judges who made the award.

J. M. HURT,
F. C. WILLAMS,
W. T. CHRISTIAN,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
January 9, 1871. JAS. S. GILLIAM.

I do not believe in plow trials made by the manufacturers themselves, but hope that every farmer will at once make a full trial of the DIXIE with every plow he can find, and buy that which does the best work. I have been not able to supply the demand, nor fill my orders for sometime, and must leave field-trials where they rightly belong—to themselves.

P. H. STARKE,
ap 12—w3m No. 1440 Main Street.

MACHINERY, &c.

E. A. DAYTON,

DEALER

MACHINERY, RAILROADS, MANUFACTURERS' AND ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES,

TENTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND CARY,

RICHMOND, VA.,

STEAM ENGINES of improved construction, for all purposes, of Richmond or Northern build.

MACHINERY FOR

Railroad, Machine, Car and Carpenter Shops, Planing Mills, Sash, Blind, Door, Cabinet-ware, Chair, Bedstead, Wooden-ware, Agricultural, Machine, Handle, Spoke, Stave, Carriage Wood, Cotton and Woolen Factories, Cotton Gins, Farmers, Foundries, Rolling Mills, Tobacco Factories, Tanneries, Saw, Flouring, Corn and Paper Mills, Mines, &c., &c.; Forged and Rolled Iron.

Improved Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting, Lace Leather, Saws, Files, Wrenches, Twist Drills, Steam Gauges, Saw Gauges, Saw Gummers, Steam and Water Pipe and Fixtures, Packing, Journal Metal, Pick and Tool Handles, Turbine Water-Wheels, &c., &c.

SECOND HAND MACHINERY and STEAM BOILERS bought, sold and exchanged. A quantity of the same on hand to be sold low, such as Engines Boilers, Mill Stones and Gearings, Wood Working, Machinery, &c.

Plans and estimates of Machinery for Mills and Manufactories of all kinds. ma 1—d&wly

WM. B. COOK. JOHN VILES'

NEW FIRM.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

No. 8 Eighth Street, between Main and Franklin, Richmond, Va.

WM. B. COOK & CO

With improved facilities and with a determination to please in prices and style of work, we respectfully ask from the people of Richmond, Virginia, and the South generally a fair share of patronage.

We manufacture

IRON FRONTS,

Verandahs, Balconies, Iron Railings, Vault and Cellar Doors, Gratings, Window Guards, Awning Frames, Corinthian Columns and Capitols, Ornamental Window Caps, Ornamental Brackets for Balconies, Shelving, &c., Ventilators for Brick and Wood Cornice, Gas and Water Pipe, Hydrant Keys and Rods for Gas and Water, Traps for Culverts and Hydrants, Coal Shoots, and all kinds of IRON WORK for buildings generally.

We also manufacture, together with the above, work BLOW-CASTINGS, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of merchants and farmers. All work guaranteed, and orders filled with dispatch. no 16—6m

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

P. WHITLOCK. ELLIS ABRAM.

WHITLOCK & ABRAM,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

SMOKING, CHEWING AND LEAF TOBACCO.

No 1501 Main Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel,

RICHMOND, VA.

je 15—3m

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE FARMER'S BANK OF VIRGINIA.

In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, the undersigned will, on the

22D DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door of said court, in the Custom-house building, in the city of Richmond, make sale for cash, of all the effects of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, consisting of BONDS, BILLS, NOTES, JUDGMENTS, DECREES, and whatsoever else there be.

Creditors of the Bank, whose claims have been allowed, are, under said decree, entitled to set off at par their claims against any purchases of said effects they may make.

A descriptive list of said effects may be seen at the office of David J. Saunders, on Eleventh street, between Main and Bank, in Richmond, which the public are invited to call and examine. This list will be printed for circulation, and will be ready as soon as it can be prepared.

DAVID J. SAUNDERS, Receiver.
ap 15—1awtds Farmers' Bank Va.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, the undersigned will, on the

29TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

begining at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court, in the Custum-house building, in the city of Richmond, make sale, for cash, of all the EFFECTS of the BANK OF VIRGINIA, consisting of BONDS, BILLS, NOTES, JUDGMENTS, DECREES, and whatsoever else there be.

Creditors of the Bank, whose claims have been allowed, are under said decree, entitled to set off at par their claims against any purchases of said effects they may make.

A descriptive list of said effects may bee seen at the counting-house of S. C. Tardy, one of the undersigned, on Seventeenth and Dock streets, or at the office of D. J. Saunders, on Eleventh street, between Main and Bank, in Richmond, which the public are invited to call and examine. This list will be printed for circulation, and it will be advertise when ready.

DAVID J. SAUNDERS,
S. C. TARDY,
Receivers Bank of Virginia.
March 24th, 1871. mh 24—1awtds.

ALL THE TYPE WITH WHICH THIS PAPHR IS PRINTED, was cast at the foundry of H. L. PELOUZE & CO.,
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YOUNG MEN,

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitude Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talent and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyree, may call with full confidence.

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Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debilities, deformation, &c., speedily cured.

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This dreadful disease—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgencies. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, a wasting of the frame, coughs, consumption, &c.

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TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgencies and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, sodety, or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melandoly effects produced by early habits of yorth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption.

MENTALLY.

The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, loosing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous, and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and, if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body—should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons, must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial hapiness; indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with your own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an illtimed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those, who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, fich his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and with despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment, or by the use of that deadly poison Mercury, hasten the constitutional symptons of the terrible disease, such as Affection of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, etc., progressing with frightful rapidity till death puts a period to his dreadful suffering by sending him to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.

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The many thousands cured at this institution within the last eighteen years, and the numerous Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun" and many other papers, notice of which appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficicient guarantee to the afflicted.

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RAILROADS.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 11th, 1871.

GOING WEST.

Train No. 2 (Through Passenger) leaves Richmond daily (except Sundays) at 4.05 A.M.; leaves Danville at 11:03 A. M.; arrives at Greensboro' at 1:52 P. M.

Train No. 5 (Lynchburg Passenger) leaves Richmond daily at 9:15 A. M.; arrives at Lynchburg at 5 P. M.

Train No. 10 (Through Mail and Express) leaves Richmond daily at 2:40 P.M.; leaves Danville daily at 10:44 P. M.; arrives at Greensboro' daily at 1:12 A. M.

GOING EAST.

Train No. 12 (Through Mail and Express) leaves Greensboro' daily at 7:50. P.M.; leaves Danville daily at 10:12 A. M.; arrives at Richmond daily at 5:14 A. M.

Train No. 8 (Through Passenger) leaves Greensboro' daily (except Sundays) at 11:05 A. M.; leaves Danville at 1:27 P. M.; arrives at Richmond at 8:22 P. M.

Train No. 9 (Lynchburg Passenger) leaves Lynchburg daily at 8:30 A. M.; leaves Burkeville at 1 P. M.; arrives at Richmond, at 4:00 P. M.

Trains Nos. 2 and 10 connect at Greensboro' with Trains on North Carolina Railroad for all points South.

Train No.5 connects at Burkeville with